Eden Street
Riverside Tasmania 7250
Telephone: (03) 6323 9300
Facsimile: (03) 6323 9349

PLANNING APPLICATION FORM

Section 57 & 58

OFFICE USE ONLY		
	Application Number	**PA2025389**
	Assess No:	**A12765**
	PID No:	**3234371**

Applicant Name:	Rebecca Green & Associates Pty Ltd					
Applicant Contact Name						
Postal Address:						
Contact Phone:	**Home**		**Work**		**Mobile**	
Email Address:						

Planning Application Lodgement Checklist

The following documents have been submitted to support the consideration of this application:

1. A current copy of the property title text, folio plan and schedule of easements ■
2. A completed application form including a detailed description of the proposal ■
3. A complete plan set: ■
   - a) **Floor plans** ☐
   - b) **Elevations** (from all orientations/sides and showing natural ground level and finished surface level) ☐
   - c) **Site Plan** showing: ☐
     - Orientation
     - All title boundaries
     - Location of buildings and structure (both existing and proposed)
     - Setbacks from all boundaries
     - Native vegetation to be removed
     - Onsite services, connections and drainage details (including sewer, water and stormwater)
     - Cut and/or Fill
     - Car parking and access details (including construction material of all trafficable areas)
     - Fence details
     - Contours
4. Other:

If submitting plans in over the counter please ensure they are A3.
All plans must be to scale.

WEST TAMAR COUNCIL

Application Number: «Application_Number»

APPLICANT DETAILS

Applicant Name:	Rebecca Green & Associates Pty Ltd

Note: *Full name(s) of person(s) or company making the application and postal address for correspondence.*

LAND DETAILS

Owner/Authority Name: *(as per certificate of title)*	**Siggins Pty Ltd & Michael Dean Siggins and Joanne Louise Siggins**
Location / Address:	300 Ecclestone Road, Riverside (access over 338 Ecclestone Road, Riverside)
Title Reference:	CT185274/1 & CT188039/2
Zone(s):	

Existing Development/Use:	Vacant
Existing Developed Area:	5.629ha

Are any of the components in this Application seeking retrospective approval? **E.g. Use and/or development that has commenced without a Planning Permit.**	**YES** ☐ **NO** ■
(If yes please specify the relevant components):	

DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION DETAILS

Proposed Use:	Residential: ☐	Visitor Accommodation: ☐	Commercial: ☐	Other: ☐
	Description of Use: As per 6.2.6 – subdivision does not need to be categorised into one of the Use Classes.			

Development Type:	Building work: ☐	Demolition: ☐	Subdivision: ■	Other: ☐
	Description of development: 3 Lot Subdivision			

New or Additional Area:		
Estimated construction cost of the proposed development:	$1000	
Building Materials:	Wall Type:	Colour:
	Roof Type:	Colour:

VISITOR ACCOMMODATION ❑N/A

Gross Floor Area to be used per lot:		**Number of Bedrooms to be used:**	
Number of Carparking Spaces:		**Maximum Number of Visitors at a time:**	

SUBDIVISION ❑N/A

Subdivision creating additional lots ■

Boundary adjustment with no additional lots created ☐

Number of Lots (existing) :	1	**Number of Lots (proposed) :**	3
Description:	3 Lot Subdivision		
If applying for a subdivision which creates a new road(s), please supply three proposed names for the road(s), in order of preference:			
1.			
2.			
3.			

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL OR OTHER NON-RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT/USE ❑N/A

Hours of Operation:	Monday / Friday:		To	
	Saturday:		To	
	Sunday:		To	

Existing Car Parking:	
Proposed Car Parking:	

Number of Employees: ***(Existing)***	
Number of Employees: ***(Proposed)***	

Type of Machinery installed:	
Details of trade waste and method of disposal:	

WEST TAMAR COUNCIL

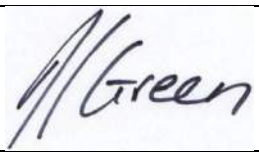
Application Number: «Application_Number»

APPLICANT DECLARATION

Owner: *As the owner of the land, I declare that the information contained in this application is a true and accurate representation of the proposal and I consent to this application being submitted and for Council Officers to conduct inspections as required for the proposal,*

Owner_Name		
Name (print)	*Signed*	*Date*

Applicant: *(if not the owner)* *As the applicant, I declare that I have notified the owner of my intention to make this application* and that *the information contained in this application is a true and accurate representation of the proposal,*

Rebecca Green (Rebecca Green & Associates Pty Ltd)		**27 November 2025**
Name (print)	*Signed*	*Date*

Please Note: If the application involves Crown Land you will need to provide a letter of consent and this form signed by the Minister, or a delegated officer of the Crown with a copy of the delegation.

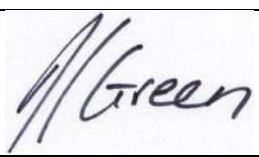
Crown Consent *(if required)*			
	Name (print)	*Signed*	*Date*

Chief Executive Officer *(if required)*			
	Name (print)	*Signed*	*Date*

If the subject site is accessed via a right of way, the owner of the ROW must also be notified of the application.

Right of Way Owner: *Michael Dean Siggins and Joanne Louise Siggins*

As the applicant, I declare that I have notified the owner of the land encumbered by the Right Of Way, of my intent to lodge this application that will affect their land.

Rebecca Green (Rebecca Green & Associates Pty Ltd)		*27 November 2025*
Name (print)	*Signed*	*Date*

Rebecca Green & Associates

Planning Department
West Tamar Council
PO Box 16
RIVERSIDE TAS 7250

27 November 2025

Dear Sir/madam,

RE: Planning Application, Subdivision – 300 Ecclestone Road, Riverside

This letter is prepared in support of a proposal for Siggins Pty Ltd for a three-lot subdivision at land identified in CT 185274/1. Access is provided via a benefitting right of carriageway over CT188039/2, land which is in the ownership of Michael and Joanne Siggins.

One lot currently exists; the subdivision will create two additional lots. The land is currently vacant and has a slight slope to the northeast. CT185274/1 comprises a total land area of 5.629ha. A right of carriageway burdens the title at 'ABCD', formerly known as Ruby Road, as detailed on the Certificate of Title, benefitting several original land grants. The properties that benefit from 'ABCD' do not have physical access to that portion of land, but as it is historic it remains on the titles. An electricity easement 12.0m is to be extended to proposed Lot 1.

The subject land is zoned Low Density Residential within the Tasmanian Planning Scheme – West Tamar Local Provisions Schedule, effective 9th February 2022, the subject land is also within the WTA-S3.0 Residential Supply and Density Specific Area Plan – Riverside and subject to the Bushfire-Prone Areas Code and the Natural Assets Code – Priority Vegetation Area.

Lot number	Area	Frontage
1	2.9ha	Nil, access to be provided by 7.0m wide right of carriageway
2	1.5ha	Nil, access to be provided by 7.0m wide right of carriageway
3	1.1ha	Nil, access to be provided by 7.0m wide right of carriageway

WTA-S3.0 Residential Supply and Density Specific Area Plan

WTA-S3.8 Development Standards for Subdivision

WTA-S3.8.1 Lot Design

A1 – The proposal complies with (a) for each Lot, Lots 1, 2 and 3 are at least 5000m^2 and able to contain a minimum area of 10m x 15m with a gradient not steeper than 1 in 5 with the minimum area clear of all setbacks required by clause 10.4.3 A1 and A2 and easements or other title restrictions that limit or restrict development.

Low Density Residential Zone
10.6 Development Standards for Subdivision
10.6.1 Lot Design
A1 – Not applicable, in accordance with WTA-S3.2.2 the provision of the specific area plan is in substitution for the provisions of the Low Density Residential Zone, as specified in the relevant provision.

A2 – The proposal does not comply; each lot will not be provided with a frontage.

P2 – Lots 1, 2 and 3 will each have respective right of carriageway over lots within the proposed subdivision between the subject lot and Ecclestone Road, together with a 7.0m wide benefitting right of carriageway way over Lot 2 of Sealed Plan 188039 which retains a 6.0m wide frontage and sealed crossover.

The 7.0m width available in the right of carriageway for a shared driveway provides for a future 4.0m wide access with passing bays as required by the Bushfire Hazard Management Plan, as prepared by Rebecca Green BFP-116. The land is relatively flat with straight sight lines, each lot providing sufficient area for the ability for vehicles to manoeuvre on site which enables vehicles to enter and exit each site in a forward direction. There are existing examples of this type of pattern of development in the area, including the site itself as well as 2 Rowsphorn Road and 57 and 59 Ecclestone Road. The proposal has regard to the pattern of development existing on established properties in the area.

Each lot is to be provided with a legal connection to a road by a right of carriageway, that is sufficient for the intended use. The proposal is consistent with the performance criteria.

A3 - Each lot is not to be provided with a vehicular access from the boundary of the lot to a road in accordance with the requirements of the road authority.

P3 - Lots 1, 2 and 3 will each have respective right of carriageway over lots within the proposed subdivision between the subject lot and Ecclestone Road, together with a 7.0m wide benefitting right of carriageway way over Lot 2 of Sealed Plan 188039 which retains a 6.0m wide frontage and sealed crossover.

The 7.0m width available in the right of carriageway for a shared driveway provides for a future 4.0m wide access with passing bays as required by the Bushfire Hazard Management Plan, as prepared by Rebecca Green BFP-116.

It is anticipated that each lot will be developed in the future for a single dwelling, with vehicle types and movements numbers typical of a residential use, and less than 9 vehicle movements per day per lot. The anticipated total vehicle movements per day for the existing access to Ecclestone Road, for the three lot subdivision proposed and the existing single lot at CT188039/2 would be less than 40 vpd.

Each lot is provided with reasonable vehicular access. The proposal is consistent with the performance criteria.

10.6.2 Roads
A1 – Proposal complies, the subdivision does not include any new roads.

10.6.3 Services
A1 – Each lot is not capable of being connected to a full water supply service. TasWater water main is not within close the proximity of the site and the lot is unable to be connected. Each of the proposed lots in the subdivision are not within 30m of a full water supply services or a limited water supply service.

A2 – Each lot is not capable of being connected to a reticulated sewerage system.

P2 – Lots 1, 2 and 3 are of sufficient area to accommodate a future onsite wastewater management system. An Onsite Wastewater Assessment prepared by JD Consulting accompanies this submission.

Each lot can accommodate an on-site wastewater treatment system adequate for the future use and development of the land. All lots are suitable for the construction of a dwelling with onsite wastewater treatment and disposal.

A3 – Lots 1, 2 and 3 cannot connect to a public stormwater system.

P3 – Each lot is of sufficient area and capable of accommodating an on-site stormwater management system adequate for the future use and development of the land. There are no watercourses on the land, nor any existing buildings. Each lot is at least 1.1ha, with the land required for the disposal of stormwater to vary depending on the size of a future dwelling and associated hardstand areas. The land area of each lot proposed is suitable for the proposed development.

CODES
C2.0 Parking and Sustainable Transport Code
Proposal complies where relevant to C2.5.1. Lots 1, 2 and 3 each have sufficient area to accommodate on site car parking at the time of consideration of a future dwelling for the lot. For example, in accordance with Table C2.1 a proposed Residential use (single dwelling) requires two parking spaces for a dwelling comprising at least 2 bedrooms. Lot areas proposed are sufficient and future use and carparking requirements will be considered at a later stage.

Whilst at this stage it is not anticipated to construct the shared driveway, it is highly likely that this will be constructed of a compacted gravel surface. A compacted gravel access way, manoeuvring and parking areas will ensure that all parking, access ways, manoeuvring and circulation spaces are readily identifiable and constructed so that they are useable in all weather conditions. With the retention of the existing sealed vehicle crossing at Ecclestone Road, the likelihood of transportation of sediment or debris from the site as well as the likelihood of dust generation is mitigated.

C3.0 Road and Railway Assets Code

No new vehicle crossing is proposed. In 2023 a permit was issued for the creation of Lot 2 on Sealed Plan 188039 where a new vehicle crossing was proposed and constructed to Lot 2. The proposed subdivision does not result in any increase in traffic movement by the proposal. Any further development on Lots 1, 2 and 3 may be required to consider this Code further dependent on the use, although likely to be a single dwelling with less than 9 vehicle movements per day on average anticipated per lot. The anticipated total vehicle movements per day for the existing access to Ecclestone Road, for the three lot subdivision proposed and the existing single lot at CT188039/2 would be less than 40 vpd.
The subdivision is not within a road or railway attenuation area.

C7.0 Natural Assets Code

The application of this Code does apply to this subject site as the Code applies to priority vegetation areas within the Low Density Residential zone, only if an application for subdivision.

C7.7.1 Subdivision within a waterway and coastal area or a future coastal refugia area
Not applicable.

C7.7.2 Subdivision within a priority vegetation area
P1.1 (b) and P1.2 - A Natural Values Assessment prepared by ECOTas accompanies this submission demonstrating compliance with the performance criteria.

The intent of the proposed lots would all be for single dwellings and any associated outbuildings. The report by ECOTas finds that the proposal is consistent with P1.1(b) but also may also satisfy P1.1(f), even though only one of the sub-clauses of P1.1 is required to be met.

The report further addresses P1.2 at pages 52-54. Subdivision lot layout has taken account of the location of patches of threatened flora. The Bushfire Hazard Assessment Report has further considered hazard management areas avoiding the location of patches of threatened flora.

C13.0 Bushfire-Prone Areas Code
Attached to this submission is a Bushfire Hazard Assessment Report & Bushfire Hazard Management Plan prepared by Rebecca Green BFP—116, dated: 17 October 2025 demonstrating compliance with the relevant acceptable solutions.

The proposal is considered to be consistent with the Tasmanian Planning Scheme – West Tamar and should therefore be considered for approval.

Kind Regards,

Rebecca Green

Senior Planning Consultant
m – 0409 284422
e – admin@rgassociates.com.au

Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania

LAND TITLES OFFICE - LAND TASMANIA

GPO Box 541, Hobart, Tasmania 7001
Ph (03)61654444
Email: lto@nre.tas.gov.au
Web: www.nre.tas.gov.au

Tasmanian Government

20 January 2025

TO: **COHEN AND ASSOCIATES PTY LTD**
PO BOX 990
LAUNCESTON TAS 7250

NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE
OF

SEALED PLAN NO: **188039**

SUBDIVIDER: **MICHAEL DEAN SIGGINS, JOANNE LOUISE SIGGINS**

I have accepted this Plan. Enclosed is a copy in the form in which it has taken effect.

Titles issued and dispatch details are as follows:

Volume	Folio	Dispatch
188039	1	Edition of: 21-Jan-2025 held on behalf of: COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA
188039	2	Edition of: 21-Jan-2025 held on behalf of: COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA

ROBERT MANNING
Recorder of Titles

REGISTEREO NUMBER

SP 188039

COUNCIL APPROVAL

(INSERT ANY QUALIFICATION TO THE PERMIT UNOER SECTION 83(5), SECTION 109 OR SECTION 111 OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT (BUILOING & MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT 1993)

THE SUBOIVISION SHOWN IN THIS PLAN IS APPROVEO

IN WITNESS WHEREOF THE COMMON SEAL OF West Tamar Council

HAS BEEN AFFIXEO, PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE SAIO MUNICIPALITY

PASSEO THE 21st OAY OF December 2023 , IN THE PRESENCE OF US

WEST TAMAR COUNCIL THE COMMON SEAL OF

MEMBER .....

MEMBER .....

GENERAL MANAGER .....

COUNCIL REFERENCE PA2023343

NOMINATIONS

FOR THE PURPOSE OF SECTION 88 OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT (BUILOING & MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT 1993

THE OWNER HAS NOMINATEO

(BETHAN FRAKE) BDF LAW ..... SOLICITOR TO ACT FOR THE OWNER

COHEN & ASSOCIATES PTY LTO SURVEYOR TO ACT FOR THE OWNER

OFFICE EXAMINATION: INOEXEO ✓ COMPUTEO ✓ EXAMINEO MG 19/12/24

PRIORITY FINAL PLAN

OWNER
JOANNE LOUISE SIGGINS
MICHAEL DEAN SIGGINS

FOLIO REFERENCE
164762-3

GRANTEE
PART OF 800 ACRES LOC.
TO ARCHIBALD THOMSON

PLAN OF SURVEY

COHEN & ASSOCIATES PTY LTD,
LAUNCESTON

BY SURVEYOR: S.P. VERBEETEN

LOCATION

LAND DISTRICT OF DEVON
PARISH OF STANLEY

SCALE 1 : 1250 LENGTHS IN METRES

REGISTERED NUMBER
SP188039

APPROVED
EFFECTIVE FROM 21 JAN 2025

RECORDER OF TITLES

LOT 2 COMPILED FROM SP 164762 & THIS SURVEY

ALL EXISTING SURVEY NUMBERS TO BE CROSS REFERENCED ON THIS PLAN

(SP 158334)
(D 44083)
(D 24252)
(1/53 DEV)
(P 4 DEV)

(P 185274)
(SP 165814)
(P 157317)
(D 37797)
(1/53 DEV)
(P 4 DEV)

20°
69.58
153.87
17°
132°44'40"
89.33
2
1.514ha
4.0°
156.90
(SP 164762)
(P 157316)
(D 24511)
(1/53 DEV)
(P 4 DEV)
1
1.551ha
157°16'
26.33
52.29
212°55'00"
97.90
278°16'40"
51.74
306°08'20"
161°20'
29.81
RIGHT OF WAY (PRIVATE) & SERVICES EASEMENT 7.00 WIDE
RIGHT OF WAY (PRIVATE) 4.00 WIDE (C833418)
252.30
ROAD 7.54 WIDE
(SP 164762)
(SP 178517)
36°08'20" 86.79
217°24'20" 99.98
(30.02)
281°41'
10.35
ECCLESTONE
(P 100 RDS DEV)
(P 122 RDS DEV)
281°41'
6.48
ROAD
(D 43468)
(D 38024)
(D 34040)
(9/167 DD)
(P 272704)
(1/50 DEV)
(P 4 DEV)
(P 150089)
(1/53 DEV)
(P 4 DEV)
(P 150100)
(1/50 DEV)
(P 4 DEV)

REGISTERED LAND SURVEYOR 26/08/24 DATE

COUNCIL DELEGATE 13/12/24 DATE

23-83 (8595) 26/8/2024 11:58

SCHEDULE OF EASEMENTS	Registered Number
NOTE: THE SCHEDULE MUST BE SIGNED BY THE OWNERS & MORTGAGEES OF THE LAND AFFECTED. SIGNATURES MUST BE ATTESTED.	SP 188039

EASEMENTS AND PROFITS

Each lot on the plan is together with:-
(1) such rights of drainage over the drainage easements shown on the plan (if any) as may be necessary to drain the stormwater and other surplus water from such lot; and
(2) any easements or profits a prendre described hereunder.
Each lot on the plan is subject to:-
(1) such rights of drainage over the drainage easements shown on the plan (if any) as passing through such lot as may be necessary to drain the stormwater and other surplus water from any other lot on the plan; and
(2) any easements or profits a prendre described hereunder.
The direction of the flow of water through the drainage easements shown on the plan is indicated by arrows.

EASEMENTS

Lot 2 on the Plan is subject to a right of ~~way~~ carriageway (appurtenant to Lots 1 and 2 on Plan 165814) over the area marked "RIGHT OF WAY (PRIVATE) 4.00 WIDE (C833418)" as shown on the Plan.

Lot 2 on the Plan is subject to a right of ~~way~~ carriageway and services easement (appurtenant to Lot 2 on Plan 165814) over the area marked "RIGHT OF WAY (PRIVATE) & SERVICES EASEMENT 7.00 WIDE" as shown on the Plan.

DEFINITION

"**Services Easement**" means an easement over, under, and through the land for the purpose of granting to every person who is at any time is entitled to an estate or interest in possession in the land indicated as the dominant tenement or any part thereof with which such right shall be capable of enjoyment in common with the owner of the servient tenement shall have the right to enter upon the easement at all reasonable times and their surveyors and workmen shall have the right to enter into and upon the said land at all reasonable times for the purposes of installing, constructing, operating, inspecting, maintaining, repairing, replacing, and removing infrastructure, including but not limited to:

1. **Telecommunications Infrastructure**: Cables, wires, conduits, and associated equipment for the transmission of telecommunications signals.
2. **Town Water Infrastructure**: Pipes, conduits, and associated equipment for the supply and distribution of water.
3. **Electrical Infrastructure**: Cables, wires, conduits, transformers, and associated equipment for the transmission and distribution of electricity.

(USE ANNEXURE PAGES FOR CONTINUATION)

SUBDIVIDER: MICHAEL DEAN SIGGINS and JOANNE LOUISE SIGGINS FOLIO REF: 164762 Folio 3 SOLICITOR & REFERENCE: BDF LAW 242255	PLAN SEALED BY: WEST TAMAR COUNCIL DATE: 13/12/2024 PA2023343 REF NO. Council Delegate

NOTE: The Council Delegate must sign the Certificate for the purposes of identification.

ANNEXURE TO SCHEDULE OF EASEMENTS PAGE 2 OF 2 PAGES	Registered Number SP 188039
SUBDIVIDER: MICHAEL DEAN SIGGINS and JOANNE LOUISE SIGGINS FOLIO REFERENCE: 164762 Folio 3	

PROVIDED THAT the rights and privileges hereby granted shall be exercised so as little damage as possible to the exercise of any other rights to which the easement is subject; and any damage occasioned to the surface of the easement in exercise of the rights and privileges hereby granted shall be made good.

FENCING PROVISION

In respect of each Lot on the Plan, the Vendors Michael Dean Siggins and Joanne Louise Siggins shall not be required to fence.

SIGNED by MICHAEL DEAN SIGGINS)
the registered proprietor of the land comprised)
in Certificate of Title Volume 164762 Folio 3)
in the presence of:

Witness: .....
Full Name: Belinda Louise Bassett
Address: 85A George Street, Launceston, TAS. 7250
Occupation: Legal Assistant

SIGNED by JOANNE LOUISE SIGGINS)
the registered proprietor of the land comprised)
in Certificate of Title Volume 164762 Folio 3)
in the presence of:

Witness: .....
Full Name: Belinda Louise Bassett
Address: 85A George Street, Launceston, TAS. 7250
Occupation: Legal Assistant

SIGNED for and on behalf of COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA by authority of its Director in accordance with section 127 Corporations Act 2001)

..... Director/Secretary

Name: .....

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED for and on behalf of COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA by its Attorney Romelinda Amurao under Registration Power of Attorney No. 721617 who certifies that he/she is SENIOR CONVEYANCING OFFICER of the COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA and declares that he/she has received no notice of revocation of the said Power of Attorney and in the presence of:

Rajalakshmi Narayana
Bank Officer, Sydney

..... Director/Secretary

Name: .....

NOTE: Every annexed page must be signed by the parties to the dealing or where the party is a corporate body be signed by the persons who have attested the affixing of the seal of that body to the dealing.

OWNER & APPLICANT
~~ALISHA JANE TURNER~~ SIGGINS PTY LTD
~~(APPLICANT: ALISHA JANE TURNER)~~

FOLIO REFERENCE
165814-2 A24974 (11/3449)

GRANTEE
PART OF 800 ACRES LOC.
TO ARCHIBALD THOMSON

PLAN OF SURVEY

COHEN & ASSOCIATES PTY LTD, LAUNCESTON

BY SURVEYOR: S.P. VERBEETEN

LOCATION **LAND DISTRICT OF DEVON**
PARISH OF STANLEY

SCALE 1 : 2500 LENGTHS IN METRES

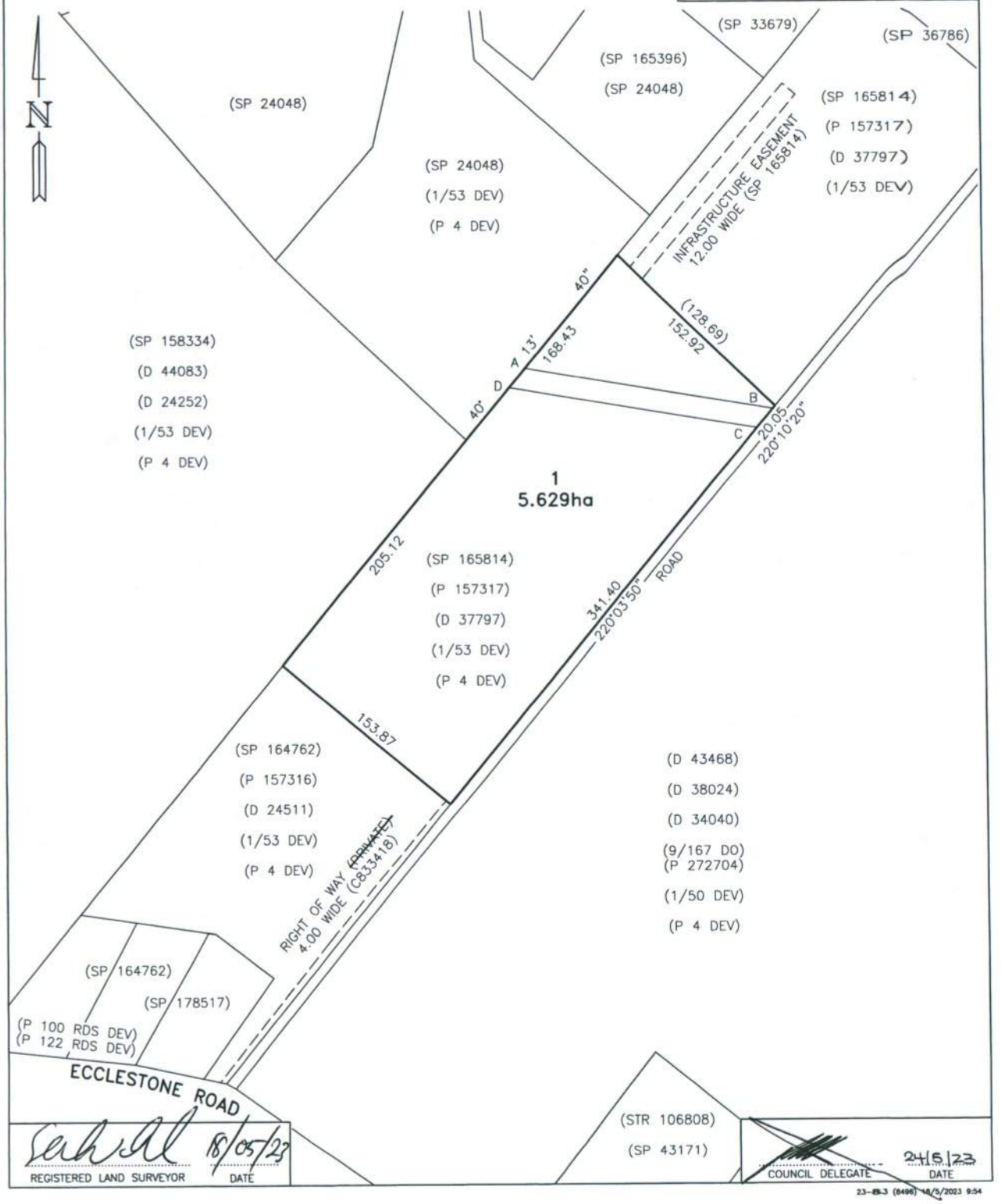
REGISTERED NUMBER
P185274

APPROVED 2 OCT 2025
~~EFFECTIVE FROM~~

Assistant Recorder of Titles

LOT 1 IS COMPILED FROM SP 165814 AND THIS SURVEY

ALL EXISTING SURVEY NUMBERS TO BE CROSS REFERENCED ON THIS PLAN



REGISTERED LAND SURVEYOR — 18/05/23 DATE

COUNCIL DELEGATE — 24/5/23 DATE

23-B.3 (8496) 18/5/2023 9:54

PRIDRITY FINAL PLAN

OWNER
JOANNE LOUISE SIGGINS
MICHAEL DEAN SIGGINS

FOLIO REFERENCE
164762-3

GRANTEE
PART OF 800 ACRES LOC.
TO ARCHIBALD THOMSON

PLAN OF SURVEY

COHEN & ASSOCIATES PTY LTD, LAUNCESTON

BY SURVEYOR: S.P. VERBEETEN

LOCATION

LAND DISTRICT OF DEVON
PARISH OF STANLEY

SCALE 1 : 1250 LENGTHS IN METRES

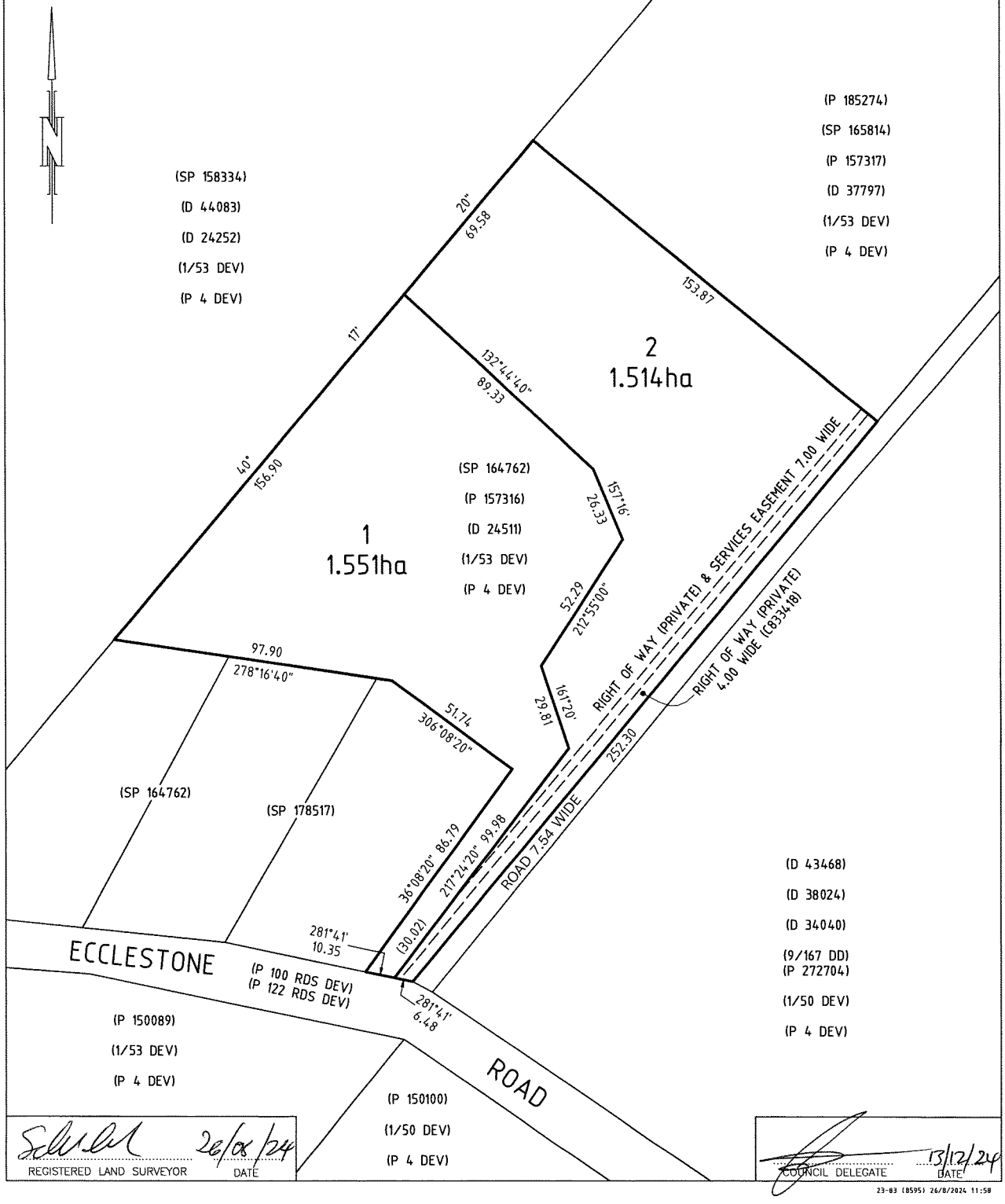
REGISTERED NUMBER
SP188039

APPROVED
EFFECTIVE FROM 21 JAN 2025

RECORDER OF TITLES

LOT 2 COMPILED FROM SP 164762 & THIS SURVEY

ALL EXISTING SURVEY NUMBERS TO BE CROSS REFERENCED ON THIS PLAN



REGISTERED LAND SURVEYOR 26/08/24 DATE

COUNCIL DELEGATE 13/12/24 DATE

23-03 (8595) 26/8/2024 11:58

3 LOTHIAN PLACE

290 ECCLESTONE ROAD

ELECTRICITY INFRASTRUCTURE EASEMENT 12.00 WIDE (EXISTING)

ELECTRICITY INFRASTRUCTURE EASEMENT 12.00 WIDE (PROPOSED)

RIGHT OF WAY (EXISTING)

EXTENT OF PRIORITY VEGETATION OVERLAY

3
1.1ha±

2
1.5ha±

1
2.9ha±

1

121

153

61

178

20

192

154

152

190

7.00 WIDE (PROPOSED) RIGHT OF WAY (PRIVATE) & SERVICES EASEMENT

ROAD 7.54± WIDE (EXISTING)

170

175

180

185

190

195

340 ECCLESTONE ROAD
(F.R. 188039-2)

JOINS

340 ECCLESTONE ROAD
(F.R. 188039-2)

252 FROM LOT 1 TO ECCLESTONE RD

PROPOSED ACCESS DESIGN PER TABLE C13.2D: STANDARDS FOR PROPERTY ACCESS (TOTAL LENGTH FROM ECCLESTONE ROAD TO LOT 3 = 595±)

RIGHT OF WAY (PRIVATE)
& SERVICES EASEMENT 7.00 WIDE
RIGHT OF WAY (PRIVATE) 4.00 WIDE
ROAD 7.54± WIDE
(ALL EXISTING)

ECCLESTONE ROAD

1 OF 1 REV 1	PLAN OF SUBDIVISION	**300 ECCLESTONE ROAD, RIVERSIDE**	COHEN & ASSOCIATES LAND & AERIAL SURVEYORS 103 CAMERON STREET PO BOX 990, LAUNCESTON, TAS, 7250 admin@surveyingtas.com.au (03) 6331 4633 ABN 70 689 298 535 www.surveyingtas.com.au
REF 23-83 (8794)	12 Dec 2025	OWNER: SIGGINS PTY LTD TITLE REFERENCE(S): 185274-1 ZONE: LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL OVERLAYS: WTA-S3.0 SAP, BUSHFIRE-PRONE, PRIORITY VEGETATION	
SCALE 1 : 1500 @ A3	DRAWN SPVERBEETEN		

Rebecca Green & Associates

Bushfire Hazard Assessment Report &

Bushfire Hazard Management Plan

300 Ecclestone Road, Riverside

(Access over CT 188039/2)

Prepared for (Client)

Siggins Pty Ltd

340 Ecclestone Road

RIVERSIDE TAS 7250

Assessed & Prepared by

Rebecca Green

Senior Planning Consultant & Accredited Bushfire Hazard Assessor

Rebecca Green & Associates

PO Box 2108 LAUNCESTON TAS 7250

Mobile: 0409 284 422

Version 1

17 October 2025

Job No: RGA-B2776

Executive Summary

The proposed development at 300 Ecclestone Road, Riverside, is subject to bushfire threat. A bushfire attack under extreme fire weather conditions is likely to subject buildings at this site to considerable radiant heat, ember attack along with wind and smoke.

The site requires bushfire protection measures to protect the buildings and people that may be on site during a bushfire.

These measures include provision of hazard management areas in close proximity to the buildings, implementation of safe egress routes, establishment of a water supply and construction of buildings as described in AS 3959-2018 Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas.

Rebecca Green & Associates

Contents

Schedule 1 – Bushfire Report

1.0 Introduction

The Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) Report and Bushfire Hazard Management Plan (BHMP) has been prepared for submission with a Planning Permit Application under the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993; Bushfire-Prone Areas Code* and/or a Building Permit Application under the *Building Act 2016 & Regulations 2016*.

The Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) is established taking into account the type and density of vegetation within 100 metres of the proposed building site and the slope of the land; using the simplified method in AS 3959-2018 Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas; and includes:

- The type and density of vegetation on the site,
- Relationship of that vegetation to the slope and topography of the land,
- Orientation and predominant fire risk,
- Other features attributing to bushfire risk.

On completion of assessment, a Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) is established which has a direct reference to the construction methods and techniques to be undertaken on the buildings and for the preparation of a Bushfire Hazard Management Plan (BHMP).

1.1 Scope

This report was commissioned to identify the Bushfire Attack Level for the existing property. ALL comment, advice and fire suppression measures are in relation to compliance with *Bushfire-Prone Areas Code* of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme – West Tamar, the National Construction Code and Australian Standards, *AS 3959-2018, Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas*.

1.2 Limitations

The inspection has been undertaken and report provided on the understanding that:-

1. The report only deals with the potential bushfire risk, all other statutory assessments are outside the scope of this report.
2. The report only identifies the size, volume and status of vegetation at the time the site inspection was undertaken and cannot be relied upon for any future development.
3. Impacts of future development and vegetation growth have not been considered.

No action or reliance is to be placed on this report; other than for which it was commissioned.

1.3 Proposal

The proposal is for the development of a 3 Lot Subdivision from one existing title.

2.0 Site Description for Proposal (Bushfire Context)

2.1 Locality Plan

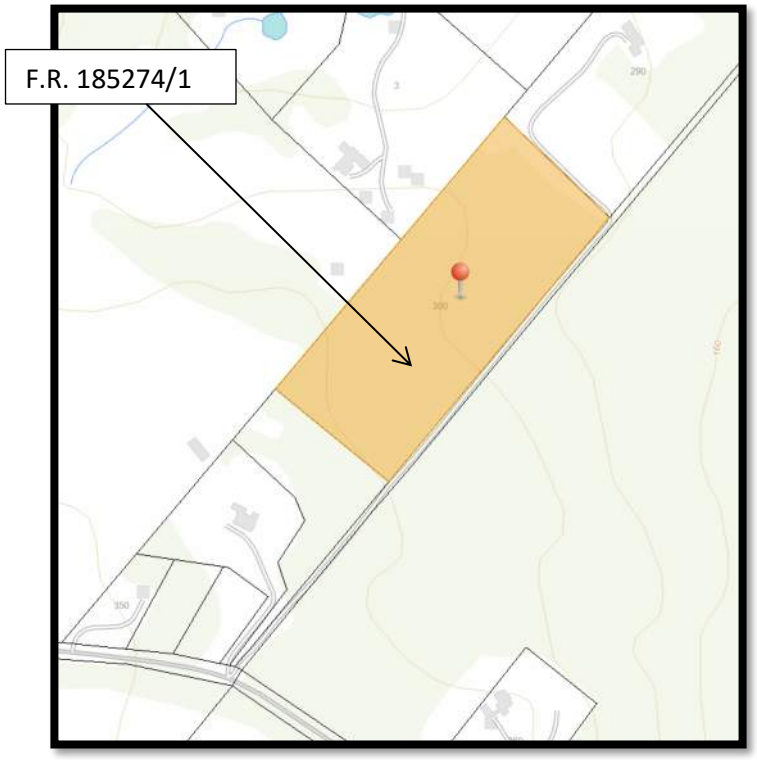


Figure 1: Location Plan of 300 Ecclestone Road, Riverside

2.2 Site Details

Property Address	300 Ecclestone Road, Riverside
Certificate of Title	Volume 185274 Folio 1 (Access over CT188039/2)
Owner	Siggins Pty Ltd
Existing Use	Vacant
Type of Proposed Work	3 Lot Subdivision
Water Supply	On-site for fire fighting – Lot 1, Lot 2, and Lot 3
Road Access	Ecclestone Road via ROW over CT188039/2

3.0 Bushfire Site Assessment

3.1 Vegetation Analysis

3.1.1 TasVeg Classification

Reference to Tasmanian Vegetation Monitoring & Mapping Program (TASVEG) indicates the land in and around the property is generally comprising of varying vegetation types including:

Code	Species	Vegetation Group
DAD	• Eucalyptus amygdalina forest and woodland on dolerite	Dry eucalypt forest and woodland
NBA	• Bursaria – Acacia woodland	Non eucalypt forest and woodland
FAG	• Agricultural land	Modified land

3.1.2 Site & Vegetation Photos






3.2 BAL Assessment – Subdivision

The Acceptable Solution in Clause 13.6.1, C13.0 Bushfire-Prone Areas Code requires all lots within the proposed subdivision to demonstrate that each lot can achieve a Hazard Management Area between the bushfire vegetation and each building on the lot with distances equal to or greater than those specified in Table 2.6 of AS3959-2018 Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas for **BAL 19 (Lots 1-3).**

Lot 1, Lot 2 and Lot 3

Vegetation classification AS3959	**North ☐ North-East ☒**	**South ☐ South-West ☒**	**East ☐ South-East ☒**	**West ☐ North-West ☒**
Group A	☒ Forest	☒ Forest	☒ Forest	☒ Forest
Group B	☐ Woodland	☐ Woodland	☐ Woodland	☐ Woodland
Group C	☐ Shrub-land	☐ Shrub-land	☐ Shrub-land	☐ Shrub-land
Group D	☐ Scrub	☐ Scrub	☐ Scrub	☐ Scrub
Group E	☐ Mallee-Mulga	☐ Mallee-Mulga	☐ Mallee-Mulga	☐ Mallee-Mulga
Group F	☐ Rainforest	☐ Rainforest	☐ Rainforest	☐ Rainforest
Group G	☐ Grassland	☐ Grassland	☐ Grassland	☐ Grassland
	☐ Managed Land	☐ Managed Land	☒ Managed Land	☐ Managed Land
Effective slope (degrees)	☐ Up/0^0	☒ Up/0^0	☒ Up/0^0	☒ Up/0^0
	☒ >0-5^0	☐ >0-5^0	☐ >0-5^0	☐ >0-5^0
	☐ >5-10^0	☐ >5-10^0	☐ >5-10^0	☐ >5-10^0
	☐ >10-15^0	☐ >10-15^0	☐ >10-15^0	☐ >10-15^0
	☐ >15-20^0	☐ >15-20^0	☐ >15-20^0	☐ >15-20^0
Likely direction of bushfire attack	☐	☐	☐	☒
Prevailing winds	☐	☐	☐	☒
Distance to classified vegetation	0m to forest	0m to forest	0m to forest	0m to forest
REQUIRED Distance to classified vegetation for BAL 19	**27-<38m**	**23-<32m**	**23-<32m**	**23-<32m**

3.3 Outbuildings

Not applicable.

3.4 Road Access

Roads are to be constructed to provide vehicle access to the site to assist firefighting and emergency personnel to defend the building or evacuate occupants; and provide access at all times to the water supply for firefighting purposes on the building site.

Private access roads are to be maintained from the entrance to the property cross over with the public road through to the buildings on the site.

Lot 1, Lot 2 and Lot 3 - (new)	Private access driveways are to be constructed / maintained from the entrance of the property cross over at the public road through to any future habitable building and on-site dedicated firefighting water supply. Private access roads are to be maintained to a standard not less than specified in Table C13.2D.

Table C13.2D: Standards for Property Access

The following design and construction requirements apply to property access length is greater than 30 metres, and access is provided to 3 or more properties:

(a) All weather construction;
(b) Load capacity of at least 20 tonnes, including for bridges and culverts;
(c) Minimum carriageway width of 4 metres;
(d) Minimum vertical clearance of 4 metres;
(e) Minimum horizontal clearance of 0.5 metres from the edge of the carriageway;
(f) Cross falls of less than 3 degrees (1:20 or 5%);
(g) Dips less than 7 degrees (1:8 or 12.5%) entry and exit angle;
(h) Curves with a minimum inner radius of 10 metres;
(i) Maximum gradient of 15 degrees (1:3.5 or 28%) for sealed roads, and 10 degrees (1:5.5 or 18%) for unsealed roads; and
(j) Terminate with a turning area for fire appliances provided by one of the following:
    i) A turning circle with a minimum outer radius of 10 metres;
    ii) A property access encircling the building; or
    iii) A hammerhead “T” or “Y” turning head 4 metres wide and 8 metres long.
(k) Passing bays of 2m additional carriageway width and 20m length must be provided every 100m.

3.5 Water Supply

A building that is constructed in a designated bushfire prone area must provide access at all times to a sufficient supply of water for firefighting purposes on the building site.

The exterior elements of a Habitable building in a designated Bushfire prone area must be within reach of a 120m long hose (lay) connected to –

(i) A fire hydrant with a minimum flow rate of 600L per minute and pressure of 200kpa; or

(ii) A stored water supply in a water tank, swimming pool, dam or lake available for firefighting at all times which has the capacity of at least 10,000L for each separate building.

Lot 1 and Lot 2 and Lot 3 – Static Water Supply (new)	On-site water supply is required for any new habitable building. A water tank of at least 10,000 litres per building area to be protected and above ground pipes and fittings used for a stored water supply must be of non-rusting, non-combustible, non-heat-deforming materials and must be situated more than 6m from a building area to be protected.

Table C13.5: Static Water Supply for Fire Fighting

Column 1		**Column 2**
Element		**Requirement**
A.	Distance between building area to be protected and water supply	The following requirements apply: (a) The building area to be protected must be located within 90 metres of the fire fighting water point of a static water supply; and (b) The distance must be measured as a hose lay, between the fire fighting water point and the furthest part of the building area.
B.	Static Water Supplies	A static water supply: (a) May have a remotely located offtake connected to the static water supply; (b) May be a supply for combined use (fire fighting and other uses) but the specified minimum quantity of fire fighting water must be available at all times; (c) Must be a minimum of 10,000 litres per building area to be protected. This volume of water must not be used for any other purpose including fire fighting sprinkler or spray systems; (d) Must be metal, concrete or lagged by non-combustible materials if above ground; and (e) If a tank can be located so it is shielded in all directions in compliance with Section 3.5 of AS 3959-2018 the tank may be constructed of any

		material provided that the lowest 400mm of the tank exterior is protected by: (i) Metal; (ii) Non-combustible material; or (iii) Fibre-cement a minimum 6mm thickness.
C.	Fittings, pipework and accessories (including stands and tank supports)	Fittings and pipework associated with a fire fighting water point for a static water supply must: (a) Have a minimum nominal internal diameter of 50mm; (b) Be fitted with a valve with a minimum nominal diameter of 50mm; (c) Be metal or lagged by non-combustible materials if above ground; (d) if buried, have a minimum depth of 300mm; (e) Provide a DIN or NEN standard forged Storz 65mm coupling fitted with a suction washer for connection to fire fighting equipment; (f) Ensure the coupling is accessible and available for connection at all times; (g) Ensure the coupling is fitted with a blank cap and securing chain (minimum 220mm length); (h) Ensure underground tanks have either an opening at the top of not less than 250mm diameter or a coupling compliant with this Table; and (i) If a remote offtake is installed, ensure the offtake is in a position that is: (i) Visible; (ii) Accessible to allow connection by fire fighting equipment; (iii) At a working height of 450-600mm above ground level; and (iv) Protected from possible damage, including damage from vehicles.
D.	Signage for static water connections	The fire fighting water point for a static water supply must be identified by a sign permanently fixed to the exterior of the assembly in a visible location. The sign must comply with: (a) water tank signage requirements within AS 2304-2011 Water storage tanks for fire protection systems; or (b) *Water Supply Signage Guideline*, version 1.0, Tasmanian Fire Service, February 2017.
E.	Hardstand	A hardstand area for fire appliances must be provided: (1) No more than 3m from the fire fighting water point, measured as a hose lay (including the minimum water level in dams, swimming pools and the like); (2) No closer than 6m from the building area to be protected; (3) a minimum width of 3m constructed to the same standard as the carriageway; and

	(4) Connected to the property access by a carriageway equivalent to the standard of the property access.

4.0 Bushfire-Prone Areas Code Assessment Criteria

Assessment has been completed below to demonstrate the BAL and BHMP have been developed in compliance with the Acceptable Solutions and/or the Performance Criteria as specified in the Bushfire-Prone Areas Code.

C13.4 – Exemptions – Not applicable.

C13.6 Development Standards for Subdivision

C13.6.1 Provision of hazard management areas		
		Comments
☒ **A1**	(a) & (b)	Specified distances for Hazard Management Areas for BAL 19 (Lot 1 and Lot 2 and Lot 3) as specified on the plan are in accordance with AS3959. The proposal complies.
☐ **P1**		
C13.6.2 Public and fire fighting access		
		Comments
☐ **A1**	(a)	Not applicable.
☒ **A1**	(b)	The private driveway to Lot 1 and Lot 2 and Lot 3 will be constructed/maintained in accordance with Table C13.2D at the time of future habitable building. Access is required to on-site dedicated firefighting water supply.
☐ **P1**		
☒ **A2**		Not applicable.
☐ **P2**	No PC	
C13.6.3 Provision of water supply for fire fighting purposes		
		Comments
☐ **A1**	(a) (b)	Not applicable Not applicable
☐ **P1**	No PC	
☒ **A2**	(a) (b)	Not applicable. Any new habitable building on Lot 1 and Lot 2 and Lot 3, at building application stage consideration with a stored water supply in a water supply tank at least 10,000 litres per building area to be protected, with a fitting suitable for TFS access in accordance with Table C13.5.
☐ **A2**	(c)	Not applicable.
☐ **P2**	No PC	

5.0 Layout Options

Not relevant to this proposal.

