DEVONPORT CITY COUNCIL
ABN: 47 611 446 016
PO Box 604 Devonport TAS 7310 – 137 Rooke Street, Devonport
Telephone 03 6424 0511
Email council@devonport.tas.gov.au Web www.devonport.tas.gov.au

31 August 2021

Mr M Gardam
4 Beaumont Drive
MIANDETTA TAS 7310

Dear Mr Gardam

RESPONSE TO QUESTION WITHOUT NOTICE RAISED MONDAY 23 AUGUST 2021

I write in response to your question without notice, taken on notice at the Council Meeting on Monday, 23 August 2021, as outlined below.

Q1. My question relates to the "wombat crossings/speed humps" located in Archer, Harold, and Smith Streets at the intersections with Forbes Street. Albeit, the costs of these works, including replacement of existing footpaths and crossovers, was taxpayer funded; however, will Council advise why the wombat crossings, at an estimated cost of over $30,000, have been deemed necessary at these specific locations, and why a simple major stop sign as installed on the intersection of Turton and Hiller Streets could not have sufficed, if traffic speeds and sight distances were the issue, which it appears not to be? Why have we chosen to put wombat/speed humps at the intersection of just those 3 streets?

Response
The crossings on Archer, Harold and Smith Streets provide a safe and accessible pedestrian path in an area with high pedestrian numbers including school children. A stop sign does offer those same benefits.

This project is part of the implementation of Council's Pedestrian Strategy 2016-2021.

For comparison, the estimated cost of the work is only small percentage of the cost of a serious injury crash which is estimated in excess of $500,000.

Yours sincerely

Matthew Atkins
GENERAL MANAGER



The City with Spirit

DEVONPORT CITY COUNCIL
ABN: 47 611 446 016
PO Box 604 Devonport TAS 7310 – 137 Rooke Street, Devonport
Telephone 03 6424 0511
Email council@devonport.tas.gov.au Web www.devonport.tas.gov.au

31 August 2021

Mr D Janney
23 Watkinson Street
DEVONPORT TAS 7310

Dear Mr Janney

RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE RAISED MONDAY 23 AUGUST 2021

I write in response to your questions without notice, taken on notice at the Council Meeting on Monday, 23 August 2021, as outlined below.

Q1. When are the footpath zones on the black bitumen sections in Don Road from Sorell and Lovett Street to Watkinson Street to be defined?

Response
An assessment of the footpath on the north side of Don Road has identified width and crossfall issues. Marking a pedestrian walkway on this side would give a false indication of accessibility.

However, a painted walkway on the south side of the road has merit, although further consideration is required on the busiest accesses on the east end. A design is under way and work will commence later this year.

Q2. During the weekdays, section of Stewart Street from Fenton Street to Gunn Street, many cars are parked. The same applies in Parker Street from Victoria Parade to Curr Street. When are these sections of the roads going to be marked out with vehicle plots to make better use of the space?

Response
Council does not typically mark out untimed parking bays and does not currently have any plans to mark the streets that you have noted.

Yours sincerely

Matthew Atkins
GENERAL MANAGER

The City with Spirit

DEVONPORT CITY COUNCIL
ABN: 47 611 446 016
PO Box 604 Devonport TAS 7310 – 137 Rooke Street, Devonport
Telephone 03 6424 0511
Email council@devonport.tas.gov.au Web www.devonport.tas.gov.au

31 August 2021

Mr R Russell
225 Steele Street
DEVONPORT TAS 7310

Dear Mr Russell

RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE RAISED MONDAY 23 AUGUST 2021

I write in response to your questions without notice, taken on notice at the Council Meeting on Monday, 23 August 2021, as outlined below.

Q1. Could you tell me if Surrey Street is on the "to do" list to get a footpath? If so, could you tell me approximately a date to be constructed, as I believe Surrey Street should get a footpath before the Woodrising Avenue footpath petition succeeds in persuading you.

Response

A new footpath in Surrey Street is not included in Council's forward capital works program 2021-2026.

Q2. Don Congregational Cemetery sign has a QR Code. Would it be possible for the Spreyton Lawn Cemetery and the Lawrence Drive Cemetery to also have a QR Code, as neither have one that I have noticed.

Response

QR Codes will be added to more signs in future, including other cemeteries. The QR code at the Don Congregational Cemetery was used in lieu of additional signage providing burial records and a site map.

Q3. Would you consider putting paper towel dispensers in the public toilets as a back up to the power dryers?

Response

Most public toilets have either a hand dryer or paper towel, but not both. The selection is based on local factors including serviceability and exposure to vandalism.

Yours sincerely

Matthew Atkins
GENERAL MANAGER



The City with Spirit

DEVONPORT CITY COUNCIL
ABN: 47 611 446 016
PO Box 604 Devonport TAS 7310 – 137 Rooke Street, Devonport
Telephone 03 6424 0511
Email council@devonport.tas.gov.au Web www.devonport.tas.gov.au

31 August 2021

Mr T Smith
7 Glen Court
DEVONPORT TAS 7310

Dear Mr Smith

RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE RAISED MONDAY 23 AUGUST 2021

I write in response to your questions without notice, taken on notice at the Council Meeting on Monday, 23 August 2021, as outlined below.

Q1. Your Council workers recently replaced 12 panels of footpaths of various sizes at Tucker Avenue, Devonport. What was the cost to the ratepayers for the carrying out of these works?

Response
This work cost $8,393

Q2. Seeing your workforce is in footpath replacement mode, when will you be replacing the broken and dangerous section of footpath at the corner of 211 Best Street Devonport and Glen Court? This section of footpath is protruding more than 40mls above the existing footpath which is well above standards for replacement. It is a safety hazard for ratepayers who walk past this section daily.

Response
This issue has not previously been reported or identified. Now that this has occurred, the site can be inspected and works prioritised using a risk-based approach. Issues of this nature can be reported anytime through Council's website.

Q3. Why have you spent a lot of ratepayers money to build Providore Place when you can't even keep the area clean? It looks like a slum. It is not very inviting for all the tourists that are still coming to this state. The area in question is from Southern Wild Distillery all the way towards the multi storey car park. There are cigarette butts everywhere; discarded drink cans; leaves turning to compost everywhere you look. Will you be cleaning this area up soon and will it be on a weekly or monthly basis? This shouldn't break your budget. Thank you.

Response
The area is inspected and cleaned multiple times per week. It should also be noted that tenants have responsibility for cleaning within their licensed areas.



The City with Spirit

Yours sincerely

Matthew Atkins
GENERAL MANAGER

Question on Notice ...Council Meeting 27 September /. C.Mills 52 Caroline St.

On Thursday 9 September , presumably as summer is coming on, a Council Employee with a brush cutter spent a short time cutting the long grass and weeds from the area west of my boundary fence .

This area, once of native trees and a haven for birdlife, was cleared of 9 mature gumtrees by this Administration on 5 November 2019. Since then it has degenerated into a mess of rotten wood chips and wild grass and weeds , erosion of the slope and a rubbish dump. (see photo) .

Will this Council now clear all the inflammable woodchips, rubbish and rotting grass & weeds and consider erecting a retaining wall to shore up the soil erosion caused by the cutting down of the trees?

Attachment 3.2.2.2 Photo supplied by Chris Mills 27 September 2021

19th September 2021

Devonport City Council
137 Rooke Street
DEVONPORT TAS 7310

Malcolm Gardam
4 Beaumont Drive
MIANDETTA TAS 7310
(Mobile No: 0417 355 813)

ATTENTION: MR. MATTHEW ATKINS – GENERAL MANAGER (MAYOR & COUNCILLORS)

RE: GOVERNANCE QUESTIONS ON NOTICE

Dear Sir,

The following are submitted as questions on notice to the Ordinary Meeting of Council scheduled for Monday 27th September 2021. As always, I request that the questions and sub-questions be treated separately and answered separately, albeit council rarely does so instead opting to provide a summary response that frequently ignores many of the specific questions asked.