6.0 Other Planning Provisions

Not relevant to this proposal.

7.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

Mitigation from bushfire is dependent on the careful management of the site by maintaining reduced fuel loads within the hazard management areas and within the site generally and to provide sources of water supply dedicated for firefighting purposes and the construction and maintenance of a safe egress route.

The site has been assessed as demonstrating a building area that have the dimensions equal to or greater than the separation distance required for BAL 19 (Lot 1 and Lot 2 and Lot 3) in Table 2.6 of AS 3959 – 2018 Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas.

Access

The private driveway to Lot 1 and Lot 2 and Lot 3 will be constructed in accordance with Table C13.2D at the time of future habitable building.

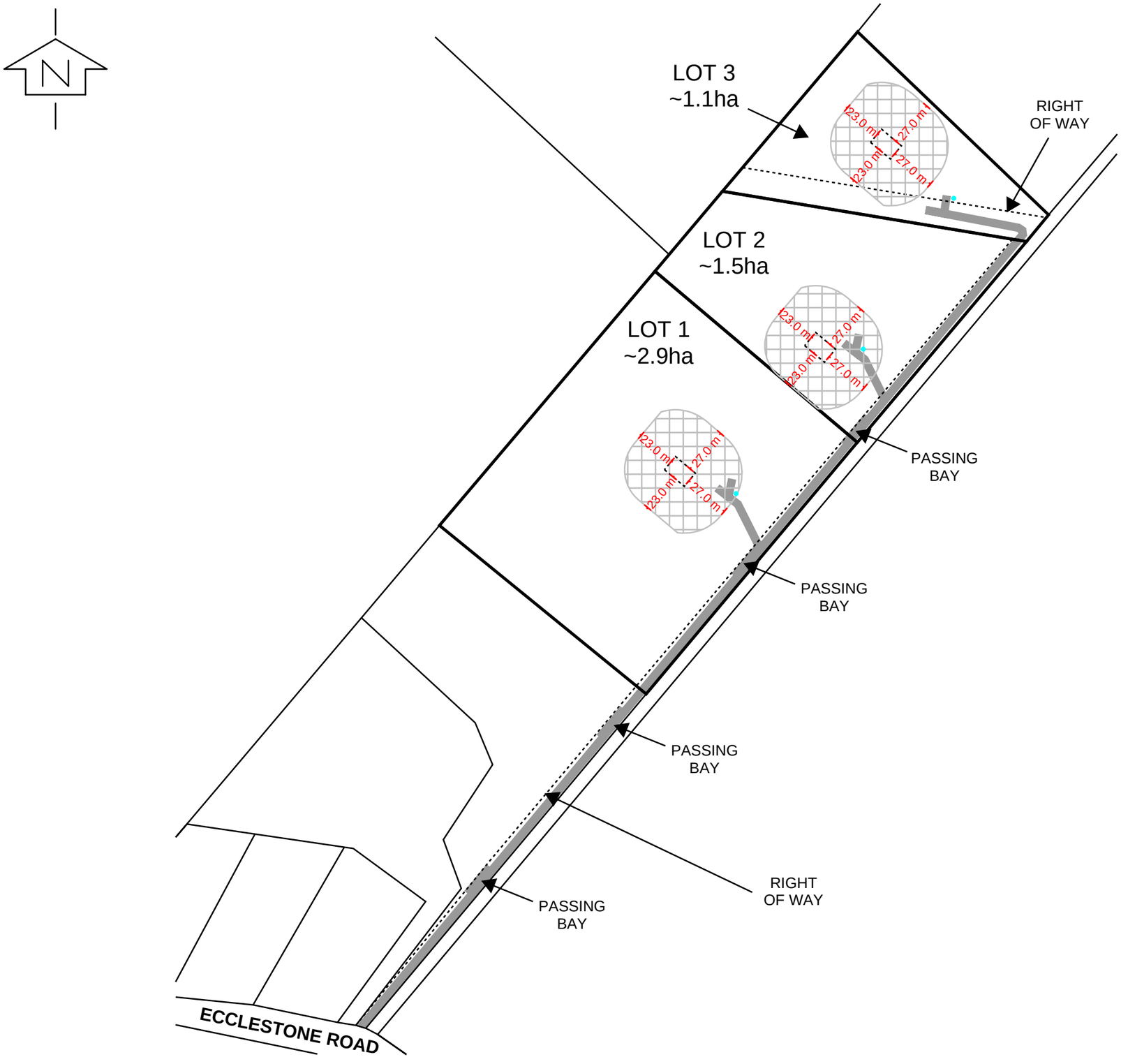
Water Supplies

Any new habitable building on Lot 1 and Lot 2 and Lot 3 at building application stage consideration with a stored water supply in a water supply tank at least 10,000 litres per building area to be protected, with a fitting suitable for TFS access in accordance with Table C13.5.

Fuel Managed Areas

Hazard Management Areas as detailed within the plan shall be constructed and maintained as detailed in Schedule 2. For Lot 1 and Lot 2 and Lot 3, Hazard Management Area to be established and maintained prior to the construction of any habitable building on the lot and managed into perpetuity.

Schedule 2 – Bushfire Hazard Management Plan



LEGEND

INDICATIVE 10m X 15m BUILDING AREA

HAZARD MANAGEMENT AREA

PROPOSED 10,000L METAL FIRE FIGHTING WATER TANK (SUGGESTED LOCATION)

NOTES

- PROPERTY ACCESS & ROAD REQUIREMENTS TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH TABLE C13.2D - REFER TO SECTION 3.4 OF BUSHFIRE HAZARD ASSESSMENT REPORT

- FIREFIGHTING WATER SUPPLY TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH TABLE C13.5 - REFER TO SECTION 3.5 OF BUSHFIRE HAZARD ASSESSMENT REPORT

- HAZARD MANAGEMENT AREA TO BE MAINTAINED IN A MINIMUM FUEL CONDITION - REFER TO SECTION 3.2 OF BUSHFIRE HAZARD ASSESSMENT REPORT

- THIS BHMP MUST BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH BUSHFIRE HAZARD ASSESSMENT REPORT REF: RGA-B2776, R.GREEN, 17 OCTOBER 2025

- THIS BHMP HAS BEEN PREPARED TO SATISFY THE REQUIREMENTS OF C13.0 BUSHFIRE - PRONE AREAS CODE OF TASMANIAN PLANNING SCHEME - WEST TAMAR (EFFECTIVE 9 FEBRUARY 2022)

0 20 100m

BUSHFIRE HAZARD MANAGEMENT PLAN
BUSHFIRE ATTACK LEVEL (BAL) - 19
3 LOT SUBDIVISION

300 ECCLESTONE ROAD, RIVERSIDE
VOLUME 185274 FOLIO 1
PROPERTY ID 3234371
(ROW OVER 340 ECCLESTONE ROAD CT188039/2)

DATE: 17 OCTOBER 2025
VERSION: 1
DRAWN: REBECCA GREEN
PHONE: 0409 284 422
EMAIL: ADMIN@RGASSOCIATES.COM.AU
BFP - 116, SCOPE - 1, 2, 3A, 3B, 3C

Rebecca Green & Associates

Form 55

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON – ASSESSABLE ITEM

Section 321

Form **55**

To: Siggins Pty Ltd *Owner /Agent*

340 Ecclestone Road *Address*

RIVERSIDE TAS 7250 *Suburb/postcode*

Qualified person details:

Qualified person: Rebecca Green

Address: PO Box 2108 Phone No: 0409 284 422

Launceston 7250 Fax No:

Licence No: BFP-116 Email address: admin@rgassociates.com.au

Qualifications and Insurance details: Accredited to report on bushfire hazards under Part IVA of the *Fire Services Act 1979*

(description from Column 3 of the Director's Determination - Certificates by Qualified Persons for Assessable Items

Speciality area of expertise: Analysis of hazards in bushfire prone areas

(description from Column 4 of the Director's Determination - Certificates by Qualified Persons for Assessable Items)

Details of work:

Address: 300 Ecclestone Road Lot No: 1

RIVERSIDE 7250 Certificate of title No: 185274

The assessable item related to this certificate: 3 Lot Subdivision
(Access over CT188039/2 – 340 Ecclestone Road)

(description of the assessable item being certified)
Assessable item includes –
- *a material;*
- *a design*
- *a form of construction*
- *a document*
- *testing of a component, building system or plumbing system*
- *an inspection, or assessment, performed*

Certificate details:

Certificate type: Bushfire Hazard

(description from Column 1 of Schedule 1 of the Director's Determination - Certificates by Qualified Persons for Assessable Items n)

This certificate is in relation to the above assessable item, at any stage, as part of - *(tick one)*

building work, plumbing work or plumbing installation or demolition work: ✓

or

a building, temporary structure or plumbing installation: ☐

In issuing this certificate the following matters are relevant –

Documents:	Bushfire Hazard Assessment Report & Bushfire Hazard Management Plan (Rebecca Green & Associates, 17 October 2025, Version 1, Job No. RGA-B2776)
Relevant	N/A
References:	*Tasmanian Planning Scheme – West Tamar, Bushfire-Prone Areas Code* *Australian Standard 3959-2018*

Substance of Certificate: (what it is that is being certified)

1. Assessment of the site Bushfire Attack Level (to Australian Standard 3959-2018)

2. Bushfire Hazard Management Plan showing BAL-19 (Lot 1, Lot 2 and Lot 3) solutions.

Scope and/or Limitations

Scope

This report and certification was commissioned to identify the Bushfire Attack Level for the existing property. All comment, advice and fire suppression measures are in relation to compliance with *Tasmanian Planning Scheme – West Tamar, Bushfire-Prone Areas Code C13.0*, the *Building Act 2016* & *Regulations 2016*, *National Construction Code* and *Australian Standard 3959-2018, Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas*.

Limitations

The assessment has been undertaken and report provided on the understanding that:-

1. The report only deals with the potential bushfire risk all other statutory assessments are outside the scope of this certificate.
2. The report only identifies the size, volume and status of vegetation at the time the inspection was undertaken and cannot be relied upon for any future development.
3. Impacts of future development and vegetation growth have not been considered.
4. No assurance is given or inferred for the health, safety or amenity of the general public, individuals or occupants in the event of a Bushfire.
5. No warranty is offered or inferred for any buildings constructed on the property in the event of a Bushfire.

No action or reliance is to be placed on this certificate or report; other than for which it was commissioned.

I certify the matters described in this certificate.

	Signed:	*Certificate No:*	*Date:*
Qualified person:		RG-216/2025	17 October 2025

Attachment 1 – Certificate of Compliance to the Bushfire-prone Area Code

BUSHFIRE-PRONE AREAS CODE

CERTIFICATE[1] UNDER S51(2)(d) *LAND USE PLANNING AND APPROVALS ACT 1993*

1. Land to which certificate applies

The subject site includes property that is proposed for use and development and includes all properties upon which works are proposed for bushfire protection purposes.

Street address:	300 Ecclestone Road, Riverside TAS 7250
Certificate of Title / PID:	**F.R. 185274/1, PID3234371 (access over F.R. 188039/2)**

2. Proposed Use or Development

Description of proposed Use and Development:	3 Lot Subdivision
Applicable Planning Scheme:	Tasmanian Planning Scheme – West Tamar

3. Documents relied upon

This certificate relates to the following documents:

Title	Author	Date	Version
Plan of Subdivision Ref: 23-83 (8794)	Cohen & Associates Land and Aerial Surveyors	16 Oct 2025	1
Bushfire Hazard Assessment Report	Rebecca Green	17 October 2025	1
Bushfire Hazard Management Plan	Rebecca Green	17 October 2025	1

[1] This document is the approved form of certification for this purpose and must not be altered from its original form.

4. Nature of Certificate

The following requirements are applicable to the proposed use and development:

☐	**E1.4 / C13.4 – Use or development exempt from this Code**	
	Compliance test	**Compliance Requirement**
☐	E1.4(a) / C13.4.1(a)	Insufficient increase in risk

☐	**E1.5.1 / C13.5.1 – Vulnerable Uses**	
	Acceptable Solution	**Compliance Requirement**
☐	E1.5.1 P1 / C13.5.1 P1	***Planning authority discretion required. A proposal cannot be certified as compliant with P1.***
☐	E1.5.1 A2 / C13.5.1 A2	Emergency management strategy
☐	E1.5.1 A3 / C13.5.1 A2	Bushfire hazard management plan

☐	**E1.5.2 / C13.5.2 – Hazardous Uses**	
	Acceptable Solution	**Compliance Requirement**
☐	E1.5.2 P1 / C13.5.2 P1	***Planning authority discretion required. A proposal cannot be certified as compliant with P1.***
☐	E1.5.2 A2 / C13.5.2 A2	Emergency management strategy
☐	E1.5.2 A3 / C13.5.2 A3	Bushfire hazard management plan

☒	**E1.6.1 / C13.6.1 Subdivision: Provision of hazard management areas**	
	Acceptable Solution	**Compliance Requirement**
☐	E1.6.1 P1 / C13.6.1 P1	***Planning authority discretion required. A proposal cannot be certified as compliant with P1.***
☐	E1.6.1 A1 (a) / C13.6.1 A1(a)	Insufficient increase in risk
☒	E1.6.1 A1 (b) / C13.6.1 A1(b)	Provides BAL-19 for all lots (including any lot designated as 'balance') *Refer to Bushfire Hazard Assessment Report & Bushfire Hazard Management Plan, prepared by*

		Rebecca Green & Associates, 17 October 2025 demonstrating BAL 19 for Lot 1, Lot 2 and Lot 3.
☐	E1.6.1 A1(c) / C13.6.1 A1(c)	Consent for Part 5 Agreement

☒	**E1.6.2 / C13.6.2 Subdivision: Public and fire fighting access**	
	Acceptable Solution	**Compliance Requirement**
☐	E1.6.2 P1 / C13.6.2 P1	***Planning authority discretion required. A proposal cannot be certified as compliant with P1.***
☐	E1.6.2 A1 (a) / C13.6.2 A1 (a)	Insufficient increase in risk
☒	E1.6.2 A1 (b) / C13.6.2 A1 (b)	Access complies with relevant Tables *Refer to Bushfire Hazard Assessment Report & Bushfire Hazard Management 17 October 2025.*

☒	**E1.6.3 / C13.1.6.3 Subdivision: Provision of water supply for fire fighting purposes**	
	Acceptable Solution	**Compliance Requirement**
☐	E1.6.3 A1 (a) / C13.6.3 A1 (a)	Insufficient increase in risk
☐	E1.6.3 A1 (b) / C13.6.3 A1 (b)	Reticulated water supply complies with relevant Table
☐	E1.6.3 A1 (c) / C13.6.3 A1 (c)	Water supply consistent with the objective
☐	E1.6.3 A2 (a) / C13.6.3 A2 (a)	Insufficient increase in risk
☒	E1.6.3 A2 (b) / C13.6.3 A2 (b)	Static water supply complies with relevant Table *Refer to Bushfire Hazard Assessment Report & Bushfire Hazard Management Plan, prepared by Rebecca Green & Associates, 17 October 2025 (Lot 1, Lot 2, and Lot 3).*
☐	E1.6.3 A2 (c) / C13.6.3 A2 (c)	Static water supply consistent with the objective

5. Bushfire Hazard Practitioner

Name:	Rebecca Green	**Phone No:**	0409 284 422
Postal Address:	PO Box 2108 Launceston, Tas 7250	**Email Address:**	admin@rgassociates.com.au
Accreditation No:	BFP – 116	**Scope:**	1, 2, 3A, 3B, 3C

6. Certification

I certify that in accordance with the authority given under Part 4A of the *Fire Service Act 1979* that the proposed use and development:

☐ Is exempt from the requirement Bushfire-Prone Areas Code because, having regard to the objective of all applicable standards in the Code, there is considered to be an insufficient increase in risk to the use or development from bushfire to warrant any specific bushfire protection measures, or

☒ The Bushfire Hazard Management Plan/s identified in Section 3 of this certificate is/are in accordance with the Chief Officer's requirements and compliant with the relevant **Acceptable Solutions** identified in Section 4 of this Certificate.

Signed:
certifier

Name:	Rebecca Green	**Date:**	17 October 2025

Certificate Number: RGA-065/2025

(for Practitioner Use only)

Attachment 2 – AS3959-2018 Construction Requirements

Rebecca Green & Associates

BAL Assessments

Revised for 2018 edition

	BAL—LOW	BAL-12.5	BAL-19	BAL-29	BAL-40	BAL –FZ (FLAMEZONE)
SUBFLOOR SUPPORTS	No special construction requirements	No special construction requirements	Enclosure by external wall or by steel, bronze or aluminium mesh	Enclosure by external wall or by steel, bronze of aluminium mesh. Non-combustible or naturally fire resistant timber supports where the subfloor is unenclosed	If enclosed by external wall refer below "External Walls" section in table or non-combustible sub-floor supports, or tested for bushfire resistance to AS1530.8.1	Enclosure by external wall or non-combustible with an FRL of 30/-/- or to be tested for bushfire resistance to AS1530.8.2
FLOORS	No special construction requirements	No special construction requirements	Concrete slab on ground or enclosure by external wall, metal mesh as above or flooring less than 400mm above ground level to be non-combustible, naturally fire resistant timber or protected on the underside with sarking or mineral wool insulation	Concrete slab on ground or enclosure by external wall, metal mesh as above or flooring less than 400mm above ground level to be non-combustible, naturally fire resistant timber or protected on the underside with sarking or mineral wool insulation	Concrete slab on ground or enclosure by external wall or protection of underside with a non-combustible material such as fibre cement sheet or be non-combustible or to be tested for bushfire resistance to AS1530.8.1	Concrete slab on ground or enclosure by external wall or an FRL of 30/30/30 or protection of under-side 30 minute incipient spread of fire system or to be tested for bushfire resistance to AS1530.8.2
EXTERNAL WALLS	No special construction requirements	As for BAL-19	Parts less than 400mm above ground or decks etc to be of non-combustible material, 6mm fibre cement clad or bushfire resistant/ naturally fire resistant timber	Non-combustible material (masonry, brick veneer, mud brick, aerated concrete, concrete) or timber framed, or steel framed walls sarked on the outside and clad with 6mm fibre cement sheeting or steel sheeting or bushfire resistant timber	Non-combustible material (masonry, brick veneer, mud brick, aerated concrete, concrete) or timber framed, or steel framed walls sarked on the outside and clad with 9mm fibre cement sheeting or steel or to be tested for bushfire resistance to AS1530.8.1	Non-combustible material (masonry, brick veneer, mud brick, aerated concrete, concrete) with a minimum thickness of 90mm or a FRL of -/30/30 when tested from outside or to be tested for bushfire resistance to AS1530.8.2
EXTERNAL WINDOWS	No special construction requirements	4mm grade A Safety Glass of glass blocks within 400m of ground, deck etc with Openable portion metal screened with frame of metal or metal reinforced PVC-U or bushfire resisting timber	5mm toughened glass or glass bricks within 400mm of the ground, deck etc with openable portion metal screened with frame of metal or metal reinforced PVC-U or bushfire resisting timber. Above 400mm annealed glass can be used with all glass screened	5mm toughened glass with openable portion screened and frame of metal or metal reinforced PVC-U, or bushfire resistant timber and portion within 400mm of ground, deck, screen etc screened	6mm toughened glass. Fixed and openable portion screened with steel or bronze mesh	Protected by bushfire shutter or FRL of -/30/- and openable portion screened with steel or bronze mesh or be tested for bushfire resistance to AS1530.8.2
EXTERNAL DOORS	No special construction requirements	As for BAL-19 except that door framing can be naturally fire resistant (high density) timber	Screened with steel, bronze or aluminium mesh or glazed with 5mm toughened glass, non-combustible or 35mm solid timber for 400mm above threshold, metal or bushfire resistant timber framed for 400mm above ground, decking etc. tight-fitting with weather strips at base	Screened with steel, bronze or aluminium mesh or non-combustible, or 35mm solid timber for 400mm above threshold. Metal or bushfire resistant timber framed tight-fitting with weather strips at base	Non-combustible or 35mm solid timber, screened with steel or bronze mesh, metal framed, tight-fitting with weather strips at base	Protected by bushfire shutter or tight-fitting with weather strips at base and a FRL of -/30/-
ROOFS	No special construction requirements	As for BAL-19 (including roof to be fully sarked)	Non-combustible covering, roof/wall junctions sealed. Openings fitted with non-combustible ember guards. Roof to be fully sarked.	Non-combustible covering. Roof/wall junction sealed. Openings fitted with non-combustible ember guards. Roof to be fully sarked	Non-combustible covering. Roof/wall junction sealed. Openings fitted with non-combustible ember guards. Roof to be fully sarked and no roof mounted evaporative coolers	Roof with FRL of 30/30/30 or tested for bushfire resistance to AS1530.8.2. Roof/wall junction sealed. Openings fitted with non-combustible ember guards. No roof mounted evaporative coolers
VERANDAS DECKS ETC.	No special construction requirements	As for BAL-19	Enclosed sub floor space—no special requirements for materials except within 400mm of ground. No special requirements for supports or framing. Decking to be non-combustible or bushfire resistant within 300mm horizontally and 400mm vertically from a glazed element	Enclosed sub floor space or non-combustible or bushfire resistant timber supports. Decking to be non-combustible or bushfire resistant timbers	Enclosed sub-floor space or non-combustible supports. Decking to be non-combustible	Enclosed sub floor space or non-combustible supports. Decking to have no gaps and be non-combustible

Please note: The information in the table is a summary of the construction require-ments in the AS3959-2018 standard and is not intended as a design or construction guide. You should consult the standard for the full technical details.

Attachment 3 – Proposal Plan

Cohen & Associates
Land & Aerial Surveyors

3 LOTHIAN PLACE

290 ECCLESTONE ROAD

340 ECCLESTONE ROAD
(F.R. 188039-2)

ELECTRICITY INFRASTRUCTURE EASEMENT 12.00 WIDE (EXISTING)

ELECTRICITY INFRASTRUCTURE EASEMENT 12.00 WIDE (PROPOSED)

RIGHT OF WAY (EXISTING)

EXTENT OF PRIORITY VEGETATION OVERLAY

7.00 WIDE (PROPOSED)

RIGHT OF WAY (PRIVATE) & SERVICES EASEMENT

ROAD 7.54± WIDE (EXISTING)

252 FROM TITLE BOUNDARY TO ECCLESTONE RD

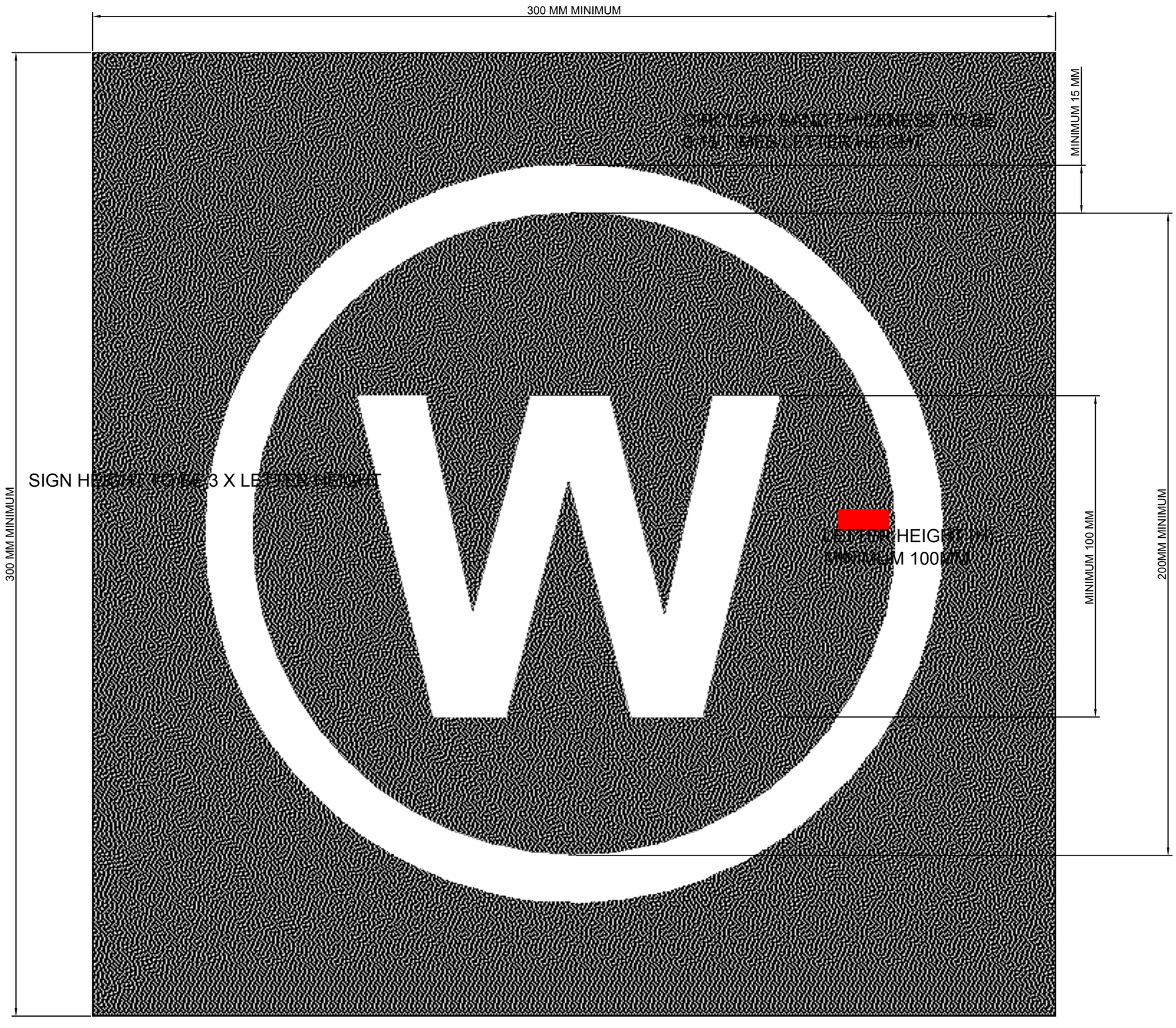
RIGHT OF WAY (PRIVATE) & SERVICES EASEMENT 7.00 WIDE
RIGHT OF WAY (PRIVATE) 4.00 WIDE
ROAD 7.54± WIDE
(ALL THREE EXISTING)

1 OF 1	PLAN OF SUBDIVISION	**300 ECCLESTONE ROAD, RIVERSIDE**			
REV 1					
REF 23-83 (8794)	16 Oct 2025	OWNER	SIGGINS PTY LTD	COHEN & ASSOCIATES LAND & AERIAL SURVEYORS 103 CAMERON STREET PO BOX 990, LAUNCESTON, TAS, 7250 admin@surveyingtas.com.au (03) 6331 4633 ABN 70 689 298 535 www.surveyingtas.com.au	
SCALE 1 : 1500 @ A3	DRAWN SPVERBEETEN	TITLE REFERENCE(S)	185274-1		
		ZONE	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL		
		OVERLAYS	WTA-S3.0 SAP, BUSHFIRE-PRONE, PRIORITY VEGETATION		

Attachment 4 – Tasmania Fire Service Water Supply Signage Guideline

10,000 LITRE DOMESTIC FIREFIGHTING STATIC WATER INDICATOR SIGN

SIGN WIDTH TO BE 3 X LETTER HEIGHT



LETTERING TO BE UPPERCASE AND NOT LESS THAN 100MM IN HEIGHT

INSIDE DIAMETER OF CIRCULAR BAND TO BE 2 TIMES LETTER HEIGHT

SIGN SIZE DIMENSIONS
3 X LETTER HEIGHT HIGH AND 3 X LETTER HEIGHT WIDE.

THICKNESS OF CIRCULAR BAND TO BE 0.15 TIMES LETTER HEIGHT

TEXT STYLE TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WTH AS1744.2015, SERIES F

SIGN TO BE IN FADE RESISTING MATERIAL WITH WHITE REFLECTIVE LETTERING AND CIRCLE ON A RED BACKGROUND

RED TO BE R-13 SIGNAL RED
COLOUR CODE 1795U

WHITE SUBSTRATE COLOUR TO BE
PMS 186C

SIGN TO BE CONSTRUCTED FROM UV STABILIZED, NON FLAMMABLE AND NON HEAT DEFORMING MATERIAL

SIGN TO BE PERMANENTLY FIXED

CIRCLE INNER DIAMETER
2 X LETTER HEIGHT

Tasmania Fire Service

References

(a) Tasmanian Planning Commission 2021, *Tasmanian Planning Scheme – West Tamar (Effective 9 February 2022), C13.0 Bushfire-Prone Areas Code*, Tasmania.

(b) Australian Standards, AS 3959-2018, *Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas*, Standards Australia, Sydney NSW.

(c) Resource Management & Conservation Division of the Department Primary Industry & Water September 2006, TASVEG, *Tasmanian Vegetation Map*, Tasmania.

(d) Tasmanian Government, Land Information System Tasmania, www.thelist.tas.gov.au

JD Consulting
ABN 42410316529

PO Box 8
Riverside Tas 7250
Mob: 0457469617
Email: jldoherty581@bigpond.com

Onsite Wastewater Assessment for Proposed 3 lot Subdivision

at

300 Ecclestone Road, Riverside
CT 185274/1

Prepared for

Jo Siggins

Prepared by James Doherty

Date of Report 10 November 2025

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Scope

This report is to detail the proposed 3 lot subdivision at 300 Ecclestone Road, Riverside (CT 185274/1) prepared for Siggins Pty Ltd.

The land proposed for the 3-lot subdivision is 5.5ha in area and is located to the southwest of No. 290 and to the northeast of No. 340 Eccleston Road. The northwestern boundary is bordered Lot 2 Ecclestone Road and 3 Lothian Place. The land to the southwest is undeveloped.

The owner, through Cohen & Associates Land and Aerial Surveyors is proposing to subdivide the existing land parcel into 3 separate lots of 2.9ha, 1.5ha & 1.1ha.

None of the proposed lots have access to any TasWater services. At the development stage (building/plumbing for new dwellings and outbuildings), rainwater will need to be provided on each lot to supply water to the dwellings. As there is no offsite sewerage system available. The collection and disposal of household sewage will require both an onsite treatment system and an onsite disposal system installed on each lot.

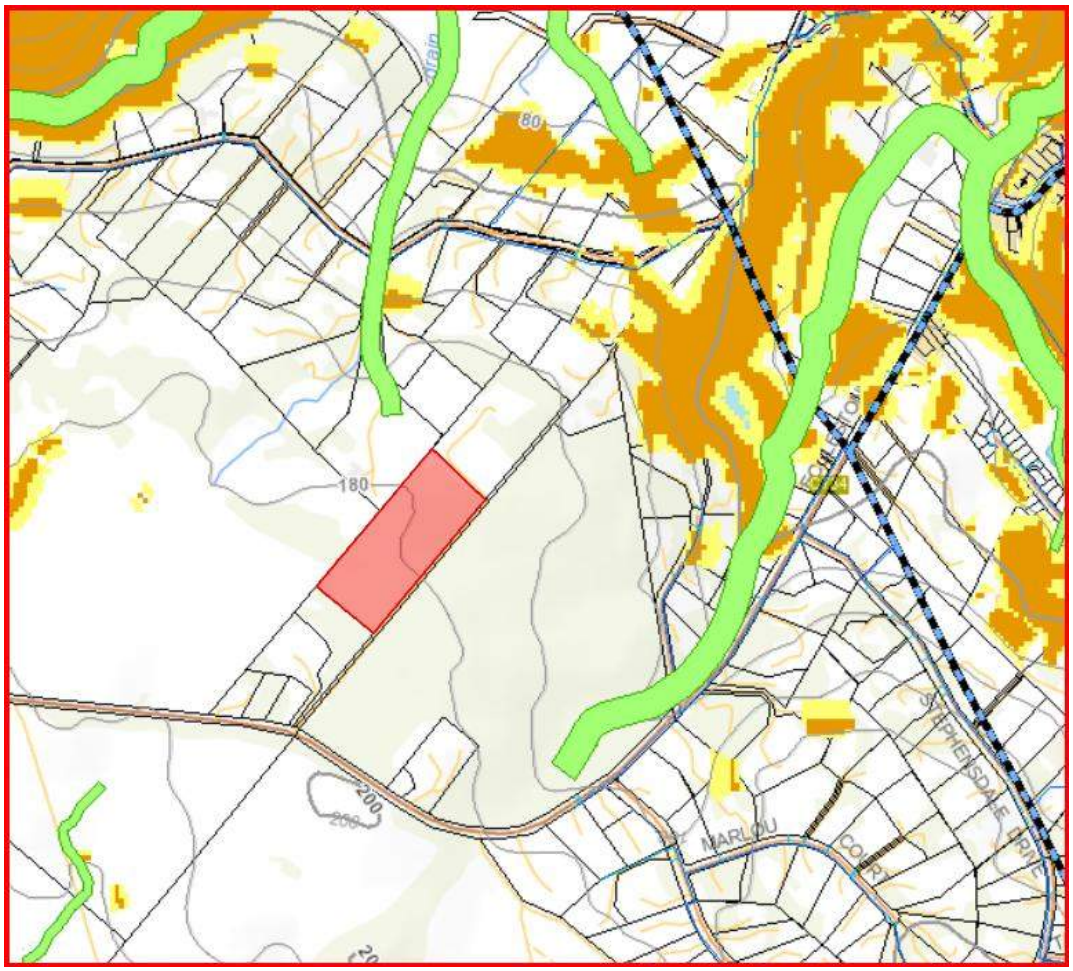


Figure 1 Locality map. Highlighted area is the area proposed for subdivision. The yellow and brown areas indicate low and medium hazard landslide areas, the green areas are Waterway and Coastal Protection Areas, the black/blue line is Taswater's Bulk Water Main.

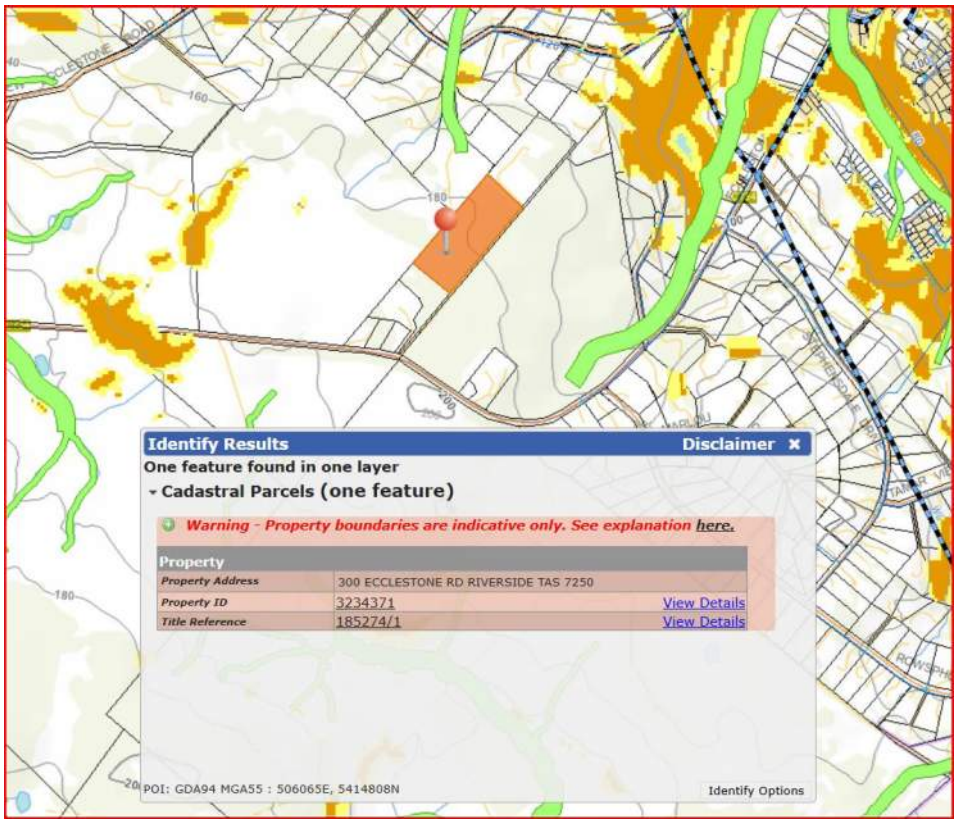


Figure 2 Topographical map showing the water services on Irishtown Road and 10m contour lines.

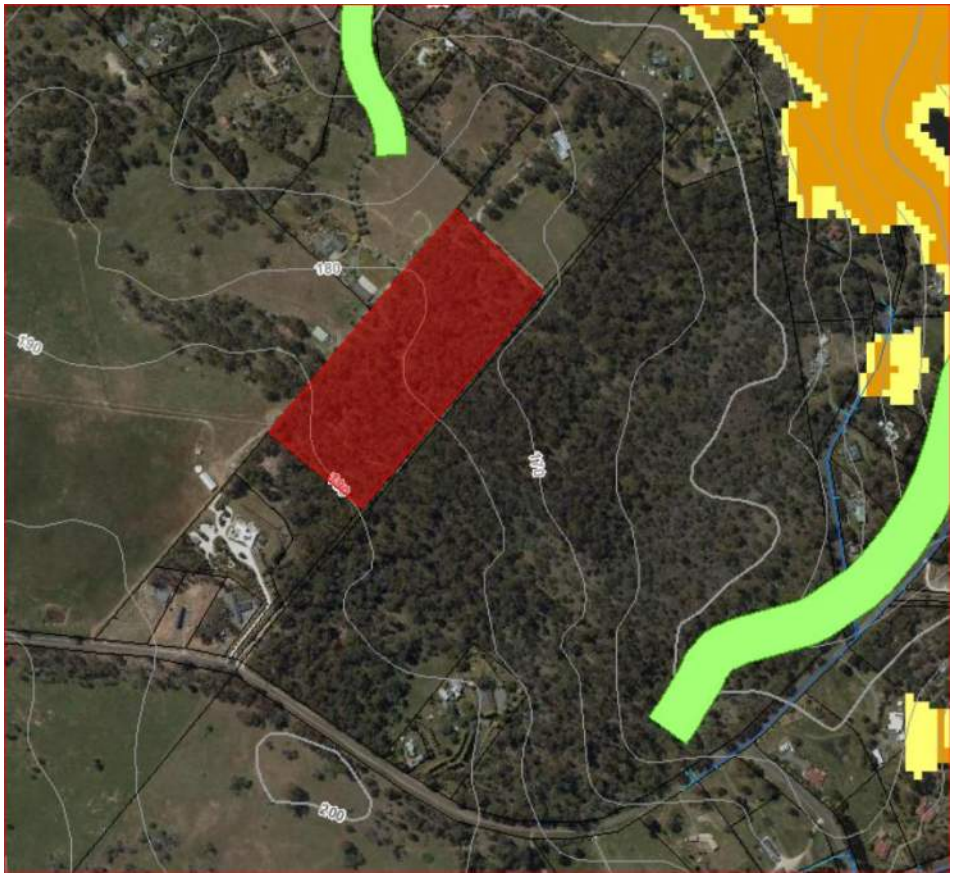


Figure 3 Aerial view showing property location, 10m contour lines low/medium landslide hazard band areas and Waterway and Coastal Protection Areas

1 Introduction

JD Consulting has been engaged by Jo Siggins to undertake a site investigation of the land to determine its suitability for wastewater disposal from the proposed residential development.

The area of land proposed for subdivision is approximately 5.5ha. The owner intends to submit through Cohen & Associates a planning application to West Tamar Council seeking approval to subdivide the land into 3 lots of 2.9ha, 1.5ha and 1.1ha in area.

The onsite wastewater report for the proposed development is based on the principles contained within Appendix B of AS/NZS 1547:2012 (Site and Soil Evaluation for Planning Rezoning, and Subdivision of Land) and provides preliminary recommendations on the type of wastewater disposal system suited to the location.

1.1 Site Conditions

The site proposed for the 3-lot subdivision covers an area of approximately 5.5ha and has not been developed in the past.

The land has a slight slope to the northeast as can been seen from the contour lines on figures 1-3 on pages 2 & 3 of this report and on the Plan of Subdivision provided by Cohen & Associates and included in the Appendices of the document. The area proposed for subdivision is predominantly bushland with residential development surrounding the land to the north, south and west.

1.2 Landslide Hazard Bands

While there are areas of low and medium landslide hazard bands in the surrounding area, the land proposed for subdivision is not in a low or medium landslide hazard band area. The areas identified as low and medium landslide hazard bands are shown in figures 1-3 on pages 2 & 3 of this report.

1.3 Waterway and Coastal Protection Areas

There are two Waterway and Coastal Protection areas shown on the LIST map, neither of which impact on or are impacted by the proposed subdivision. The Waterway and Coastal Protection Areas are shown in figures 1-3 on pages 2 & 3 of this report.

1.4 Site Orientation and Neighbouring Properties

The current lot is northeast facing. Access to the new lots will be from Right of Way located along the southeastern boundary of the land. Access to 290 Ecclestone Road is also along the outside of this property boundary.

The properties at Nos 290, 340 and Lot 2 Ecclestone Road are developed as is 3 Lothian Place. CT46438/1 Ecclestone Road is an undeveloped parcel of land.

1.5 Site and Soil Survey

A site and soil survey was undertaken on the of 24th October 2025. Test holes were augered on all the proposed lots. The soil profile indicated that the soil within lots was similar in character, a silty topsoil overlying a clay loam to a Cl/CH clay to 1.5m. The soil profile of the test holes is included in Appendix C

1.6 Environmental Risk

1.6.1 Proximity to waterways

There are no waterways within proximity to the development.

1.6.2 Existing wastewater system

There is no wastewater systems installed on the lot. The lots are of sufficient size to not cause or create an environmental risk to neighbouring properties through the run off of treated wastewater.

2 Development Proposal – Wastewater

The following proposal is based on the construction of a residential dwellings on the lots.

Given the underlying soil is predominantly Cl/CH throughout the lot, the lots may be suitable for a conventional wastewater system such as a septic tank and absorption trenches, however the area required for absorption trenches will be very large.

It may be more appropriate to install modified wastewater systems such as a septic tank with either a Wisconsin Mound or a raised absorption bed. Alternatively each lot could be better suited to the installation of a secondary treatment system, such as either an aerated wastewater treatment system (AWTS) with the secondary wastewater being discharged by either surface spray or subsurface drip irrigation to a designated land application area, or a wastewater treatment system that can provide secondary treated wastewater with the wastewater being discharged by surface drip irrigation to a designated land application area.

The actual type of wastewater system, primary or secondary type system, will need to be determined and submitted to council for approval as part of the building/plumbing application.

Please note that to meet the regulatory requirements for surface irrigation of secondary treated wastewater the wastewater will need to be chlorinated as the E.coli count should not exceed 10cfu/100ml of sample.

The area of land required for the disposal of primary or secondary wastewater will vary depending on the size (No of bedrooms) and occupancy of the dwelling. As guide, a 3-bedroom dwelling with rainwater tanks servicing the dwelling would require 120 lineal metres of absorption trench, while the same dwelling with a secondary treatment system would require 200-300sq metres of wastewater disposal area.

For either system, an area of similar size will be required to be set aside as a Reserve Area for future.

3 Conclusion

It is my opinion that the land is suitable for the proposed development.

All lots are suitable for the construction of a residence with onsite wastewater treatment and disposal. The land application area will need to meet the requirements of Clause 3 – (Standards for Wastewater Land Application Areas) of the Director's Guidelines for On-site Wastewater Management Systems v2.0 dated20 November 2017 or Appendix R of AS/NZS1547:2012.

4 Recommendations

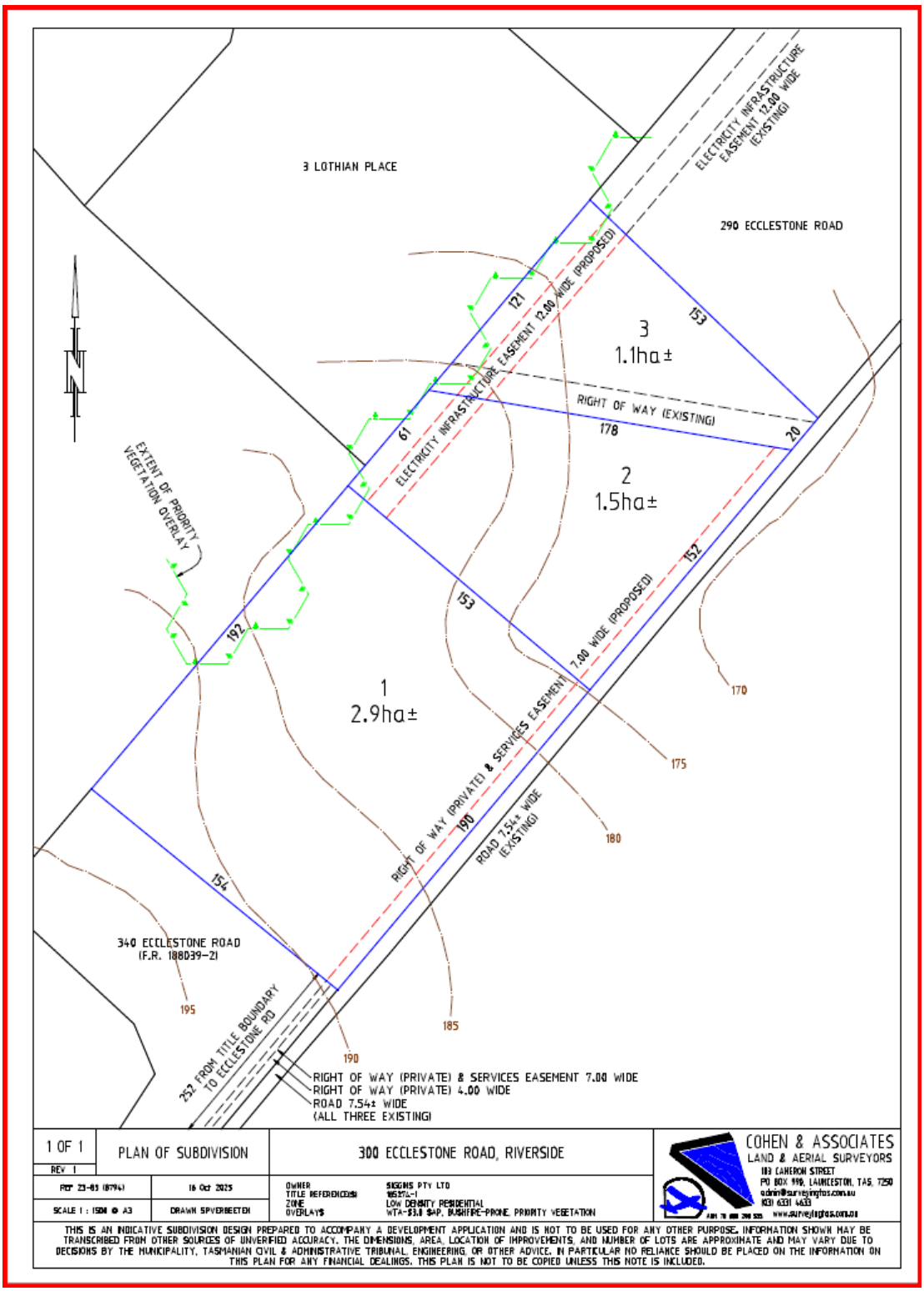
It is recommended that,

1. The application for the proposed 3 lot subdivision is approved for onsite wastewater disposal with site specific requirements applied where applicable.
2. The final determination on the type of treatment system (primary treatment through a Septic Tank or Secondary Treatment through a brand system) and the wastewater disposal layout will need to be provided to the Council at building/plumbing permit stage.