Conflict of Interest training for DCC councillors as directed by the Code of Conduct Panel

Q1. In relation to the Code of Conduct Panel Determination Report for "Mr Graeme Nevin vs Cr Annette Rockliff, Cr Lynn Laycock and Cr Leon Perry" (July 2021) the Panel instructed all three councillors to *".....undertake training in recognising and dealing with conflict of interest in the local government context.";* I asked the following separate questions for the August meeting to which council responded "Details regarding the training to which you refer have not yet been finalised."; accordingly, and as this training was to be completed prior to the 2021 AGM, I resubmit those questions:

a) "Considering that three of our most experienced councillors and the General Manager apparently failed to recognise a conflict of interest at the 2020 AGM, despite it having been clearly pointed out, including at the AGM, prior to those councillors breaching the Code; will Council consider arranging for all councillors to *".....undertake training in recognising and dealing with conflict of interest in the local government context."* as well as the General Manager whose role I understand/believe is to advise on such matters?"; and

b) "Will Council confirm the name of the person that shall be delivering the training directed by the Code of Conduct Panel, *".....in recognising and dealing with conflict of interest in the local government context*", and the cost per participant?"

Waterfront Parkland Redevelopment

Q2. Considering that the drawings for the Waterfront Parkland have been completed for some time and progress is slowly occurring, will Council confirm the estimated annual budget amount required for maintenance of this area once it has taken possession of the site?

Q3. In estimating its 975 new full-time onsite employment numbers the Hill PDA report stated on Page 29 of the report that 2 would be generated for the Waterfront Parkland; accordingly will Council advise as to what its estimated additional full-time equivalent workforce will be to maintain the parklands?

Q4. I have previously asked, and Council has previously refused to answer, as to **what is the current last Date for Practical Completion** for the Waterfront Parkland Redevelopment contract (noting that Council appears to have now adopted Separable Portions for various areas of the work to accommodate the hotel developer's extended occupation of a significant part of the parkland site); namely the last sections of the Elevated Walkway adjacent the hotel development?

Q5 Clearly, the hotel developer's extended occupation of a significant area of the Waterfront Parkland site is delaying progress of the Waterfront Parkland works; accordingly, will Council confirm the current date that the hotel developer will relinquish that area of the site so that the parkland contractor can productively complete its contracted works?

Q6. Council has previously advised that no notices of potential or actual delays or claims for delay costs have been submitted by the Waterfront Parkland contractor post award of tender resulting from Principal (Council) caused delay; however, will Council confirm that remains the current situation?

Q7. Council has previously advised that no notices of potential or actual delays or claims for delay costs have been submitted by the Waterfront Parkland contractor resulting from delays attributed to the hotel developer's extended occupation of an area of the parkland site (being a Principal (Council) caused delay); however, will Council confirm that remains the current situation?

Q8. In the event that extensions of time and delay costs are awarded under contract to the Waterfront Parkland contractor for delays attributed to the hotel developer's prolonged occupation of the area of the parkland site (being a Principal (Council) caused delay); will Council confirm any such delay costs will be borne by the hotel developer and not by the Council ratepayers?

Q9. On the 15th March 2016, I attended the meeting where Council approved commencement of the $71M Living City Stage 1 (Resolution 38/16), including borrowings up to $39M and what was eventually a $13.3M cash expenditure; therefore, will Council advise as to which meeting and Resolution number records Council's formal approval of the $15M Waterfront Parkland Redevelopment that I have been unable to locate - formerly called Living City Stage 3 but currently referred to as Stage 2?

Forbes Street "Wombat Crossings"

Q10. At the August meeting I asked in relation to Archer, Harold, and Smith Streets intersections with Forbes Street **why the wombat crossings, at an estimated cost of over $30,000, have been deemed necessary at these specific locations** to which Council included in its response that "For comparison, the estimated cost of the work is only small percentage of the cost of a serious injury crash which is estimated in excess of $500,000."; accordingly, is Council inferring that it may be exposed to a $500,000 claim should "wombat crossings" have not been installed and if so what is Council doing to mitigate this risk in other heavy pedestrian trafficked locations, which are numerous?