James Doherty
JD Consulting
Date: 11.11.2025

Appendices

APPENDIX A – Plan of Subdivision



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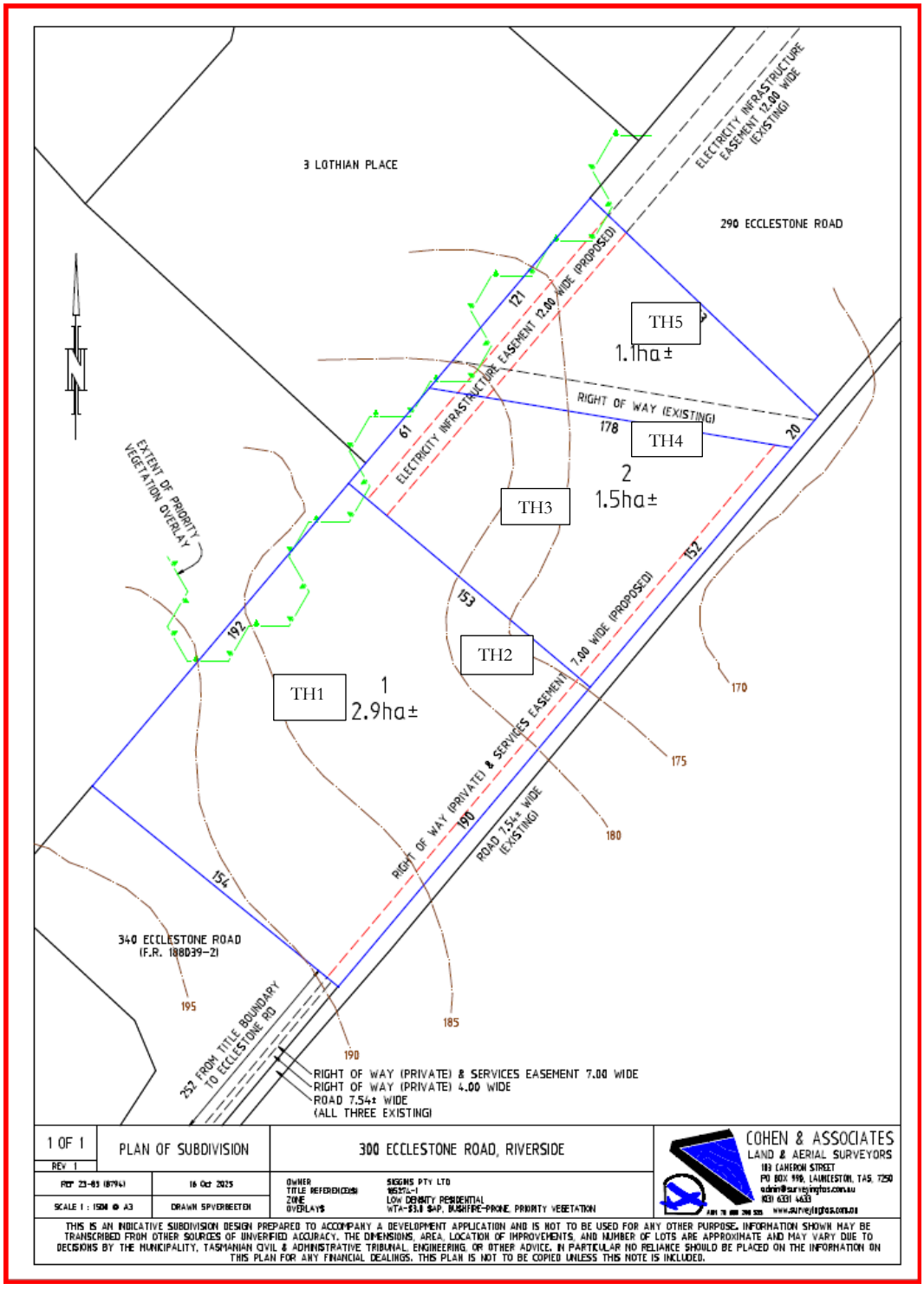
APPENDIX B – Test Hole Locations



APPENDIX C – Test Hole Profiles

Job No. 32-2025 Borehole No. 1 Lot 1

Client: J Siggins

Site Address:300 Ecclestone Road, Riverside

Project: Proposed 3 lot subdivision

Date: 24th October 2025

Logged by:James Doherty

Equipment Auger

Co-Ords

Method	Penetration 1 2 3 4	Notes Samples Tests	Water		Graphic Log	Classification	Material Description	Moisture condition	Consistency density index	Structure, additional observations
						ML	Silt loam, brown	D	Fb	
			N			Cl	Clay loam, brown			
			I	0.25			some gravel (ironstone)	S	M	
			L							
				0.5						
						Cl	Clay, tan/brown	F	M	no plasticity
				0.75			crumbly			
				1.0						
						Cl	Clay, orange/brown	F	M	
							crumbly			no plasticity
				1.25						
						Cl/CH		St	M	
				1.50						
							BOH			

Job No. 32-2025 Borehole No. 2 Lot 1

Client: J Siggins

Site Address:300 Ecclestone Road, Riverside

Project: Proposed 3 lot subdivision

Date: 24th October 2025

Logged by:James Doherty

Equipment Auger

Co-Ords

Method	Penetration 1	2	3	4	Notes Samples Tests	Water		Graphic Log	Classification	Material Description	Moisture condition	Consistency density index	Structure, additional observations
									ML	Silt loam, brown	D	Fb	
						N			Cl	Clay, brown/orange	S	M	no plasticity
						I	0.25			crumbly			
						L							
							0.5		Cl	Clay, tan	F	M	low plasticity
							0.75						
							1.0						
							1.25				St	M/W	
							1.50						
										BOH			

Job No. 32-2025 Borehole No. 3 Lot 2

Client: J Siggins

Site Address:300 Ecclestone Road, Riverside

Project: Proposed 3 lot subdivision

Date: 24th October 2025

Logged by:James Doherty

Equipment Auger

Co-Ords

Method	Penetration 1 2 3 4	Notes Samples Tests	Water		Graphic Log	Classification	Material Description	Moisture condition	Consistency density index	Structure, additional observations
						ML	Silt loam, brown	D	Fb	
						GP	Ironstone gravel			
			N							
			I	0.25						
			L			Cl	Clay, brown/orange	St	D	low plasticity
							crumbles when rolled			
				0.5						
				0.75						
				1.0						
						Cl/CH	Clay, orange/brown	St	M	low plasticity
				1.25						
				1.50						
							BOH			

Job No. 32-2025			Borehole No.		4	Boundary of lots 2 & 3					
Client: J Siggins											
Site Address:300 Ecclestone Road, Riverside											
Project: Proposed 3 lot subdivision											
Date: 24th October 2025											
Logged by:James Doherty											
						Equipment		Auger			
Co-Ords											

Method	Penetration 1 2 3 4	Notes Samples Tests	Water		Graphic Log	Classification	Material Description	Moisture condition	Consistency density index	Structure, additional observations
						ML	Silt loam, brown	D	Fb	
			N			Cl	Clay, brown/orange	S	D	no plasticity
			I	0.25			crumbly			
			L							
				0.5		Cl	Clay, tan	F	D	low plasticity
				0.75						
				1.0						
				1.25				St	M	
				1.50						
							BOH			

Job No. 32-2025 Borehole No. 5 Bottom of lot 3

Client: J Siggins

Site Address:300 Ecclestone Road, Riverside

Project: Proposed 3 lot subdivision

Date: 24th October 2025

Logged by:James Doherty

Equipment Auger

Co-Ords

Method	Penetration 1 2 3 4	Notes Samples Tests	Water		Graphic Log	Classification	Material Description	Moisture condition	Consistency density index	Structure, additional observations
						ML	Silt loam, brown	D	Fb	
			N			Cl	Clay, brown/orange	S	D	no plasticity
			I	0.25			crumbly			
			L							
				0.5		Cl	Clay, tan	F	D	low plasticity
				0.75						
				1.0						
				1.25				St	M	
				1.50						
							BOH			

APPENDIX D – Site photos 24.10.2025

photo 1 Gate at top of proposed lot 1

photo 2 Track into lot 1

photo 3 Typical of vegetation in lot 1

photo 4 TH1 lot 1 looking north

photo 5 TH1 lot 1 looking east

photo 6 TH1 lot 1 looking south

photo 7 TH1 lot 1 looking west

photo 8 Track continuing down western side of proposed lot 1 to proposed lot 2

photo 9 Typical vegetation on lot 2

photo 10 Typical vegetation on lot 2 and structure on neighbouring property to west

photo 11 TH2 lot 1 looking north

photo 12 TH2 lot 1 looking east

photo 15 Soil from test hole

photo 13 TH2 lot 1 looking south

photo 16 TH3 lot 2 looking north

photo 14 TH2 lot 1 looking west

photo 17 TH3 lot 2 looking east

photo 18 TH3 lot 2 looking south

photo 21 TH4 lot 2/3 looking north

photo 19 TH3 lot 2 looking west

photo 22 TH4 lot 2/3 looking east

photo 20 Soil from borehole lot 2

photo 23 TH4 lot 2/3 looking south

photo 24 TH4 lot 2/3 looking west

photo 27 TH5 lot 3 looking east

photo 25 Soil from borehole lot 2/3

photo 28 TH5 lot 3 looking south

photo 26 TH5 lot 3 looking north

photo 29 TH5 lot 3 looking west

photo 30 Soil from borehole lot 3

photo 31 Roadway between bottom of lot 3 and 290 Ecclestone Road

photo 32 Typical of vegetation along the roadway on lot 3

photo 33 Roadway between 300 and CT43468/1 Ecclestone Road

photo 34 Vegetation along roadway on lot 2

photo 35 Vegetation along roadway on lot 2

photo 36 Vegetation along roadway on lower end of lot 1

photo 37 Vegetation along roadway on middle section of lot 1

photo 38 Vegetation along roadway on top section of lot 1

NATURAL VALUES ASSESSMENT OF 300 ECCLESTONE ROAD (PID 3234371; C.T. 165814/2; LPI HYQ03), RIVERSIDE, TASMANIA

Environmental Consulting Options Tasmania (ECO*tas*) for Siggins Pty Ltd

25 October 2025

Mark Wapstra
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mobile: 0407 008 685

CITATION

This report can be cited as:

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AUTHORSHIP

Field assessment: Mark Wapstra & James Wapstra

Report production: Mark Wapstra & James Wapstra

Habitat and vegetation mapping: Mark Wapstra

Base data for mapping: LISTmap

Digital and aerial photography: Mark Wapstra, LISTmap, ESRI World Imagery

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Jo Siggins (Siggins Pty Ltd) provided information on the proposed land use. Rebecca Green (Rebecca Green & Associates) provided information on lot design and bushfire hazard management requirements.

QUALIFICATIONS

Except where otherwise stated, the opinions and interpretations of legislation and policy expressed in this report are made by the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the relevant agency. The client should confirm management prescriptions with the relevant agency before acting on the content of this report. This report and associated documents do not constitute legal advice.

Note that any reference to the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water & Environment (DPIPWE) now refers to the Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania.

COVER ILLUSTRATION

View through open *Eucalyptus amygdalina* (black peppermint) forest that occupies the whole title.

Please note: the blank pages in this document are deliberate to facilitate double-sided printing.

CONTENTS

SUMMARY

General

Siggins Pty Ltd engaged Environmental Consulting Options Tasmania (ECO*tas*) to undertake a natural values assessment of 300 Ecclestone Road (PID 3234371; C.T. 165814/2; LPI HYQ03), Riverside, Tasmania, primarily to that the requirements of the identified natural values are appropriately considered for the proposed subdivision under local, State and Commonwealth government approval protocols.

Site assessment

A natural values assessment of the study area was undertaken by Mark Wapstra & James Wapstra (ECO*tas*) on 12 Sep. 2025. Note that the site had been previously assessed by Mark Wapstra on 13 Nov. 2020.

Summary of key findings

Threatened flora

- No plant species listed as threatened on the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBCA) were detected, or are known from database information, from the study area.
- One plant species listed as threatened on the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (TSPA) is known from database information, and was confirmed by site assessment, from the study area, as follows:
  - *Brunonia australis* (blue pincushion): occurs as scattered to locally dense patches in southern three-quarters of subject title.
- One additional plant species listed as threatened on the Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection Act 1995 (TSPA) was detected as a consequence of site assessment from the study area, as follows:
  - *Veronica plebeia* (trailing speedwell): localised to the existing track through the forest.
- The presence of threatened flora species from the title means that parts of the site can be interpreted as "priority vegetation" (in relation to this value) pursuant to C7.3.1(b) of the *State Planning Provisions.*

Threatened fauna

- No fauna species listed as threatened on the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBCA) and/or the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (TSPA) were detected, or are known from database information, from the study area.
- The study area supports potential habitat (to some extent) of several species including:
  - *Sarcophilus harrisii* (Tasmanian devil);
  - *Dasyurus maculatus* subsp*. maculatus* (spotted-tailed quoll);

  - *Dasyurus viverrinus* (eastern quoll);
  - *Perameles gunnii* subsp. *gunnii* (eastern barred bandicoot);
  - *Accipiter* [syn. *Tachyspiza*] *novaehollandiae* (grey goshawk);
  - *Neophema chrysogaster* (blue-winged parrot);
  - *Tyto novaehollandiae* subsp. *castanops* (Tasmanian masked owl); and
  - *Aquila audax* subsp. *fleayi* (Tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle).
- The parts of the title proposed for subdivision and eventual occupation do not support "significant habitat for a threatened fauna species", at any reasonable scale or interpretation of the concept, such that these should not be construed as "priority vegetation" (in relation to this value) pursuant to C7.3.1(c) of the *State Planning Provisions*.

Vegetation types

- The study area supports the following TASVEG mapping unit:
  - *Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on dolerite (TASVEG code: DAD).
- Occurrences of DAD do not equate to a native vegetation community listed as threatened on Schedule 3A of the Tasmanian *Nature Conservation Act 2002*.
- Occurrences of DAD do not equate to a threatened ecological community listed under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Protection Act 1999*.
- The absence of "native vegetation…[that]…forms an integral part of a threatened native vegetation community as prescribed under Schedule 3A of the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*" means that no part of the site can be construed as "priority vegetation" (in relation to this value) pursuant to C7.3.1(a) of the *State Planning Provisions*.

Weeds

- No plant species classified as declared weeds within the meaning of the Tasmanian *Biosecurity Act 2019* (*Biosecurity Regulations 2022*) were detected from the study area.
- One potentially invasive environmental weed species was noted within the title area, as follows:
  - *Billardiera heterophylla* (bluebell creeper): restricted to a single clump in the north.

Plant disease

- No evidence of *Phytophthora cinnamomi* (PC, rootrot) was recorded within the study area
- No evidence of myrtle wilt was recorded within the study area.
- No evidence of myrtle rust was recorded within the study area.

Animal disease (chytrid)

- The study area does not support particular habitats conducive to frog chytrid disease, except in a very general sense.

Recommendations

The recommendations provided below are a summary of those provided in relation to each of the natural values described in the main report. The main text of the report provides the relevant context for the recommendations.

Vegetation types

In general terms, minimising the extent of "clearance and conversion" and/or "disturbance" to native vegetation is recommended, within the context of future residential dwellings being an acceptable use and acknowledging this will include access, establishment of a hazard management area (and associated elements) and in the longer-term possibly infrastructure such as boundary fences.

Threatened flora

Subdivision lot layout has already taken account of the location of patches of threatened flora such that further recommendations are not required.

Threatened fauna

Apart from the generic recommendation to minimise the extent of "clearance and conversion" and/or "disturbance" to native vegetation (with acknowledged constraints), the following is also recommended (see also notes on fencing under Vegetation types):

- avoid, wherever practical, removal of hollow-bearing trees (a map of these has been provided); and
- avoid, wherever practical, removal of the two large log piles (allow to rot down naturally).

Weed and disease management

Longer-term special management (e.g. a complex weed management plan) is not considered warranted because eventual owner occupation is considered the most appropriate (and realistic) means of achieving control of any declared species (should they be detected and become established), where vigilance and immediate control are practical.

Legislative and policy implications

A permit under Section 51 of the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (TSPA) should not be required as no specimens of listed flora or fauna will be "knowingly taken" as a consequence of subdivision and eventual occupation. This will need to be reviewed of the lot layout and/or final location of development is altered.

A formal referral to the relevant Commonwealth agency under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBCA) is not considered required.

Development will require a planning permit pursuant to the provisions of the applicable planning scheme but P1.1 & P1.2 of C7.7.2 of the Natural Assets Code of the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme – West Tamar* are considered satisfied (but see recommendations above).

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

Siggins Pty Ltd engaged Environmental Consulting Options Tasmania (ECO*tas*) to undertake a natural values assessment of 300 Ecclestone Road (PID 3234371; C.T. 165814/2; LPI HYQ03), Riverside, Tasmania (Figures 1-3), primarily to that the requirements of the identified natural values are appropriately considered for the proposed subdivision under local, State and Commonwealth government approval protocols.

Scope

This report relates to:

- flora and fauna species of conservation significance, including a discussion of listed threatened species (under the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* and/or the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*) potentially present, and other species of conservation significance/interest;
- vegetation types (forest and non-forest, native and exotic) present, including a discussion of the distribution, condition, extent, composition and conservation significance of each community;
- plant and animal disease management issues;
- weed management issues; and
- a discussion of some of the policy and legislative implications of the identified natural values.

This report follows the government-produced *Guidelines for Natural Values Surveys – Terrestrial Development Proposals* (DPIPWE 2015, updated by NRE Tas 2023) in anticipation that the report (or extracts of it) may be required as part of various approval processes.

The report format should also be applicable to other assessment protocols as required by the relevant Commonwealth agency (for any referral/approval that may be required under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*), which is unlikely to be required in this case.

More specifically, this assessment and report have been prepared to address specific provisions of the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme – West Tamar Local Provisions Schedule*, with particular reference to the provisions of the Natural Assets Code.

Limitations

The natural values assessment was undertaken on 12 Sep. 2025. Many plant species have ephemeral or seasonal growth or flowering habits, or patchy distributions (at varying scales), and it is possible that some species were not recorded for this reason. However, every effort was made to sample the range of habitats present in the survey area to maximise the opportunity of recording most species present (particularly those of conservation significance). Late spring and into summer are usually regarded as the most suitable period to undertake most botanical assessments. While some species have more restricted flowering periods, a discussion of the potential for the site to support these is presented. This said, the survey was deliberately timed to be within the growth

period of target species such as *Brunonia australis* (blue pincushion), by reference to its presence at sites in the greater Launceston area (M. Wapstra pers. obs.). It is also noted that a previous survey was undertaken in the peak flowering period of this (and other) species on 13 Nov. 2020.

The survey was also limited to vascular species: species of mosses, lichens and liverworts were not recorded. However, a consideration is made of threatened species (vascular and non-vascular) likely to be present (based on habitat information and database records) and reasons presented for their apparent absence.

Surveys for threatened fauna were largely limited to an examination of "potential habitat" (i.e. comparison of on-site habitat features to habitat descriptions for threatened fauna), and detection of tracks, scats and other signs, except as indicated in **FINDINGS *Threatened fauna***.

Permit

Any plant material was collected under DNRET permit TFL 24238 (under the name of Mark Wapstra) Relevant data will be entered into DNRET's *Natural Values Atlas* database by the authors (records of *Brunonia australis*, *Veronica plebeia* and *Billardiera heterophylla*). Some plant material may be lodged at the Tasmanian Herbarium by the authors.

No vertebrate or invertebrate material was collected. A permit is not required to undertake the type of habitat-level assessment described herein.

STUDY AREA

Land use proposal

The proposal is for a subdivision of the land into three lots (Figure 4). As part of the assessment process, an indicative lot layout was provided. This included indicative building envelopes and hazard management areas (BAL-19) – this was used to guide targeted assessments of these sites but the whole title was assessed for context. It was assumed that eventual occupation would include boundary fencing of lots, such that the boundaries of the existing title were assessed, as well as several indicative "internal" boundary options (essentially several backwards and forwards transects undertaken).

As part of the initial reporting process, findings related to natural values were provided to the client and planner such that the lot layout and building envelopes could be adjusted to take account of such values (all maps herein reflect this updated layout).

Overview – cadastral details

The study area comprises of a single title at 300 Ecclestone Road, Riverside (Figures 1-3), with the following cadastral details:

- PID: 3234371;
- C.T.: 165814/2; and
- LPI: HYQ03.

[computed area: 53,564.249 m^2; measured area: 53,610 m^2 i.e. ca. 5.36 ha]

Current land tenure and other categorisations of the study area are as follows:

- private freehold title; and
- West Tamar municipality, zoned as Low Density Residential pursuant to the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme – West Tamar Local Provisions Schedule* (Figure 5), and almost wholly subject to the Priority Vegetation Area overlay (Figure 6) – other overlays are present but are not subject to assessment under the present report.

The subject title is bound on all sides by other private freehold titles, developed to varying degrees (see Figure 3, aerial imagery). The northwestern boundary is fenced. All other boundaries are unfenced. The southeastern and northeastern boundaries are effectively defined by a gravel shared use road.

Other site features

The title does not include any natural drainage features, with only one minor area of marginally impeded drainage. Most of the title is on very well-drained clay loam soils derived from Jurassic dolerite (see below). Topography is a very gentle generally northeast-facing slope between ca. 170-195 m a.s.l.

The title supports native vegetation (Plates 1 & 2). Site features suggest that the whole area and surrounds were historically heavily impacted as evidenced by the even-aged regrowth canopy. It is presumed that the site was used for stock grazing. There is one well-formed and well-drained gravel/grassy track that passes through the title (Plates 3 & 4). The site has also been subject to some firewood collecting but also historical removal of the once much larger canopy (Plates 5 & 6). There are now few larger trees present (Plates 7 & 8). In Nov. 2020, there were two piles of log debris – these remain present (Plates 9-14).

LISTmap's Fire History layer indicates that the subject title and surrounds have not been subject to any recorded fire events. However, site assessment indicated some evidence of fire events in the form of burnt out tree bases (Plates 15 & 16). The regrowth-structured canopy (see various plates) is almost certainly created by a combination of fires and grazing. Tree canopy modelling (Figure 7) confirms this forest structure.


Plates 1 & 2. Typical examples of even-aged regrowth forest that dominates the title


Plates 3 & 4. Existing grassy track through title


Plates 5 & 6. Examples of scattered cut stumps

Plates 7 & 8. Examples of two of the larger trees within the title

Plates 9-12. Northern log pile

Plates 13 & 14. Southern log pile

The geology of the study area is mapped at a 1:250,000 scale (Figure 8) as Jurassic-age "dolerite (tholeiitic) with locally developed granophyre" (geocode: Jd), with a small section in the southwest of the title mapped as Mesozoic-age "dominantly non-marine sequences of gravel, sand, silt, clay and regolith" (geocode: Ts). The geology is mentioned because it has a strong influence on the classification of vegetation and the potential occurrence of threatened flora (and to a lesser extent, threatened fauna). The geology was confirmed informally by reference to the upper soil horizon exposed at several locations. The strong dolerite influence was confirmed by site assessment by

reference to outcrops of dolerite (Plates 17 & 18), soil types and floristic composition. There was no evidence of the Ts geology in the southwest corner, this area clearly also the Jd substrate.


Plates 15 & 16. Examples of burnt out tree bases indicative of probably at least two different fire events


Plates 17 & 18. Examples of dolerite and dolerite-derived soils

METHODS

Nomenclature

All grid references in this report are in GDA94, except where otherwise stated.

Vascular species nomenclature follows de Salas & Baker (2025) for scientific names and Wapstra et al. (2005+) for common names. Fauna species scientific and common names follow the listings in the cited *Natural Values Atlas* report (DNRET 2025a).

Vegetation classification follows TASVEG 4.0, as described in *From Forest to Fjaeldmark: Descriptions of Tasmania's Vegetation (*Kitchener & Harris 2013+).

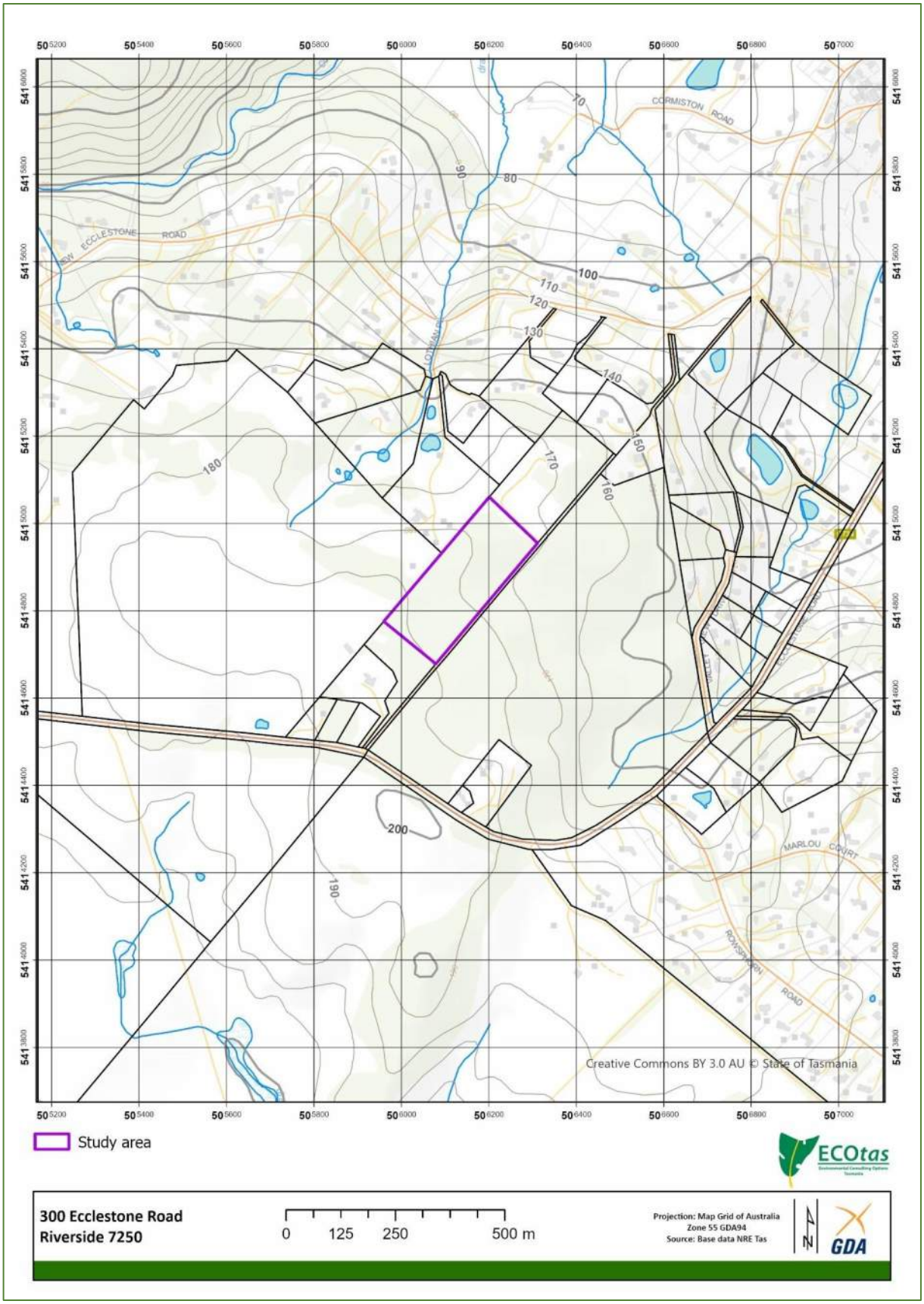

Figure 1. General location of study area

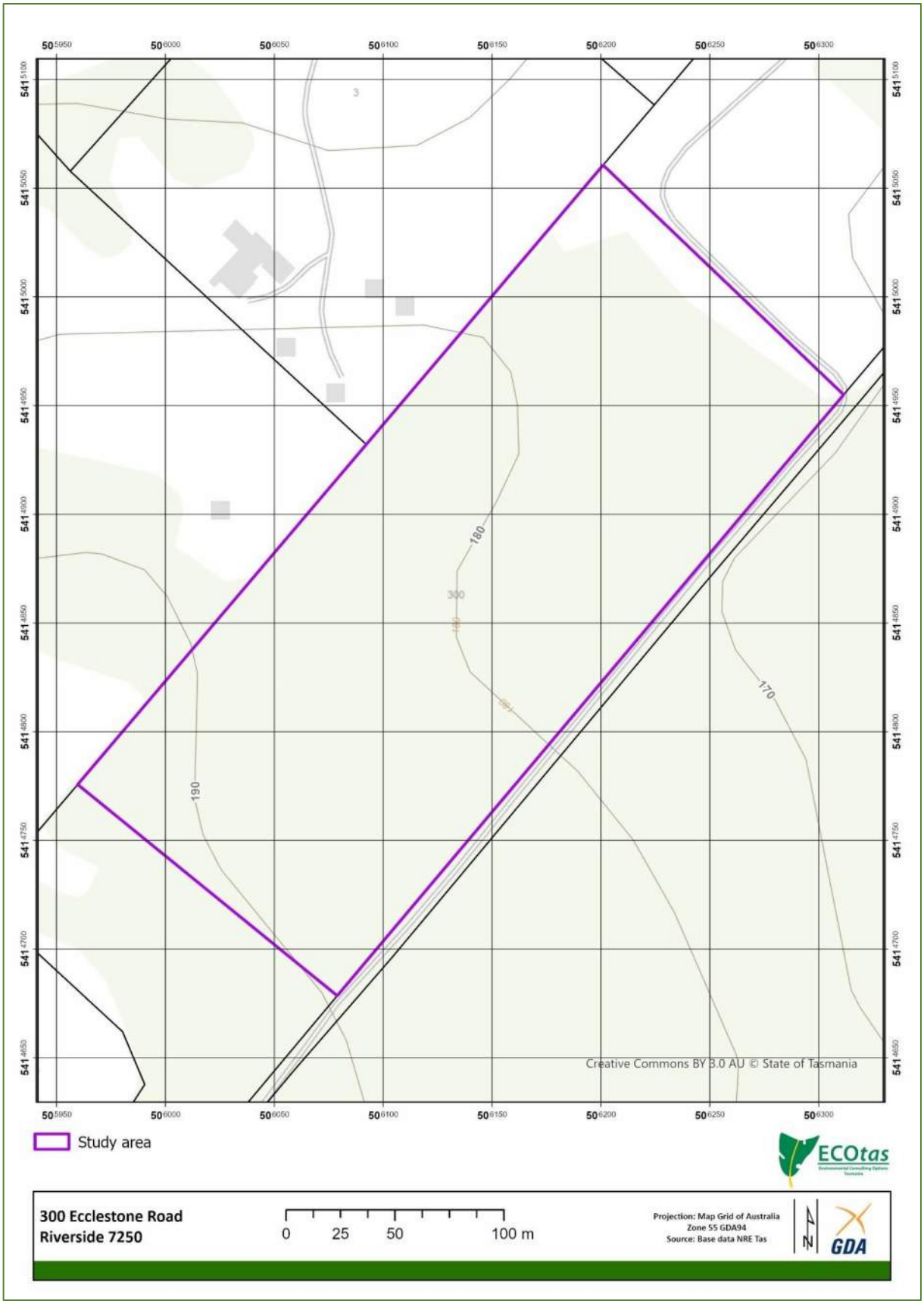

Figure 2. Detailed location of study area showing general topographic and cadastral features

Figure 3. Detailed location of study area showing recent aerial imagery, cadastral boundaries and contours

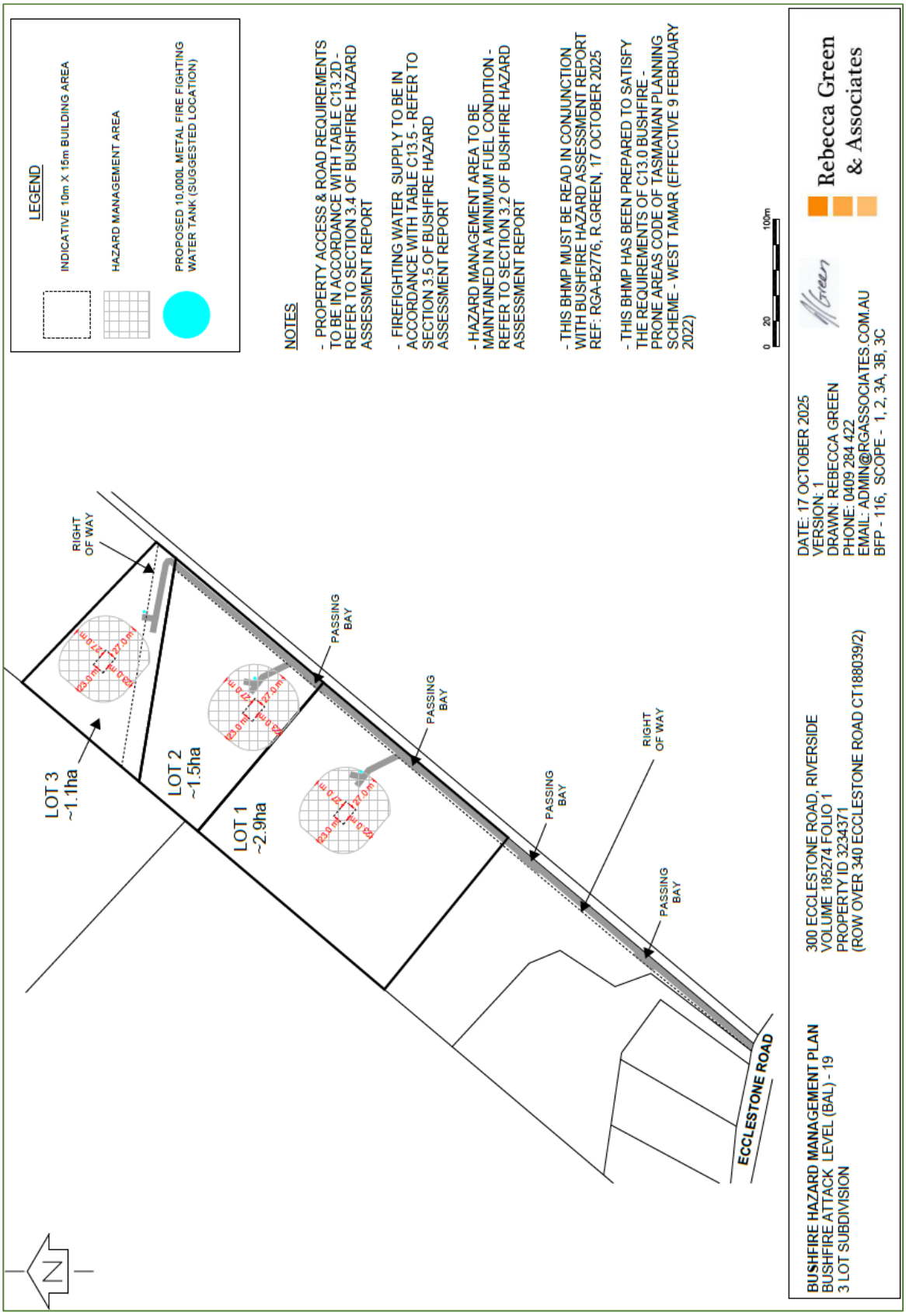

Figure 4. Proposed subdivision layout and bushfire hazard management plan [source: Rebecca Green & Associates]

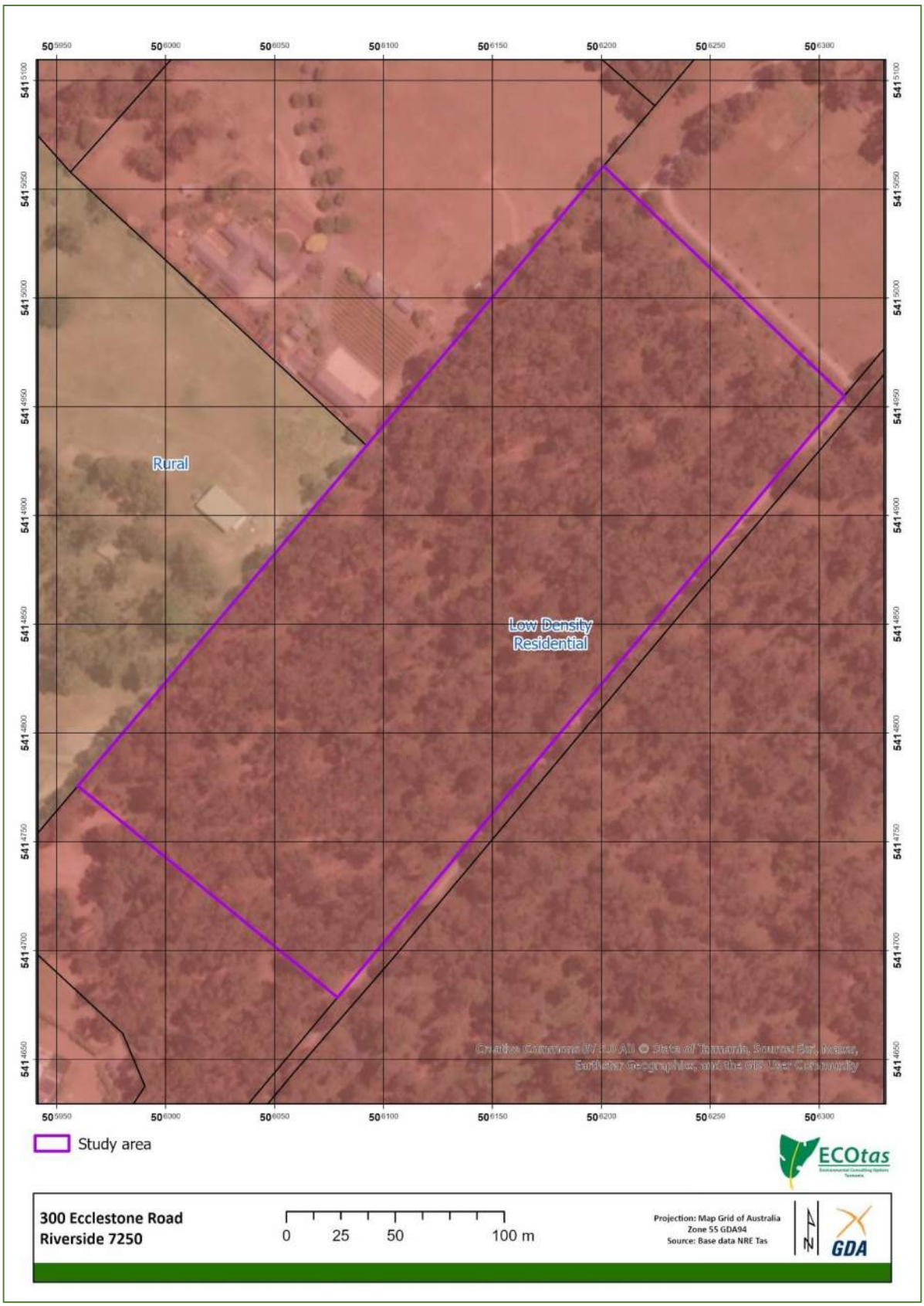

Figure 5. Zoning of study area and surrounds pursuant to *Tasmanian Planning Scheme – West Tamar Local Provisions Schedule*

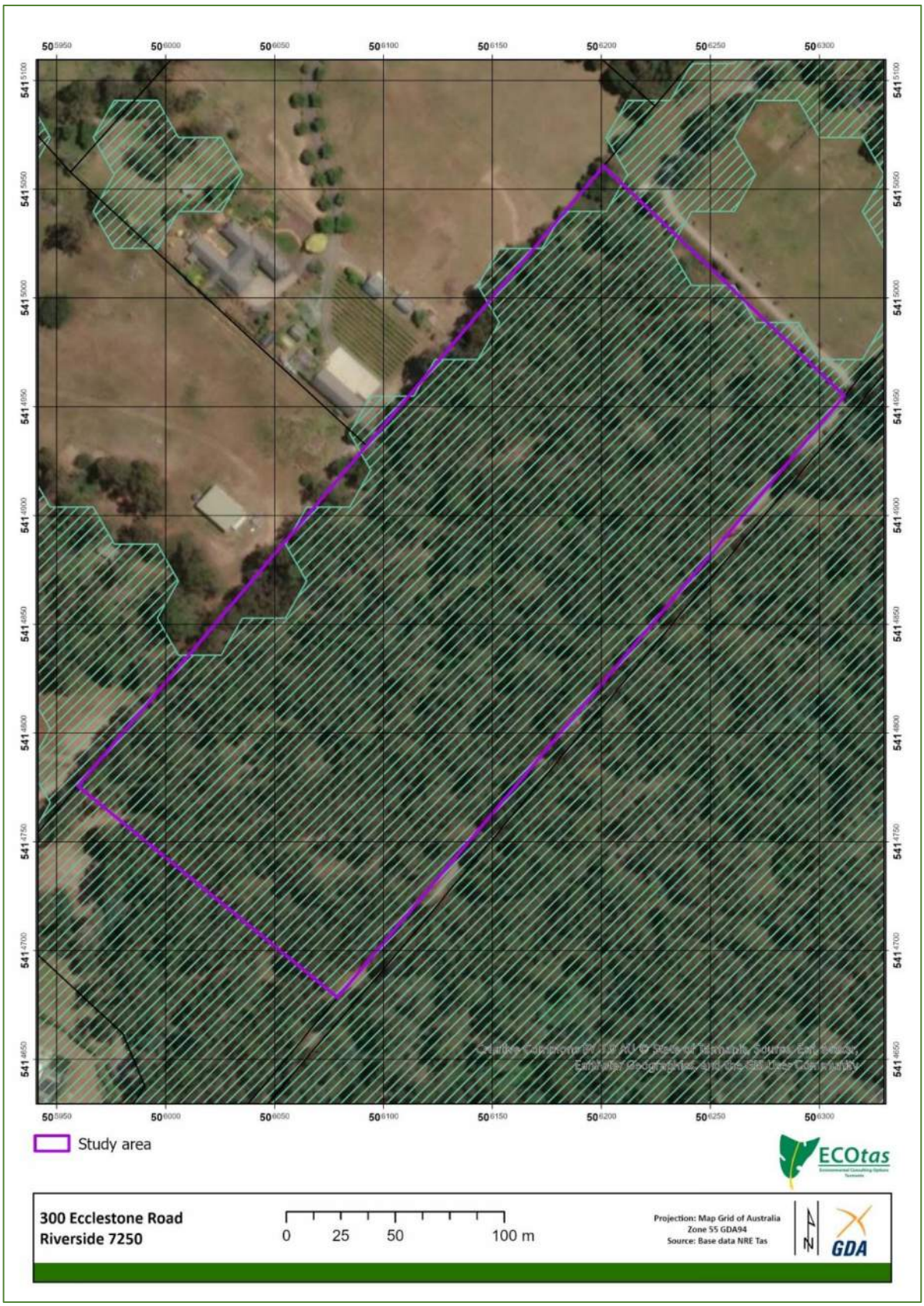

Figure 6. Extent of Priority Vegetation Area overlay within and adjacent to study area pursuant to *Tasmanian Planning Scheme – West Tamar Local Provisions Schedule*

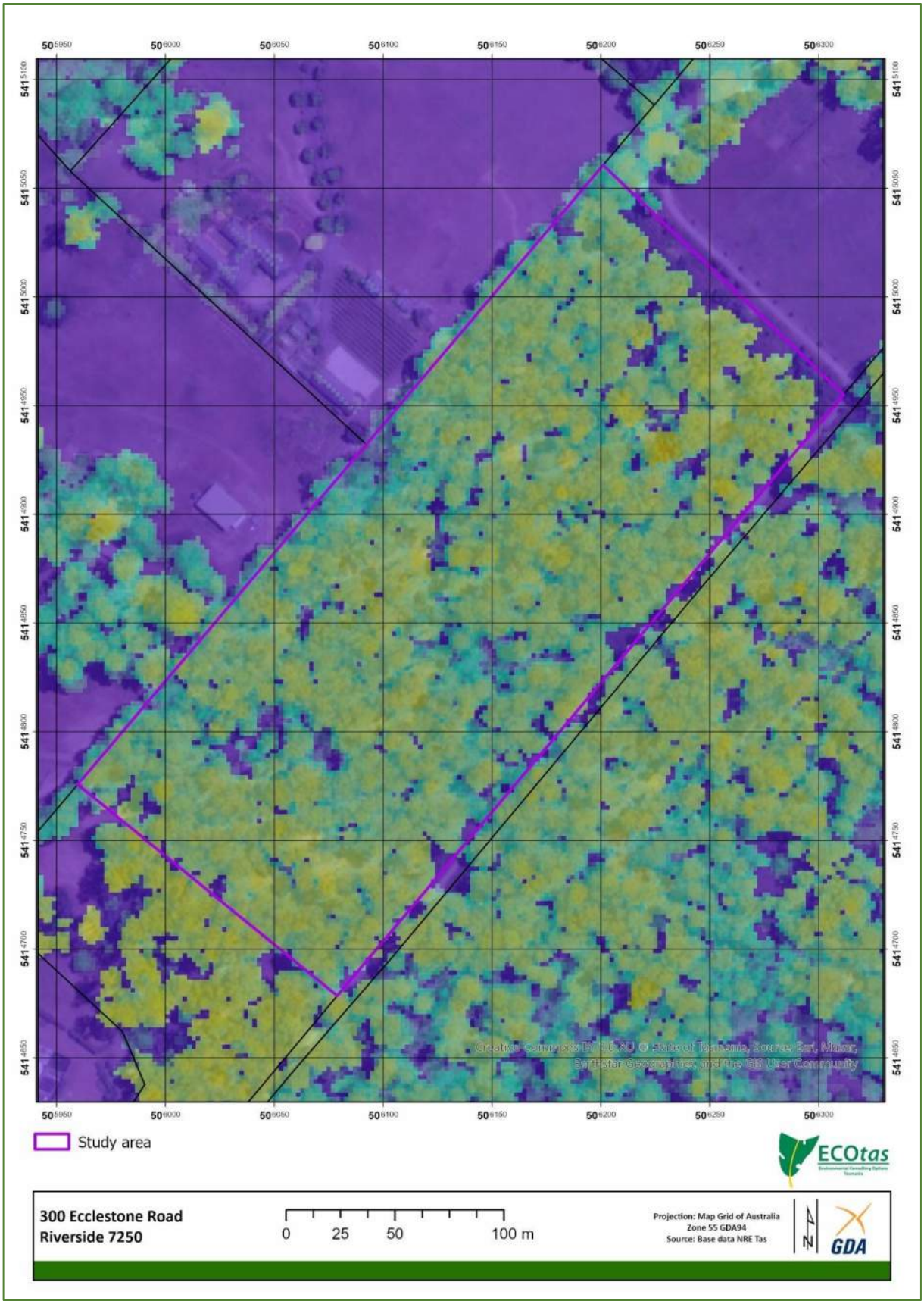

Figure 7. Tree canopy height model of study area

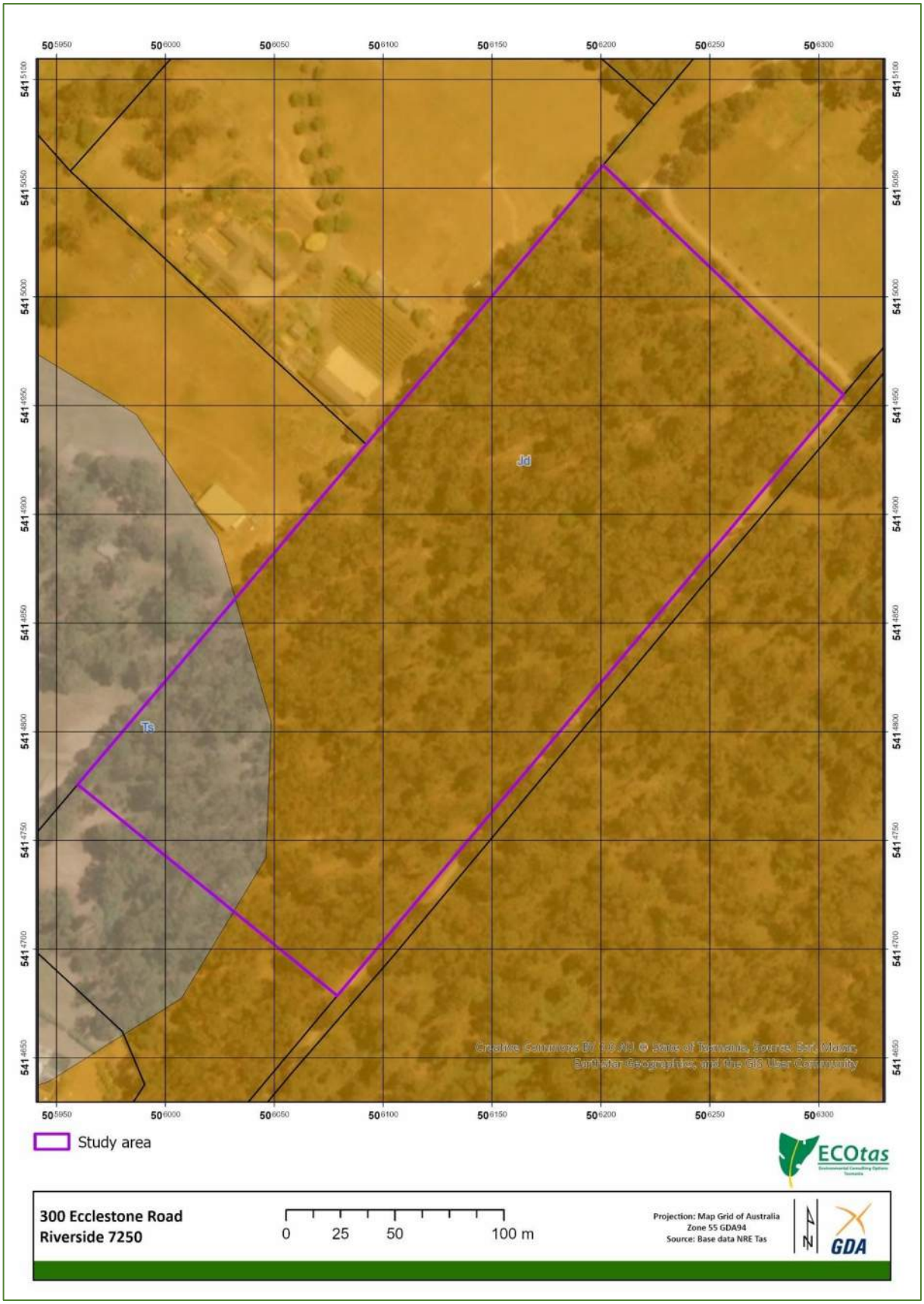

Figure 8. Geology (1:250,000 scale) of study area and surrounds (refer to text for codes)

METHODS continued…

Preliminary investigation

Available sources of previous reports, threatened flora records, vegetation mapping and other potential environmental values were interrogated. These sources include:

- Tasmanian Department of Natural Resources & Environment Tasmania's *Natural Values Atlas* records for threatened flora and fauna (GIS coverage maintained by the authors current as at date of report);
- Tasmanian Department of Natural Resources & Environment Tasmania's *Natural Values Atlas* report ECOtas_300EcclestoneRoad for a polygon defining the study area (centred on 506134mE 5414863mN), buffered by 5 km, dated 8 Sep. 2025 (DNRET 2025a) – Appendix E;
- Forest Practices Authority's *Biodiversity Values Database* report, specifically the species' information for grid reference centroid 506134mE 5414863mN (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 8 Sep. 2025 (FPA 2025) – Appendix F;
- Commonwealth *Protected Matters Report* for a polygon defining the study area, buffered by 5 km, dated 8 Sep. 2025 (CofA 2025) – Appendix G;
- TASVEG vegetation coverages (as available through GIS coverage and via LISTmap);
- Google Earth, LISTmap orthoimagery and ESRI World Imagery; and
- other sources listed in tables and text as indicated.

Field assessment

The assessment was undertaken by Mark Wapstra & James Wapstra (ECO*tas*) on 12 Sep. 2025. Cadastral data uploaded to the iGIS application guided the in-field assessment (boundaries only partially indicated by fences or other obvious survey markers). Hand-held GPS was used to waypoint natural values features for future mapping purposes.

The survey was not limited by access due to the relatively simple configuration of the study area with existing access and easily-traversed vegetation.

<u>Vegetation classification</u>

Vegetation was classified by waypointing vegetation transitions for later comparison to aerial imagery. The structure and composition of the vegetation type was described using a nominal 30 m radius plot at a representative site within the vegetation types, and compiling a "running" species list for the balance of the title.

<u>Threatened flora</u>

With reference to the threatened flora, the survey included consideration of the most likely habitats for such species. Hand-held GPS was used to waypoint point locations/patches of threatened flora.

The survey included using GPS to navigate to previously recorded locations of threatened flora (*Brunonia australis*) at various points within the title. The survey deliberately targeted the presence of threatened flora within and adjacent to the indicative building envelopes, associated hazard management areas and most likely access routes, as well as several cross-title transects in indicative lot boundary locations.

Threatened fauna

Surveys for threatened fauna were largely limited to an examination of "potential habitat" (i.e. comparison of on-site habitat features to habitat descriptions for threatened fauna), and detection of tracks, scats and other signs, signs.

Refer to **FINDINGS *Threatened fauna*** for more details on methods associated with various species.

Weed and hygiene issues

The study area was assessed with respect to plant species classified as declared weeds under the Tasmanian *Biosecurity Act 2019* (*Biosecurity Regulations 2022*), Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) or "environmental weeds" (author opinion and as included in *A Guide to Environmental and Agricultural Weeds of Southern Tasmania*, NRM South 2017).

The study area was assessed with respect to potential impacts of plant and animal pathogens, by reference to habitat types and field symptoms.

FINDINGS

Vegetation types

Comments on TASVEG mapping

This section, which comments on the existing TASVEG mapping for the study area, is included to highlight the differences between existing mapping and the more recent mapping from the present study to ensure that any parties assessing land use proposals (via this report) do not rely on existing mapping. Note that TASVEG mapping, which was mainly a desktop mapping exercise based on aerial photography, is often substantially different to ground-truthed vegetation mapping, especially at a local scale. An examination of existing vegetation mapping is usually a useful pre-assessment exercise to gain an understanding of the range of habitat types likely to be present and the level of previous botanical surveys.

In this case, it is useful to examine TASVEG 3.0, 4.0 & Live mapping because while the latter two should be the most up-to-date, the former has been used to inform the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme* and specifically the Regional Ecosystem Model's mapping of the Priority Vegetation Area overlay developed as part of the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme*.

In this case, all versions of TASVEG are similar with only minor changes that reflect minor changes in the extent of forest and modified land.

All versions of TASVEG (Figure 9-11) map the title as:

- *Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on dolerite (TASVEG code: DAD)

  Essentially the whole title is mapped as DAD, with only a sliver of the northeastern boundary excised as FAG (see below) but with DAD extending to the northeast, east, southwest and partially to the west.

- agricultural land (TASVEG code: FAG)

  Part of the title in the northeast is mapped as FAG and this polygon extends across the gravel access road between the two titles and marginally into the subject title.

Vegetation type recorded as part of the present study

The vegetation type has been classified according to TASVEG 4.0, as described in *From Forest to Fjaeldmark: Descriptions of Tasmania's Vegetation* (Kitchener & Harris 2013+). Table 1 provides information on the mapping unit identified from the study area. Refer to Figure 12 that indicates the revised mapping for the study area. Refer to Appendix A for more detailed description of the native vegetation mapping unit identified from the study area.

Table 1. Vegetation mapping unit present in the study area

[conservation status: NCA – as per Schedule 3A of the Tasmanian *Nature Conservation Act 2002*, using units described by Kitchener & Harris (2013+), relating to TASVEG mapping units (DNRET 2025b); EPBCA – as per the listing of ecological communities on the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, relating to communities as described under that Act, but with equivalencies to TASVEG units]

TASVEG equivalent (Kitchener & Harris 2013+)	**Conservation priority** TASVEG *EPBCA*	**Comments**
Dry eucalypt forest and woodland		
Eucalyptus amygdalina forest and woodland on dolerite (DAD)	not threatened *not threatened*	DAD occupies the whole title. It comprises a relatively even-aged canopy of regrowth trees (presumed natural regeneration of past modification including fire and grazing practices) with (very few) scattered older trees, over a relatively simple understorey of several low density shrub layers, variably dense bracken, grass and graminoids. Apart from an existing well-formed track through the title, minor historical clearing/disturbance (northern section) and various minor mountain bike trails (now largely grown over), the vegetation is in good condition with no symptoms of plant disease and limited weeds recorded. Note that the area of previously disturbed vegetation in the northeast of the title mapped on TASVEG as FAG is wholly subsumed into DAD because it essentially forms part of this vegetation community, with the gravel driveway forming the effective boundary to native vegetation.

Conservation significance of identified vegetation types

Occurrences of DAD do not equate to a native vegetation community listed as threatened on Schedule 3A of the Tasmanian *Nature Conservation Act 2002*.

Occurrences of DAD do not equate to a threatened ecological community listed under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Protection Act 1999*.

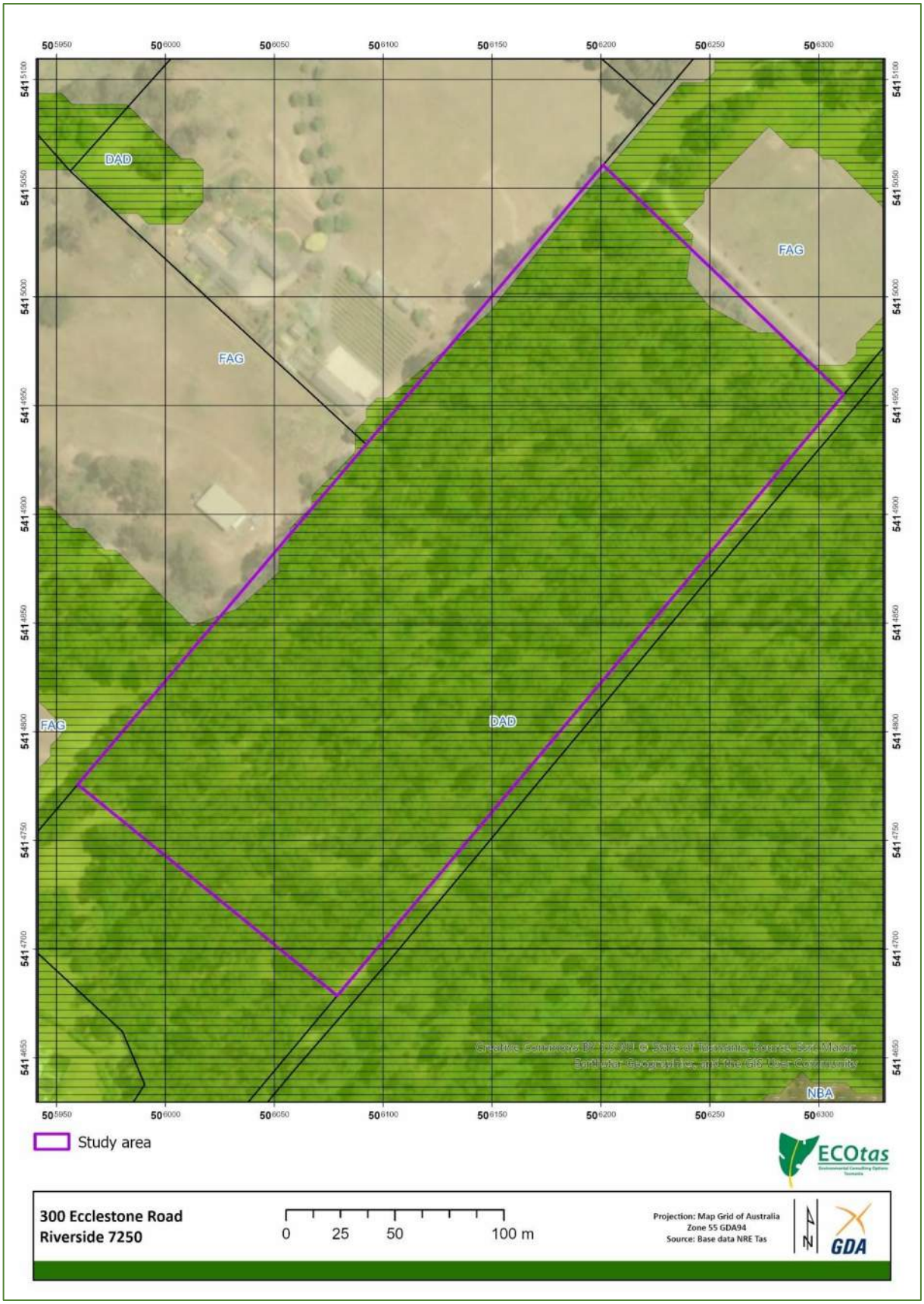

Figure 9. Existing TASVEG 3.0 vegetation mapping for study area and surrounds (see text for codes)

Figure 10. Existing TASVEG 4.0 vegetation mapping for study area and surrounds (see text for codes)

Figure 11. Existing TASVEG Live vegetation mapping for study area and surrounds ((see text for codes – note that FAG is now coded as FAL in TASVEG Live))

Figure 12. Revised vegetation mapping for study area (see text for codes)

FINDINGS *Vegetation types* Conservation significance of identified vegetation types continued…

The absence of "native vegetation…[that]…forms an integral part of a threatened native vegetation community as prescribed under Schedule 3A of the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*" means that no part of the site can be construed as "priority vegetation" (in relation to this value) pursuant to C7.3.1(a) of the *State Planning Provisions*, which is defined as follows:

C7.3 Definition of Terms

C7.3.1 In this code, unless the contrary intention appears:

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.

That is, C7.3.1(a) has no application.

Plant species

General information

A total of 87 vascular plant species were recorded from the study area (Appendix B), comprising 59 dicotyledons (including 2 endemic and 5 naturalised species), 1 magnoliid (native), 25 monocotyledons (including 1 endemic and 3 naturalised species) and 2 pteridophytes (both native).

Additional surveys at different times of the year may detect additional short-lived herbs and grasses but a follow-up survey is not considered warranted because of the relatively low likelihood of species with a high priority for conservation management being present (excepting those already detected). See also Appendix C for a consideration of threatened flora species.

Threatened flora

Figure 13 indicates threatened flora species near and in the study area and Table C1 (Appendix C) provides a listing of threatened flora from within 5,000 m of the study area (nominal buffer width usually used to discuss the potential of a particular study area to support various species listed in databases), with comments on whether potential habitat is present for the species, and possible reasons why a species was not recorded.

Database information indicates that the subject title does not support known populations of flora listed as threatened on the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Protection Act 1999* (Figure 13).

Database information indicates that the study area supports a known population of flora listed as threatened on the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (Figure 13), viz. *Brunonia australis* (blue pincushion), which is listed as rare (Schedule 5). Prior to the 2020 assessment by ECO*tas* (2020), there are two records for this species from close to the eastern boundary, both

attributed to Helen Morgan on 1 Feb. 2011 (one record indicated as supporting 17 individuals in 1 m^2; the other 30 individuals in 2 m^2). Site assessment in 2020 confirmed both these sites, and found several (ca. 15) other patches within the subject title (Figure 13; Plates 19 & 20). The present assessment re-detected the species at several sites, although the species now appears to be absent from several previously reported locations, probably simply a reflection of variation in seasonal conditions rather than a genuine absence. The localised extent of the species was marginally extended in one area.

Plate 19. (LHS) Flowerhead of *Brunonia australis* [Powranna Road, 10 Dec. 2008]

Plate 20. (RHS) Rosettes of *Brunonia australis* (this site, this survey)

The occurrence of *Brunonia australis* at this site is within typical habitat i.e. grassy dry forest dominated by *Eucalyptus amygdalina* on dolerite. The site is of low biogeographic significance, being within the recognised range of the species (i.e. the site is neither an outlier nor a notable infilling). The population is typical in being scattered to locally dense. Absolute counts are challenging because of the growth habit and occurrence amongst dense grass, further challenged by the timing of the survey (plants mainly vegetative, some with budding heads, albeit with an obvious flush of growth making detection easy) but the population is estimated in the subject title in the high 100s to low 1,000s. There are additional records of the species from adjacent titles and the species has been observed on the title to the east (M. Wapstra pers. obs.).

The present assessment also recorded localised occurrences of *Veronica plebeia* (trailing speedwell), also listed as rare (Schedule 5) on the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*. This a low-growing herb that favours dolerite-derived soils, mainly in northern Tasmania. The site is of low biogeographic significance, being within the recognised range of the species (i.e. the site is neither an outlier nor a notable infilling). The site is typical in that it occurs on a disturbed sites, in this case on the existing track, apparently restricted to the surface of the track itself, and absent from surrounding vegetation (Plates 21-24).

By provision of natural values data, the subdivision layout has been adjusted to ensure that the building envelopes and associated BAL-19 hazard management areas avoid all occurrences of *Brunonia australis* and *Veronica plebeia*. Notably, the boundaries between lots also avoid all such sites.

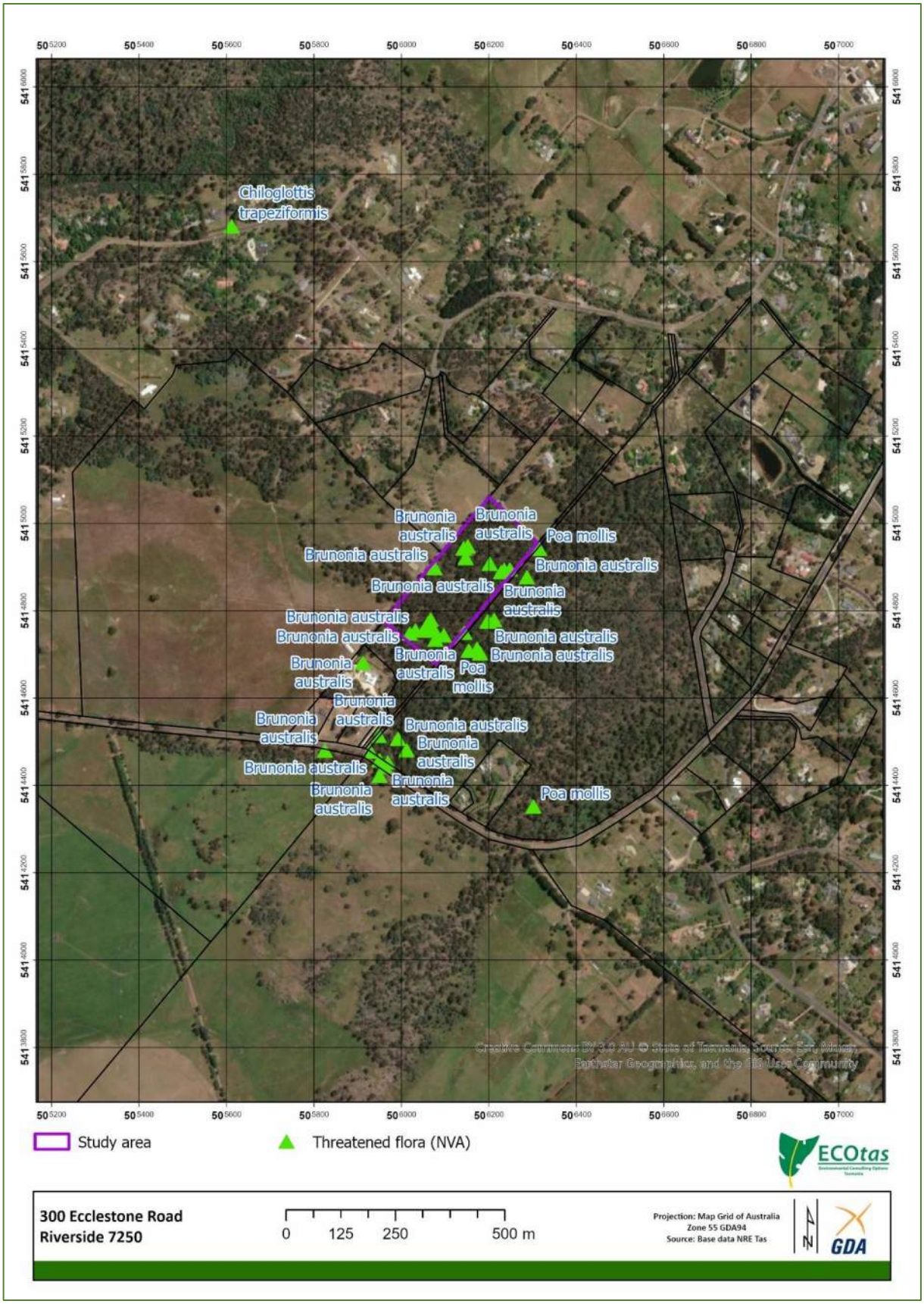

Figure 13a. Distribution of threatened flora close to study area (overview)

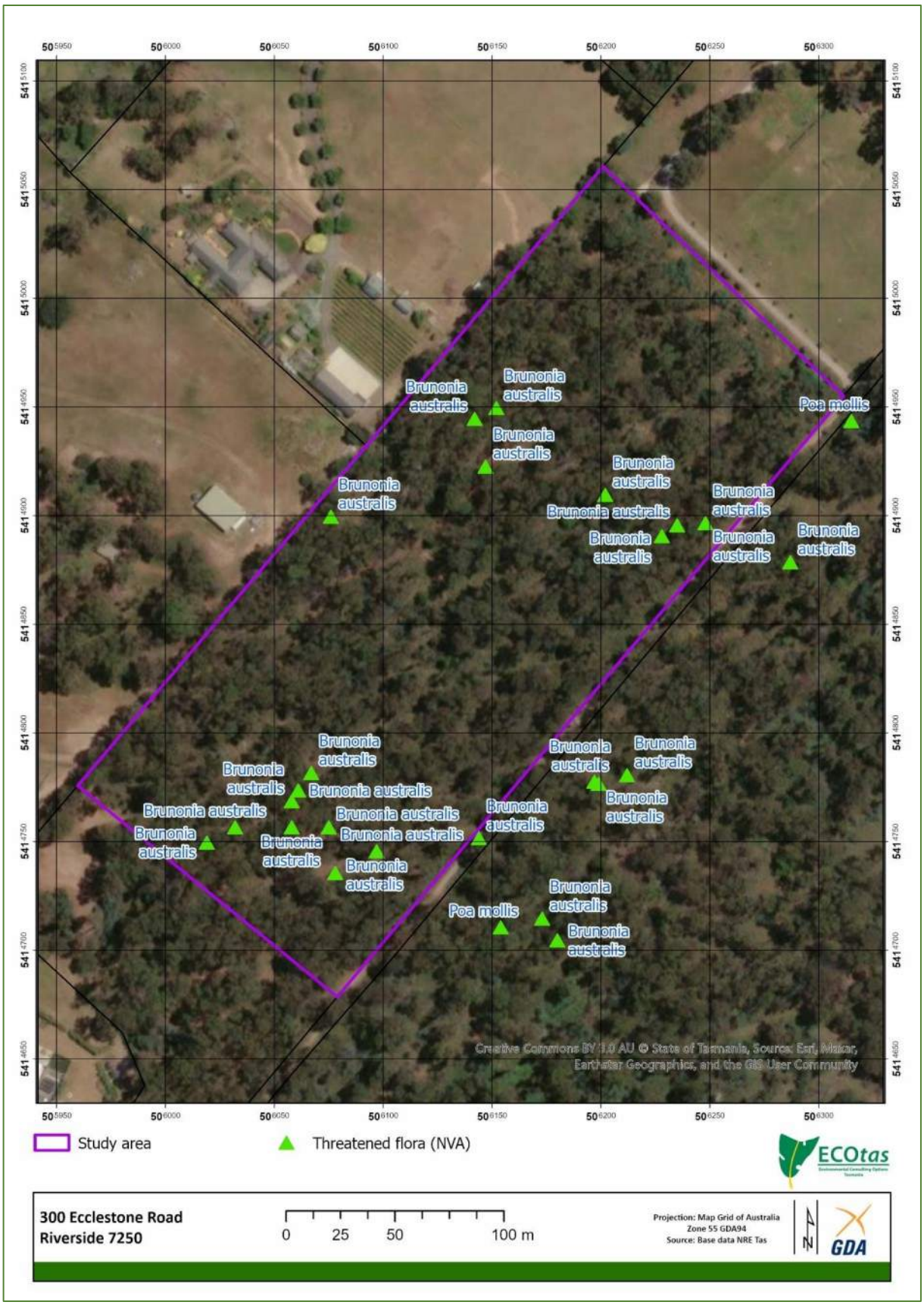

Figure 13b. Distribution of threatened flora near study area (detail): prior to present assessment

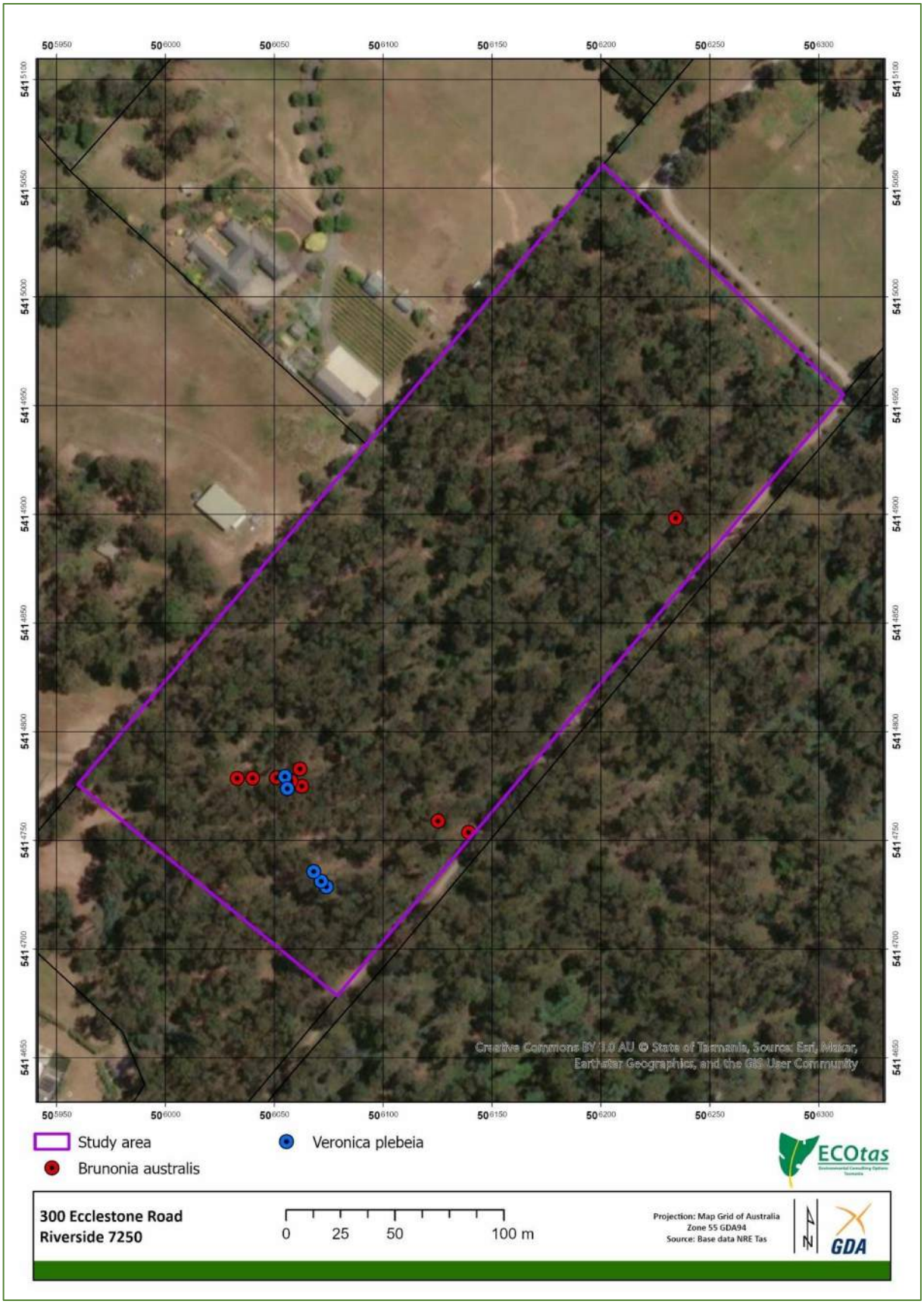

Figure 13c. Distribution of threatened flora within study area: present assessment only

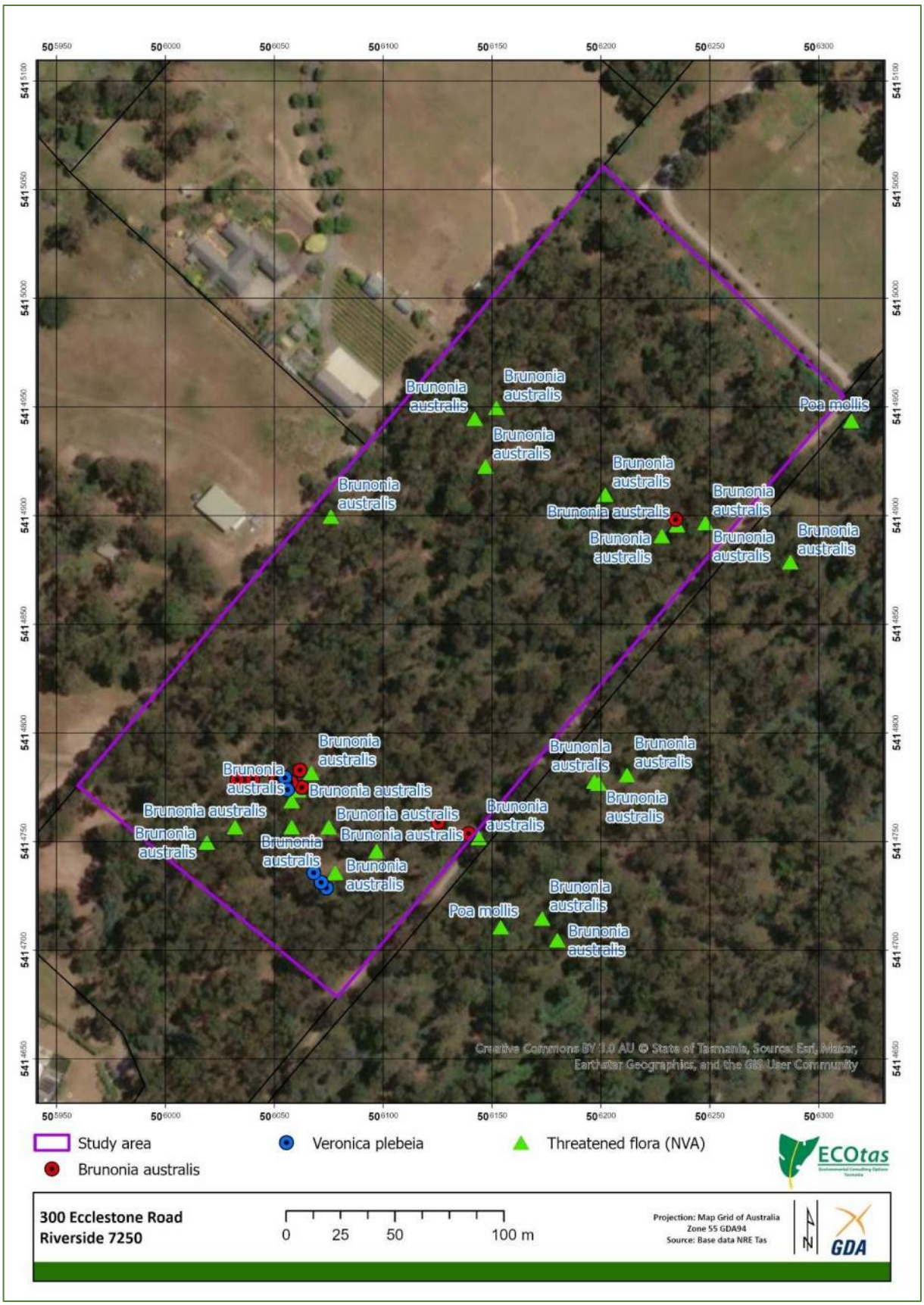

Figure 13d. Distribution of threatened flora within study area: present assessment with older records

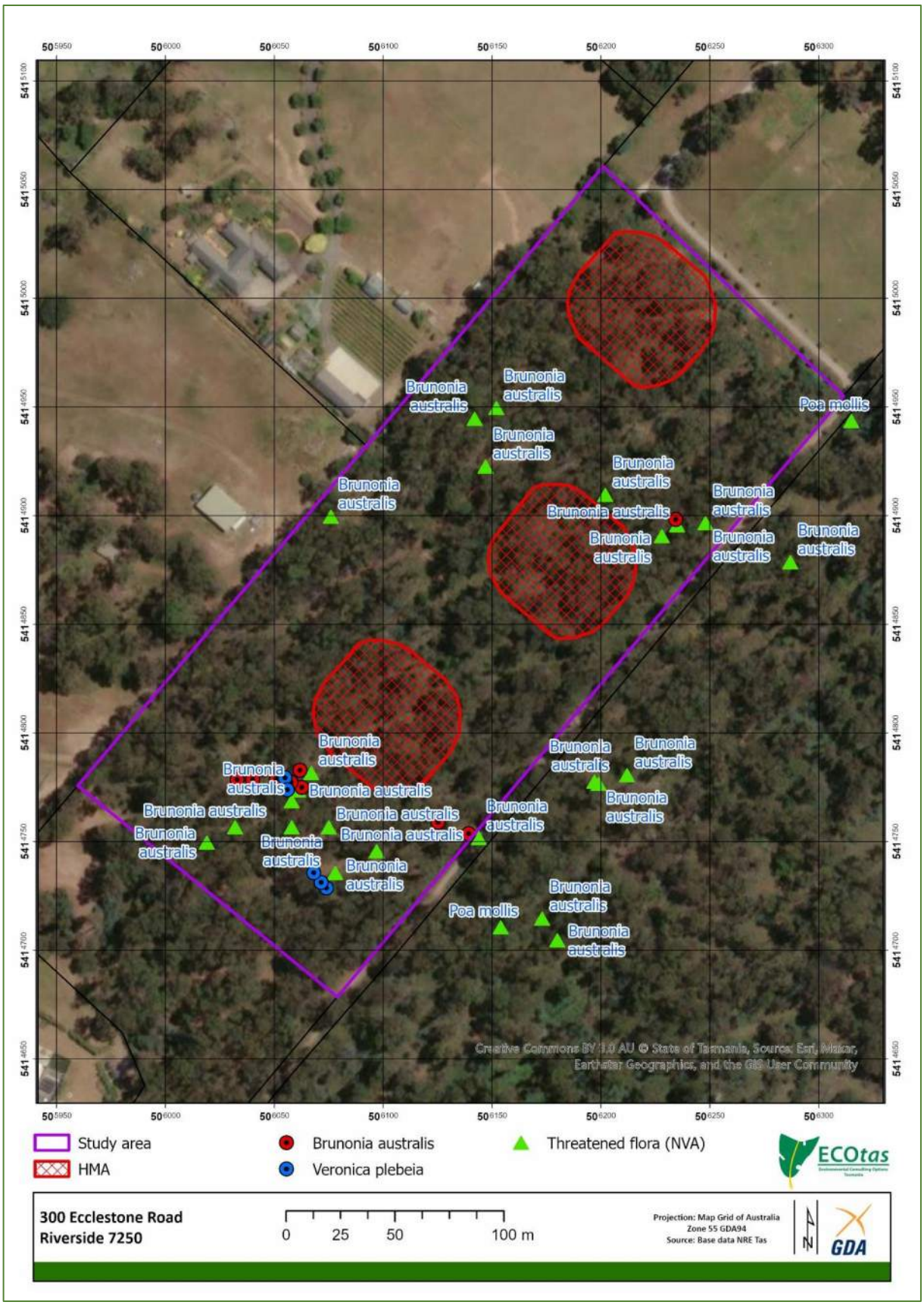

Figure 13e. Distribution of threatened flora within study area relative to proposed HMAs

FINDINGS *Plant species* Threatened flora continued…

Plate 21. (LHS) Habitat (track) of *Veronica plebeia* (located at GPS and notebook)

Plate 22. (RHS) Localised patch of *Veronica plebeia*

Plate 23. (RHS) Vegetative low-growing habit of *Veronica plebeia*

Plate 24. (RHS) Flower of *Veronica plebeia* [Dilston area, 1 Nov. 2006]

The presence of a threatened flora species from the title means that parts of the site are "a threatened flora species" [sic] such that they can be interpreted as "priority vegetation" (in relation to this value) pursuant to C7.3.1(b) of the *State Planning Provisions* (see previous citation of definition of "priority vegetation" at **FINDINGS *Vegetation types*** Conservation significance of identified vegetation types).

Any activity that results in specimens of threatened flora being "knowingly taken" will require a permit under Section 51 of the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*. Refer to **DISCUSSION *Legislative and policy implications*** for more details.

In this case, it is reiterated that the lot layout has already been adjusted to take account of this value (by exclusion from future development).

Threatened fauna

Database information indicates that the study area does not support known populations of fauna listed as threatened on either the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* or the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Protection Act 1999* (Figure 14). Site assessment did not detect any such species.

Site assessment indicated that the study area supports ubiquitous potential habitat for a suite of threatened fauna species. This includes potential habitat of species such as *Sarcophilus harrisii* (Tasmanian devil), *Dasyurus maculatus* subsp. *maculatus* (spotted-tailed quoll), *Dasyurus viverrinus* (eastern quoll), *Perameles gunnii* subsp. *gunnii* (eastern barred bandicoot), *Tyto novaehollandiae* subsp. *castanops* (Tasmanian masked owl), *Accipiter* [syn. *Tachyspiza*] *novaehollandiae* (grey goshawk), *Neophema chrysogaster* (blue-winged parrot) and *Aquila audax* (wedge-tailed eagle). Small-scale development is not anticipated to have a significant deleterious impact on these species.

Two "habitat trees" have been identified (Plates 7 & 8; Figure 15a), which may provide potential roosting/nesting habitat for the masked owl. Both trees are well outside the likely future development site and should be practical to retain (Figure 11).

Two large piles of pushed up logs were also identified (Plates 16 & 17; Figure 15b), which may provide potential denning habitat for various species including the Tasmanian devil and quoll species, although there was no evidence of these species (e.g. scats) in and around either log pile within in Nov. 2020 (ECO*tas* 2020) or at the time of the present survey. Where practical, it is recommended that these piles be retained (although it is recognised that in the longer-term they will naturally decay or be undesirable both visually and from a safety perspective e.g. snakes, collapse risk, etc.).

There is a known wedge-tailed eagle nest (RND # 2702) on the title to the east (Figure 16a), first reported on 13 Oct. 2019. I have had the benefit of assessing this nest and have concluded it is highly unlikely to be "active" in any particular breeding season (very small nest, dilapidated, etc.). The distance between the nest and the boundary of the subject title is ca. 400 m. Technically, much of the title is within line-of-sight (Figure 16b) of the nest due to the low lying topography. However, I do not believe that any land use within the subject title represents a reasonable likelihood of impacting on the (unlikely) breeding activity at this nest site, such that special management restrictions are not warranted. This is because there is an existing road between the nest and the title, which is used to access other titles in the area. In addition, several existing residences are within this notional line-of-sight zone and there is no constraint on any activities at those sites.

Under the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme*, priority vegetation can include the concept of "it forms a significant habitat for a threatened fauna species" (see previous citation of definition of "priority vegetation" at **FINDINGS *Vegetation types*** Conservation significance of identified vegetation types), where "significant habitat" is defined under the *Scheme* as follows:

> "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".

Problematically, the *Scheme* does not define the terms "known" or "core" range, which means this could rely on those used by other agencies such as the Forest Practices Authority and/or the Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania, which are effectively presented in the relevant database reports (DNRET 2025a; FPA 2025). While the subject site is within the so-called "known or core range" of some listed fauna species, it is challenging to assign any part

of the site as being of "high priority for the maintenance of breeding populations throughout the species' range" at any reasonable scale (see Appendix D for a more detailed analysis of this) or be in any way construed as meeting the intent of a scenario in which "the conversion of it [i.e. "significant habitat"] to non-priority vegetation [could be] considered to result in a long-term negative impact on breeding populations of the threatened fauna species" (see also Appendix D for a more detailed analysis of this), such that no part of the site should be construed as "priority vegetation" (in relation to this value) pursuant to C7.3.1(c) of the *State Planning Provisions*.

Other natural values

Weed species

No plant species classified as declared weeds within the meaning of the Tasmanian *Biosecurity Act 2019* (*Biosecurity Regulations 2022*) were detected from the study area.

One species of potentially invasive environmental weed species was detected within the title, as follows (Figure 16):

- *Billardiera heterophylla* (bluebell creeper): restricted to a single plant growing on the northern log pile.

In this case, owner-occupation is considered the most appropriate means of achieving effective longer-term weed management where vigilance and immediate control of any detected species should be practical.

Several planning manuals provide further guidance on appropriate management actions, which can be referred to develop site-specific prescriptions for any proposed works in the title area. These manuals include:

- Allan, K. & Gartenstein, S. (2010). *Keeping It Clean: A Tasmanian Field Hygiene Manual to Prevent the Spread of Freshwater Pests and Pathogens*. NRM South, Hobart;
- Rudman, T. (2005). *Interim* Phytophthora cinnamomi *Management Guidelines*. Nature Conservation Report 05/7, Biodiversity Conservation Branch, Department of Primary Industries, Water & Environment, Hobart;
- Rudman, T., Tucker, D. & French, D. (2004). *Washdown Procedures for Weed and Disease Control*. Edition 1. Department of Primary Industries, Water & Environment, Hobart; and
- DPIPWE (2015). *Weed and Disease Planning and Hygiene Guidelines – Preventing the Spread of Weeds and Diseases in Tasmania*. Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water & Environment, Hobart.

Myrtle wilt

Myrtle wilt, caused by a wind-borne fungus (*Davidsoniella* syn. *Chalara australis*), occurs naturally in rainforest where myrtle beech (*Nothofagus cunninghamii*) is present. The fungus enters wounds in the tree, usually caused by damage from wood-boring insects, wind damage and forest clearing. The incidence of myrtle wilt often increases forest clearing events such as windthrow and wildfire.

The study area does not support *Nothofagus cunninghamii*. No special management is required.

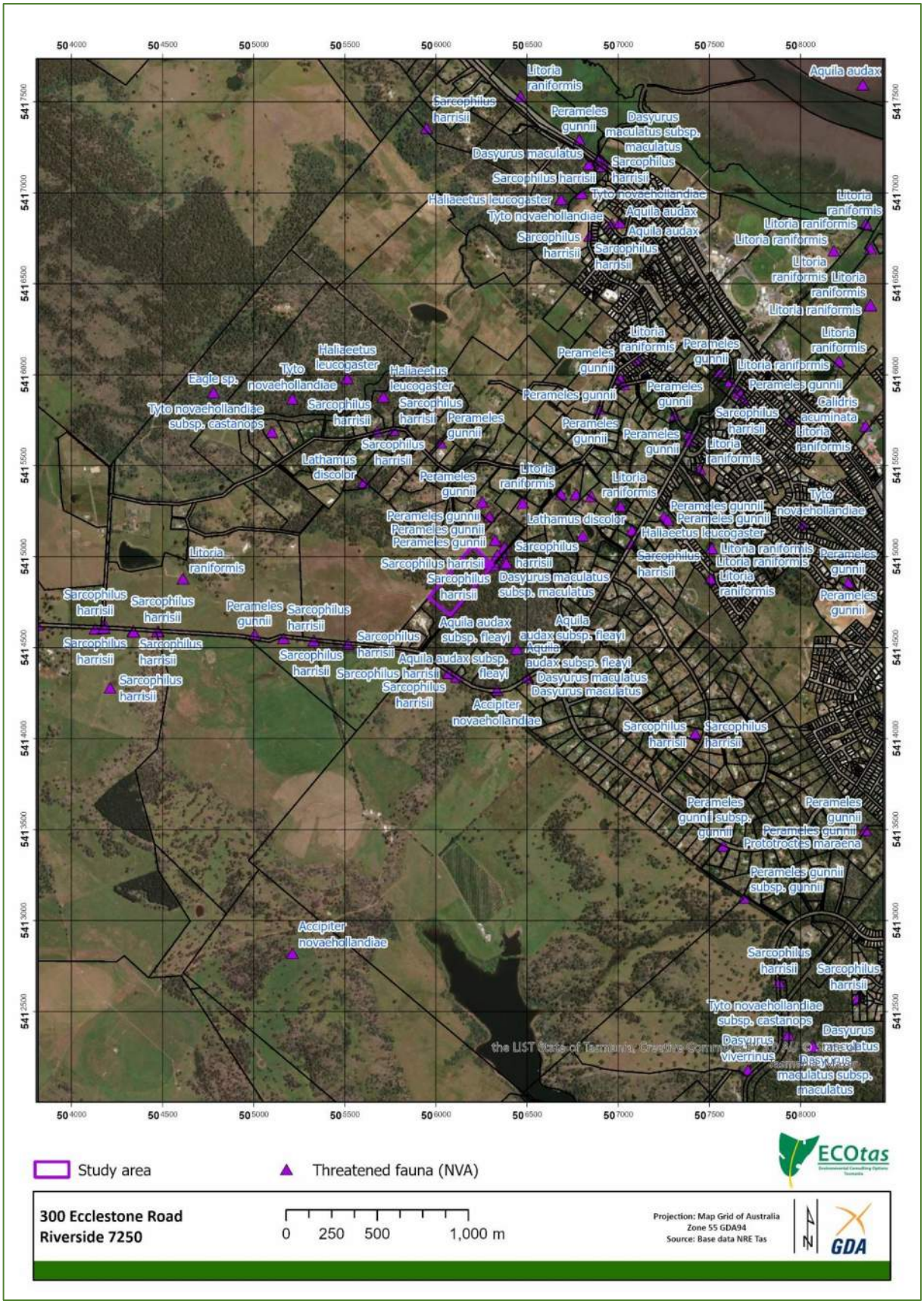

Figure 13a. Distribution of threatened fauna close to study area (overview)

Figure 13b. Distribution of threatened fauna near study area (detail)

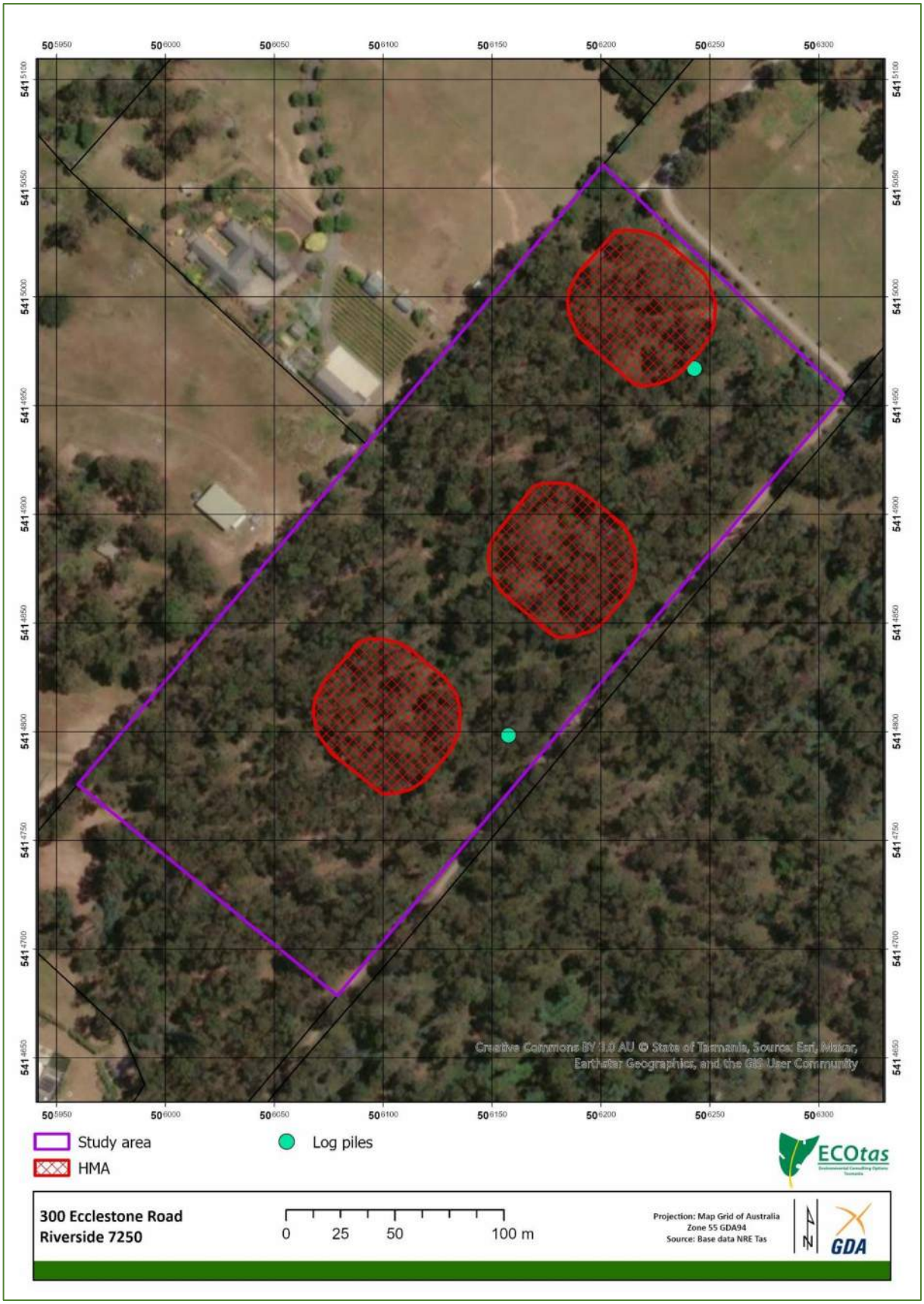

Figure 14. Distribution of large log piles

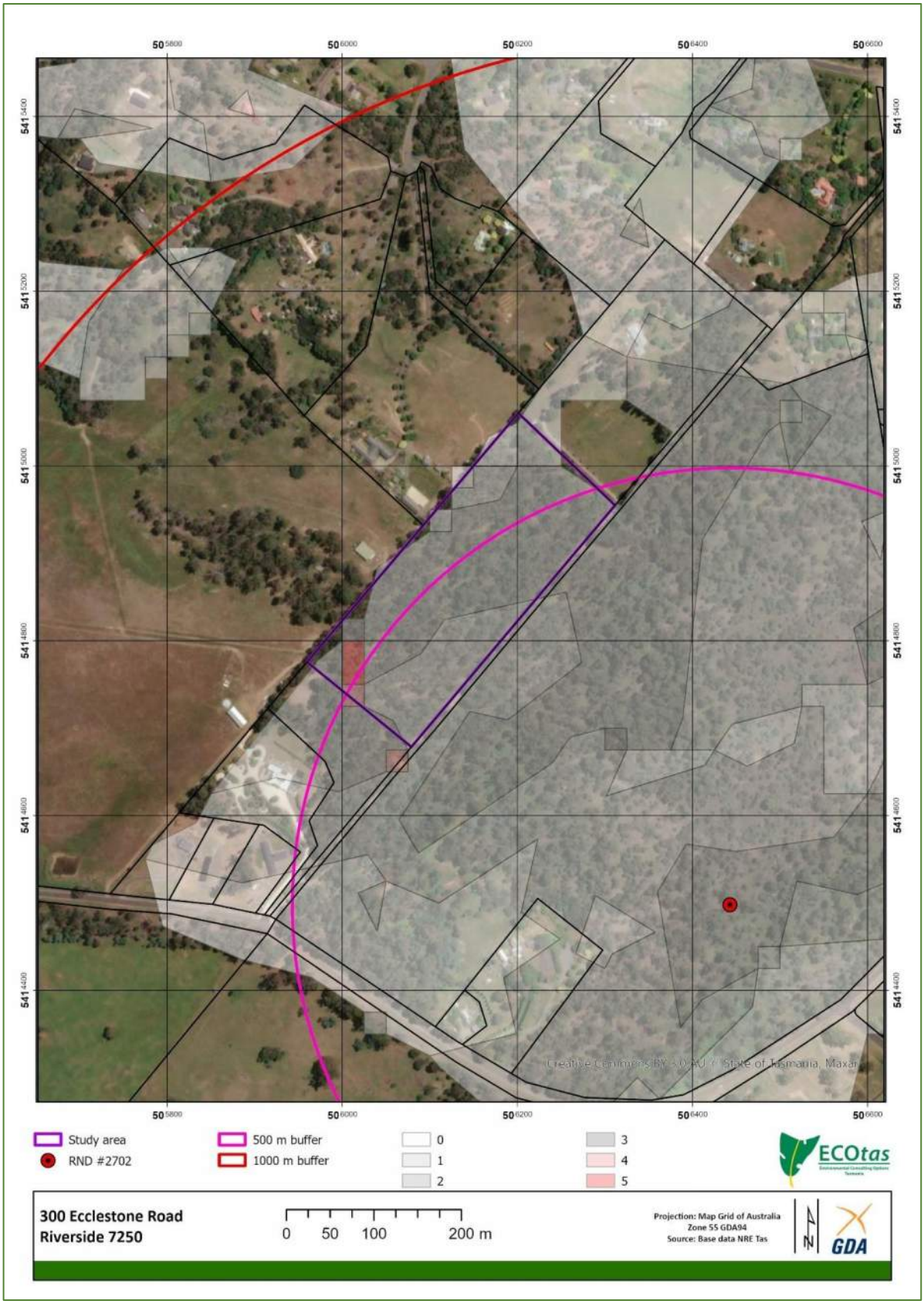

Figure 15a. Modelled eagle nesting habitat relative to study area showing known nest and nominal 500 m & 1,000 m "management" zones