Please acknowledge receipt and ensure inclusion in full in the hardcopy of the August meeting Agenda.

Yours sincerely,

Malcolm Gardam

CC: Mayor & Councillors

QsoN RBV for 27 Sept 2021 PP $s owing - GMs advice –Who pays for the Adv Notices for the street closures ? expressions of interest re sale of council land /properties send

To - Mayor and Councillors
Devonport city council
Rooke St Devonport 7310

From –Robert B Vellacott
11 Cocker Place
Devonport 7310

Subject – Questions on Notice for DCC meeting 27th Sept 2021

Q 2 In regard to the food pavilion / Providore Place as at this date 17th Sept 2021 -

a) has all financial and all other issues ,if any, been finalized ? (Yes / No) if not then –

b) when does Council presume they will be ?

Q 3 This question pertains to the council Public Notices advising temporary closure of public streets for the purpose of enabling building work on private properties to be undertaken :-

a) is the council reimbursed by the builder/ contractor for the cost of the public notices ?

b) is there any cost to builder / contractor for the temporary closure of the street ?

Q4 What is the current situation in regard to the expressions of interest for purchase of the various council properties i.e. Edward Street carpark , Payne Avenue car park and the vacant land situated on the corner Fenton Way and Oldaker Street ?

Please include all of above and answers in the agenda for the ordinary meeting 27Th Sept 2021

R. B. Vellacott 17 September 2021

From: trevor trevor
To: Devonport City Council; Cr Jarman; Mayor Rockliff; Cr Murphy; Cr Alexiou; Cr Milbourne; Cr Enniss; Cr Laycock; Cr Hollister; Cr Perry
Subject: Questions On Notice
Date: Saturday, 18 September 2021 4:52:34 PM

From-Trevor Smith, Ratepayer
7 Glen Court, Devonport 7310
To -the Mayor and Councillors
Devonport City Council
137 Rooke Street
Devonport,7310
Subject: Questions on notice for the Council Meeting 27-9-2021

Q1- Who originally requested and or made the decision to construct the loop footpath around the tree at the corner of Lovett Street and Lawrence Drive Devonport

Q2-Will the General Manager explain how the application of the Council's "Walkability "assessment policy, supported construction of the totally new section of footpath, which simply loops around a gum tree in Lovett Street, despite the existence of a curb side footpath already?

Q3- What was the reason for the" loop" ?

Q4- Did council obtain an arborists report in regard to ensuring the short- and long-term health of the tree, will not be affected by possible infection of the Phytophthora disease?

Q5- What was the cost of the loop pathway?

Q6-The council recently completed roadworks at the intersection of Nixon Street and Parker Street, what was the cost to the ratepayers to have these works done?

Please provide the answers in writing and include in the meeting agenda.

Office use
Application no.
Date received:
Fee:
Permitted/Discretionary

Devonport City Council

Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993 (LUPAA)

Tasmanian Planning Scheme - Devonport

Application for Planning Permit

Use or Development Site

Street Address: 280 Pumping Station Rd Forth and adjacent DPIPWE reserve and 2 Webberleys Rd Forthside

Certificate of Title Reference No.: 6833/2, 6833/3 and 128981/1

Applicant's Details

Full Name/Company Name: Tasmanian Irrigation c/- pitt&sherry (Leigh Knight)

Postal Address: PO Box 84 EVANDALE Tasmania 7212

Telephone: 03 6398 8433 (Leigh Knight 0498844347)

Email: lknight@pittsh.com.au

Owner's Details (if more than one owner, all names must be provided)

Full Name/Company Name:

Forthside Irrigation Water Trust; DPIPWE (Crown Land Services), Nekon Pty Ltd

Postal Address: FIWT 280 Pumping Station Rd, Forth

DPIPWE GPO Box 44 Hobart

Nekon GPO Box 1406 Hobart

Telephone:

Email:

ABN: 47 611 446 016
PO Box 604
137 Rooke Street
Devonport TAS 7310
Telephone 03 6424 0511
www.devonport.tas.gov.au
council@devonport.tas.gov.au

Sufficient information must be provided to enable assessment against the requirements of the planning scheme.