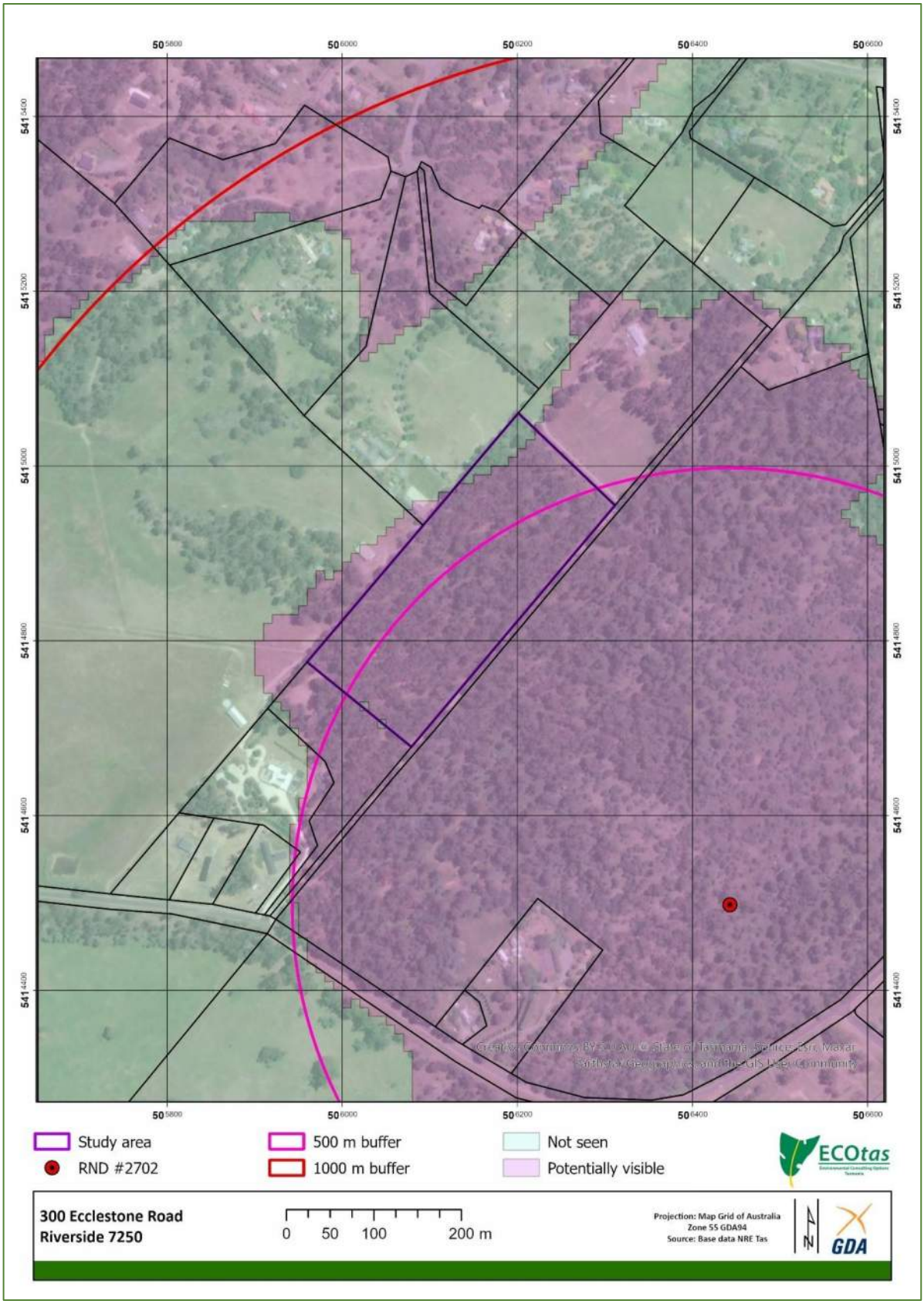

Figure 15b. Notional line-of-sight modelling showing known nest and nominal 500 m & 1,000 m "management" zones

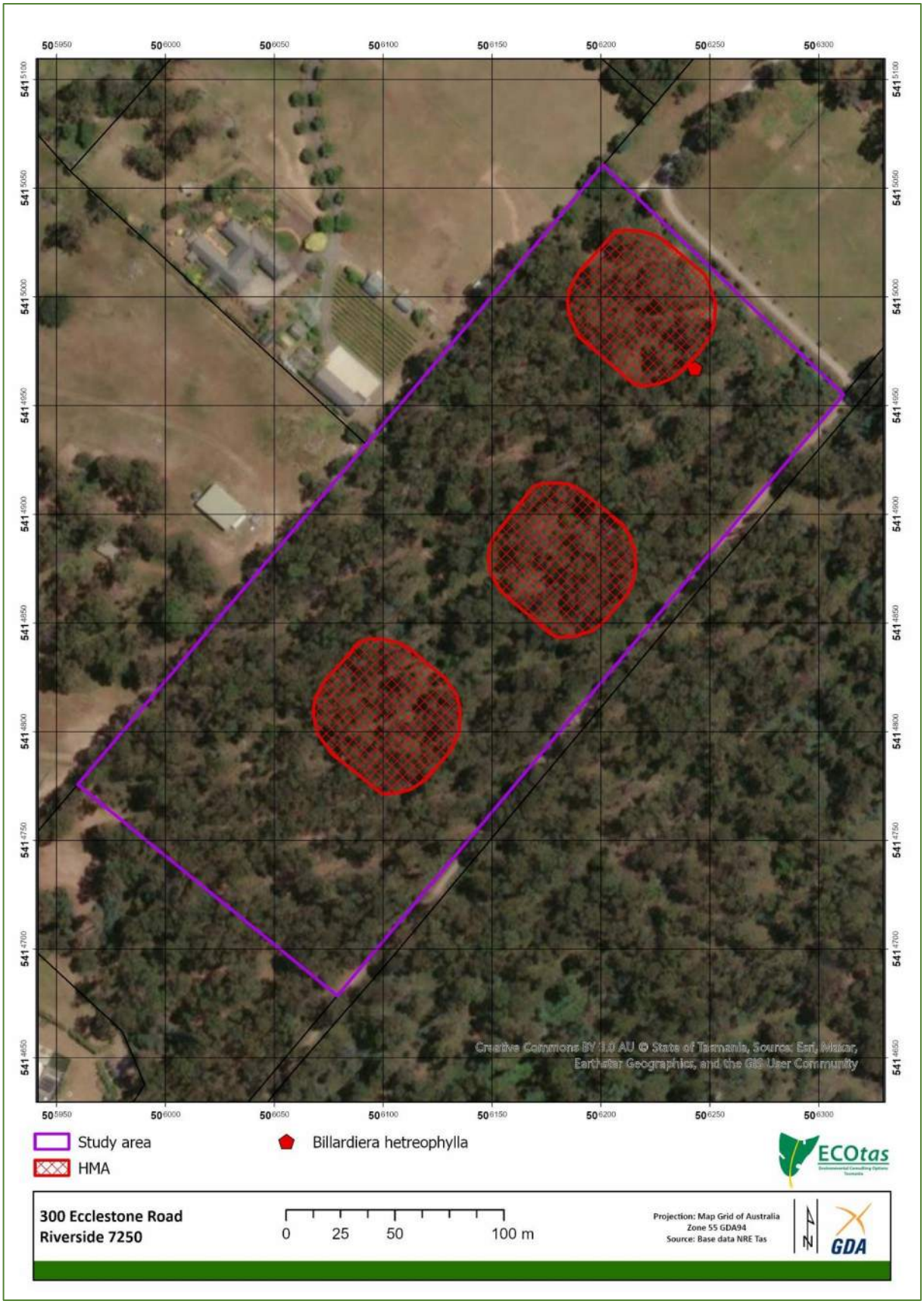

Figure 16. Distribution of weeds relative to study area

FINDINGS *Threatened fauna* continued…

Myrtle rust

Myrtle rust is a fungal disease limited to plants in the Myrtaceae family. Myrtle rust has been listed under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBCA) as a part of the 'Novel biota and their impact on biodiversity' Key Threatening Process.

The fungus is a member of the guava rust complex caused by *Austropuccinia psidii*, a known significant pathogen of Myrtaceae plants outside Australia. Infestations are currently limited to NSW, Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania (Biosecurity Tasmania 2021). Importantly, Tasmanian infestations appear to be limited to nursery plant hosts (predominately *Lophomyrtus* species) in residential gardens i.e. it has not been found in native vegetation (Biosecurity Tasmania 2021). There are still some significant gaps in the scientific knowledge about myrtle rust – including whether it could establish and spread in Tasmania's cooler climate (Biosecurity Tasmania 2021): this does not limit, however, the priority for management that aims to minimise the risk of its introduction.

No evidence of myrtle rust was noted (possible indicator species present). The longer-term management issue for the site is to ensure that any ornamental plantings source plants from a reputable nursery free from the pathogen (such businesses are already subject to strict biosecurity conditions).

Rootrot pathogen, *Phytophthora cinnamomi*

Phytophthora cinnamomi (PC) is widespread in lowland areas of Tasmania, across all land tenures. However, disease tends not to develop when soils are too cold or too dry. For these reasons, PC is not usually considered a threat to susceptible plant species that grow at elevations higher than about 700 m or where annual rainfall is less than about 600 mm (e.g. Midlands and Derwent Valley). Furthermore, disease is less likely to develop beneath a dense canopy of vegetation because shading cools the soils to below the optimum temperature for the pathogen. A continuous canopy of vegetation taller than about 2 m is usually sufficient to suppress disease. Hence PC is not usually considered a threat to susceptible plant species growing in wet sclerophyll forests, rainforests (except disturbed rainforests on infertile soils) and scrub e.g. teatree scrub (Rudman 2005; FPA 2009).

The vegetation type identified from the study area is recognised as being susceptible to PC. However, site assessment did not record any field symptoms (dead and/or dying susceptible plant species, with several indicator species present from the Ericaceae, Fabaceae, Myrtaceae and Proteaceae families. No special management should be required in relation to PC, particularly given that all access to the title will be from sealed and/or well-formed (and well-drained) roads.

Chytrid fungus and other freshwater pathogens

Native freshwater species and habitat are under threat from freshwater pests and pathogens including *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis* (chytrid frog disease), *Mucor amphibiorum* (platypus mucor disease) and the freshwater algal pest *Didymosphenia geminata* (didymo) (Allan & Gartenstein 2010). Freshwater pests and pathogens are spread to new areas when contaminated water, mud, gravel, soil and plant material or infected animals are moved between sites. Contaminated materials and animals are commonly transported on boots, equipment, vehicles

tyres and during road construction and maintenance activities. Once a pest pathogen is present in a water system it is usually impossible to eradicate. The manual *Keeping it Clean: A Tasmanian Field Hygiene Manual to Prevent the Spread of Freshwater Pests and Pathogens* (Allan & Gartenstein 2010) provides information on how to prevent the spread of freshwater pests and pathogens in Tasmanian waterways wetlands, swamps and boggy areas.

The title does not have permanent freshwater features. Special management should not be required.

Additional "Matters of National Environmental Significance" – Threatened Ecological Communities

CofA (2025) indicates that the following threatened ecological communities listed on the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBCA) are likely to occur within the area:

- *Eucalyptus ovata – Callitris oblonga* Forest [Vulnerable];
- Giant Kelp Marine Forests of South East Australia [Endangered];
- Tasmanian Forests and Woodlands dominated by Black Gum or Brookers Gum (*Eucalyptus ovata* / *E. brookeriana*) [Critically Endangered]; and
- Tasmanian White Gum (*Eucalyptus viminalis*) Wet Forest [Critically Endangered].

Existing vegetation mapping (Figures 9-11) and revised vegetation mapping (Figure 12) indicates that these communities are not present within or adjacent to the study area i.e. there are no implications under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* in relation to threatened ecological communities.

DISCUSSION

Summary of key findings

Threatened flora

- No plant species listed as threatened on the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBCA) were detected, or are known from database information, from the study area.
- One plant species listed as threatened on the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (TSPA) is known from database information, and was confirmed by site assessment, from the study area, as follows:
  - *Brunonia australis* (blue pincushion): occurs as scattered to locally dense patches in southern three-quarters of subject title.
- One additional plant species listed as threatened on the Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection Act 1995 (TSPA) was detected as a consequence of site assessment from the study area, as follows:
  - *Veronica plebeia* (trailing speedwell): localised to the existing track through the forest.
- The presence of threatened flora species from the title means that parts of the site can be interpreted as "priority vegetation" (in relation to this value) pursuant to C7.3.1(b) of the *State Planning Provisions.*

Threatened fauna

- No fauna species listed as threatened on the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBCA) and/or the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (TSPA) were detected, or are known from database information, from the study area.
- The study area supports potential habitat (to some extent) of several species including:
  - *Sarcophilus harrisii* (Tasmanian devil);
  - *Dasyurus maculatus* subsp*. maculatus* (spotted-tailed quoll);
  - *Dasyurus viverrinus* (eastern quoll);
  - *Perameles gunnii* subsp. *gunnii* (eastern barred bandicoot);
  - *Accipiter* [syn. *Tachyspiza*] *novaehollandiae* (grey goshawk);
  - *Neophema chrysogaster* (blue-winged parrot);
  - *Tyto novaehollandiae* subsp. *castanops* (Tasmanian masked owl); and
  - *Aquila audax* subsp. *fleayi* (Tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle).
- The parts of the title proposed for subdivision and eventual occupation do not support "significant habitat for a threatened fauna species", at any reasonable scale or interpretation of the concept, such that these should not be construed as "priority vegetation" (in relation to this value) pursuant to C7.3.1(c) of the *State Planning Provisions*.

Vegetation types

- The study area supports the following TASVEG mapping unit:
  - *Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on dolerite (TASVEG code: DAD).
- Occurrences of DAD do not equate to a native vegetation community listed as threatened on Schedule 3A of the Tasmanian *Nature Conservation Act 2002*.
- Occurrences of DAD do not equate to a threatened ecological community listed under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Protection Act 1999*.
- The absence of "native vegetation…[that]…forms an integral part of a threatened native vegetation community as prescribed under Schedule 3A of the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*" means that no part of the site can be construed as "priority vegetation" (in relation to this value) pursuant to C7.3.1(a) of the *State Planning Provisions*.

Weeds

- No plant species classified as declared weeds within the meaning of the Tasmanian *Biosecurity Act 2019* (*Biosecurity Regulations 2022*) were detected from the study area.
- One potentially invasive environmental weed species was noted within the title area, as follows:
  - *Billardiera heterophylla* (bluebell creeper): restricted to a single clump in the north.

Plant disease

- No evidence of *Phytophthora cinnamomi* (PC, rootrot) was recorded within the study area
- No evidence of myrtle wilt was recorded within the study area.
- No evidence of myrtle rust was recorded within the study area.

Animal disease (chytrid)

- The study area does not support particular habitats conducive to frog chytrid disease, except in a very general sense.

Legislative and policy implications

Some commentary is provided below with respect to the key threatened species, vegetation management and other relevant legislation. Note that there may be other relevant policy instruments in addition to those discussed. The following information does not constitute legal advice and it is recommended that independent advice is sought from the relevant agency/authority.

Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*

Threatened flora and fauna on this Act are managed under Section 51, as follows:

> 51. Offences relating to listed taxa
>
> (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), a person must not knowingly, without a permit –
>
> (a) take, keep, trade in or process any specimen of a listed taxon of flora or fauna; or
>
> (b) disturb any specimen of a listed taxon of flora or fauna found on land subject to an interim protection order; or
>
> (c) disturb any specimen of a listed taxon of flora or fauna contrary to a land management agreement; or
>
> (d) disturb any specimen of a listed taxon of flora or fauna that is subject to a conservation covenant entered into under Part 5 of the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*; or
>
> (e) abandon or release any specimen of a listed taxon of flora or fauna into the wild.
>
> (2) A person may take, keep or process, without a permit, a specimen of a listed taxon of flora in a domestic garden.
>
> (3) A person acting in accordance with a certified forest practices plan or a public authority management agreement may take, without a permit, a specimen of a listed taxon of flora or fauna, unless the Secretary, by notice in writing, requires the person to obtain a permit.
>
> (4) A person undertaking dam works in accordance with a Division 3 permit issued under the *Water Management Act 1999* may take, without a permit, a specimen of a listed taxon of flora or fauna.

The simplest interpretation of this is that any activity that results in a specimen (i.e. individual) of listed flora or fauna being "knowingly taken" would require a permit to be issued through Conservation Assessments Section (Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania), through a formal application process. Note that the Act does not make reference to "potential habitat" such that activities that result in loss of/disturbance to potential habitat (but not known sites) – which mainly refers to threatened fauna – would not require a permit.

If any of the sites supporting *Brunonia australis* (blue pincushion) or *Veronica plebeia* (trailing speedwell) are anticipated to be "taken" (not simply "disturbed" as take is defined under the Act as "kill, injure, catch, damage, destroy and collect"), a permit will need to be applied for. CAS can be in a difficult position to issue a permit prior to a development permit being issued under the relevant planning scheme because until such a permit is issued, the precise extent of disturbance to threatened species may not be known i.e. the threatened species permit is usually the last permit to be issued, which minimises the need for follow-up variations. In addition, the administrative act of subdivision in itself does not necessarily result in the species being "taken" (unless the approval is immediately followed by development such as service provision, road construction, installation of fences and creation of hazard management areas). In this case, given that the lot layout has now been altered to ensure future development should not need to materially impact on parts of the lots supporting threatened flora, it should be an acceptable approval pathway to create lots.

Whether any activities associated with the subdivision will ultimately impact on threatened flora will need to be carefully considered by the proppant by reference to maps, site plans and supplied data. This includes any works along the existing road as well as the provision of services.

Subsequent to this, once lots are purchased and subject to individual planning applications, the presence of threatened flora will once again need to be taken into account. In theory, in this case it should be possible to avoid impact to threatened flora because of the approved lot layout. However, in the event that a development includes "taking" threatened flora, the following is indicated as the likely approval pathway.

If a development permit is issued prior to a threatened species permit and it does not include any conditions related to the management of threatened flora, it does not provide an exemption from the requirements of a threatened species permit. Under the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*, a permit is required if threatened species will be "knowingly" taken (and clearly the present report has confirmed the presence of threatened flora species and relevant data has been provided to the *Natural Values Atlas*. This means that a development permit can be issued first and a threatened species permit applied for at a later stage if threatened flora will be "knowingly taken". Whether the development permit refers to this requirement directly or indirectly (e.g. in general terms only) or in fact does not make mention of it at all, the term "knowingly" effectively requires the person taking action that may affect threatened species to do so under a Section 51 permit.

The key question, therefore, at this stage of planning is whether CAS would issue a permit to take threatened flora associated with such a development application. Experience indicates that it would be unusual for a development of this nature to be constrained in relation to either of the species. In practice, if a development proposal demonstrates how impact on the local population has been minimised, it is likely that some loss of the remainder of the population will be permitted because there may be limited options for mitigation and/or offsets. CAS are likely to issue permit conditions related to hygiene protocols for the site.

All that said, it is not my role to provide legal advice nor "second-guess" what CAS may say through the permit application process, such that there is a risk that a planning permit could be issued under the *West Tamar Local Provisions Schedule* and a permit to take threatened flora under Section 51 of the TSPA not be issued in concordance with the planning permit. This could mean having to modify the original planning application. To mitigate the risk of permit non-compatibility, this report could be used to apply for a permit to take threatened flora prior to submitting a development application. However, there is a similar risk that such a permit would then need to be varied (or reapplied for) if a planning permit was not granted under *West Tamar Local Provisions Schedule*. The present report could be used to facilitate discussions with officers of both West Tamar Council and CAS.

Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*

Under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* an action will require approval from the minister if the action has, will have, or is likely to have, a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance.

Matters of national environmental significance considered under the EPBCA include:

- listed threatened species and communities
- listed migratory species;
- Ramsar wetlands of international importance;
- Commonwealth marine environment;

- world heritage properties;
- national heritage places;
- the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park;
- nuclear actions; and
- a water resource, in relation to coal seam gas development and large coal mining development.

The relevant Commonwealth agency provides a policy statement titled *Matters of National Environmental Significance: Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1* (CofA 2013, herein the *Guidelines*), which provides overarching guidance on determining whether an action is likely to have a significant impact on a matter protected under the EPBCA.

The *Guidelines* define a **significant impact** as:

> *"…an impact which is important, notable, or of consequence, having regard to its context or intensity. Whether or not an action is likely to have a significant impact depends upon the sensitivity, value, and quality of the environment which is impacted, and upon the intensity, duration, magnitude and geographic extent of the impacts"*

and note that:

> *"…all of these factors [need to be considered] when determining whether an action is likely to have a significant impact on matters of national environmental significance".*

The *Guidelines* provide advice on when a significant impact may be likely:

> *"To be 'likely', it is not necessary for a significant impact to have a greater than 50% chance of happening; it is sufficient if a significant impact on the environment is a real or not remote chance or possibility.*
>
> *If there is scientific uncertainty about the impacts of your action and potential impacts are serious or irreversible, the precautionary principle is applicable. Accordingly, a lack of scientific certainty about the potential impacts of an action will not itself justify a decision that the action is not likely to have a significant impact on the environment".*

The *Guidelines* provide a set of Significant Impact Criteria (CofA 2013), which are "intended to assist…in determining whether the impacts of [the] proposed action on any matter of national environmental significance are likely to be significant impacts". It is noted that the criteria are "intended to provide general guidance on the types of actions that will require approval and the types of actions that will not require approval…[and]…not intended to be exhaustive or definitive".

When considering whether or not an action is likely to have a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance it is relevant to consider all adverse impacts which result from the action, including indirect and offsite impacts. Indirect and offsite impacts include:

a. 'downstream' or 'downwind' impacts, such as impacts on wetlands or ocean reefs from sediment, fertilisers or chemicals which are washed or discharged into river systems;

b. 'upstream impacts' such as impacts associated with the extraction of raw materials and other inputs which are used to undertake the action; and

c. 'facilitated impacts' which result from further actions (including actions by third parties) which are made possible or facilitated by the action.

For example, the construction of a dam for irrigation water facilitates the use of that water by irrigators with associated impacts. Likewise, the construction of basic infrastructure in a previously undeveloped area may, in certain circumstances, facilitate the urban or commercial development of that area.

Consideration should be given to all adverse impacts that could reasonably be predicted to follow from the action, whether these impacts are within the control of the person proposing to take the

action or not. Indirect impacts will be relevant where they are sufficiently close to the proposed action to be said to be a consequence of the action, and they can reasonably be imputed to be within the contemplation of the person proposing to take the action.

Listed ecological communities

The study area does not support any such communities.

Threatened flora

The study area does not support populations of EPBCA-listed flora, nor significant potential habitat of such species.

Threatened fauna

The study area may support populations of threatened fauna listed on the Act, most notably the Tasmanian devil, spotted-tailed quoll, eastern quoll and eastern barred bandicoot. Note that the study area is within the range of several other species listed on the Act but it is unlikely that any proposal will result in a significant impact on these species (this includes widely-distributed species such as the swift parrot, blue-winged parrot, wedge-tailed eagle and masked owl) – refer to Appendix D for a more detailed consideration of these

The relevant Commonwealth agency provides a *Significant Impact Guidelines* policy statement (CofA 2013) to determine if referral to the department is required. The *Guidelines* consider a "significant impact" to comprise loss that is likely to lead to a long-term decrease in the size of an important population of a species (unlikely to be the case); reduce the area of occupancy of an important population (also unlikely at any reasonable scale); fragment an existing important population into two or more populations (minor habitat loss will occur but not such that fragmentation will result); adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species ("critical habitat" has not been defined per se); disrupt the breeding cycle of an important population (unlikely); modify, destroy, remove or isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline (this seems unlikely – see previous commentary); result in invasive species that are harmful to a threatened species becoming established in the threatened species' habitat (unlikely); introduce disease that may cause the species to decline (unlikely to introduce and/or exacerbate Devil Facial Tumour Disease); or interfere substantially with the recovery of the species (unlikely at any reasonable scale).

It is highly unusual for developments within relatively small lots, even within the range of the aforementioned species where potential habitat has been identified, to trigger a formal referral to the relevant Commonwealth agency. In this case, in our opinion, the scale of the works within potential habitat of the species relative to the wider extent of such habitat means that the future impact as a result of subdivision is not regarded as "significant" i.e. the act of subdividing the existing lot into three lots only marginally increases the extent of habitat modification.

Tasmanian *Forest Practices Act 1985* and associated *Forest Practices Regulations 2017*

The *Regulations* provide the following relevant circumstances in which a Forest Practices Plan is not required.

> 4. Circumstances in which forest practices plan, &c., not required
>
> For the purpose of section 17(6) of the Act, the following circumstances are prescribed:

(a) the harvesting of timber or the clearing of trees, with the consent of the owner of the land, if the land is not vulnerable land and –

(i) the volume of timber harvested or trees cleared is less than 100 tonnes for each area of applicable land per year; or

(ii) the total area of land on which the harvesting or clearing occurs is less than one hectare for each area of applicable land per year –

whichever is the lesser;

(j) the harvesting of timber or the clearing of trees on any land, or the clearance and conversion of a threatened native vegetation community on any land, for the purpose of enabling –

(i) the construction of a building within the meaning of the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* or of a group of such buildings; or

(ii) the carrying out of any associated development –

if the construction of the buildings or carrying out of the associated development is authorised by a permit issued under that Act.

On this basis, a proposal subject to a planning permit issued pursuant to the Tasmanian *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* (i.e. under the relevant planning scheme) should not require a Forest Practices Plan.

Tasmanian *Nature Conservation Act 2002*

Schedule 3A of the Act lists vegetation types classified as threatened within Tasmania. The study area supports *Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on dolerite (TASVEG code: DAD), which is not listed.

Tasmanian *Biosecurity Act 1999* (*Biosecurity Regulations 2022*)

No plant species classified as declared weeds within the meaning of the Tasmanian *Biosecurity Act 1999 (Biosecurity Regulations 2022* were detected from the study area, such that the Act has limited direct application, except by reference to the *General Biosecurity Duty* under the Tasmanian *Biosecurity Act 2019* (https://nre.tas.gov.au/biosecurity-tasmania/general-biosecurity-duty-(gbd).

In this case, future owner-occupation is considered the most appropriate means of achieving effective longer-term weed management where vigilance and immediate control of any detected species should be practical.

Tasmanian *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*

The applicable planning scheme for the study area is the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme – West Tamar*. Note that the following is our interpretation of the provisions of the *Scheme* and may not necessarily represent the views West Tamar Council. The following does not constitute legal advice. It is recommended that formal advice be sought from the relevant agency prior to acting on any aspect of this statement.

The subject title is almost wholly subject to the Priority Vegetation Area overlay (Figure 6).

Below the various relevant provisions of the *Scheme* that relate to the management of values considered in the preceding report are addressed, with the emphasis on addressing the intent and specifics of the Natural Assets Code.

NATURAL ASSETS CODE

The purpose of the Natural Assets Code is stated below:

C7.1 The purpose of the Natural Assets Code is:

C7.1.1 To minimise impacts on water quality, natural assets including native riparian vegetation, river condition and the natural ecological function of watercourses, wetlands and lakes.

C7.1.2 To minimise impacts on coastal and foreshore assets, native littoral vegetation, natural coastal processes and the natural ecological function of the coast.

C7.1.3 To protect vulnerable coastal areas to enable natural processes to continue to occur, including the landward transgression of sand dunes, wetlands, saltmarshes and other sensitive coastal habitats due to sea-level rise.

C7.1.4 To minimise impacts on identified priority vegetation.

C7.1.5 To manage impacts on threatened fauna species by minimising clearance of significant habitat.

The above purpose statements are essentially addressed through the relevant development standards. However, as a general statement, small-scale subdivision and eventual occupation of lots should not compromise the intent of the purpose statements.

C7.1.1, C7.1.2 or C7.1.3 are not relevant to the present proposal.

C7.1.4 would only be relevant to parts of the title reasonably construed as supporting "priority vegetation", which is the sites of threatened flora. These are now all avoided by adjustment of title boundaries, building envelopes and associated hazard management areas.

C7.1.5 is not relevant at any reasonable scale (see previous consideration of the concept of "significant habitat").

The application of the Natural Assets Code is stated below:

C7.2 Application of this Code:

C7.2.1 This code applies to development on land within the following areas:

(a) a waterway and coastal protection area; [and]

(c) a priority vegetation area only if within the following zone:

(xii) General Residential Zone or Low Density Residential Zone, only if an application for subdivision.

C7.2.2 This code does not apply to use.

The proposed development area is zoned as Low Density Residential and wholly subject to the Priority Vegetation Area overlay under the *Scheme* such that C7.2.1(c)(iii) has application.

At this point, however, it is worth discussing the classification of the site with respect to the intention of the *Scheme*'s definition of "priority vegetation", which is:

C7.3 Definition of Terms

C7.3.1 In this code, unless the contrary intention appears:

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.

Under the Code, a "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.

Site assessment indicates that no part of the title supports native vegetation communities listed as threatened under Schedule 3A of the Tasmanian *Nature Conservation Act 2002*, such that C7.3.1(a) is not applicable.

The site does support threatened flora, which means that at least these parts of the site are "a threatened flora species" [sic] such that it could be construed as "priority vegetation" (in relation to this value) pursuant to C7.3.1(b).

The title does not support "significant habitat for threatened fauna" such that C7.3.1(c) is not considered applicable (see previous discussion of the concept of "significant habitat").

There is no evidence that any part of the site has been "identified as native vegetation of local importance", noting that this cannot simply refer to a site subject to the overlay as that would be a circular argument based on false logic (given that the basis for the overlay through the Regional Ecosystem Model acknowledges the need to ground-truth all modelling). It is acknowledged that the Tasmanian Planning Commission produced Information Sheet 2-2024 that clarifies assessment of this component of "priority vegetation". The vegetation within the title does not meet any of the criteria listed in that sheet, except as already classified under C7.3.1(a), (b) and (c), such that C7.3.1(d) is not considered applicable.

On the basis of the above review, the parts of the title proposed for actual development (i.e. access, house sites, hazard management areas) do not support "priority vegetation". Refer to Plates 25-36 for images of the indicative building areas of the proposed new lots.

The Development Standards for Subdivision (C7.7) have two sub-clauses, one relevant to watercourses being C7.7.1 Subdivision within a waterway and coastal protection area (not considered further), and the one relevant to areas subject to the Priority Vegetation Area overlay being C7.7.2 Subdivision within a priority vegetation area.

The objective of C7.7.2 is stated as:

> That:
>
> (a) works associated with subdivision will not have an unnecessary or unacceptable impact on priority vegetation; and
>
> (b) future development likely to be facilitated by subdivision is unlikely to lead to an unnecessary or unacceptable impact on priority vegetation.

The above objective statements are essentially addressed through the relevant acceptable solutions or performance criteria. However, as a general statement, development as indicated should not compromise the intent of the objective statements. Unfortunately, a definition of the concepts of "unnecessary or unacceptable" is not provided so it falls to professional opinion and a reasonable consideration of the concept to address the objective. Given that there will be no actual impact to "priority vegetation" (see previous discussion of this), it follows that there should be no (or at least limited) "unnecessary or unacceptable impact" to such.

The Acceptable Solution of C7.7.2 is stated as:

A1

Each lot, or a lot proposed in a plan of subdivision, within a priority vegetation area must:

(a) be for the purposes of creating separate lots for existing buildings;

(b) be required for public use by the Crown, a council, or a State authority;

(c) be required for the provision of Utilities;

(d) be for the consolidation of a lot; or

(e) not include any works (excluding boundary fencing), building area, bushfire hazard management area, services or vehicular access within a priority vegetation area.

Given that virtually the whole site is subject to the Priority Vegetation Area, satisfaction of A1 is not possible. It is noted, however, that the actual works (viz. access route, building area and associated hazard management area), while within the current Priority Vegetation Area, would not involve impact to priority vegetation.

The Performance Criteria of C7.7.2 are stated as:

P1.1 Each lot, or a lot proposed in a plan of subdivision, within a priority vegetation area must be for:

(a) subdivision for an existing use on the site, provided any clearance is contained within the minimum area necessary to be cleared to provide adequate bushfire protection, as recommended by the Tasmanian Fire Service or an accredited person;

(b) subdivision for the construction of a single dwelling or an associated outbuilding;

(c) subdivision in the General Residential Zone or Low Density Residential Zone;

(d) use or development that will result in significant long term social and economic benefits and there is no feasible alternative location or design;

(e) subdivision involving clearance of native vegetation where it is demonstrated that on-going pre-existing management cannot ensure the survival of the priority vegetation and there is little potential for long-term persistence; or

(f) subdivision involving clearance of native vegetation that is of limited scale relative to the extent of priority vegetation on the site.

The application of P1.1 in relation to the findings means that the relevant provision is considered to be P1.1(b) in that the proposed lots would all be for single dwellings or an associated outbuilding. Given that the sub-clauses of P1.1 are linked by the disjunctive "or", only one needs to be satisfied to satisfy P1.1. However, in this case, P1.1(f) is also probably satisfied, although it is reiterated that there would be no "clearance of native vegetation that is of limited scale relative to the extent of priority vegetation on the site", presuming that this can only logically refer to "priority vegetation" rather than just "native vegetation". Otherwise, the balance of the clause loses logical integrity (i.e. it must be one area of priority vegetation relative to the balance of priority vegetation).

The Performance Criteria of C7.7.2 are stated as:

P1.2

Works association [sic] with subdivision within a priority vegetation area must minimise adverse impacts on priority vegetation, having regard to:

(a) the design and location of any works, future development likely to be facilitated by the subdivision, and any constraints such as topography or land hazards;

(b) any particular requirements for the works and future development likely to be facilitated by the subdivision;

(c) the need to minimise impacts resulting from bushfire hazard management measures through siting and fire-resistant design of any future habitable buildings;

(d) any mitigation measures implemented to minimise the residual impacts on priority vegetation;

(e) any on-site biodiversity offsets; and

(f) any existing cleared areas on the site.

There are two critical phrases in C7.7.2 P1., viz. "…must minimise adverse impacts…" and "…having regard to…".

The use of the term "minimises" contemplates some level of impact being acceptable, although the *State Planning Provisions* do not provide guidance on the concept of what may constitute an "adverse" impact such that this falls to professional opinion. In this case, it is reiterated that the administrative act of subdivision will not in itself result in impact to priority vegetation. Further, based on the indicative concept, the key works (access, buildings, hazard management areas) wholly avoid priority vegetation, such that the over-arching part of P1.2 is somewhat moot i.e. it is impossible to minimise adverse impacts to priority vegetation if no such vegetation is present.

With respect to the phrase "…having regard to…", this is considered in the manner referred to in *S and S McElwaine and A Hamilton v West Tamar Council and Growth Developments Pty Ltd [2021] TASCAT 4 (17 November 2021)*, where TASCAT stated: "The requirement to 'have regard to' does not elevate P2.1(a) to (f) to mandatory requirements that the Proposal must satisfy. The Tribunal need only consider those subparagraphs in ascertaining whether the Proposal complies with Clause E8.6.1 P2.1". In this case, it is already clear that the subdivision design has "had regard to" various natural values in that the building areas avoid the least disturbed parts of the title and avoid impacts to key features such as the watercourse.

That said, the sub-criteria of P1.2 are further addressed in turn below.

(a) the design and location of any works, future development likely to be facilitated by the subdivision, and any constraints such as topography or land hazards;

Of uncertain application in relation to the findings, given that the lot layout now takes account of the location of the key matters viz. patches of threatened flora.

(b) any particular requirements for the works and future development likely to be facilitated by the subdivision;

Uncertain application in relation to the identified natural values, except perhaps to indicate machinery and vehicle hygiene protocols in relation to weed and hygiene management to minimise the risk of introducing weeds and disease to the site (but even these should not be critical given access will be from the fully-formed, sealed and well-maintained Ecclestone Road and then an internal well-formed gravel road, such that the risk of construction machinery and vehicles introducing weeds and disease to the subject title is considered low).

(c) the need to minimise impacts resulting from bushfire hazard management measures through siting and fire-resistant design of any future habitable buildings;

With respect to subsection P1.2(c), a certified bushfire hazard management plan would usually be accepted as meeting the intent of the provision. In this case, the final BAL rating is not considered of particular relevance to the management of natural values given the non-threatened status of the DAD where the buildings will be and that these have avoided all sites supporting threatened flora.

(d) any mitigation measures implemented to minimise the residual impacts on priority vegetation;

There will be no "residual impact on priority vegetation" because no priority vegetation has been identified from the area proposed for development.

(e) any on-site biodiversity offsets; and

No such offsets have been identified as necessary.

(f) any existing cleared areas on the site.

These are not present.

On the basis of the above review, the relevant performance criteria of C7.7.2 are satisfied without the need for specific permit conditions, noting that the lot layout has already been adjusted to reflect the natural values findings. Satisfaction of C7.7.2 also means that future satisfaction of C7.7.1 will also be achieved (phrased very similarly).

Plates 25-28. Views from approximate centre of proposed building area for the Lot 1: clockwise from top left – looking north, east, south and west

Plates 29 & 30. Views from approximate centre of proposed building area for the Lot 2: looking north and east


Plates 31 & 32 Views from approximate centre of proposed building area for the Lot 2: looking south and west




Plates 33-36. Views from approximate centre of proposed building area for the Lot 3: clockwise from top left – looking north, east, south and west

Recommendations

The recommendations provided below are a summary of those provided in relation to each of the natural values described in the main report. The main text of the report provides the relevant context for the recommendations.

Vegetation types

In general terms, minimising the extent of "clearance and conversion" and/or "disturbance" to native vegetation is recommended, within the context of future residential dwellings being an acceptable use and acknowledging this will include access, establishment of a hazard management area (and associated elements) and in the longer-term possibly infrastructure such as boundary fences.

Threatened flora

Subdivision lot layout has already taken account of the location of patches of threatened flora such that further recommendations are not required.

Threatened fauna

Apart from the generic recommendation to minimise the extent of "clearance and conversion" and/or "disturbance" to native vegetation (with acknowledged constraints), the following is also recommended (see also notes on fencing under Vegetation types):

- avoid, wherever practical, removal of hollow-bearing trees (a map of these has been provided); and
- avoid, wherever practical, removal of the two large log piles (allow to rot down naturally).

Weed and disease management

Longer-term special management (e.g. a complex weed management plan) is not considered warranted because eventual owner occupation is considered the most appropriate (and realistic) means of achieving control of any declared species (should they be detected and become established), where vigilance and immediate control are practical.

Legislative and policy implications

A permit under Section 51 of the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (TSPA) should not be required as no specimens of listed flora or fauna will be "knowingly taken" as a consequence of subdivision and eventual occupation. This will need to be reviewed of the lot layout and/or final location of development is altered.

A formal referral to the relevant Commonwealth agency under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBCA) is not considered required.

Development will require a planning permit pursuant to the provisions of the applicable planning scheme but P1.1 & P1.2 of C7.7.2 of the Natural Assets Code of the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme – West Tamar* are considered satisfied (but see recommendations above).

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APPENDIX A. Vegetation community structure and composition

Eucalyptus amygdalina forest and woodland on dolerite (TASVEG code: DAD)

DAD occupies the whole title. It comprises a relatively even-aged canopy of regrowth trees (presumed natural regeneration of past modification including fire and grazing practices) with (very few) scattered older trees, over a relatively simple understorey of several low density shrub layers, variably dense bracken, grass and graminoids.

Apart from an existing well-formed track through the title, minor historical clearing/disturbance (northern section) and various minor mountain bike trails (now largely grown over), the vegetation is in good condition with no symptoms of plant disease and limited weeds recorded.

Note that the area of previously disturbed vegetation in the northeast of the title mapped on TASVEG as FAG is wholly subsumed into DAD because it essentially forms part of this vegetation community, with the gravel driveway forming the effective boundary to native vegetation.

Stratum	Height (m) Cover (%)	Species (underline = dominant, parentheses = sparse; + = present)
Tree	25 m 25%	*Eucalyptus amygdalina, (Eucalyptus viminalis)*
Tree 2	10-18 m 10%	*Eucalyptus amygdalina, (Eucalyptus viminalis)*
Tall shrubs	5-9 m 5%	*Acacia dealbata, Exocarpos cupressiformis, Allocasuarina littoralis, Banksia marginata, Bursaria spinosa*
Medium shrubs	1-3 m <5%	*Acacia verticillata, Eucalyptus amygdalina, Eucalyptus viminalis, Acacia dealbata, Acacia melanoxylon, Beyeria viscosa*
Low shrubs	<0.5 m <5%	*Acrotriche serrulata, Melicytus angustifolius*
Graminoids	25%	*Lomandra longifolia, Lepidosperma globosum, Lepidosperma ensiforme*
Grasses	20%	*Poa rodwayi, Poa sieberiana* var. *sieberiana, Microlaena stipoides* var. *stipoides, Tetrarrhena distichophylla, Poa labillardierei* var. *labillardierei*
Herbs	variable	*Oxalis perennans, Viola hederacea, Drosera auriculata, Poranthera microphylla, Lagenophora stipitata, Chiloglottis triceratops, Brunonia australis, Galium ciliare, Schoenus apogon Corybas incurvus, Wahlenbergia* sp., *Bossiaea prostrata, Hydrocotyle hirta*
Ferns	20-50%	*Pteridium esculentum*
Climbers	+	*Clematis clitorioides, Cassytha melantha, Comesperma volubile, (Billardiera heterophylla)*

APPENDIX B. Vascular plant species recorded from study area

Botanical nomenclature follows *A Census of the Vascular Plants of Tasmania* (de Salas & Baker 2024), with family placement updated to reflect the nomenclatural changes recognised in the *Flora of Tasmania Online* (de Salas 2025+) and APG (2016); common nomenclature follows *The Little Book of Common Names of Tasmanian Plants* (Wapstra et al. 2005+, updated online at www.nre.tas.gov.au).

e = endemic to Tasmania

i = naturalised in Tasmania

EW = environmental weed (authors' opinion)

Table B1. Summary of vascular species recorded from study area

	ORDER				
STATUS	**DICOTYLEDONAE**	**MONOCOTYLEDONAE**	**GYMNOSPERMAE**	**PTERIDOPHYTA**	**MAGNOLIIDS**
	52	21	-	2	1
e	2	1	-	-	-
i	5	3	-	-	-
Sum	**59**	**25**	**0**	**2**	**1**
TOTAL	**87**				

DICOTYLEDONAE		
	ARALIACEAE	
	Hydrocotyle foveolata	yellow pennywort
	Hydrocotyle hirta	hairy pennywort
	ASTERACEAE	
	Cassinia aculeata subsp. *aculeata*	common dollybush
i	*Cirsium vulgare*	spear thistle
	Euchiton japonicus	common cottonleaf
i	*Hypochaeris radicata*	rough catsear
	Lagenophora stipitata	blue bottledaisy
i	*Leontodon saxatilis*	hairy hawkbit
	Olearia argophylla	musk daisybush
	Senecio minimus	shrubby fireweed
	Senecio prenanthoides	common fireweed
	Senecio quadridentatus	cotton fireweed
	CAMPANULACEAE	
	Wahlenbergia gracilis	sprawling bluebell
	Wahlenbergia stricta subsp. *stricta*	tall bluebell
	CASUARINACEAE	
	Allocasuarina littoralis	black sheoak
	CONVOLVULACEAE	
	Dichondra repens	kidneyweed
	CRASSULACEAE	
	Crassula decumbens var. *decumbens*	spreading stonecrop
	Crassula sieberiana	rock stonecrop
	DROSERACEAE	
	Drosera auriculata	tall sundew
	Drosera macrantha subsp. *planchonii*	climbing sundew
	ERICACEAE	
	Acrotriche serrulata	ants delight
	Epacris impressa	common heath
	Lissanthe strigosa subsp. *subulata*	peachberry heath
	Styphelia humifusa	native cranberry
	EUPHORBIACEAE	
	Beyeria viscosa	pinkwood
	FABACEAE	
	Acacia dealbata subsp. *dealbata*	silver wattle

	Acacia mearnsii	black wattle	
	Acacia melanoxylon	blackwood	
	Acacia verticillata subsp. *verticillata*	prickly moses	
	Bossiaea prostrata	creeping bossia	
	Daviesia latifolia	hop bitterpea	
	Pultenaea daphnoides	heartleaf bushpea	
	GERANIACEAE		
	Geranium potentilloides var. *potentilloides*	mountain cranesbill	
	GOODENIACEAE		
	Brunonia australis	blue pincushion	TSPA (rare)
	Goodenia lanata	trailing native-primrose	
	HALORAGACEAE		
	Gonocarpus tetragynus	common raspwort	
	HYPERICACEAE		
	Hypericum gramineum	small st johns-wort	
	MYRTACEAE		
e	*Eucalyptus amygdalina*	black peppermint	
	Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. *viminalis*	white gum	
	OLEACEAE		
	Notelaea ligustrina	native olive	
	OXALIDACEAE		
	Oxalis perennans	grassland woodsorrel	
	PICRODENDRACEAE		
	Poranthera microphylla	small poranthera	
	PITTOSPORACEAE		
i	*Billardiera heterophylla*	bluebell creeper	EW
	Billardiera mutabilis	green appleberry	
	Bursaria spinosa subsp. *spinosa*	prickly box	
	PLANTAGINACEAE		
	Veronica plebeia	trailing speedwell	TSPA (rare)
	POLYGALACEAE		
	Comesperma volubile	blue lovecreeper	
	PROTEACEAE		
	Banksia marginata	silver banksia	
e	*Lomatia tinctoria*	guitarplant	
	RANUNCULACEAE		
	Clematis aristata	mountain clematis	
	Clematis clitorioides	pleasant clematis	
	Ranunculus lappaceus	woodland buttercup	
	RUBIACEAE		
	Coprosma quadrifida	native currant	
	Galium australe	coast bedstraw	
	Galium ciliare subsp. *ciliare*	hairy bedstraw	
i	*Galium murale*	small bedstraw	
	SANTALACEAE		
	Exocarpos cupressiformis	common native-cherry	
	VIOLACEAE		
	Melicytus angustifolius subsp. *divaricatus*	spreading spiky violetbush	
	Viola hederacea	ivyleaf violet	
	MAGNOLIIDS		
	LAURACEAE		
	Cassytha melantha	large dodderlaurel	
	MONOCOTYLEDONAE		
	ASPARAGACEAE		
	Arthropodium minus	small vanilla-lily	
	Arthropodium strictum	chocolate lily	
	Lomandra longifolia	sagg	
	Lomandra nana	dwarf mat-rush	
	COLCHICACEAE		
	Wurmbea uniflora	oneflower early nancy	
	CYPERACEAE		
	Carex breviculmis	shortstem sedge	
	Lepidosperma elatius	tall swordsedge	
	Lepidosperma laterale	variable swordsedge	
	Schoenus apogon	common bogsedge	
	IRIDACEAE		
	Diplarrena moraea	white flag-iris	

	ORCHIDACEAE	
e	*Chiloglottis triceratops*	threehorned bird-orchid
	Corybas incurvus	slaty helmet-orchid
	POACEAE	
i	*Agrostis capillaris*	browntop bent
i	*Aira caryophyllea* subsp. *caryophyllea*	silvery hairgrass
	Anthosachne scabra	rough wheatgrass
	Deyeuxia quadriseta	reed bentgrass
	Dichelachne rara	common plumegrass
	Microlaena stipoides var. *stipoides*	weeping grass
i	*Poa annua*	winter grass
	Poa labillardierei var. *labillardierei*	silver tussockgrass
	Poa rodwayi	velvet tussockgrass
	Poa sieberiana var. *sieberiana*	grey tussockgrass
	Poa tenera	scrambling tussockgrass
	Rytidosperma penicillatum	slender wallabygrass
	Tetrarrhena distichophylla	hairy ricegrass
	PTERIDOPHYTA	
	DENNSTAEDTIACEAE	
	Pteridium esculentum subsp. *esculentum*	bracken
	PTERIDACEAE	
	Adiantum aethiopicum	common maidenhair

APPENDIX C. Analysis of database records of threatened flora

Table C1 provides a listing of threatened flora from within 5,000 m of the study area (nominal buffer width usually used to discuss the potential of a particular study area to support various species listed in databases), with comments on whether potential habitat is present for the species, and possible reasons why a species was not recorded.

Table C1. Threatened flora records from within 5,000 m of boundary of study area

Species listed below are listed as rare (r), vulnerable (v), endangered (e), or extinct (x) on the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (TSPA); vulnerable (VU), endangered (EN), critically endangered (CR) or extinct (EX) on the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBCA). Information below is sourced from DNRET's *Natural Values Atlas* (DNRET 2025a) and other sources where indicated. Habitat descriptions are taken from FPA (2022) and TSS (2003+), except where otherwise indicated. Species marked with # are listed in CofA (2025).

Scientific name **Common name**	**Status** TSPA EPBCA	**Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)**	**Comments on study area and database records**
Alternanthera denticulata lesser joyweed	e -	*Alternanthera denticulata* displays a preference for rocky (dolerite) river margins, but has also been recorded from disturbed *Melaleuca ericifolia* swamp forest and damp riparian grasslands.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).
Anogramma leptophylla annual fern	v -	*Anogramma leptophylla* grows in shallow soil layers over rock, on exposed or semi-exposed outcrops in dry or damp sclerophyll forest. Plants are mostly found on rock ledges, often on, or just inside, the drip line of the overhead rock-face. The substrate is variable, including dolerite, basalt and sandstone.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).
Aphelia gracilis slender fanwort	r -	*Aphelia gracilis* inhabits damp sandy ground and wet places in the Midlands and northeast of the State. It may readily colonise sites after fire or other disturbance.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).
Aphelia pumilio dwarf fanwort	r -	*Aphelia pumilio* is found growing on damp flats, often with impeded drainage. The main vegetation types are lowland grassland (*Themeda triandra)* and dry sclerophyll forest and woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus viminalis*, *E. amygdalina* or *E. ovata*.	Potential habitat present. The Nov. 2020 survey was conducted within the flowering period of the species: it was then in flower at other northern Tasmanian sites (viz. Birralee Road area, M. Wapstra pers. obs.). The Sep. 2025 survey was conducted at the start of the flush of annual herbs. This species was not detected.
Barbarea australis riverbed wintercress	e EN # only	*Barbarea australis* is a riparian species found near river margins, creek beds and along flood channels adjacent to the river. It tends to favour the slower reaches, and has not been found on steeper sections of rivers. It predominantly occurs in flood deposits of silt and gravel deposited as point bars and at the margins of base flows, or more occasionally or between large cobbles on sites frequently disturbed by fluvial processes. Some of the sites are	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).

Scientific name Common name	Status TSPA EPBCA	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)	Comments on study area and database records
		a considerable distance from the river, in flood channels scoured by previous flood action, exposing river pebbles.	
Blechnum spinulosum small raspfern	r -	*Blechnum rupestre* is associated with major rivers in northern Tasmania. It is strictly riparian, occurring on shaded banks (e.g. Pipers River), amongst the shade of boulders (e.g. First Basin, Cataract Gorge) and on steep soil banks in wet forest above the high flood zone (e.g. River Leven).	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).
Bolboschoenus caldwellii sea clubsedge	r -	*Bolboschoenus caldwellii* is widespread in shallow, standing, sometimes brackish water, rooted in heavy black mud.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).
Boronia gunnii river boronia	v VU	*Boronia gunnii* is strictly riparian in habitat, occurring in the flood zone of the Apsley, St Pauls, and Dukes rivers (where extant) and the Denison Rivulet and South Esk River (where presumed extinct) in rock crevices or in the shelter of boulders. The base substrate is always dolerite.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).
Brunonia australis blue pincushion	r -	*Brunonia australis* typically occurs in grassy woodlands and dry sclerophyll forests dominated by *Eucalyptus amygdalina* or less commonly *E. viminalis* or *E. obliqua*. Some smaller populations are found in heathy and shrubby dry forests. The species occurs on well-drained flats and gentle slopes between 10-350 metres a.s.l. It is most commonly found on sandy and gravelly alluvial soils, with a particular preference for ironstone gravels. Populations found on dolerite are usually small.	Species present. Refer to **FINDINGS *Plant species*** Threatened flora for more details.
Caesia calliantha blue grasslily	r -	*Caesia calliantha* is found predominantly in the Midlands in grassland or grassy woodland including wattle and prickly box "scrub" (occasionally extending into forest, then usually dominated by *Eucalyptus viminalis* or *E. amygdalina*). It has also been recorded from grassy roadsides.	Potential habitat present. The Nov. 2020 survey was conducted within the flowering period of the species: it was then in flower at other northern Tasmanian sites (viz. Carr Villa in greater Launceston area, M. Wapstra pers. obs.). This species was not detected.
Caladenia caudata tailed spider-orchid	v VU #	*Caladenia caudata* has highly variable habitat, which includes the central north: *Eucalyptus obliqua* heathy forest on low undulating hills; the northeast: *E. globulus* grassy/heathy coastal forest, *E. amygdalina* heathy woodland and forest, *Allocasuarina* woodland; and the southeast: *E. amygdalina* forest and woodland on sandstone, coastal *E. viminalis* forest on deep sands. Substrates vary from dolerite to sandstone to granite, with soils ranging from deep windblown sands, sands derived from sandstone and well-	Potential habitat marginally present, albeit atypical of reported sites. The survey was conducted within the flowering period of the species (Wapstra 2018): currently in flower at several sites, M. Wapstra pers. obs.). This species was not detected.

Scientific name Common name	Status TSPA EPBCA	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)	Comments on study area and database records
		developed clay loams developed from dolerite. A high degree of insolation is typical of many sites.	
Caladenia filamentosa daddy longlegs	r -	*Caladenia filamentosa* occurs in lowland heathy and sedgy eucalypt forest and woodland on sandy soils.	As above.
Caladenia patersonii patersons spider-orchid	v -	*Caladenia patersonii* favours coastal and near-coastal areas in northern Tasmania, growing in low shrubby heathland and heathy forest/woodland in moist to well-drained sandy and clay loam.	As above.
Callitris oblonga subsp. *oblonga* south esk pine	v EN #	*Callitris oblonga* subsp. *oblonga* occurs predominantly in riparian scrub, woodland and forest (where it can extend away from rivers) in areas with low precipitation and usually sandy soil. It is local on the East Coast, particularly on the margins of the Swan, Apsley, South Esk, Cygnet and St Pauls rivers. A small population is also present in Cataract Gorge.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).
Calochilus campestris copper beard-orchid	e -	On mainland Australia, *Calochilus campestris* occurs on ridges and slopes in forest and woodland and can also be found in coastal heath and headlands. The species is known to colonise embankments and road verges. The habitat in Tasmania is poorly understood.	The taxonomic status of this species in Tasmania is highly uncertain with confusion of the application of the names *campestris* and *herbaceus* to specimens. Historical records are highly dubious and recent records from Trevallyn are difficult to assign confidently to *campestris* or *herbaceus* (M. Wapstra pers. obs.) Potential habitat is technically present. The survey was conducted within the flowering period of the species (Wapstra 2018): the species was not detected (no species of *Calochilus* were recorded).
Calystegia sepium subsp. *roseata* pink bindweed	r -	*Calystegia sepium* has been recorded from riverbanks and the margins of forests in the north of the State around the Tamar region, where it mainly occurs in *Melaleuca ericifolia* swamp forest and amongst *Phragmites australis* swampland.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).
Carex gunniana mountain sedge	r -	The habitat of *Carex gunniana* is poorly understood and highly variable. It includes wet eucalypt forest, sandy heathlands, margins of streams, littoral sands, shingle with seepage, damp grasslands within dry forest and rough pasture.	Potential habitat marginally present (somewhat atypical of most sites). This distinctive graminoid species was not detected (no seasonal constraint on detection and/or identification).
Carex longebrachiata drooping sedge	r -	*Carex longebrachiata* grows along riverbanks, in rough grassland and pastures, in damp drainage depressions and on moist slopes amongst forest, often dominated by *Eucalyptus viminalis, E. ovata* or *E. rodwayi*.	Potential habitat present. This distinctive graminoid species was not detected (no seasonal constraint on detection and/or identification).

Scientific name Common name	Status TSPA EPBCA	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)	Comments on study area and database records
Centipeda cunninghamii erect sneezeweed	r -	*Centipeda cunninghamii* is found in a wide variety of soil types, usually in areas subject to flooding or where water is stagnant. The seasonally dry margins of wetlands and lagoons also have the potential to support this species. It is currently known from the Sea Elephant River on King Island, the lower reaches of the South Esk River near Launceston, and Panatana Rivulet near Port Sorell.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).
Chiloglottis trapeziformis broadlip bird-orchid	e -	*Chiloglottis trapeziformis* is known from near Wynyard on sandy soil in damp sclerophyll forest. There is a historical record from dry open forest near Legana. It has also been recorded from *Leptospermum* (teatree) and *Allocasuarina* (sheoak) scrub on sandy humus overlying granite on Great Dog Island (Furneaux group). Recent records in the greater Launceston area are in grassy *Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest (M. Wapstra pers. obs.).	While it is generally accepted that the species has a widespread but highly disjunct distribution in Tasmania and that the historical record of the species "in the Tamar Valley near Legana…appears to have become extinct because of housing development" (Jones et al. 1995), more recent evidence indicates that the species may have been more widespread in the greater West Tamar region. In 2020, I examined the herbarium of the Australian Native Plants Society (Northern Tasmania) donated to the Tasmanian Herbarium and this revealed a record from Bridgenorth Road from 1970 – this is the record referred to in Jones et al. (1995) as it is cited in Jones (1998) – and another from near Launceston from 1974. Jones (1998) also cites a specimen from Bridgenorth from October 1923 collected by Atkinson (held in the Melbourne Herbarium). At present, the only confirmed mainland Tasmanian extant population is at West Wynyard (and possibly near Railton but not seen since 2005 despite extensive searching) but the collection of records from 1923, 1970 and 1974 from the general Bridgenorth-Launceston-Legana area are indicative of a once wider distribution. Since that time, there is a reported population in the Carr Villa area. The survey was conducted within the flowering period of the species (Wapstra 2018): currently in flower on Flinders Island and at West Wynyard & Carr Villa, M. Wapstra pers. obs.). This species was not detected. Note that *Chiloglottis* leaves are widespread and examination of all flowers indicated that belong to *Chiloglottis triceratops*.
Dianella amoena grassland flaxlily	r EN #	*Dianella amoena* occurs mainly in the northern and southern Midlands, where it grows in native grasslands and grassy woodlands.	Potential habitat marginally present (somewhat atypical of most sites). Species not detected (no seasonal constraint on detection and/or identification).

Scientific name Common name	Status TSPA EPBCA	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)	Comments on study area and database records
Discaria pubescens spiky anchorplant	e -	*Discaria pubescens* is found sporadically in the Midlands and more abundantly in drier parts of the Central Highlands. It grows on sandy or gravelly soil, in basalt talus slopes and clefts amongst fractured dolerite rocks and flood channels. Many sites are in rough pasture, and it also grows on roadsides. Recent collections indicate the species is occasionally associated with sandstone outcrops.	Potential habitat marginally present (although highly atypical of all known sites). This shrub was not detected (no seasonal constraint on detection and/or identification).
Diuris palustris swamp doubletail	e -	*Diuris palustris* occurs in coastal areas in grassy open eucalypt forest, sedgy grassland and heathland with *Leptospermum* (teatree) and *Melaleuca* (paperbark) on poorly- to moderately-drained sandy peat and loams, usually in sites that are wet in winter.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).
Epacris exserta south esk heath	e EN #	*Epacris exserta* occurs along the lower reaches of the South Esk, North Esk and Supply rivers. It is a strictly riparian species that grows in areas subject to periodic inundation, mainly on alluvium amongst dolerite boulders within dense riparian scrub, and occasionally in open rocky sites. It has been recorded from 10-310 m a.s.l.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).
Glossostigma elatinoides small mudmat	r -	*Glossostigma elatinoides* is an aquatic plant that occurs submerged in shallow water and on the banks of streams.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).
Goodenia [syn. *Velleia*] *paradoxa* spur velleia	v -	*Goodenia paradoxa* is known from the Hobart and Launceston areas, and the Midlands and the Derwent Valley, where it occurs in grassy woodlands or grasslands on dry sites. It has been recorded up to 550 m a.s.l. at sites with an annual rainfall range of 450-750 mm.	Potential habitat marginally present, albeit atypical of reported sites. Species not detected (some seasonal constraint on detection and/or identification but both surveys ideally timed).
Glycine latrobeana clover glycine	v VU # only	*Glycine latrobeana* occurs in a range of habitats, geologies and vegetation types. Soils are usually fertile but can be sandy when adjacent to or overlaying fertile soils. The species mainly occurs on flats and undulating terrain over a wide geographical range, including near-coastal environments, the Midlands, and the Central Plateau. It mainly occurs in grassy/heathy forests and woodlands and native grasslands.	Potential habitat marginally present (somewhat atypical of most sites). This perennial herb (with a post-winter flush of growth) was not detected (limited seasonal constraint on detection and/or identification).
Gratiola pubescens hairy brooklime	r -	*Gratiola pubescens* is most commonly located in permanently or seasonally damp or swampy ground, including the margins of farm dams.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).
Gynatrix pulchella fragrant hempbush	r -	*Gynatrix pulchella* occurs as a riparian shrub, found along rivers and drainage channels, sometimes extending onto adjacent floodplains (including old paddocks), predominantly in the north of the State.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).

Scientific name **Common name**	**Status** TSPA EPBCA	**Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)**	**Comments on study area and database records**
Gyrostemon thesioides broom wheelfruit	r -	*Gyrostemon thesioides* occurs predominately on dolerite or granite in *Allocasuarina* (sheoak) forest in the State's east and northeast, including the Furneaux Group.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).
Haloragis heterophylla variable raspwort	r -	*Haloragis heterophylla* occurs in poorly-drained sites (sometimes only marginally so), which are often associated with grasslands and grassy woodlands with a high component of *Themeda triandra* (kangaroo grass). It also occurs in grassy/sedgy *Eucalyptus ovata* forest and woodland, shrubby creek lines, and broad sedgy/grassy flats, wet pasture and margins of farm dams.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).
Hovea tasmanica rockfield purplepea	r -	*Hovea tasmanica* occurs in central and northeastern regions. It is usually found on dry, rocky ridges or slopes (mostly dolerite) in forest and riverine scrub.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).
Juncus prismatocarpus branching rush	r -	The habitat of *Juncus prismatocarpus* is poorly understood because of a paucity of records in Tasmania but includes sedgy/grassy margins of rivers such as the Apsley River. On the mainland it occurs in floodplain and riparian vegetation.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).
Lachnagrostis semibarbata var. *semibarbata* bristle blowngrass	r -	*Lachnagrostis semibarbata* var. *semibarbata* occurs in moist depressions in grassy woodlands/forests and grasslands, and on the edges of swamps and saline flats.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).
Lepidium hyssopifolium soft peppercress	e EN #	The native habitat of *Lepidium hyssopifolium* is the growth suppression zone beneath large trees in grassy woodlands and grasslands (e.g. over-mature black wattles and isolated eucalypts in rough pasture). *Lepidium hyssopifolium* is now found primarily under large exotic trees on roadsides and home yards on farms. It occurs in the eastern part of Tasmania between sea-level to 500 metres a.s.l. in dry, warm and fertile areas on flat ground on weakly acid to alkaline soils derived from a range of rock types. It can also occur on frequently slashed grassy/weedy roadside verges where shade trees are absent.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).
Leucochrysum albicans subsp. *tricolor* grassland paperdaisy	e EN # only	*Leucochrysum albicans* subsp. *tricolor* occurs in the west and on the Central Plateau and the Midlands, mostly on basalt soils in open grassland. This species would have originally occupied *Eucalyptus pauciflora* woodland and tussock grassland, though most of this habitat is now converted to improved pasture or cropland.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).

Scientific name Common name	Status TSPA EPBCA	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)	Comments on study area and database records
Lycopus australis australian gypsywort	e -	*Lycopus australis* occurs in moist shaded places including disturbed areas within *Melaleuca ericifolia* swamp forest, *Phragmites australis* reed beds, and rocky (dolerite) riverbeds fringed by riparian scrub.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).
Lythrum salicaria purple loosestrife	v -	*Lythrum salicaria* inhabits swamps, stream banks and rivers mainly in the north and northeast of the State. It can also occur between gaps in *Melaleuca ericifolia* forest. This species can act as a weed, proliferating along roadsides and other disturbed areas, and, as horticultural strains are in cultivation and birds can disperse seed, some occurrences may not be native.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).
Mentha australis river mint	e -	*Mentha australis* is known from riparian habitats along the lower reaches of the South Esk River, Lake Trevallyn and the Rubicon River, where it occurs along the rocky (dolerite) margins of rivers and lakes.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).
Muehlenbeckia axillaris matted lignum	r -	*Muehlenbeckia axillaris* is predominantly found in moist gravely or rocky places on the Central Plateau, extending out to the west, northwest and lower reaches of the South Esk River.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).
Myriophyllum integrifolium tiny watermilfoil	v -	*Myriophyllum integrifolium* occurs mostly in the Northern Midlands, with isolated populations in the State's north, northeast and south. It grows at the margins of wetlands and in seasonally wet places, including depressions associated with small ephemeral lakes. It can occur in coastal heathland and in forest in the Midlands, where it is often associated with old muddy tracks.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).
Parietaria debilis shade pellitory	r -	*Parietaria debilis* occurs around muttonbird rookeries, on cliffs/rocks in the salt spray zone, in moist shaded areas in dune scrubs, and under rock overhangs in forested gullies.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).
Persicaria decipiens slender waterpepper	v -	*Persicaria decipiens* occurs on the banks of rivers and streams, mostly in the north of the State, including King Island. The species may colonise farm dams.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).
Persicaria subsessilis bristly waterpepper	e -	*Persicaria subsessilis* is found in a variety of habitats, including rocky (dolerite) river margins, disturbed *Melaleuca ericifolia* (coast paperbark) swamp forest and lagoon margins, *Cyperus lucidus* (leafy flatsedge) sedgeland and within openings in riparian scrub on alluvium. It is known from the Ringarooma River, the South	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).

Scientific name Common name	Status TSPA EPBCA	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)	Comments on study area and database records
		Esk River downstream of Trevallyn Dam, and the West Tamar near Launceston.	
Phyllangium divergens wiry mitrewort	v -	*Phyllangium divergens* occurs in a wide variety of near-coastal habitats on a range of substrates, a common feature usually being bare ground (e.g. tracks) and rock exposures (e.g. outcrops, coastal cliffs, etc.).	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).
Poa mollis soft tussockgrass	r -	*Poa mollis* is relatively widespread in the eastern half of the State, in dry sclerophyll forest and woodland (often dominated by *Eucalyptus amygdalina, E. viminalis* or *Allocasuarina verticillata*). Sites are often steep and rocky (e.g. Cataract Gorge).	The species was described in 1970 (Vickery 1970) as part of an Australian-wide review of the *Poa* genus. In the review, Vickery (1970) described both *Poa rodwayi* and *Poa mollis* as novel taxa, the former recognised as occurring in both Tasmania and Victoria, the latter as endemic to Tasmania. The type location of *Poa mollis* is "rocky cliffs at Cataract Gorge, S. Esk River, Launceston". *Poa rodwayi* and *Poa mollis* are virtually identical in habit and overall appearance (Curtis & Morris 1994), both softly velvety to the touch (most species of *Poa* have rough foliage). For many years, *Poa mollis* was thought to be restricted to highly insolated dolerite-based steep rocky country in the greater Cataract Gorge area. *Poa rodwayi* has always been recognised as more widespread but generally also occupying dry insolated sites. In more recent years, records of Poa mollis have been recorded well outside the Launceston region. Many sites have voucher specimens held at the Tasmanian Herbarium. This is important because in my opinion, any database records that do not have supporting voucher material are difficult to confidently assign to either *Poa rodwayi* or *Poa mollis*. Using the key of Curtis & Marris (1994), fertile material is required to confirm identification because the apparent basal leaf-sheaths that are purplish in *Poa mollis* rapidly disappears on curation (and is often missing in field specimens) and the lemma is needed to confirm if pubescent in the lower half with a sparse or absent web (= *Poa rodwayi*) or glabrous without a web (= *Poa mollis*). In the most recent review of the genus (Walsh et al. 2009), *Poa mollis* is an accepted taxon but its separation from other species (including *Poa rodwayi*) is largely on vegetative characters (leaf indumentum and colouring), which I find unreliable, and additionally it recognises that the intercostal regions of the lemma of *Poa mollis* can be "glabrous or rarely sparsely puberulous in the lower half"

Scientific name Common name	Status TSPA EPBCA	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)	Comments on study area and database records
			i.e. as per the description of *Poa rodwayi* in Curtis & Marris (1994). This information has been provided because there are database records of *Poa mollis* from the title to the east, none of which are supported by voucher material. Previous surveys of that title, specifically targeting the database locations, have failed to detect the species, only recording *Poa rodwayi*, and other species of *Poa* (M. Wapstra pers. obs.; surveys by North Barker Ecosystem Services). Both surveys of the subject title did not record *Poa mollis* (surveys well within the flowering period, with known sites checked at Cataract Gorge on the first day of survey), although several species of were recorded.
Prostanthera rotundifolia roundleaf mintbush	v -	*Prostanthera rotundifolia* mainly occurs along flood-prone rocky riverbeds as a component of the dense riparian shrubbery but also extends to adjacent rocky slopes.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).
Pterostylis commutata midlands greenhood	e CR # only	*Pterostylis commutata* is restricted to Tasmania's Midlands, where it occurs in native grassland and *Eucalyptus pauciflora* grassy woodland on well-drained sandy soils and basalt loams.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).
Pterostylis cucullata subsp. *cucullata* leafy greenhood	v VU	*Pterostylis cucullata* subsp. *cucullata* is known from near-coastal areas in the State's northwest, including Hunter Island, Three Hummock Island and King Island, where it occurs on calcareous dunes and sand-sheets, within closed scrubs dominated by either *Leptospermum laevigatum* (coast teatree) or *Beyeria lechenaultii* var. *latifolia* (pale turpentine-bush). The sites are typically sheltered, facing south or southeasterly to westerly, with seasonally damp but well-drained humus-rich sandy loams, often with moss and deep leaf litter.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).
Pterostylis ziegeleri grassland greenhood	v VU # only	*Pterostylis ziegeleri* occurs in the State's south, east and north, with an outlying occurrence in the northwest. In coastal areas, the species occurs on the slopes of low stabilised sand dunes and in grassy dune swales, while in the Midlands it grows in native grassland or grassy woodland on well-drained clay loams derived from basalt.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).
Rumex bidens mud dock	v -	*Rumex bidens* grows at the margins of lakes, swamps, and slow-moving rivers and streams, and may also occur in drainage channels.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).

Scientific name **Common name**	**Status** TSPA EPBCA	**Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)**	**Comments on study area and database records**
Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani river clubsedge	r -	*Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani* inhabits the margins of lagoons on King Island, Flinders Island and on some riverbanks in the Midlands.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).
Scutellaria humilis dwarf skullcap	r -	*Scutellaria humilis* is found in moist, shady places in the northeast and southeast of the State. Recent sites have been associated with rocky slopes and rises.	While potential habitat is poorly understood, the site is atypical of recorded locations. This perennial herb (with a post-winter flush of growth) was not detected (limited seasonal constraint on detection and/or identification).
Senecio campylocarpus bulging fireweed	v -	*Senecio campylocarpus* occurs on grassy margins of permanent rivers in the Midlands and on broad floodplains.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).
Senecio psilocarpus swamp fireweed	e VU #	*Senecio psilocarpus* is known from six widely scattered sites in the northern half of the State, including King and Flinders islands. It occurs in swampy habitats including broad valley floors associated with rivers, edges of farm dams amongst low-lying grazing/cropping ground, herb-rich native grassland in a broad swale between stable sand dunes, adjacent to wetlands in native grassland, herbaceous marshland and low-lying lagoon systems.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).
Siloxerus multiflorus small wrinklewort	r -	*Siloxerus multiflorus* occurs in a range of somewhat exposed lowland habitats, including bare soil and rocks amongst dense windswept coastal shrubbery to rock outcrops and bare ground associated with native grassland, grassy woodland and forest.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).
Spyridium eriocephalum var. *eriocephalum* heath dustymiller	e -	*Spyridium eriocephalum* var. *eriocephalum* is known to be extant at a single subpopulation within East Risdon State Reserve where it grows on mudstones in open shrublands or low open eucalypt woodlands, the species being closely associated with Aboriginal middens, with abundant crushed and burnt shell. The dominant eucalypt is *Eucalyptus amygdalina*, with *Eucalyptus risdonii* occurring at the small inland site. *Allocasuarina verticillata* (drooping sheoak) is also prominent at one site. The aspect of the East Risdon sites ranges from west to northwest, the slope from 2-25 degrees, elevation a.s.l. from 5-30 m a.s.l., while the majority of plants are within 150 m of the River Derwent.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).
Spyridium vexilliferum var. *vexilliferum* helicopter bush	r -	*Spyridium vexilliferum* occurs in a range of vegetation types, including sandy heaths, rock plates and dry sclerophyll forest and woodland (mainly dominated by *Eucalyptus amygdalina*). It is found on a range of substrates (e.g.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).

Scientific name Common name	Status TSPA EPBCA	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)	Comments on study area and database records
		mudstone, granite, laterite gravels) from near-coastal areas in the east, north and west of the State, to the Midlands and lower Derwent Valley. It is most abundant in open or disturbed areas, as it can proliferate from soil-stored seed after disturbance.	
Stylidium despectum small triggerplant	r -	*Stylidium despectum* has mainly been recorded from wet sandy heaths, moist depressions, soaks and hollows in near-coastal areas. It extends to similar habitat amongst forest and woodland in the Midlands.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).
Teucrium corymbosum forest germander	r -	*Teucrium corymbosum* occurs in a wide range of habitats from rocky steep slopes in dry sclerophyll forest and *Allocasuarina* (sheoak) woodland, riparian flats and forest.	Potential habitat marginally present. This shrub was not detected (no seasonal constraint on detection and/or identification).
Triptilodiscus pygmaeus dwarf sunray	v -	*Triptilodiscus pygmaeus* grows within grasslands, grassy woodlands or rockplates, with the underlying substrate being mostly Tertiary basalt or Jurassic dolerite. The elevation range of recorded sites in Tasmania is 30-470 m a.s.l., with an annual rainfall of about 450-600 mm. The species occurs within native grassland dominated by *Themeda triandra* (kangaroo grass).	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).
Utricularia australis yellow bladderwort	r -	*Utricularia australis* has a widespread distribution, ranging from the Gordon River in the southwest to the northern part of Flinders Island in the far northeast (and also reportedly from the Derwent River in the State's south). It grows in stationary or slow-moving water, including natural lakes, farm dams and reservoirs, where it has been reported as forming 'locally dense swards'.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).
Vallisneria australis river ribbons	r -	*Vallisneria australis* grows rooted and submerged in flowing freshwater habitats such as major rivers of the Midlands.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).
Veronica plebeia trailing speedwell	r -	*Veronica plebeia* typically occurs in dry to damp sclerophyll forest dominated by *Eucalyptus amygdalina* on dolerite or Tertiary sediments, but can also occur in *Eucalyptus ovata* grassy woodland/forest and *Melaleuca ericifolia* swamp forest.	Species present. Refer to **FINDINGS *Plant species*** Threatened flora for more details.
Viola caleyana swamp violet	r -	The habitat of *Viola caleyana* in Tasmania is poorly understood but includes lowland wet grasslands, possibly wet heathlands and a variety of forest types.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).

Scientific name **Common name**	**Status** TSPA EPBCA	**Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)**	**Comments on study area and database records**
Xerochrysum bicolor eastcoast everlasting	r -	Species of *Xerochrysum* are poorly understood in Tasmania, especially the identification of coastal species (*X. bicolor* and *X. bracteatum*). *X. bicolor* may be restricted to stabilised dune systems.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).
Xerochrysum palustre swamp everlasting	v VU # only	*Xerochrysum palustre* has a scattered distribution with populations in the northeast, east coast, Central Highlands and Midlands, all below about 700 m elevation. It occurs in wetlands, grassy to sedgy wet heathlands and extends to associated heathy *Eucalyptus ovata* woodlands. Sites are usually inundated for part of the year.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all reported sites).

APPENDIX D. Analysis of database records of threatened fauna

Table D1 provides a listing of threatened fauna from within 5,000 m of the study area (nominal buffer width usually used to discuss the potential of a particular study area to support various species listed in databases), with comments on whether potential habitat is present for the species, and possible reasons why a species was not recorded.

Table D1. Threatened fauna records from 5,000 m of boundary of the study area

Species listed below are listed as rare (r), vulnerable (v), endangered (e), or extinct (x) on the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (TSPA); vulnerable (VU), endangered (EN), critically endangered (CR) or extinct (EX) on the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBCA). Information below is sourced from the DNRET's *Natural Values Atlas* (DNRET 2025a), Bryant & Jackson (1999) and FPA (2025); marine, wholly pelagic and littoral species such as marine mammals, fish and offshore seabirds are excluded. Species marked with # are listed in CofA (2025). Note that the use of the descriptions of "potential habitat" and "significant habitat" as provided in FPA (2025) does not imply a direct relationship between these concepts and the concept of "significant habitat" as per C7.3.1 of the *State Planning Provisions*.

Scientific name **Common name**	**Status** TSPA EPBCA	**Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)**	**Comments on study area and database records**
Accipiter [syn. *Tachyspiza*] *novaehollandiae* grey goshawk	e -	***Potential habitat*** is native forest with mature elements below 600 m altitude, particularly along watercourses. ***Significant habitat*** may be summarised as areas of wet forest, rainforest and damp forest patches in dry forest, with a relatively closed mature canopy, low stem density, and open understorey in close proximity to foraging habitat and a freshwater body (i.e. stream, river, lake, swamp, etc.).	***Potential habitat*** absent (as described). ***Significant habitat*** absent. The species may utilise the greater area as part of a home range and for foraging but development at the scale proposed and within the context of surrounding land uses should not have a significant impact on potential habitat of the species. This species should not require further consideration.
Antipodia chaostola tax. *leucophaea* chaostola skipper	e EN	***Potential habitat*** is dry forest and woodland supporting *Gahnia radula* (usually on sandstone and other sedimentary rock types) or *Gahnia microstachya* (usually on granite-based substrates). ***Significant habitat*** is all potential habitat within 5 km of a known record.	***Potential habitat*** absent as neither *Gahnia* species was recorded. This species should not require further consideration.
Apus pacificus fork-tailed swift	- - # only	Seasonal migrant (December through March) with habitat open skies over any habitat, more commonly associated with forested hills and mountains (McNab 2022).	***Potential habitat*** widespread but this is a species that flies at high altitude, very fast and highly mobile, feeding on the wing and virtually never perches (McNab 2022). This species should not require further consideration.
Aquila audax subsp. *fleayi* wedge-tailed eagle	e EN #	***Potential habitat*** comprises ***potential nesting habitat*** and ***potential foraging habitat***. ***Potential foraging habitat*** is a wide variety of forest (including areas subject to native forest silviculture) and non-forest habitats. ***Potential nesting habitat*** is tall eucalypt trees in large tracts (usually more than 10 ha) of eucalypt or mixed forest. Nest trees are usually amongst	Refer to **FINDINGS** ***Threatened fauna*** for more details.

Scientific name Common name	Status TSPA EPBCA	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)	Comments on study area and database records
		the largest in a locality. They are generally in sheltered positions on leeward slopes, between the lower and mid sections of a slope and with the top of the tree usually lower than the ground level of the top of the ridge, although in some parts of the State topographic shelter is not always a significant factor (e.g. parts of the northwest and Central Highlands). Nests are usually not constructed close to sources of disturbance and nests close to disturbance are less productive. ***Significant habitat*** is all native forest and native non-forest vegetation within 500 m or 1 km line-of-sight of known nest sites (where the nest tree is still present).	
Beddomeia launcestonensis Cataract Gorge freshwater snail	e -	Potential habitat is riverine habitats within the potential range.	***Potential habitat*** absent. No ephemeral or permanent waterbodies or drainage features present within the study area. Site is also outside the recognised range (FPA (2025). This species should not require further consideration.
Botaurus poiciloptilus australasian bittern	- EN #	***Potential habitat*** is comprised of wetlands with tall dense vegetation, where it forages in still, shallow water up to 0.3 m deep, often at the edges of pools or waterways, or from platforms or mats of vegetation over deep water. It favours permanent and seasonal freshwater habitats, particularly those dominated by sedges, rushes and reeds (e.g. *Phragmites*, *Cyperus*, *Eleocharis*, *Juncus*, *Typha*, *Baumea*, *Bolboschoenus*) or cutting grass (*Gahnia*) growing over a muddy or peaty substrate (TSSC 2011).	***Potential habitat*** absent (no wetlands). This species should not require further consideration.
Bubulcus coromandus [syn. *B. ibis*, *Ardea ibis*] cattle egret	- - # only	Seasonal migrant (April through October) with habitat agricultural lands, crops, dams, pastures, particularly those with cattle, mudflats and wetlands (McNab 2022).	***Potential habitat*** absent, except in a general sense. This species should not require further consideration.
Catadromus lacordairei green-lined ground beetle	v -	***Potential habitat*** for the green-lined ground beetle is open, grassy/sedgy, low altitude grasslands and woodlands associated with temporary and permanent wetlands and low-lying plains, flats and ephemeral drainages adjacent to rivers and streams. Key habitat elements that need to be present include sheltering sites such as patches of stones, coarse woody debris and/or cracking soils.	***Potential habitat*** absent. Key potential habitat elements are absent. This species should not require further consideration.

Scientific name **Common name**	**Status** TSPA EPBCA	**Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)**	**Comments on study area and database records**
Ceyx azureus subsp. *diemenensis* [syn. *Alcedo azurea* subsp. *diemenensis*] Tasmanian azure kingfisher	e EN #	***Potential habitat*** comprises potential foraging habitat and potential breeding habitat. ***Potential foraging habitat*** is primarily freshwater (occasionally estuarine) waterbodies such as large rivers and streams with well-developed overhanging vegetation suitable for perching and water deep enough for dive-feeding. ***Potential breeding habitat*** is usually steep banks of large rivers (a breeding site is a hole (burrow) drilled in the bank).	***Potential foraging habitat*** absent (no ephemeral or permanent watercourses present). ***Potential breeding habitat*** absent (as above). This species should not require further consideration.
Dasyurus maculatus subsp. *maculatus* spotted-tailed quoll	r VU #	***Potential habitat*** is coastal scrub, riparian areas, rainforest, wet forest, damp forest, dry forest and blackwood swamp forest (mature and regrowth), particularly where structurally complex and steep rocky areas are present, and includes remnant patches in cleared agricultural land. ***Significant habitat*** is all potential denning habitat within the core range of the species. ***Potential denning habitat*** for the spotted-tailed quoll includes 1) any forest remnant (>0.5 ha) in a cleared or plantation landscape that is structurally complex (high canopy, with dense understorey and ground vegetation cover), free from the risk of inundation, or 2) a rock outcrop, rock crevice, rock pile, burrow with a small entrance, hollow logs, large piles of coarse woody debris and caves. ***FPA's Fauna Technical Note 10*** can be used as a guide in the identification of potential denning habitat.	***Potential habitat*** present. ***Significant habitat*** absent (outside core range). Refer to **FINDINGS** ***Threatened fauna*** for more details.
Dasyurus viverrinus eastern quoll	- EN #	***Potential habitat*** is all terrestrial native vegetation types, forestry plantations and pasture. Dry forest and native grassland mosaics that are bounded by agricultural land are likely to support higher population densities of eastern quolls.	***Potential habitat*** present. Refer to **FINDINGS** ***Threatened fauna*** for more details.
Engaeus orramakunna Mount Arthur burrowing crayfish	v VU # only	***Potential habitat*** includes any poorly-drained habitats such as streams (of any class and disturbance history), seepages (e.g. springs in forest or pasture, outflows of farm dams), low-lying flat swampy areas and vegetation (e.g. buttongrass and heathy plains, marshy areas, boggy areas of pasture), drainage depressions, ditches (artificial and natural, including roadside ditches, pasture drains, etc.).	***Potential habitat*** absent (no poorly-drained habitats). Site is well outside the recognised range (DNRET 2025; FPA 2025). This species should not require further consideration.

Scientific name Common name	Status TSPA EPBCA	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)	Comments on study area and database records
Galaxias fontanus Swan galaxias	v VU	***Potential habitat*** is slow to moderately fast flowing streams containing permanent water (even when not flowing), which have good in-stream cover from overhanging banks and/or logs, and shade from overhanging vegetation. A population can only be maintained where barriers have prevented establishment of trout and redfin perch. The nature of these barriers is variable and can include permanent natural structures such as waterfalls and chutes and also low flow-dependent features such as marshes, ephemeral water-losing and remnant channels, and braided channel floodplain features. ***Significant habitat*** is all potential habitat and a 30 m stream-side reserve within the core range. This includes the Wildlife Priority Areas (Fauna Special Management Zones) on the upper Swan River, Tater Garden Creek and upper Blue Tier Creek, and other upper catchments of tributaries of the Macquarie, Blackman and Isis Rivers.	***Potential habitat*** absent – no suitable water features are present. The study area is well outside the accepted range of the species. ***Significant habitat*** absent (as above and outside core range). This species should not require further consideration.
Galaxiella pusilla eastern dwarf galaxiid	v VU	***Potential habitat*** is slow-flowing and still waters such as swamps, shallow pools, lagoons, drains or backwaters of streams, often (but not always) with aquatic vegetation. It may also be found in temporary waters that dry up in summer for as long as 6-7 months, especially if burrowing crayfish burrows are present. Habitat may include forested swampy areas but does not include blackwood swamp forest. ***Significant habitat*** is all potential habitat and a 30 m stream-side reserve within the core range.	***Potential habitat*** absent – no suitable water features are present. The study area is well outside the accepted range of the species. ***Significant habitat*** absent (as above). This species should not require further consideration.
Gallinago hardwickii Lathams snipe	- VU #	Seasonal migrant that prefers brackish, fresh and saline habitats including lagoons, lakes, marshes, swamps, wet grasslands and paddocks and wetlands with tussock grasses (McNab 2022).	***Potential habitat*** absent, except in the most general of senses. This species should not require further consideration.
Haliaeetus [syn. *Ichthyophaga*] *leucogaster* white-bellied sea-eagle	v -	***Potential habitat*** comprises ***potential nesting habitat*** and ***potential foraging habitat***. ***Potential foraging habitat*** is any large waterbody (including sea coasts, estuaries, wide rivers, lakes, impoundments and even large farm dams) supporting prey items (fish). ***Potential nesting habitat*** is tall eucalypt trees in large tracts (usually more than 10 ha) of eucalypt or mixed forest within 5 km of the coast (nearest coast including shores, bays, inlets and peninsulas), large rivers (class 1),	Refer to comments under wedge-tailed eagle.

Scientific name Common name	Status TSPA EPBCA	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)	Comments on study area and database records
		lakes or complexes of large farm dams. Scattered trees along river banks or pasture land may also be used. ***Significant habitat*** is all native forest and native non-forest vegetation within 500 m or 1 km line-of-sight of known nest sites (where nest tree still present).	
Hirundapus caudacutus white-throated needletail	- VU #	Seasonal migrant (December through March) with habitat open skies over any habitat, more commonly associated with forested hills and mountains (McNab 2022).	***Potential habitat*** widespread but this is a species that flies at high altitude, very fast and highly mobile, feeding on the wing and virtually never perches (McNab 2022). This species should not require further consideration.
Lathamus discolor swift parrot	e CR # only	***Potential breeding habitat*** comprises ***potential foraging habitat*** and ***potential nesting habitat***, and is based on definitions of foraging and nesting trees (see Table A in swift parrot habitat assessment Technical Note). ***Potential foraging habitat*** comprises *E. globulus* or *E. ovata* trees that are old enough to flower. In the Eastern Tiers, potential foraging habitat also includes *E. brookeriana* where it has the potential to contribute a substantial foraging resource. The occurrence of foraging-habitat can be remotely assessed, although only to a limited extent, by using mapping layers such as GlobMap (DPIPWE 2010). Due to the scale and inadequacies in current foraging-habitat mapping, potential foraging-habitat density within operational areas should be identified by ground-based surveys as per Table B in the swift parrot habitat assessment Technical Note. For management purposes ***potential nesting habitat*** is considered to comprise eucalypt forests that contain hollow-bearing trees. The FPA mature habitat availability map (see Technical Note 2) predicts the availability of hollow-bearing trees using the relevant definitions of habitat provided in Table C of the swift parrot habitat assessment Technical Note. The mature habitat availability map is designed to be used to make landscape-scale assessments and may not be reliable for stand-level assessments required during the development of a Forest Practices Plan. At the stand-level the availability and distribution of hollow-bearing trees across a coupe or operation area is best determined from a ground-based assessment (see Table C in the swift	***Potential foraging habitat*** absent (*Eucalyptus globulus* and *E. ovata* absnert). ***Potential nesting habitat*** absent. Very limited hollow-bearing trees were observed. The topography and forest type is highly atypical of all known breeding sites, which tend to be in old-growth forests rich in hollow-bearing trees, usually on the higher ridges and upper slopes. We do not believe that the study area presents as potential breeding habitat that needs to be considered further. ***Significant habitat*** absent. The study area is not within the SE potential breeding range and the NW breeding areas. The site is outside the recognised range (FPA 2025). This species should not require further consideration.

Scientific name Common name	Status TSPA EPBCA	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)	Comments on study area and database records
		parrot habitat assessment Technical Note). ***Significant habitat*** is all potential breeding habitat within the SE potential breeding range and the NW breeding areas.	
Limnodynastes peroni striped marsh frog	e -	***Potential habitat*** is natural and artificial coastal and near-coastal wetlands, lagoons, marshes, swamps and ponds (including dams), with permanent freshwater and abundant marginal, emergent and submerged aquatic vegetation. ***Significant habitat*** is still or very slow flowing waterbodies, with at least some vegetation, and a lack of obvious pollutants (oils, chemicals, etc).	***Potential habitat*** absent (no still or flowing waterbodies). ***Significant habitat*** absent (as above). This species should not require further consideration.
Migas plomleyi Cataract Gorge trapdoor spider	e -	***Potential habitat*** is native vegetation (but can be disturbed) with extensive rock exposures that have well-developed moss and/or lichen cover.	***Potential habitat*** absent (key habitat elements not present). This species should not require further consideration.
Myiagra cyanoleuca satin flycatcher	- - # only	Seasonal migrant (November through March) with habitat scrub, wet and dry sclerophyll forests, woodlands and creeklines (McNab 2022).	***Potential habitat*** present. This is a spring-summer migrant that may occasionally utilise the greater study area for foraging and possibly nesting. This species should not require further consideration.
Neophema chrysostoma blue-winged parrot	- VU #	Seasonal migrant (October through April) with habitat agricultural lands, crops, dams, paddocks, coastal scrub, open grassy woodlands, heathland and saltmarshes (McNab 2022). ***Potential habitat*** includes native eucalypt forest, native eucalypt woodlands, grasslands and wetlands (FPA 2024).	***Potential foraging habitat*** widespread. ***Potential nesting habitat*** virtually absent (virtual lack of hollow-bearing trees). This species should not require further consideration.
Pasmaditta jungermanniae Cataract Gorge pinhead snail	v -	***Potential habitat*** is intact or disturbed native vegetation with extensive exposed rock faces (usually dolerite), usually greater than 2 m high (e.g. distinct outcrops/cliffs or several large boulders), with well-developed moss and/or lichen cover on rockfaces and ledges (such sites often occur in more deeply incised drainage features or steeper slopes).	Potential habitat absent. None of the macro- or micro-habitat features are present.
Perameles gunnii subsp. *gunnii* eastern barred bandicoot	- VU #	***Potential habitat*** is open vegetation types including woodlands and open forests with a grassy understorey, native and exotic grasslands, particularly in landscapes with a mosaic of agricultural land and remnant bushland. ***Significant habitat*** is dense tussock grass-sagg-sedge swards, piles of coarse woody debris and denser	***Potential habitat*** present. ***Significant habitat*** possibly present. Refer to **FINDINGS *Threatened fauna*** for more details.

Scientific name Common name	Status TSPA EPBCA	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)	Comments on study area and database records
		patches of low shrubs (especially those that are densely branched close to the ground providing shelter) within the core range of the species.	
Prototroctes maraena australian grayling	v VU #	***Potential habitat*** is all streams and rivers in their lower to middle reaches. Areas above permanent barriers (e.g. Prosser River dam, weirs) that prevent fish migration, are not potential habitat.	***Potential habitat*** absent (no ephemeral or permanent watercourses within or adjacent to study area). This species should not require further consideration.
Pseudemoia pagenstecheri tussock skink	v -	***Potential habitat*** is grassland and grassy woodland (including rough pasture with paddock trees), generally with a greater than 20% cover of native grass species, especially where medium to tall tussocks are present.	***Potential habitat*** absent (native grassland and open grassy woodland not present). This species should not require further consideration.
Pseudemoia rawlinsoni glossy grass skink	r -	***Potential habitat*** is wetlands and swampy sites, including grassy wetlands, teatree swamps and grassy sedgelands, and margins of such habitat.	***Potential habitat*** absent (no swampy habitats). This species should not require further consideration.
Pteropus poliocephalus grey-headed flying fox	- VU	Not applicable – vagrant species to Tasmania only.	Not applicable – vagrant species to Tasmania only.
Ranoidea [syn. *Litoria*] *raniformis* subsp. *major* growling grass frog	v VU #	***Potential habitat*** is permanent and temporary waterbodies, usually with vegetation in or around them, including features such as natural lagoons, permanently or seasonally inundated swamps and wetlands, farm dams, irrigation channels, artificial water-holding sites such as old quarries, slow-flowing stretches of streams and rivers and drainage features. ***Significant habitat*** is still or very slow flowing waterbodies, with at least some vegetation, and a lack of obvious pollutants (oils, chemicals, etc).	***Potential habitat*** absent (no still or flowing waterbodies). ***Significant habitat*** absent (as above). This species should not require further consideration.
Sarcophilus harrisii tasmanian devil	e EN #	***Potential habitat*** is all terrestrial native habitats, forestry plantations and pasture. Devils require shelter (e.g. dense vegetation, hollow logs, burrows or caves) and hunting habitat (open understorey mixed with patches of dense vegetation) within their home range (427 km^2). ***Significant habitat*** is a patch of potential denning habitat where three or more entrances (large enough for a devil to pass through) may be found within 100 m of one another, and where no other potential denning habitat with three or more entrances may be found within a 1 km radius, being the approximate area of the smallest recorded devil home range. ***Potential denning habitat*** is areas of burrowable, well-drained soil, log piles or sheltered overhangs such as cliffs,	***Potential habitat*** present. ***Significant habitat*** absent. Refer to **FINDINGS** ***Threatened fauna*** for more details.

Scientific name Common name	Status TSPA EPBCA	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)	Comments on study area and database records
		rocky outcrops, knolls, caves and earth banks, free from risk of inundation and with at least one entrance through which a devil could pass.	
Tyto novaehollandiae subsp. *castanops* Tasmanian masked owl	e VU #	***Potential habitat*** is all areas with trees with large hollows (≥15 cm entrance diameter). Remnants and paddock trees (in any dry or wet forest type) in agricultural areas may constitute potential habitat. ***Significant habitat*** is any areas within the core range of native dry forest with trees over 100 cm dbh with large hollows (≥15 cm entrance diameter).	***Potential nesting habitat*** absent (lack of large trees with large hollows). ***Significant nesting habitat*** absent (as above). The species may utilise the greater area as part of a home range and for foraging but development at the scale proposed and within the context of surrounding land uses should not have a significant impact on potential habitat of the species. This species should not require further consideration.

APPENDIX E. DNRET's *Natural Values Atlas* report for study area

Appended as pdf.

APPENDIX F. Forest Practices Authority's *Biodiversity Values Atlas* report for study area

Appended as pdf.

APPENDIX G. CofA's *Protected Matters* report for study area

Appended as pdf.