Please provide one copy of all plans with your application.

Assessment of an application for a Use or Development

What is proposed?: Utility - pump stations and balance tank associated with Don Irrigation Scheme

Refer attached report and plans

Description of how the use will operate: Refer attached report and plans

Use Class (Office use only):

Applications may be lodged by email to Council - council@devonport.tas.gov.au
The following information and plans must be provided as part of an application unless the planning authority is satisfied that the information or plan is not relevant to the assessment of the application:

Application fee	
Completed Council application form	
Copy of the current certificate of title, including title plan and schedule of easements	
Any written permission and declaration of notification required under s.52 of LUPAA	
A site analysis and site plan at an acceptable scale on A3 or A4 paper (1 copy) showing:	
• The existing and proposed use(s) on the site	
• The boundaries and dimensions of the site	
• Topography including contours showing AHD levels and major site features	
• Natural drainage lines, watercourses and wetlands on or adjacent to the site	
• Soil type	
• Vegetation types and distribution including any known threatened species, and trees and vegetation to be removed	
• The location, capacity and connection point of any existing services and proposed services	
• The location of easements on the site or connected to the site	
• Existing pedestrian and vehicle access to the site	
• The location of existing and proposed buildings on the site	
• The location of existing adjoining properties, adjacent buildings and their uses	
• Any natural hazards that may affect use or development on the site	
• Proposed roads, driveways, parking areas and footpaths within the site	
• Any proposed open space, common space, or facilities on the site	
• Proposed subdivision lot boundaries (where applicable)	
• Details of any proposed fencing	
Where it is proposed to erect buildings, a detailed layout plan of the proposed buildings with dimensions at a scale of 1:100 or 1:200 on A3 or A4 paper (1 copy) showing:	
• Setbacks of buildings to property (title) boundaries	
• The internal layout of each building on the site	
• The private open space for each dwelling	
• External storage spaces	
• Parking space location and layout	
• Major elevations of every building to be erected	
• The relationship of the elevations to existing ground level, showing any proposed cut or fill	
• Shadow diagrams of the proposed buildings and adjacent structures demonstrating the extent of shading of adjacent private open spaces and external windows of buildings on adjacent sites	
• Materials and colours to be used on roofs and external walls	
Details of any signage proposed	

Value of use and/or development

$ 2.8 M

Notification of Landowner/s (s.52 *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*)

If land is not in applicant's ownership

I, Leigh Knight declare that the owner/s of the land has/have been notified of my intention to make this application.

Applicant's signature: _____ Date: 7 May 2021

If the application involves land owned or administered by the Devonport City Council

Devonport City Council consents to the making of this permit application.

General Manager's signature: _____ Date: _____

If the application involves land owned or administered by the Crown

Crown consent must be included with the application.

Signature

I apply for consent to carry out the use and development described in this application. I declare that all the information given is true and correct. I also understand that:

- if incomplete, the application may be delayed or rejected; and
- more information may be requested in accordance with s.54 (1) of LUPAA.

PUBLIC ACCESS TO PLANNING DOCUMENTS - *DISCRETIONARY* PLANNING APPLICATIONS (s.57 of LUPAA)

I understand that all documentation included with a discretionary application will be made available for inspection by the public.

Applicant's signature: _____ Date: 7 May 2021

PRIVACY ACT

The personal information requested on this form is being collected by Council for processing applications under the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* and will only be used in connection with the requirements of this legislation. Council is to be regarded as the agency that holds the information.

Fee & payment options

DD Pay by Direct Deposit – BSB: 067-402 Account No. 000 000 13 – Please quote your application number.

Tasmanian Government — Pay in Person at Service Tasmania – Present this notice to any Service Tasmania Centre, together with your payment. See www.service.tas.gov.au for opening hours.