ATTACHMENTS

- .shp/.dwg file of revised vegetation mapping
- .shp/.dwg file of point locations of threatened flora
- .shp/.dwg file of point locations of log piles
- .shp/.dwg file of point locations of mature trees

Threatened Fauna Range Boundaries

Search Point 506134E,5414863N is within the following fauna range boundaries as at Mon Sep 08 2025 14:13:12 GMT+1000 (Australian Eastern Standard Time)

Common name	Species name	Range Class
grey goshawk	Accipiter novaehollandiae	Potential Range
wedge-tailed eagle	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	Potential Range
Green Lined Ground	Catadromus lacordairei	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
green and golden frog	Litoria raniformis	Core Range
green and golden frog	Litoria raniformis	Potential Range
blue wing parrot	Neophema chrysostoma	Potential Range
snail (cataract gorge)	Pasmaditta jungermanniae	Potential Range
eastern barred bandicoot	Perameles gunnii	Core Range
eastern barred bandicoot	Perameles gunnii	Potential Range
australian grayling	Prototroctes maraena	Potential Range
glossy grass skink	Pseudemoia rawlinsoni	Potential Range
tasmanian devil	Sarcophilus harrisii	Potential Range
masked owl	Tyto novaehollandiae	Core Range
masked owl	Tyto novaehollandiae	Potential Range

Showing 1 to 18 of 18 entries

Threatened Fauna Records

Fauna Records within 5000m of 506134E,5414863N
NVA Data Currency: 8/9/2025 (7am)

Species name	Common name	Position accuracy (m)	X	Y	Distance (m)	Obs. type	Obs. date	Obs. state	Project code + Foreign id	NVA id
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	1000	508612	5414583	2494	Sighting	1899-12-31	Present	anuran	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	1000	510112	5412383	4688	Sighting	1899-12-31	Present	anuran	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	1000	507012	5415283	973	Sighting	1990-12-11	Present	anuran	NVA
Prototroctes maraena	australian grayling	100	507212	5411583	3453	Sighting	1986-01-07	Present	fish-pd	NVA
Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	100	507012	5418433	3676	Sighting	1996-07-07	Present	fos	NVA
Beddomeia launcestonensis	hydrobiid snail (cataract gorge)	2000	509850	5411707	4875	Sighting	1996-12-01	Present	mol-wp	NVA
Beddomeia launcestonensis	hydrobiid snail (cataract gorge)	2000	509819	5411576	4938	Sighting	1996-12-01	Present	mol-wp	NVA
Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	5000	506799	5417001	2239	Sighting	1983-07-16	Present	qvm-fos	NVA
Beddomeia launcestonensis	hydrobiid snail (cataract gorge)	1000	509821	5411576	4939	Sighting	1988-01-19	Present	fhb	NVA
Pasmaditta jungermanniae	Cataract Gorge Pinhead Snail	100	509912	5411883	4812	Sighting	1899-12-31	Present	fhb	NVA
Beddomeia launcestonensis	hydrobiid snail (cataract gorge)	500	507969	5410764	4491	Sighting	1989-02-21	Present	fhb	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	200	507112	5416083	1564	Sighting	1999-02-03	Present	fpagf_data	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	18500	507076	5415150	985	Sighting	1981-08-31	Present	raou	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	18500	507076	5415150	985	Sighting	1977-08-31	Present	raou	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	18500	507076	5415150	985	Sighting	1977-09-23	Present	raou	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	18500	507076	5415150	985	Sighting	1981-11-30	Present	raou	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	18500	507076	5415150	985	Sighting	1977-11-30	Present	raou	NVA
Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	18500	507076	5415150	985	Sighting	1978-09-06	Present	raou	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	18500	507076	5415150	985	Sighting	1978-11-02	Present	raou	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	18500	507076	5415150	985	Sighting	1977-03-24	Present	raou	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	18500	507076	5415150	985	Sighting	1978-05-31	Present	raou	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	18500	507076	5415150	985	Sighting	1978-12-02	Present	raou	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	18500	507076	5415150	985	Sighting	1978-11-30	Present	raou	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	18500	507076	5415150	985	Sighting	1978-08-31	Present	raou	NVA
Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	18500	507076	5415150	985	Sighting	1978-08-31	Present	raou	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	18500	507076	5415150	985	Sighting	1979-05-31	Present	raou	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	18500	507076	5415150	985	Sighting	1979-08-31	Present	raou	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	18500	507076	5415150	985	Sighting	1979-11-30	Present	raou	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	18500	507076	5415150	985	Sighting	1980-08-31	Present	raou	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	18500	507076	5415150	985	Sighting	1981-12-12	Present	raou	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	18500	507076	5415150	985	Sighting	1981-02-28	Present	raou	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	18500	507076	5415150	985	Sighting	1980-11-30	Present	raou	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	100	506312	5418483	3624	Sighting	1899-12-31	Present	tfm	NVA
Migas plomleyi	Plomley's trapdoor spider or spider (cataract gorge)	1000	510312	5412183	4964	Sighting	1987-05-05	Present	tfm	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	20	507506	5414883	1372	Sighting	2010-01-14	Present	ghdmisc	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	100	504612	5414883	1522	Audible	2004-11-24	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	100	506312	5417883	3025	Audible	2008-10-11	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	100	505712	5419583	4739	Audible	2008-10-11	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	100	505212	5415872	1367	Sighting	1998-01-01	Present	fpaf	NVA
Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	100	508012	5415183	1905	Sighting	1949-12-31	Present	fpaf	NVA
Pasmaditta jungermanniae	Cataract Gorge Pinhead Snail	50	509978	5412008	4788	Sighting	2010-12-25	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Pasmaditta jungermanniae	Cataract Gorge Pinhead Snail	50	510005	5411844	4909	Sighting	2011-03-11	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	100	501621	5414174	4565	Sighting	2009-02-18	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Migas plomleyi	Plomley's trapdoor spider or spider (cataract gorge)	1000	510310	5412180	4964	Sighting	1987-02-07	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Migas plomleyi	Plomley's trapdoor spider or spider (cataract gorge)	10	507107	5411764	3248	Sighting	2001-05-08	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Migas plomleyi	Plomley's trapdoor spider or spider (cataract gorge)	10	509873	5411928	4753	Sighting	2001-03-26	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Migas plomleyi	Plomley's trapdoor spider or spider (cataract gorge)	10	510152	5412035	4913	Sighting	2001-05-08	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Tyto novaehollandiae subsp. castanops	masked owl (Tasmanian)	50	505100	5415689	1323	Nest	1985-01-01	Present	rnd 634	NVA
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	1000	505513	5415984	1282	Nest	1985-01-01	Present	rnd 758	NVA
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	50	508027	5410582	4681	Nest	2010-11-12	Present	rnd 1913	NVA
Tyto novaehollandiae subsp. castanops	masked owl (Tasmanian)	100	507934	5412377	3069	Audible	2012-09-06	Present	fotb	NVA
Prototroctes maraena	australian grayling	1000	507141	5411395	3611	Sighting	1986-01-07	Present	tmagvert	NVA
Pasmaditta jungermanniae	Cataract Gorge Pinhead Snail	10	510010	5411852	4908	Sighting	2012-12-26	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Pasmaditta jungermanniae	Cataract Gorge Pinhead Snail	10	510081	5411890	4941	Sighting	2012-12-26	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Prototroctes maraena	australian grayling	20	507191	5411521	3505	Sighting	1986-01-07	Present	fish	NVA
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	10	509985	5415051	3856	Nest	2014-06-15	Present	rnd 2150	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	100	507448	5415484	1453	Sighting	2014-11-08	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	20	506464	5417535	2692	Carcass	2015-05-03	Present	plcp	NVA
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	10	502835	5415123	3309	Nest	2014-12-15	Present	rnd 518	NVA
Pasmaditta jungermanniae	Cataract Gorge Pinhead Snail	20	509978	5412008	4788	Sighting	2014-12-25	Present	faunaperm	NVA
Pasmaditta jungermanniae	Cataract Gorge Pinhead Snail	20	509978	5412008	4788	Carcass	2015-04-06	Present	faunaperm	NVA
Pasmaditta jungermanniae	Cataract Gorge Pinhead Snail	50	509978	5412008	4788	Sighting	2015-12-30	Present	faunaperm	NVA
Pasmaditta jungermanniae	Cataract Gorge Pinhead Snail	50	509978	5412008	4788	Sighting	2016-03-27	Present	faunaperm	NVA

Species name	Common name	Position accuracy (m)	X	Y	Distance (m)	Obs. type	Obs. date	Obs. state	Project code + Foreign id	NVA id
Beddomeia launcestonensis	hydrobiid snail (cataract gorge)	50	509887	5411758	4871	Sighting	2001-01-01	Present	tss data	NVA
Beddomeia launcestonensis	hydrobiid snail (cataract gorge)	50	510006	5411709	4994	Sighting	2001-01-01	Present	tss data	NVA
Beddomeia launcestonensis	hydrobiid snail (cataract gorge)	50	507278	5411270	3771	Sighting	2001-01-01	Present	tss data	NVA
Beddomeia launcestonensis	hydrobiid snail (cataract gorge)	50	507366	5411145	3917	Sighting	2001-01-01	Present	tss data	NVA
Beddomeia launcestonensis	hydrobiid snail (cataract gorge)	50	507895	5410814	4415	Sighting	2001-01-01	Present	tss data	NVA
Prototroctes maraena	australian grayling	4	507169	5411509	3510	Sighting	2016-02-09	Present	entmisc	NVA
Prototroctes maraena	australian grayling	4	507169	5411509	3510	Sighting	2016-01-12	Present	entmisc	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	50	509782	5414046	3738	Sighting	2015-01-15	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	50	509782	5414046	3738	Sighting	2017-10-01	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Pasmaditta jungermanniae	Cataract Gorge Pinhead Snail	50	509682	5411440	4930	Sighting	2009-12-26	Present	kbpo	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	10	509804	5413987	3773	Audible	2018-09-08	Present	kppo	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	50	508876	5414590	2756	Sighting	2019-01-24	Present	lccr	NVA
Pseudemoia rawlinsoni	glossy grass skink	50	506587	5418727	3890	Sighting	2009-12-06	Present	inat	NVA
Pasmaditta jungermanniae	Cataract Gorge Pinhead Snail	15	510097	5412043	4864	Sighting	2019-04-22	Present	kbpo	NVA
Pasmaditta jungermanniae	Cataract Gorge Pinhead Snail	15	510174	5412050	4923	Sighting	2019-04-22	Present	kbpo	NVA
Pasmaditta jungermanniae	Cataract Gorge Pinhead Snail	15	510232	5412098	4944	Sighting	2019-04-22	Present	kbpo	NVA
Pasmaditta jungermanniae	Cataract Gorge Pinhead Snail	15	510270	5412128	4958	Sighting	2019-04-22	Present	kbpo	NVA
Pasmaditta jungermanniae	Cataract Gorge Pinhead Snail	15	510281	5412129	4967	Sighting	2019-04-22	Present	kbpo	NVA
Pasmaditta jungermanniae	Cataract Gorge Pinhead Snail	15	510369	5412211	4997	Sighting	2019-04-22	Present	kbpo	NVA
Pasmaditta jungermanniae	Cataract Gorge Pinhead Snail	15	509865	5411949	4734	Shell	2017-12-29	Present	kbpo	NVA
Pasmaditta jungermanniae	Cataract Gorge Pinhead Snail	15	509889	5411969	4741	Sighting	2019-04-22	Present	kbpo	NVA
Pasmaditta jungermanniae	Cataract Gorge Pinhead Snail	15	509940	5411996	4765	Sighting	2019-04-22	Present	kbpo	NVA
Pasmaditta jungermanniae	Cataract Gorge Pinhead Snail	15	509970	5411999	4787	Sighting	2019-04-22	Present	kbpo	NVA
Pasmaditta jungermanniae	Cataract Gorge Pinhead Snail	15	510001	5412003	4810	Sighting	2019-04-22	Present	kbpo	NVA
Pasmaditta jungermanniae	Cataract Gorge Pinhead Snail	15	510041	5412027	4828	Sighting	2019-04-22	Present	kbpo	NVA
Pasmaditta jungermanniae	Cataract Gorge Pinhead Snail	15	510047	5412028	4832	Sighting	2019-04-22	Present	kbpo	NVA
Pasmaditta jungermanniae	Cataract Gorge Pinhead Snail	15	510088	5412041	4858	Sighting	2019-04-22	Present	kbpo	NVA
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	50	503200	5417461	3919	Nest	2019-08-14	Present	rnd 2697	NVA
Pseudemoia pagenstecheri	tussock skink	250	507053	5418806	4049	Sighting	2017-05-07	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Pseudemoia rawlinsoni	glossy grass skink	10	510122	5414172	4047	Sighting	2020-03-23	Present	lccr	NVA
Pseudemoia rawlinsoni	glossy grass skink	10	510122	5414172	4047	Sighting	2020-03-23	Present	lccr	NVA
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	50	506443	5414498	478	Nest	2020-07-06	Present	rnd 2702	NVA
Beddomeia launcestonensis	hydrobiid snail (cataract gorge)	100	509976	5411713	4968	Type Locality	1899-12-31	Present	dr347	NVA
Beddomeia launcestonensis	hydrobiid snail (cataract gorge)	100	509976	5411713	4968	Type Locality	1899-12-31	Present	dr347	NVA
Pseudemoia rawlinsoni	glossy grass skink	10	510137	5414636	4009	Sighting	2021-01-21	Present	lccr	NVA
Pseudemoia rawlinsoni	glossy grass skink	10	510118	5413403	4243	Sighting	2020-03-25	Present	lccr	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	10	506203	5417881	3019	Sighting	2006-10-23	Present	lco	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	10	506203	5417881	3019	Sighting	2007-10-08	Present	lco	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	10	506203	5417881	3019	Audible	2009-09-29	Present	lco	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	10	506203	5417881	3019	Sighting	2010-01-06	Present	lco	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	10	506203	5417881	3019	Sighting	2010-10-03	Present	lco	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	10	506203	5417881	3019	Sighting	2011-10-03	Present	lco	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	10	506203	5417881	3019	Sighting	2012-10-01	Present	lco	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	10	506203	5417881	3019	Sighting	2013-10-08	Present	lco	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	10	506203	5417881	3019	Audible	2014-11-06	Present	lco	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	10	505828	5419366	4513	Sighting	2009-10-21	Present	lco	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	10	505828	5419366	4513	Sighting	2010-10-05	Present	lco	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	10	505828	5419366	4513	Audible	2013-10-09	Present	lco	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	10	507513	5415050	1392	Audible	2017-10-17	Present	lco	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	10	507513	5415050	1392	Audible	2020-10-12	Present	lco	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	10	509826	5413978	3797	Sighting	2019-10-04	Present	lco	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	10	508183	5416686	2743	Audible	2014-11-07	Present	lco	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	10	508183	5416686	2743	Sighting	2015-11-07	Present	lco	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	10	508183	5416686	2743	Sighting	2016-11-20	Present	lco	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	10	508183	5416686	2743	Audible	2017-10-24	Present	lco	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	10	508183	5416686	2743	Sighting	2018-10-27	Present	lco	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	10	508183	5416686	2743	Sighting	2019-09-25	Present	lco	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	10	508183	5416686	2743	Sighting	2020-10-10	Present	lco	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	200	508384	5416381	2714	Audible	2020-10-13	Present	lco	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	200	508384	5416698	2903	Audible	2020-10-13	Present	lco	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	200	508210	5416078	2405	Audible	2014-01-01	Present	lco	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	200	508210	5416078	2405	Audible	2016-02-01	Present	lco	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	200	508210	5416078	2405	Audible	2017-10-23	Present	lco	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	200	508384	5416389	2719	Audible	2018-10-20	Present	lco	NVA
Beddomeia launcestonensis	hydrobiid snail (cataract gorge)	100	509639	5411382	4940	Specimen		Present	tmag_inv	NVA
Beddomeia launcestonensis	hydrobiid snail (cataract gorge)	100	509639	5411382	4940	Specimen		Present	tmag_inv	NVA
Beddomeia launcestonensis	hydrobiid snail (cataract gorge)	100000	509639	5411382	4940	Specimen	1963-12-05	Present	tmag_inv	NVA
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	20	508068	5410574	4705	Nest	2021-10-21	Absent	rnd 2219	NVA

Species name	Common name	Position accuracy (m)	X	Y	Distance (m)	Obs. type	Obs. date	Obs. state	Project code + Foreign id	NVA id
Pasmaditta jungermanniae	Cataract Gorge Pinhead Snail	10	510283	5412127	4970	Sighting	2022-06-16	Present	kbpo	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	2	506187	5417866	3003	Sighting	2010-12-30	Present	inat	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	83	508359	5416833	2972	Audible	2019-11-16	Present	am_fidu	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	100	508359	5416833	2972	Audible	2019-11-27	Present	am_fidu	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	47	508359	5416833	2972	Audible	2019-11-28	Present	am_fidu	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	3100	508359	5416833	2972	Audible	2019-12-12	Present	am_fidu	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	5	508359	5416833	2972	Audible	2019-12-30	Present	am_fidu	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	28	508359	5416833	2972	Audible	2018-09-08	Present	am_fidu	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	3	508359	5416833	2972	Audible	2020-11-01	Present	am_fidu	NVA
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	30	506687	5416968	2176	Nest	2023-10-30	Present	rnd 3280	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	20	505606	5415413	762	Sighting	2023-11-10	Present	mgpo	NVA
Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	50	509939	5411701	4947	Sighting	2020-01-09	Present	dr2009	NVA
Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	50	507963	5411512	3818	Sighting	2021-11-02	Present	dr2009	NVA
Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	50	509939	5411701	4947	Audible	2020-01-24	Present	dr2009	NVA
Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	50	509939	5411701	4947	Audible	2020-01-26	Present	dr2009	NVA
Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	50	509939	5411701	4947	Audible	2020-03-08	Present	dr2009	NVA
Pseudemoia rawlinsoni	glossy grass skink	14	506272	5418203	3343	Sighting	2023-01-08	Present	inat	NVA
Pseudemoia rawlinsoni	glossy grass skink	16	506315	5418222	3364	Sighting	2023-01-08	Present	inat	NVA
Pseudemoia rawlinsoni	glossy grass skink	11	506337	5418241	3384	Sighting	2023-01-08	Present	inat	NVA
Pseudemoia rawlinsoni	glossy grass skink	9	506350	5418256	3400	Sighting	2023-01-08	Present	inat	NVA
Pseudemoia rawlinsoni	glossy grass skink	18	506402	5418410	3557	Sighting	2023-01-08	Present	inat	NVA
Pseudemoia rawlinsoni	glossy grass skink	22	506401	5418388	3535	Sighting	2023-01-08	Present	inat	NVA
Pseudemoia rawlinsoni	glossy grass skink	49	506397	5418460	3607	Sighting	2023-01-08	Present	inat	NVA
Pseudemoia rawlinsoni	glossy grass skink	13	506506	5418709	3864	Sighting	2023-01-08	Present	inat	NVA
Pasmaditta jungermanniae	Cataract Gorge Pinhead Snail	10	509913	5411954	4769	Shell	2024-04-09	Present	kbpo	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	10	507513	5415050	1392	Audible	2021-10-28	Present	lco	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	10	507513	5415050	1392	Audible	2022-10-21	Present	lco	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	10	508183	5416686	2743	Sighting	2021-03-18	Present	lco	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	10	509826	5413978	3797	Audible	2021-11-11	Present	lco	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	200	508384	5416381	2714	Audible	2021-10-28	Present	lco	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	200	508616	5416034	2744	Audible	2021-10-28	Present	lco	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	200	508384	5416381	2714	Audible	2022-10-18	Present	lco	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	200	508616	5416034	2744	Audible	2023-10-24	Present	lco	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	200	508384	5416381	2714	Audible	2024-10-19	Present	lco	NVA
Pseudemoia rawlinsoni	glossy grass skink	100	506434	5418599	3748	Sighting	2024-09-12	Present	inat	NVA
Pseudemoia rawlinsoni	glossy grass skink	100	506205	5418059	3197	Sighting	2024-09-12	Present	inat	NVA
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	10	504779	5415907	1711	Nest	2022-11-12	Present	rnd 3027	NVA
Pasmaditta jungermanniae	Cataract Gorge Pinhead Snail	10	510341	5412201	4978	Sighting	2025-04-22	Present	kbpo	NVA
Pasmaditta jungermanniae	Cataract Gorge Pinhead Snail	10	510283	5412140	4963	Sighting	2025-04-23	Present	kbpo	NVA
Pasmaditta jungermanniae	Cataract Gorge Pinhead Snail	10	510224	5412100	4936	Sighting	2025-04-24	Present	kbpo	NVA
Pasmaditta jungermanniae	Cataract Gorge Pinhead Snail	10	509894	5411976	4741	Sighting	2025-04-25	Present	kbpo	NVA
Pasmaditta jungermanniae	Cataract Gorge Pinhead Snail	10	509874	5411957	4736	Sighting	2025-04-26	Present	kbpo	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	5	508359	5416833	2972	Audible	2022-12-04	Present	am_fidu	NVA

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Summary of Threatened Flora Species in Search

Species name	Common name
Chiloglottis trapeziformis	broadlip bird-orchid
Poa mollis	soft tussockgrass
Alternanthera denticulata	lesser joyweed
Muehlenbeckia axillaris	matted lignum
Brunonia australis	blue pincushion
Veronica plebeia	trailing speedwell

Showing 1 to 6 of 6 entries

Threatened Flora Records

Flora Records within 2000m of 506134E, 5414863N
NVA Data Currency: 8/9/2025 (7am)

Species name	Common name	Position accuracy (m)	X	Y	Distance (m)	Obs. type	Obs. date	Obs. state	NVA id
Brunonia australis	blue pincushion	100	505912	5414683	286	Sighting	2000-11-15	Present	NVA
Chiloglottis trapeziformis	broadlip bird-orchid	500	505612	5415683	972	Sighting	1922-12-31	Present	NVA
Brunonia australis	blue pincushion	200	505950	5414460	443	Sighting	2009-11-12	Present	NVA
Poa mollis	soft tussockgrass	10	506302	5414354	536	Sighting	2010-07-08	Present	NVA
Brunonia australis	blue pincushion	8	506180	5414705	165	Sighting	2010-07-08	Present	NVA
Brunonia australis	blue pincushion	8	506173	5414715	153	Sighting	2010-07-08	Present	NVA
Brunonia australis	blue pincushion	6	506212	5414781	113	Sighting	2010-07-08	Present	NVA
Brunonia australis	blue pincushion	6	506197	5414778	106	Sighting	2010-07-08	Present	NVA
Brunonia australis	blue pincushion	6	506199	5414777	108	Sighting	2010-07-08	Present	NVA
Brunonia australis	blue pincushion	6	506228	5414891	98	Sighting	2010-07-08	Present	NVA
Brunonia australis	blue pincushion	6	506248	5414897	119	Sighting	2010-07-08	Present	NVA
Brunonia australis	blue pincushion	6	506287	5414879	154	Sighting	2010-07-08	Present	NVA
Brunonia australis	blue pincushion	6	505992	5414509	381	Sighting	2010-07-08	Present	NVA
Poa mollis	soft tussockgrass	5	506154	5414711	153	Sighting	2010-07-08	Present	NVA
Alternanthera denticulata	lesser joyweed	2000	506961	5413135	1916	Sighting	1980-04-01	Present	NVA
Muehlenbeckia axillaris	matted lignum	2000	506961	5413135	1916	Sighting	1980-04-01	Present	NVA
Poa mollis	soft tussockgrass	20	506315	5414944	198	Sighting	2019-10-21	Present	NVA
Brunonia australis	blue pincushion	10	505929	5414480	434	Sighting	2019-12-08	Present	NVA
Brunonia australis	blue pincushion	5	506076	5414900	69	Sighting	2020-11-13	Present	NVA
Brunonia australis	blue pincushion	5	506142	5414945	82	Sighting	2020-11-13	Present	NVA
Brunonia australis	blue pincushion	5	506147	5414923	61	Sighting	2020-11-13	Present	NVA
Brunonia australis	blue pincushion	5	506152	5414950	89	Sighting	2020-11-13	Present	NVA
Brunonia australis	blue pincushion	5	506202	5414910	83	Sighting	2020-11-13	Present	NVA
Brunonia australis	blue pincushion	5	506235	5414896	106	Sighting	2020-11-13	Present	NVA
Brunonia australis	blue pincushion	5	506248	5414897	119	Sighting	2020-11-13	Present	NVA
Brunonia australis	blue pincushion	5	506144	5414752	111	Sighting	2020-11-13	Present	NVA
Brunonia australis	blue pincushion	5	506032	5414757	147	Sighting	2020-11-13	Present	NVA
Brunonia australis	blue pincushion	5	506019	5414750	161	Sighting	2020-11-13	Present	NVA
Brunonia australis	blue pincushion	5	506067	5414782	105	Sighting	2020-11-13	Present	NVA
Brunonia australis	blue pincushion	5	506061	5414774	115	Sighting	2020-11-13	Present	NVA
Brunonia australis	blue pincushion	5	506058	5414769	121	Sighting	2020-11-13	Present	NVA
Brunonia australis	blue pincushion	5	506058	5414757	130	Sighting	2020-11-13	Present	NVA
Brunonia australis	blue pincushion	5	506075	5414757	121	Sighting	2020-11-13	Present	NVA
Brunonia australis	blue pincushion	5	506078	5414736	139	Sighting	2020-11-13	Present	NVA
Brunonia australis	blue pincushion	5	506097	5414746	123	Sighting	2020-11-13	Present	NVA
Brunonia australis	blue pincushion	25	505948	5414516	394	Sighting	2020-12-09	Present	NVA
Brunonia australis	blue pincushion	25	505961	5414445	452	Sighting	2020-12-21	Present	NVA
Brunonia australis	blue pincushion	25	505950	5414424	476	Sighting	2020-12-21	Present	NVA
Brunonia australis	blue pincushion	25	505969	5414455	440	Sighting	2020-12-21	Present	NVA
Brunonia australis	blue pincushion	1	505825	5414482	491	Sighting	2022-12-13	Present	NVA
Brunonia australis	blue pincushion	20	507404	5413540	1834	Sighting	2022-12-25	Present	NVA
Veronica plebeia	trailing speedwell	10	505562	5415445	816	Sighting	2024-12-14	Present	NVA
Veronica plebeia	trailing speedwell	10	505330	5415459	1001	Sighting	2024-12-14	Present	NVA
Brunonia australis	blue pincushion	100	506012	5414483	399	Specimen	1999-12-06	Present	NVA

Showing 1 to 44 of 44 entries

Natural Values Atlas Report

Authoritative, comprehensive information on Tasmania's natural values.

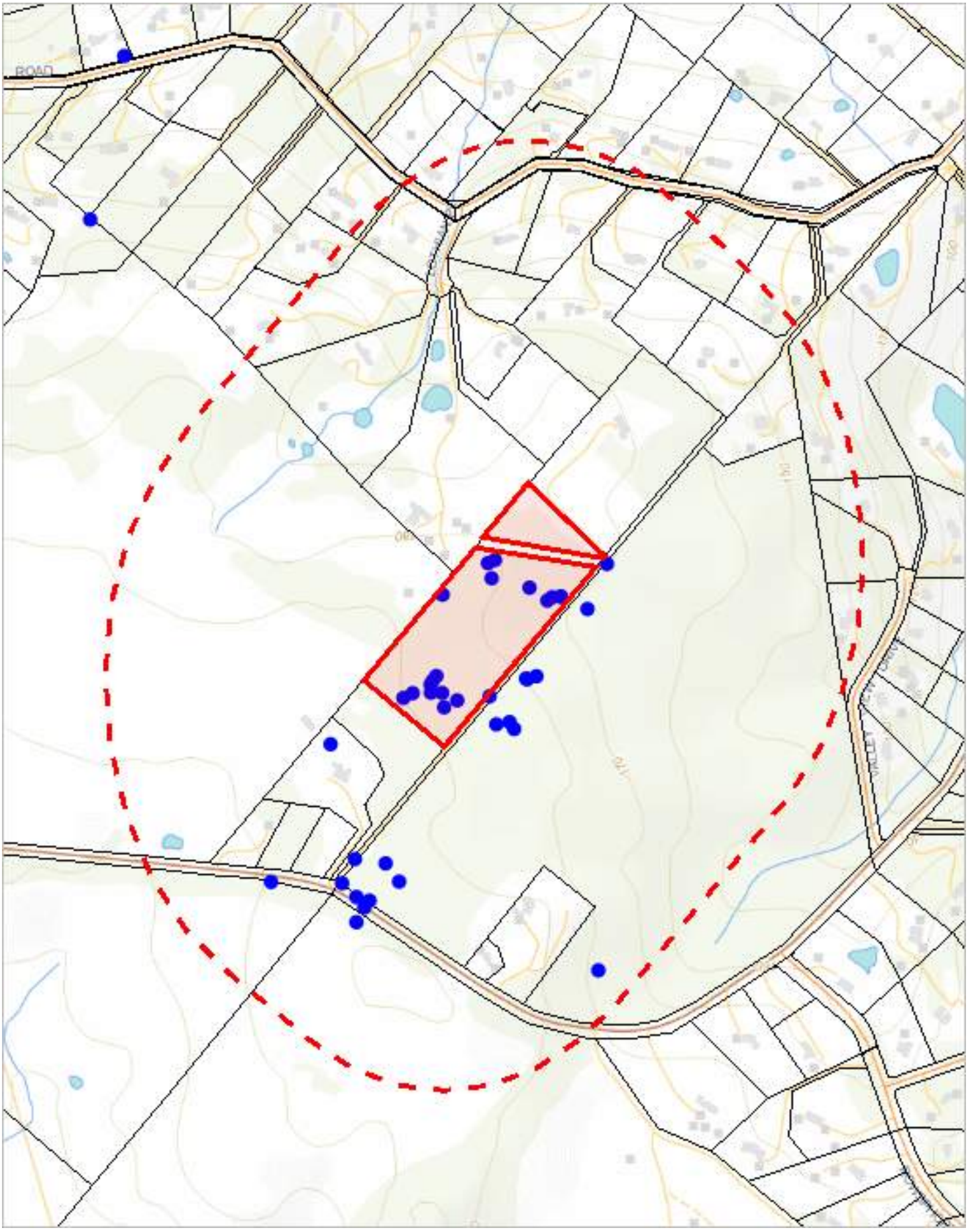
Reference:	ECOtas_300EcclestoneRoad
Requested For:	MWapstra
Report Type:	Summary Report
Timestamp:	01:58:35 PM Monday 08 September 2025
Threatened Flora:	buffers Min: 500m Max: 5000m
Threatened Fauna:	buffers Min: 500m Max: 5000m
Raptors:	buffers Min: 500m Max: 5000m
Tasmanian Weed Management Act Weeds:	buffers Min: 500m Max: 5000m
Priority Weeds:	buffers Min: 500m Max: 5000m
Geoconservation:	buffer 1000m
Acid Sulfate Soils:	buffer 1000m
TASVEG:	buffer 1000m
Threatened Communities:	buffer 1000m
Fire History:	buffer 1000m
Tasmanian Reserve Estate:	buffer 1000m
Biosecurity Risks:	buffer 1000m

The centroid for this query GDA94: 506134.0, 5414863.0 falls within:

Property: 3234371

Threatened flora within 500 metres

506839, 5415761



505433, 5413979

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

Threatened flora within 500 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

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

Legend: Cadastral Parcels

Threatened flora within 500 metres

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Bio	Observation Count	Last Recorded
Brunonia australis	blue pincushion	r		n	35	13-Dec-2022
Poa mollis	soft tussockgrass	r		e	3	21-Oct-2019

Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

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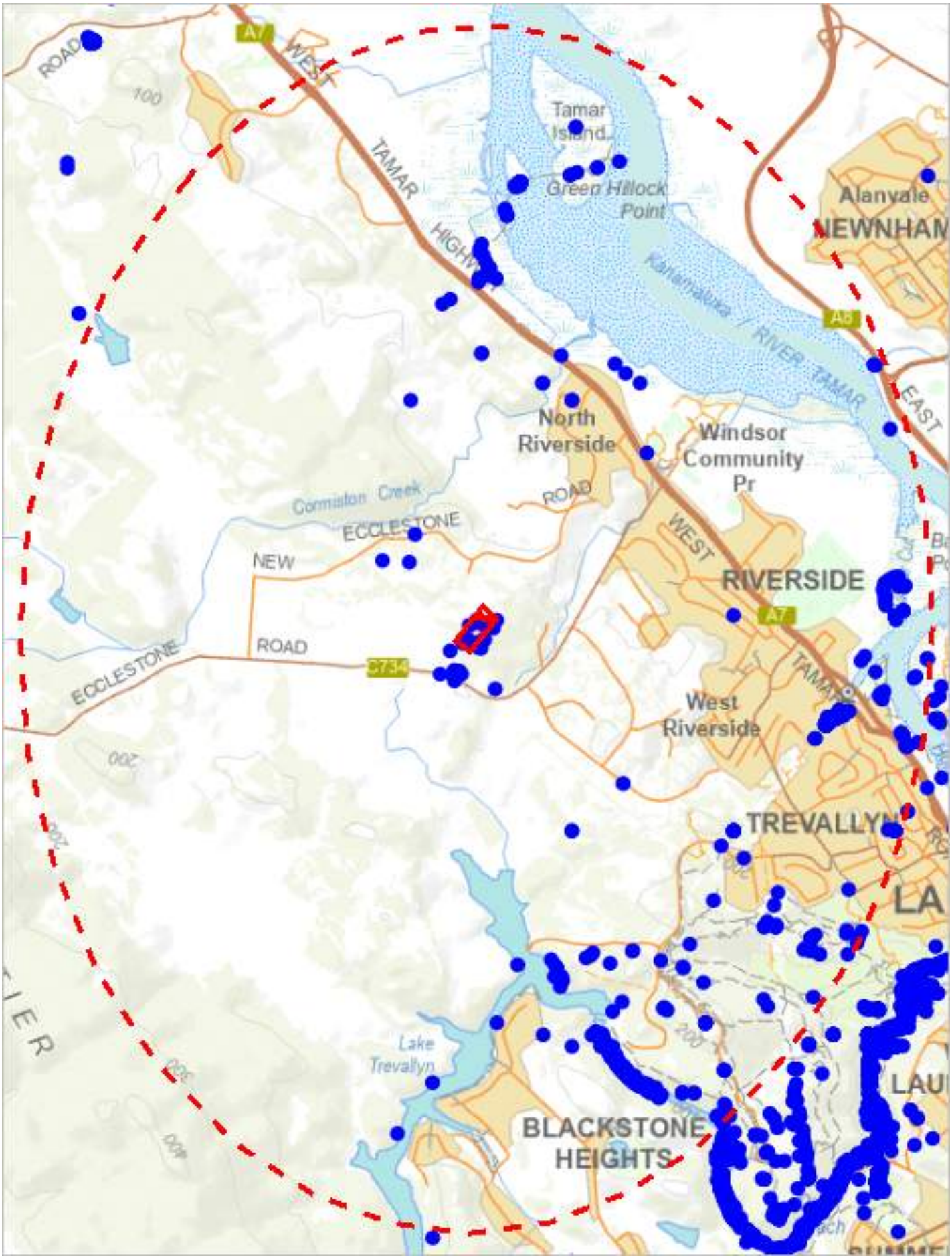
Address: GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000

Threatened flora within 5000 metres

510232, 5420256



502046, 5409476

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Threatened flora within 5000 metres

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- Polygon Verified
- Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels

Threatened flora within 5000 metres

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Bio	Observation Count	Last Recorded
Alternanthera denticulata	lesser joyweed	e		n	236	10-Jan-2024
Anogramma leptophylla	annual fern	v		n	7	19-Oct-1984
Aphelia gracilis	slender fanwort	r		n	15	27-Nov-2021
Aphelia pumilio	dwarf fanwort	r		n	24	13-Nov-2021
Blechnum spinulosum	small raspfern	e		n	11	14-Feb-2018
Bolboschoenus caldwellii	sea clubsedge	r		n	29	04-Jan-2024
Boronia gunnii	river boronia	v	VU	e	16	25-Oct-1961
Brunonia australis	blue pincushion	r		n	47	05-Dec-2024
Caesia calliantha	blue grasslily	r		n	10	16-Dec-2024
Caladenia caudata	tailed spider-orchid	v	VU	e	1	17-Sep-1842
Caladenia filamentosa	daddy longlegs	r		n	3	14-Oct-1841
Caladenia patersonii	patersons spider-orchid	v		n	1	30-Sep-1921
Callitris oblonga subsp. oblonga	south esk pine	v	EN	e	20	26-Oct-2023
Calochilus campestris	copper beard-orchid	e		n	1	12-Nov-2012
Calystegia sepium subsp. sepium	swamp bindweed	r		n	89	18-Dec-2024
Carex gunniana	mountain sedge	r		n	1	15-Dec-2009
Carex longebrachiata	drooping sedge	r		n	2	11-Oct-1991
Centipeda cunninghamii	erect sneezeweed	r		n	6	14-Feb-2018
Chiloglottis trapeziformis	broadlip bird-orchid	e		n	1	01-Jan-1923
Craspedia paludicola	swamp billybuttons	?r		n	1	01-Jan-1911
Dianella amoena	grassland flaxlily	r	EN	n	55	17-Dec-2024
Discaria pubescens	spiky anchorplant	e		n	1	01-Jan-1912
Diuris palustris	swamp doubletail	e		n	2	24-Oct-1946
Epacris exserta	south esk heath	e	PEN	e	32	18-Mar-2010
Glossostigma elatinoides	small mudmat	r		n	1	31-Dec-1920
Goodenia paradoxa	spur velleia	v		n	2	04-Jan-1992
Gratiola pubescens	hairy brooklime	r		n	2	11-Feb-2011
Gynatrix pulchella	fragrant hempbush	r		n	1	30-Nov-1921
Gyrostemon thesioides	broom wheelfruit	r		n	13	16-Dec-2022
Haloragis heterophylla	variable raspwort	r		n	6	14-Jan-2022
Hovea tasmanica	rockfield purplepea	r		e	5	28-Sep-1972
Juncus prismatocarpus	branching rush	r		n	1	01-Jan-1000
Lachnagrostis semibarbata var. semibarbata	bristle blowngrass	r		n	1	18-Dec-1986
Lepidium hyssopifolium	soft peppercress	e	EN	n	2	19-Mar-2020
Lycopus australis	australian gypsywort	e		n	38	20-Jan-2025
Lythrum salicaria	purple loosestrife	v		n	48	29-Jan-2025
Mentha australis	river mint	e		n	40	14-Dec-2024
Muehlenbeckia axillaris	matted lignum	r		n	1	02-Apr-1980
Myriophyllum integrifolium	tiny watermilfoil	v		n	1	18-Nov-1991
Parietaria debilis	shade pellitory	r		n	1	03-Nov-1992
Persicaria decipiens	slender waterpepper	v		n	48	23-Mar-2023
Persicaria subsessilis	bristly waterpepper	e		n	94	18-Feb-2023
Phyllangium divergens	wiry mitrewort	v		n	1	07-Nov-1949
Poa mollis	soft tussockgrass	r		e	15	05-Dec-2020
Prostanthera rotundifolia	roundleaf mintbush	v		n	48	24-Jan-2025
Pterostylis cucullata subsp. cucullata	leafy greenhood	e	VU	n	2	16-Nov-1941
Rumex bidens	mud dock	v		n	11	01-Apr-2023
Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani	river clubsedge	r		n	4	14-Feb-2018
Scutellaria humilis	dwarf skullcap	r		n	8	04-Dec-2020
Senecio campylocarpus	bulging fireweed	v		n	18	24-Feb-2018
Senecio psilocarpus	swamp fireweed	e	VU	n	2	28-Jan-2018
Siloxerus multiflorus	small wrinklewort	r		n	19	23-Oct-2024
Spyridium eriocephalum	MacGillivray spiridium	e		n	4	20-Oct-1880
Spyridium vexilliferum var. vexilliferum	helicopter bush	r		n	13	09-Dec-2023
Stylidium despectum	small triggerplant	r		n	5	24-Nov-2021
Teucrium corymbosum	forest germander	r		n	1	01-Jan-1911
Triptilodiscus pygmaeus	dwarf sunray	v		n	1	08-Oct-2015
Utricularia australis	yellow bladderwort	r		n	8	15-Apr-2024
Vallisneria australis	river ribbons	r		n	1	19-Mar-1842
Veronica plebeia	trailing speedwell	r		n	32	14-Dec-2024
Viola caleyana	swamp violet	r		n	1	18-Jan-1993
Xerochrysum bicolor	eastcoast paperdaisy	r		n	8	25-Oct-1992

Threatened flora within 5000 metres

Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

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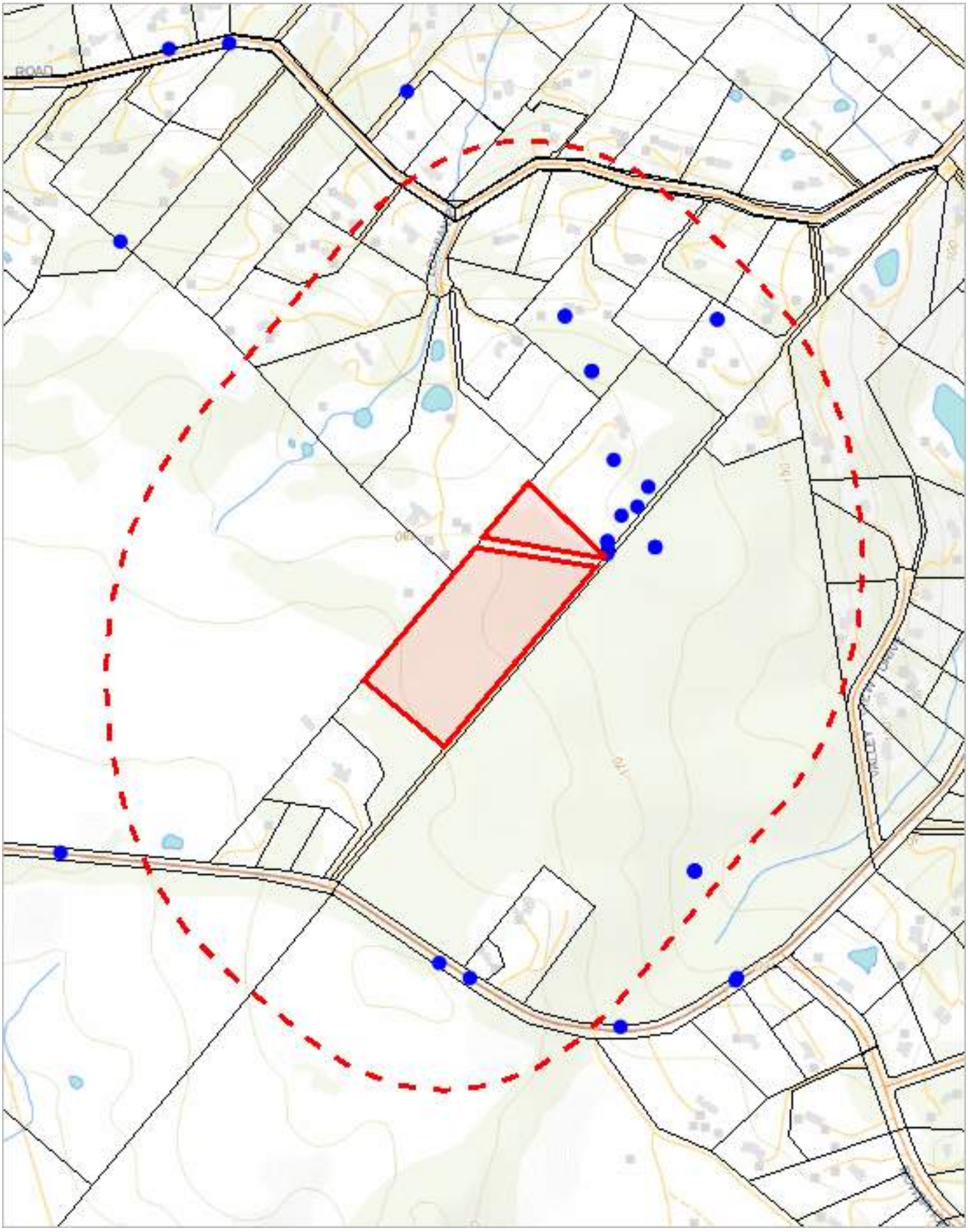
Threatened fauna within 500 metres

506839, 5415761



505433, 5413979

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Threatened fauna within 500 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

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- Polygon Verified
- Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels

Threatened fauna within 500 metres

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Bio	Observation Count	Last Recorded
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	e		n	1	17-Mar-2024
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	e	4	06-Jul-2020
Dasyurus maculatus subsp. maculatus	spotted-tailed quoll	r	VU	n	3	01-Aug-2021
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot		VU	n	6	05-Nov-2022
Sarcophilus harrisii	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	12	15-Nov-2023

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
Pasmaditta jungermanniae	Cataract Gorge Pinhead Snail	v		e	1	0	0
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	v	VU	n	1	0	1
Prototroctes maraena	australian grayling	v	VU	ae	1	0	0
Pseudemoia pagenstecheri	tussock skink	v		n	1	0	0
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		n	2	0	0
Galaxias fontanus	swan galaxias	e	EN	e	1	0	0
Tyto novaehollandiae subsp. castanops	masked owl (Tasmanian)	e	VU	e	1	0	1
Dasyurus maculatus subsp. maculatus	spotted-tailed quoll	r	VU	n	1	0	0
Catadromus lacordairei	Green-lined ground beetle	v		n	1	0	0
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	e		n	1	0	0
Sarcophilus harrisii	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	1	0	0
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot		VU	n	1	0	1
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	e	1	0	0
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll		EN	n	0	0	1

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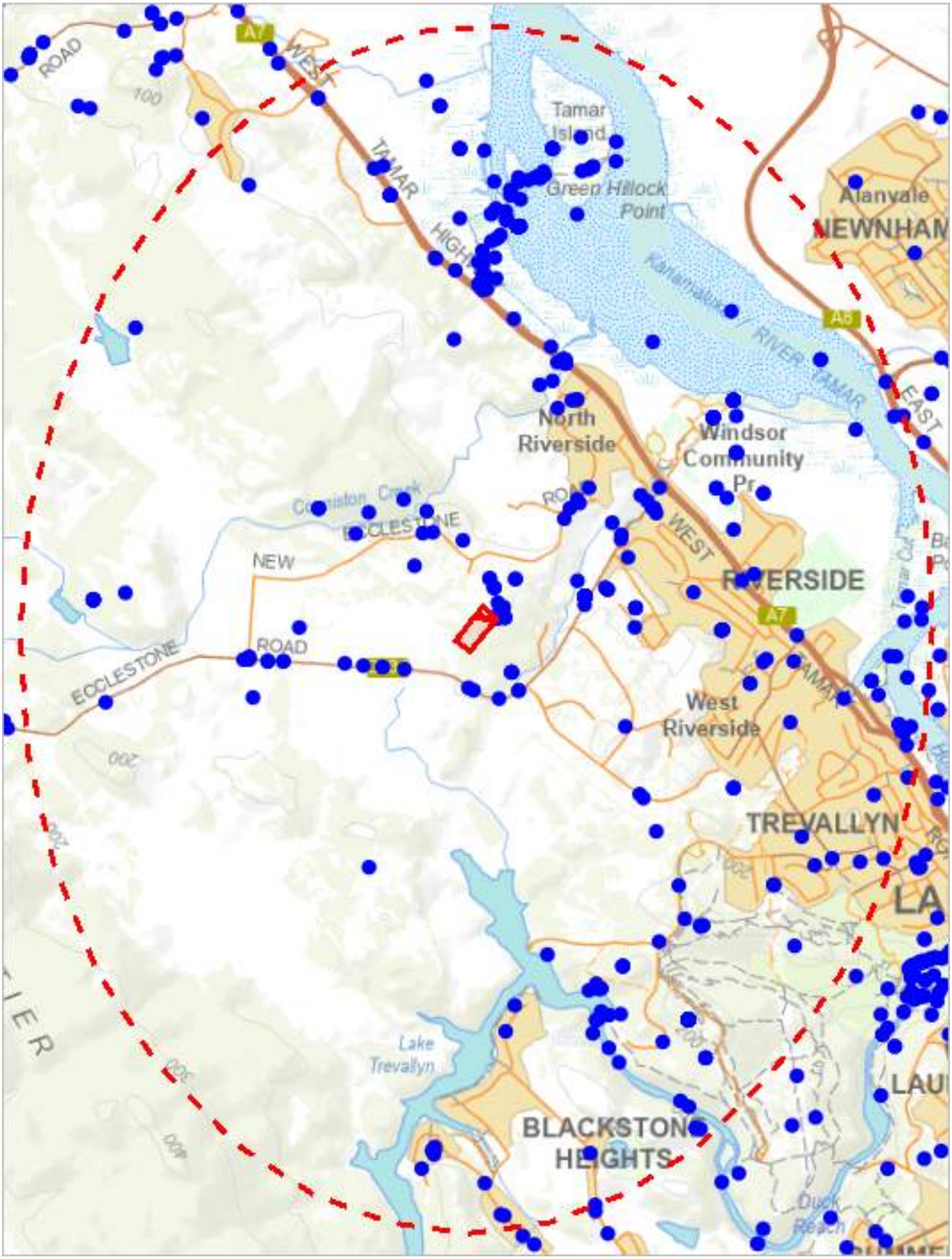
Threatened fauna within 5000 metres

510232, 5420256



502046, 5409476

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Threatened fauna within 5000 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

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- Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels

Threatened fauna within 5000 metres

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Bio	Observation Count	Last Recorded
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	e		n	52	07-Mar-2025
Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	pe	PEN	n	52	26-Dec-2022
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	e	20	12-Apr-2025
Beddomeia launcestonensis	hydrobiid snail (cataract gorge)	e		eH	15	01-Jan-2001
Botaurus poiciloptilus	australasian bittern		EN	n	23	11-Mar-2023
Calidris acuminata	sharp-tailed sandpiper		VU	n	27	20-Jan-2025
Calidris ferruginea	curlew sandpiper		CR	n	1	29-Dec-2018
Dasyurus maculatus	spotted-tailed quoll	r	VU	n	19	05-Jun-2021
Dasyurus maculatus subsp. maculatus	spotted-tailed quoll	r	VU	n	7	01-Aug-2021
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll		EN	n	10	01-Mar-2024
Eagle sp.	Eagle	e	EN	n	1	18-May-2022
Gallinago hardwickii	Lathams snipe		VU	n	21	08-Mar-2024
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		n	200	15-Dec-2024
Hirundapus caudacutus	white-throated needletail		VU	n	20	05-May-2019
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	e	CR	mbe	20	10-Nov-2023
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	v	VU	n	61	19-Oct-2024
Migas plomleyi	Plomley's trapdoor spider or spider (cataract gorge)	e		e	7	05-Sep-2005
Neophema chrysostoma	blue-winged parrot		VU	n	13	27-Jan-2009
Pasmaditta jungermanniae	Cataract Gorge Pinhead Snail	v		e	32	26-Apr-2025
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot		VU	n	40	12-May-2024
Podiceps cristatus	great crested grebe	v		n	4	05-Oct-2024
Poliocephalus cristatus subsp. australis	great crested grebe	pv			8	31-Aug-1980
Prototroctes maraena	australian grayling	v	VU	ae	8	09-Feb-2016
Pseudemoia pagenstecheri	tussock skink	v		n	1	07-May-2017
Pseudemoia rawlinsoni	glossy grass skink	r		n	15	12-Sep-2024
Pteropus poliocephalus	grey-headed flying-fox		VU	n	1	20-Apr-2010
Sarcophilus harrisii	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	60	09-Aug-2025
Tringa nebularia	common greenshank		EN	n	5	04-Feb-2019
Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	pe	PVU	n	13	02-Nov-2021
Tyto novaehollandiae subsp. castanops	masked owl (Tasmanian)	e	VU	e	2	06-Sep-2012
Xenus cinereus	terek sandpiper		VU	n	24	28-May-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
Pasmaditta jungermanniae	Cataract Gorge Pinhead Snail	v		e	1	1	0
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	v	VU	n	1	0	1
Prototroctes maraena	australian grayling	v	VU	ae	7	0	0
Antipodia chaostola	chaostola skipper	e	EN	ae	7	0	0
Pseudemoia pagenstecheri	tussock skink	v		n	1	0	0
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		n	2	0	0
Galaxias fontanus	swan galaxias	e	EN	e	1	0	0
Limnodynastes peroni	striped marsh frog	e		n	1	0	0
Tyto novaehollandiae subsp. castanops	masked owl (Tasmanian)	e	VU	e	1	0	1
Migas plomleyi	Plomley's trapdoor spider or spider (cataract gorge)	e		e	2	0	0
Galaxiella pusilla	eastern dwarf galaxias	v	VU	n	1	0	0
Dasyurus maculatus subsp. maculatus	spotted-tailed quoll	r	VU	n	1	0	0
Catadromus lacordairei	Green-lined ground beetle	v		n	1	0	0
Beddomeia launcestonensis	hydrobiid snail (cataract gorge)	e		eH	0	1	0
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	e		n	1	0	0
Sarcophilus harrisii	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	1	0	0
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot		VU	n	1	0	1
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	e	1	0	0
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll		EN	n	0	0	1

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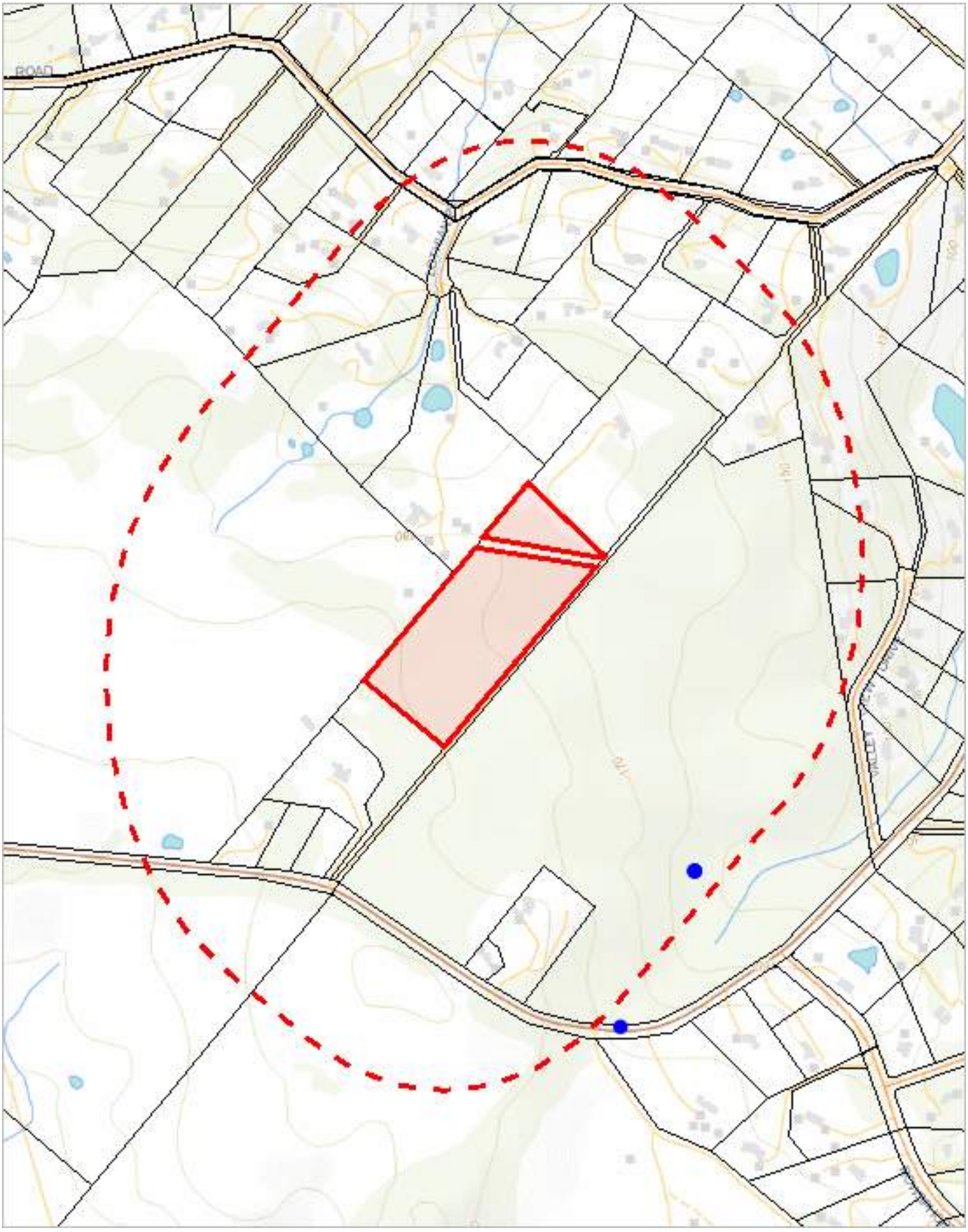
Raptor nests and sightings within 500 metres

506839, 5415761



505433, 5413979

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Raptor nests and sightings within 500 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

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

Legend: Cadastral Parcels

Raptor nests and sightings within 500 metres

Verified Records

Nest Id/Location Foreign Id	Species	Common Name	Obs Type	Observation Count	Last Recorded
2702	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	4	06-Jul-2020
	Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Sighting	1	17-Mar-2024

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	0
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		2	0	0

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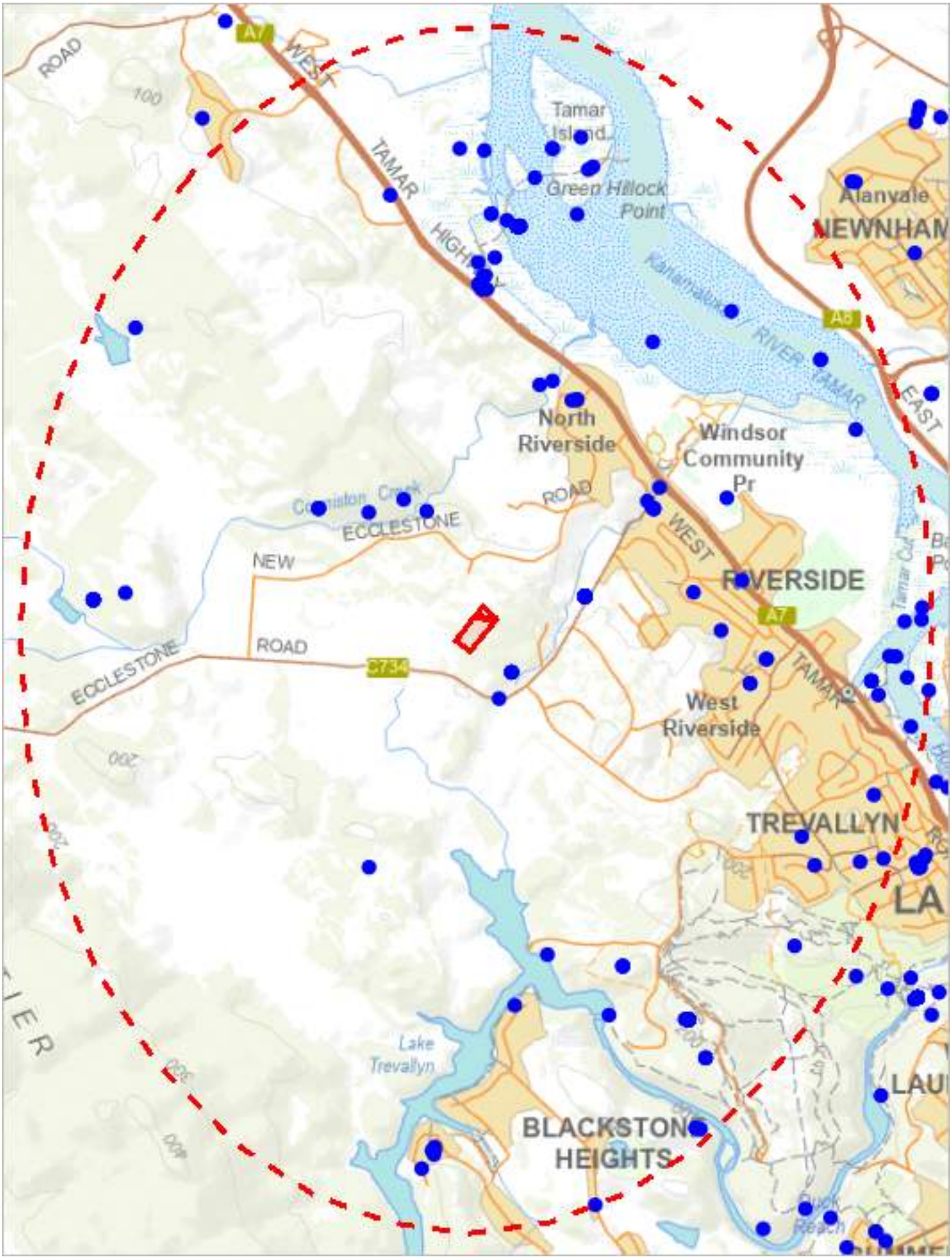


502046, 5409476

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

Raptor nests and sightings within 5000 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

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

Legend: Cadastral Parcels

Raptor nests and sightings within 5000 metres

Verified Records

Nest Id/Location Foreign Id	Species	Common Name	Obs Type	Observation Count	Last Recorded
1913	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	2	12-Nov-2010
2150	Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	Nest	1	15-Jun-2014
2219	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	1	26-Jun-2015
2697	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	1	14-Aug-2019
2702	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	4	06-Jul-2020
2774	Accipiter cirrocephalus subsp. cirrocephalus	collared sparrowhawk	Nest	1	08-Feb-2020
3027	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	2	12-Nov-2022
3027	Eagle sp.	Eagle	Nest	1	18-May-2022
3280	Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	Nest	1	30-Oct-2023
518	Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	Nest	8	15-Dec-2014
634	Tyto novaehollandiae subsp. castanops	masked owl (Tasmanian)	Nest	1	01-Jan-1985
758	Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	Nest	1	01-Jan-1985
	Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Carcass	1	15-Nov-2015
	Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Not Recorded	12	06-Jul-2017
	Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Sighting	38	07-Mar-2025
	Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	Carcass	1	13-Feb-2014
	Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	Not Recorded	24	27-Aug-2018
	Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	Sighting	27	26-Dec-2022
	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Sighting	10	12-Apr-2025
	Falco longipennis	australian hobby	Sighting	14	12-May-2024
	Falco peregrinus	peregrine falcon	Not Recorded	5	20-Mar-2017
	Falco peregrinus	peregrine falcon	Sighting	5	15-Dec-2022
	Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	Not Recorded	69	04-Jun-2018
	Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	Sighting	119	15-Dec-2024
	Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	Audible	3	08-Mar-2020
	Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	Not Recorded	2	01-Dec-2016
	Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	Sighting	8	02-Nov-2021

Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

Raptor nests and sightings within 5000 metres

(based on Range Boundaries)

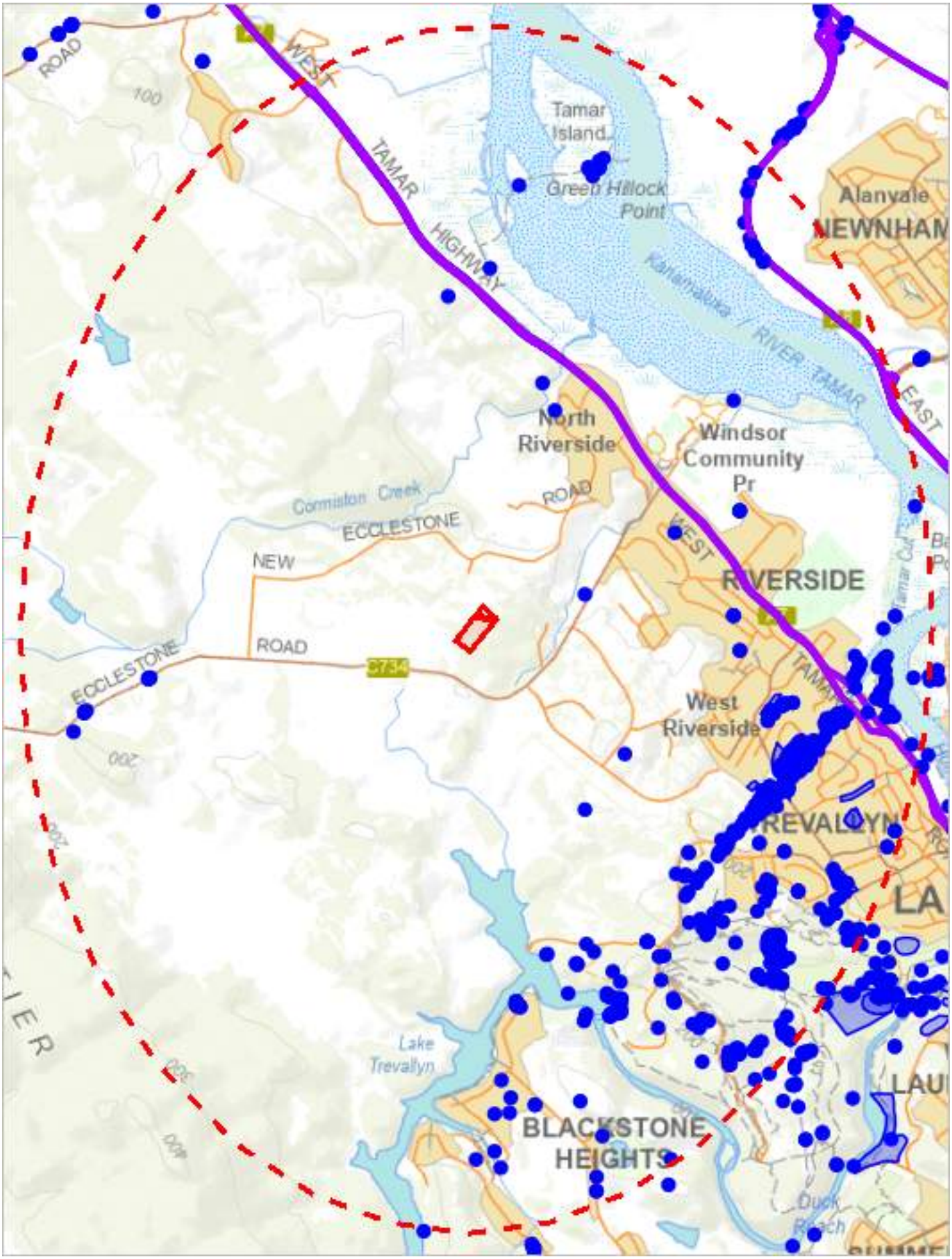
Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Potential	Known	Core
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	1	0	0
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	e		1	0	0
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		2	0	0

For more information about raptor nests, please contact Threatened Species Enquiries.
Telephone: 1300 368 550
Email: ThreatenedSpecies.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au
Address: GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000

*** No Tas Management Act Weeds found within 500 metres ***

Tas Management Act Weeds within 5000 m

510232, 5420256



502046, 5409476

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

Tas Management Act Weeds within 5000 m

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

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

Legend: Cadastral Parcels

Tas Management Act Weeds within 5000 m

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	Observation Count	Last Recorded
Asparagus asparagoides	bridal creeper	24	09-Jun-2024
Carduus pycnocephalus	slender thistle	28	27-Nov-2024
Cenchrus longisetus	feathertop	1	28-Apr-2020
Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. monilifera	boneseed	79	27-Sep-2024
Cirsium arvense var. arvense	creeping thistle	2	06-Jul-2018
Cortaderia jubata	pink pampasgrass	2	15-Feb-1988
Cortaderia selloana	silver pampasgrass	6	22-May-1989
Cortaderia sp.	pampas grass	4	10-Feb-2016
Cuscuta epithymum	lesser dodder	2	01-Jan-1864
Cytisus scoparius	english broom	3	18-Nov-2024
Digitalis purpurea	foxglove	1	25-Nov-2022
Echium plantagineum	patersons curse	18	03-Nov-2023
Echium vulgare	vipers bugloss	1	18-Nov-2019
Elodea canadensis	canadian pondweed	1	01-Dec-1921
Erica cinerea	bell heather	1	07-Feb-2024
Erica lusitanica	spanish heath	151	09-Aug-2025
Erica scoparia	twig heath	10	16-Jul-2014
Foeniculum vulgare	fennel	3	22-Sep-2022
Genista monspessulana	montpellier broom or canary broom	8	04-Oct-2022
Hypericum perforatum	perforated st johns-wort	6	18-Dec-2023
Ilex aquifolium	holly	19	09-Apr-2022
Lepidium draba	hoary cress	1	12-Nov-1963
Lycium ferocissimum	african boxthorn	3	10-Aug-2024
Onopordum acanthium	scotch thistle	1	01-Feb-2024
Rubus anglocandicans	blackberry	9	11-Jun-2019
Rubus fruticosus	blackberry	64	07-Aug-2023
Salix alba var. vitellina	golden willow	3	01-Nov-2003
Salix x fragilis nothovar. fragilis	crack willow	31	26-Oct-2023
Salix x sepulcralis nothovar. chrysocoma	golden weeping willow	4	20-Nov-2006
Senecio jacobaea	ragwort	18	04-Mar-2021
Ulex europaeus	gorse	160	09-Aug-2025
Xanthium spinosum	bathurst burr	4	16-Jul-2014

Unverified Records

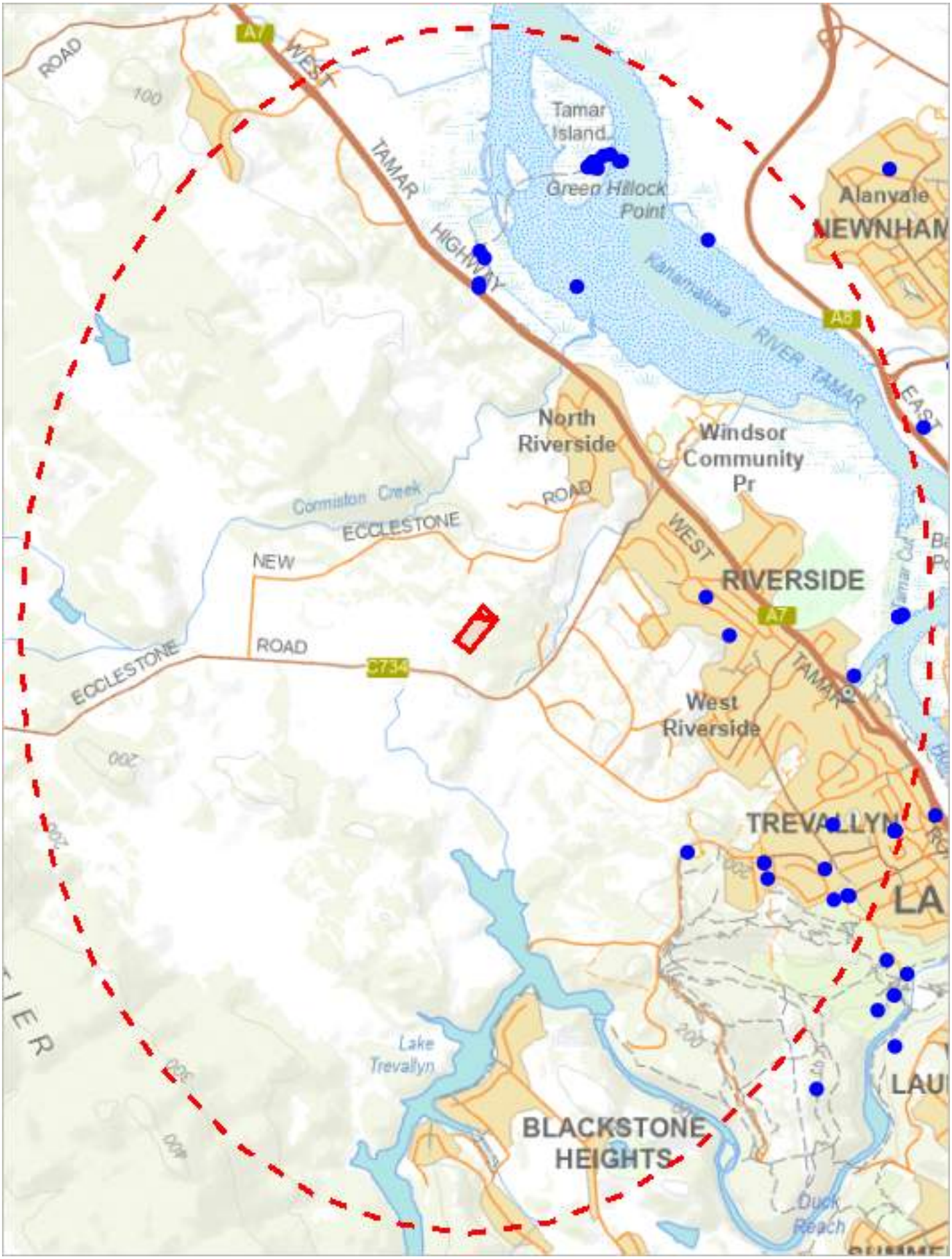
For more information about introduced weed species, please visit the following URL for contact details in your area:

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

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

Priority Weeds within 5000 m

510232, 5420256



502046, 5409476

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

Priority Weeds within 5000 m

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

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

Legend: Cadastral Parcels

Priority Weeds within 5000 m

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	Observation Count	Last Recorded
Acacia baileyana	cootamundra wattle	3	20-Mar-2023
Acacia howittii	sticky wattle	2	12-Sep-2024
Achillea millefolium	yarrow	1	01-Feb-1971
Billardiera heterophylla	bluebell creeper	2	17-May-2024
Dipsacus fullonum	wild teasel	21	25-Jan-2025
Gomphocarpus fruticosus subsp. fruticosus	swanplant	1	08-Feb-2024
Iris pseudacorus	yellow flag iris	3	14-Dec-2010
Juncus acutus	sharp rush	3	18-Jan-2009
Pittosporum undulatum	sweet pittosporum	5	23-Sep-2023
Prunus laurocerasus	cherry laurel	8	17-Jun-2023
Reseda luteola	weld	1	18-Jan-2020
Rumex obtusifolius	broadleaf dock	2	14-Jan-2023
Sporobolus anglicus	common cordgrass	6	13-Feb-2009
Tradescantia fluminensis	wandering creeper	4	20-Aug-2023
Watsonia meriana var. bulbillifera	bulbil watsonia	3	18-Nov-2024

Unverified Records

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

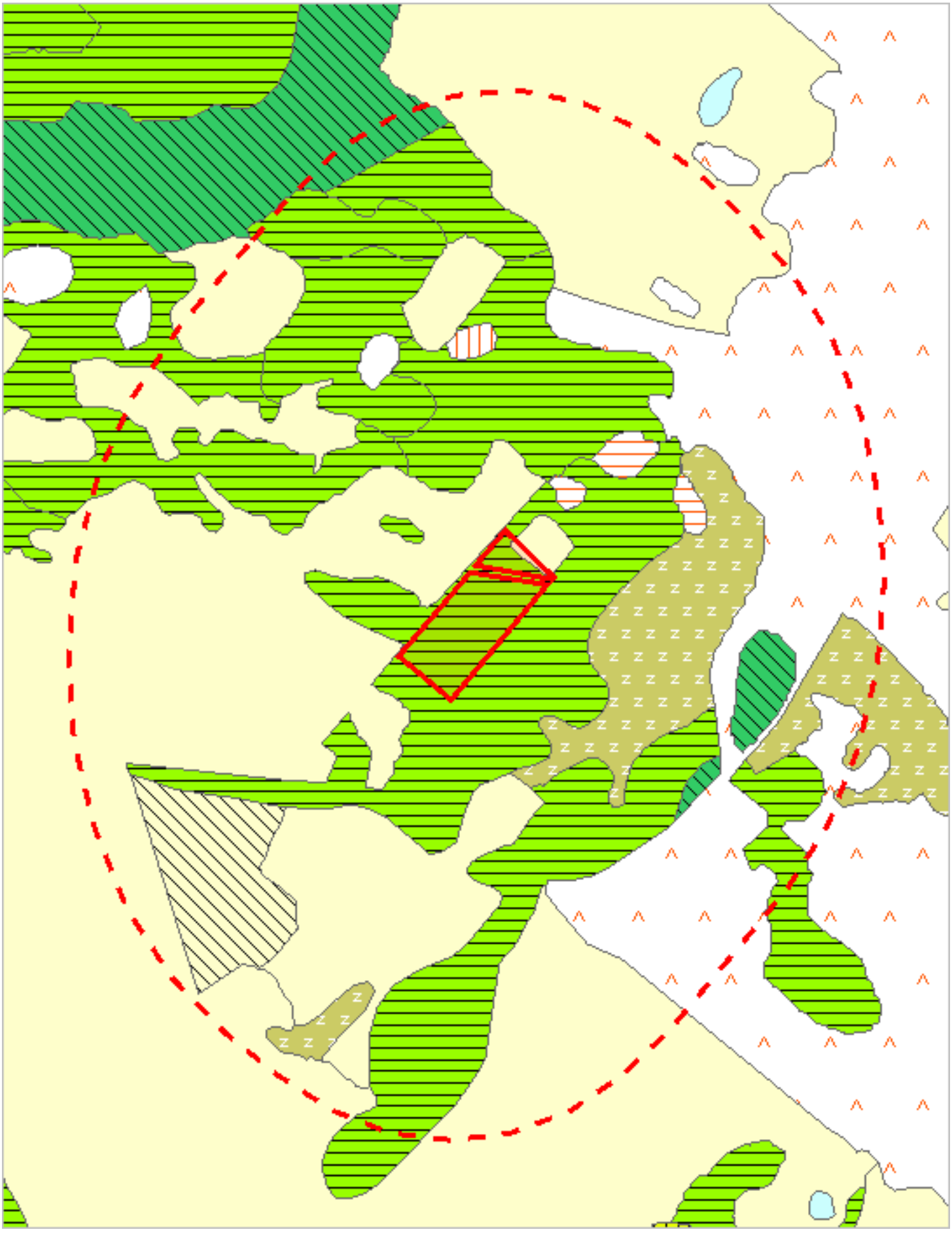
https://www.nre.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds

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

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

TASVEG 4.0 Communities within 1000 metres

507216, 5416260



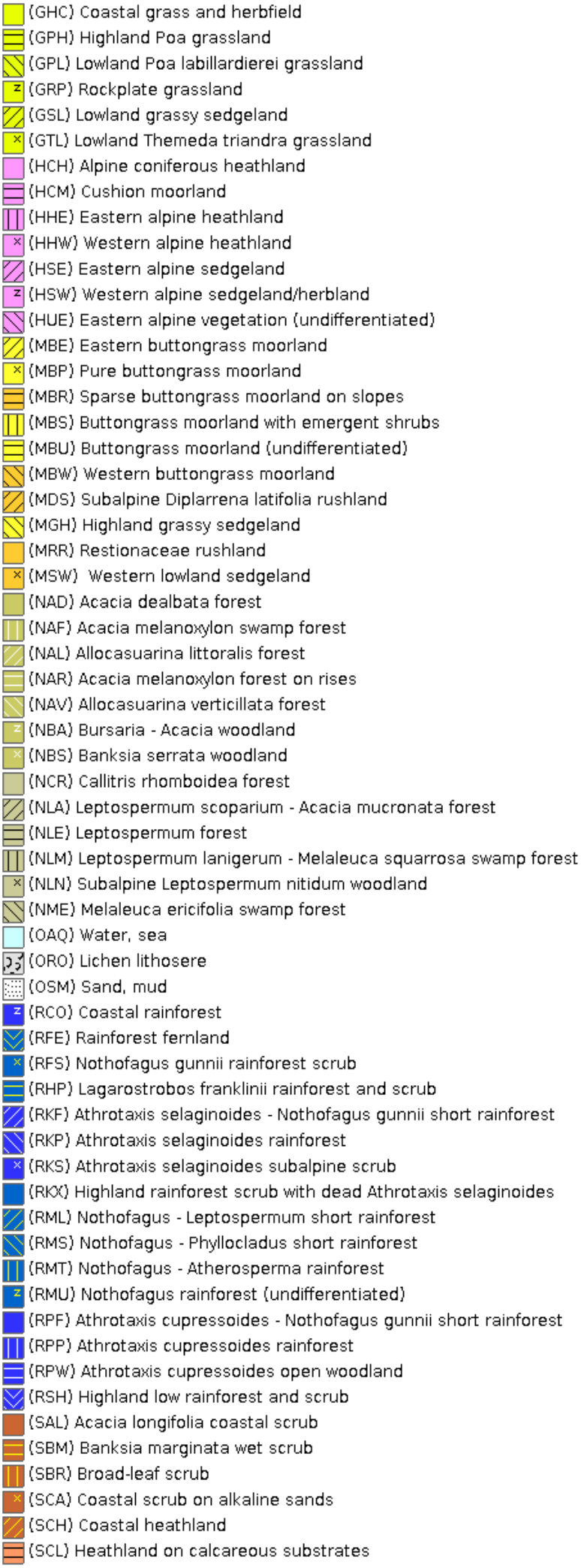
505056, 5413479

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

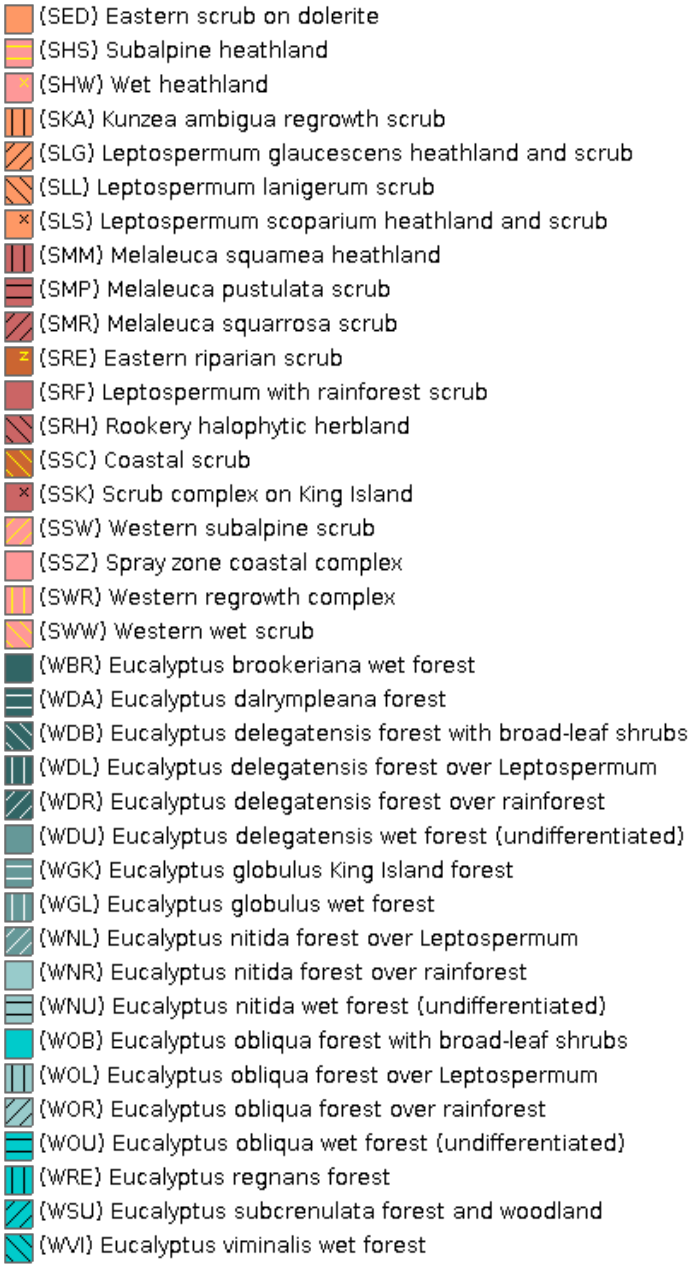
TASVEG 4.0 Communities within 1000 metres

Legend: TASVEG 4.0

TASVEG 4.0 Communities within 1000 metres



TASVEG 4.0 Communities within 1000 metres



Legend: Cadastral Parcels

TASVEG 4.0 Communities within 1000 metres

Code	Community	Canopy Tree
DAD	(DAD) Eucalyptus amygdalina forest and woodland on dolerite	
DVG	(DVG) Eucalyptus viminalis grassy forest and woodland	
FAG	(FAG) Agricultural land	EA
FAG	(FAG) Agricultural land	
FPU	(FPU) Unverified plantations for silviculture	
FRG	(FRG) Regenerating cleared land	
FUM	(FUM) Extra-urban miscellaneous	
FUR	(FUR) Urban areas	
NBA	(NBA) Bursaria - Acacia woodland	

For more information contact: Coordinator, Tasmanian Vegetation Monitoring and Mapping Program.
Telephone: (03) 6165 4320
Email: TVMMPSupport@nre.tas.gov.au
Address: GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000

*** No threatened Communities (TNVC 2020) found within 1000 metres ***

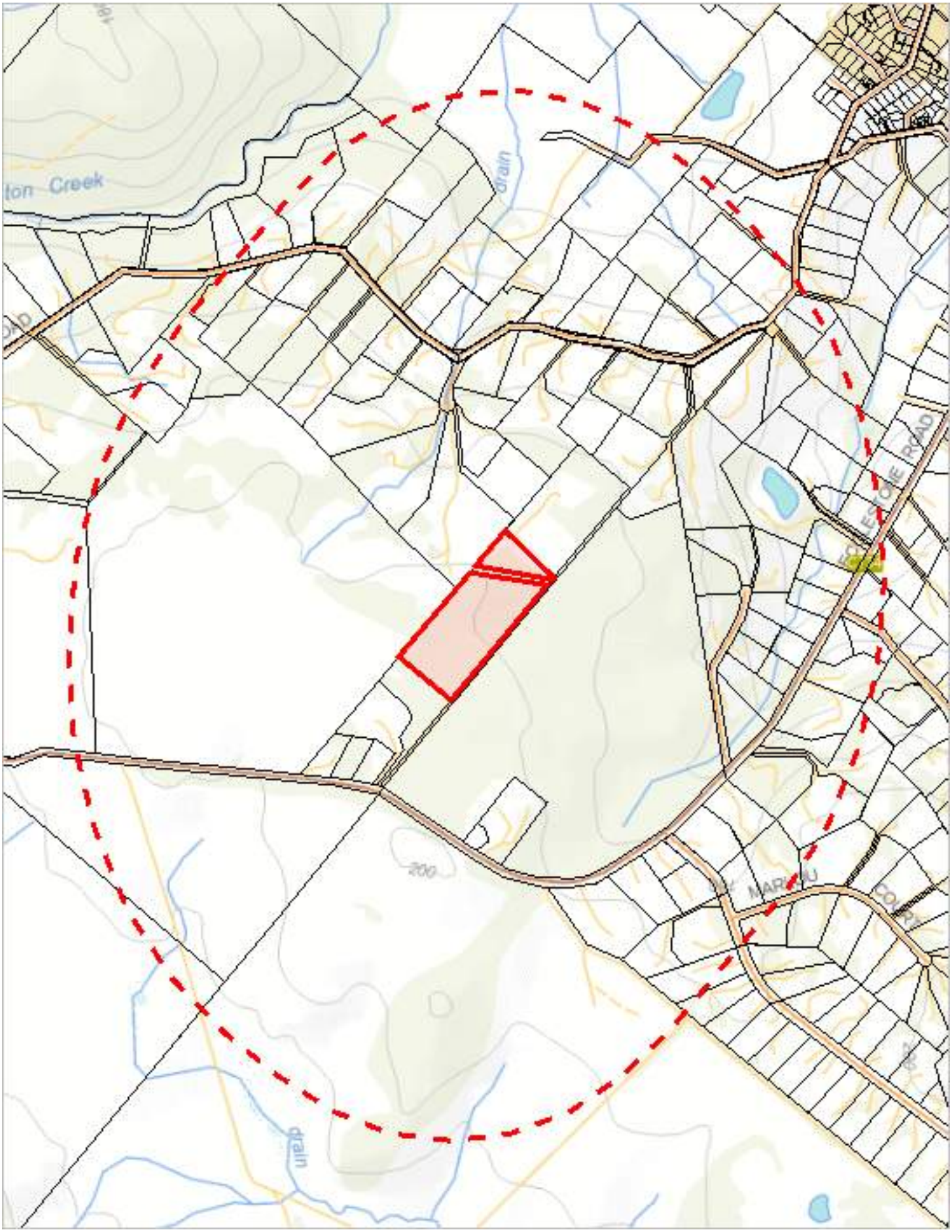
*** No Fire History (All) found within 1000 metres ***

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

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

Known biosecurity risks within 1000 meters

507216, 5416260



505056, 5413479

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 Verified
- Line Unverified
- Polygon 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
- 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 though 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

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: 08-Sep-2025

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:	54
Listed Migratory Species:	27

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:	1
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	35
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
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:	2
Regional Forest Agreements:	1
Nationally Important Wetlands:	1
EPBC Act Referrals:	7
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	3
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
Eucalyptus ovata - Callitris oblonga Forest	Vulnerable	Community likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Lowland Native Grasslands of Tasmania	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
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
Ardenna grisea Sooty Shearwater [82651]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Arenaria interpres Ruddy Turnstone [872]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Botaurus poiciloptilus Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Ceyx azureus diemenensis Tasmanian Azure Kingfisher [25977]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may 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 buffer area only
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 buffer area only
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat 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 buffer area only
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
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 may occur within area	In feature area
Pachyptila turtur subantarctica Fairy Prion (southern) [64445]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
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	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche bulleri Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [64460]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche bulleri platei Northern Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [82273]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may 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 buffer area only
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 buffer area only
Thalassarche melanophris			
Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche salvini			
Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche steadi			
White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In buffer area only
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
CRUSTACEAN			
Engaeus orramakunna			
Mount Arthur Burrowing Crayfish [66778]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
FISH			
Prototroctes maraena			
Australian Grayling [26179]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
FROG			

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
[Litoria raniformis](#)			
Southern Bell Frog, Growling Grass Frog, Green and Golden Frog, Warty Swamp Frog, Golden Bell Frog [1828]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
MAMMAL			
[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
[Dasyurus viverrinus](#)			
Eastern Quoll, Luaner [333]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[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			
[Barbarea australis](#)			
Native Wintercress, Riverbed Wintercress [12540]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Caladenia caudata](#)			
Tailed Spider-orchid [17067]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
[Callitris oblonga](#)			
Pygmy Cypress-pine, Pigmy Cypress-pine, Dwarf Cypress-pine [66687]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
[Callitris oblonga subsp. oblonga](#)			
South Esk Pine [64864]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
[Dianella amoena](#)			
Matted Flax-lily [64886]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Epacris exserta](#)			
South Esk Heath [19879]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Glycine latrobeana Clover Glycine, Purple Clover [13910]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Lepidium hyssopifolium Basalt Pepper-cress, Peppercress, Rubble Pepper-cress, Pepperweed [16542]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known 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
Pterostylis commutata Midland Greenhood [64535]	Critically 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
Senecio psilocarpus Swamp Fireweed, Smooth-fruited Groundsel [64976]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to 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
REPTILE			
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

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 grisea Sooty Shearwater [82651]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may 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 buffer area only
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 buffer area only
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
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	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
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 buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Thalassarche melanophris			
Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche salvini			
Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche steadi			
White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Migratory Marine Species			
Chelonia mydas			
Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	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
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 known to occur within area	In feature area
Arenaria interpres			
Ruddy Turnstone [872]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Calidris acuminata			
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea			
Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
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 known to occur within area	In feature area
Limosa lapponica			
Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Numenius madagascariensis			
Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may 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

Commonwealth Lands [Resource Information]

The Commonwealth area listed below may indicate the presence of Commonwealth land in this vicinity. Due to the unreliability of the data source, all proposals should be checked as to whether it impacts on a Commonwealth area, before making a definitive decision. Contact the State or Territory government land department for further information.

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence		
Defence - TS Tamar [60004]	TAS	In buffer area only

Listed Marine Species [Resource Information]

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bird			
Actitis hypoleucos			
Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to 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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Ardenna grisea as Puffinus griseus Sooty Shearwater [82651]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Arenaria interpres Ruddy Turnstone [872]	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 known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to 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
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 buffer area only
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Diomedea sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known 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	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Pachyptila turtur Fairy Prion [1066]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Sterna striata White-fronted Tern [799]		Migration route may occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche bulleri Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [64460]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche bulleri platei as Thalassarche sp. nov. Northern Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [82273]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
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 buffer area only
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Thalassarche steadi			
White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Tringa nebularia			
Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only
Reptile			
Chelonia mydas			
Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	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
Tamar	Conservation Area	TAS	In buffer area only
Trevallyn	Nature Recreation Area	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
Tasmania RFA	Tasmania	In feature area

Nationally Important Wetlands [Resource Information]

Wetland Name	State	Buffer Status
Cataract Gorge	TAS	In buffer area only

EPBC Act Referrals [Resource Information]

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
38-Lot Subdivision	2022/09282		Assessment	In feature area
Controlled action				
Kraft Pulp Mill and ancillary chemical production and infrastructure	2007/3385	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Tasmania Natural Gas Project - Stage 2	2001/211	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Controlled action				
Tasmania Natural Gas Project - Stage 3	2001/212	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	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
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
33 Lot Subdivision and Infrastructure	2010/5441	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
80 Lot Residential Subdivision	2011/5960	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In buffer area only

Biologically Important Areas			[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence	Buffer Status
Seabirds			
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
Thalassarche cauta cauta Shy Albatross [82345]	Foraging likely	Likely to occur	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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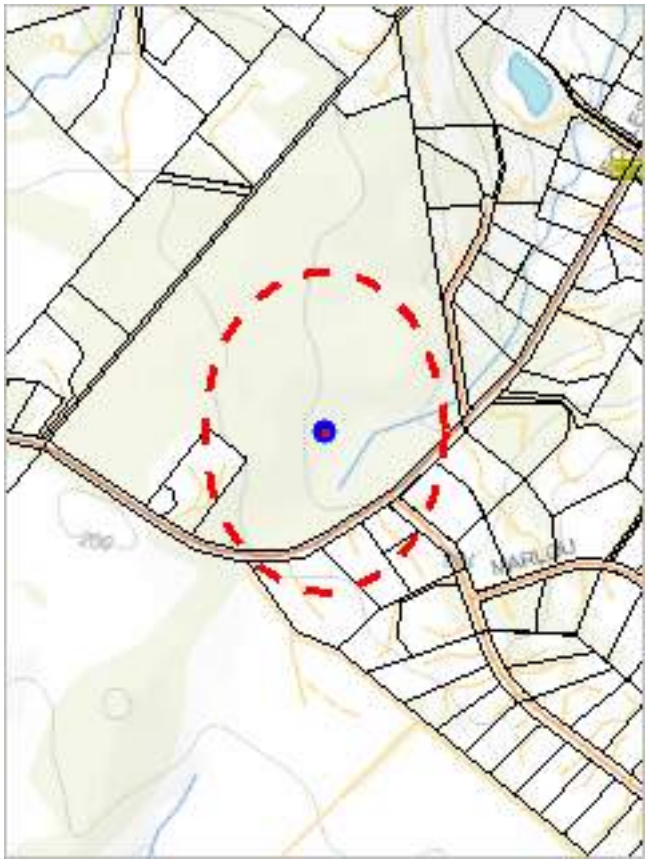
GPO Box 3090
Canberra ACT 2601 Australia
+61 2 6274 1111

Raptor Report

Nest Id: 2702

507045, 5415298



505840, 5413698

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

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

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

Legend: Cadastral Parcels

Details

Please Note:

Note that inactive, damaged and/or lost eagle nests may be reinstated or replaced in following seasons (possibly even years later) and it should not be assumed that these locations will remain inactive in the long term.

Where there is no data in the Nest Productivity and Nest Occupancy fields it is likely that the productivity and occupancy of these nests has not been assessed and the absence of this data does not imply that the nests are un-occupied or un-productive.

Approaching a nest on foot during the breeding season (June to February inclusive) is highly disruptive for breeding eagles. Therefore eagle nests should not be approached during this time unless approved by a relevant specialist or delegate of the Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania.

Verified Nest Records

Nest 2702

Id	48054
Nest Id	2702
Location Type	Nest
Location	approx. 170m NW of junction Marlu Court and Ecclestone Rd
Easting/northing Gda94 Zone 55	506442, 5414496 +/- 50m
Tree Species	
Tree Dead	
Nest Height	
Tree Height	

Unverified Nest Records

No unverified records were found!

Verified Nest Activity Records

Activity 234580

Id	234580
Nest Id	2702
Activity Type	Nest checked
Date	17-OCT-2019

Activity 234579

Id	234579
Nest Id	2702
Activity Type	Nest checked
Date	23-OCT-2019

Activity 234578

Id	234578
Nest Id	2702
Activity Type	Nest established
Date	13-OCT-2019

Activity 239625

Id	239625
Nest Id	2702
Activity Type	Nest checked
Date	06-JUL-2020

Unverified Nest Activity Records

No unverified records were found!

Verified Nest Observation Records

Observation 1770285

Id	1770285
Nest Id	2702
Identifer	
Species	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi
Collection Method	
Mapping Method	Google Maps

Details

Date	17-Oct-2019
Observers	John Kirkby (32744)
Observation Type	Nest
Observation State	Present
Season	
Nest Productivity	
Nest Occupancy	

Observation 1770284

Id	1770284
Nest Id	2702
Identifer	
Species	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi
Collection Method	Monitoring
Mapping Method	Google Maps
Date	23-Oct-2019
Observers	Nick Mooney (16443)
Observation Type	Nest
Observation State	Present
Season	2019
Nest Productivity	
Nest Occupancy	

Observation 1770264

Id	1770264
Nest Id	2702
Identifer	
Species	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi
Collection Method	Incidental report
Mapping Method	Google Maps
Date	13-Oct-2019
Observers	Allison Marshall (32739)
Observation Type	Nest
Observation State	Present
Season	
Nest Productivity	
Nest Occupancy	No

Observation 1835346

Id	1835346
Nest Id	2702
Identifer	
Species	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi
Collection Method	Survey - Ground
Mapping Method	Google Maps
Date	06-Jul-2020
Observers	Mark Wapstra (1621)
Observation Type	Nest
Observation State	Present
Season	2020
Nest Productivity	Not Determined
Nest Occupancy	Not Determined

Unverified Nest Observation Records

No unverified records were found!

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