Pay by Phone – Please contact the Devonport City Council offices on 64240511 during office hours, Monday to Friday.

Pay by Post – Cheques should be made payable to Devonport City Council and posted to PO Box 604, Devonport, Tasmania, 7310.

Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment

Tasmania

CROWN LANDS ACT 1976

Sections 3 and 46

APPLICATION TO DO WORK OR A DEVELOPMENT ON CROWN LAND

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

- If adequate information is not provided this application may be delayed or declined.
- If insufficient space is provided please attach a separate page.
- Where the works result in a change to your lease/licence area, you may need to also complete a new application form and pay the relevant fees.

***Mandatory fields**

1. APPLICANT DETAILS

(circle) Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms	APPLICANT (Full Name, Company or Business Name)*: Tasmanian Irrigation Pty Ltd
Daytime contact number: 03 6398 8433 n/a	
Email Address: n/a	
Residential Address: n/a	Post Code
Postal Address: PO Box 84 Evandale n/a	Post Code 7212

Who should be contacted about this request? *(If different to above).*

Name*: Jacob Tierney
Organisation*: Tasmanian Irrigation
Position Title: Project Manager
Daytime contact number: 0400 068 869
Email Address: *(This is the preferred method of contact) jacob.tierney@tasirrigation.com.au*
Postal Address*: PO Box 84 Evandale TAS Post Code: 7212

2. LOCATION OF THE CROWN LAND

Property Identification Number (PID) or Title Reference:

Please see attached:

- Crown Parcel at coordinates: 435,817.073 5,419,118.250 Meters
- Crown parcel at coordinates: 436,814.316 5,437,453.153 Meters
- Also refer to attached maps of proposed pump station layouts demonstrating proposed land use.

Address*: N/A (Adjacent to 1092 West Kentish Road, West Kentish 7306 TAS and;
280 Pumping Station Road, Forth, TAS, 7310

Describe **where** the works will be undertaken. Include the location of the works in relation to surrounding structures and land features such jetties, fences, rivers, and foreshore. Mark the location on maps, diagrams, photos or other forms of illustration to add detail and clarification.

Please see attached:

- Don Pump Station Site Layouts - Lake Barrington.pdf
- Don Pump Station Site Layouts – Forthside.pdf

3. DETAILS ABOUT THE WORKS

Describe **what** work is proposed. Include the design, size, orientation and layout of structures or vegetation and the materials to be used. Attach plans, diagrams, photos and other illustrations that add detail and clarification*.

Location 1 – Lake Barrington Pump Station

Propose pump stations and access track. Access track will be approximately 550m in length and is proposed to utilise an existing historic logging track.
Pump Station 1 will be located at coordinates 435,764 5,419,222 Meters and will be located primarily on HydroTas land. Pump station is proposed to be approximately 10m x 12m and approx. 5m high.
Pump Station 2 will be located at coordinates 435,815 5,418,851 Meters. Pump station is proposed to be approximately 10m x 12m and approx.. 5m high and will include a 6m diameter balance tank immediately adjacent.

A pipeline and underground power supply will run beneath the access track between the two pump stations.

The access track alignment is proposed to utilise an existing historical access track to minimise impact to the surrounding flora.

Location 2 – Forth River Pump Station
Proposed pump stations.
Forth Pump Station will be located at coordinates 436,814 5,437,453 Meters and may overlap with land owned by the Forthside Irrigation Trust. Pump station is proposed to be approximately 10m x 12m and approx. 5m high.
A second Pump Station will be located at coordinates 436,896 5,437,478 Meters. Pump station is proposed to be approximately 10m x 12m and approx.. 5m high and will include a 6m diameter balance tank immediately adjacent.

Will heavy machinery and equipment be required to cross public spaces? **Yes** ☒ No ☐ (30T excavator or similar)
If yes, identify the route from the public road to the site on Crown land. Mark the route on maps, diagrams, photos or other forms of illustration.

CLS Office Use Only
Received: / /
Received DocONE ID:

4. LEASE/LICENCE DETAILS *(where known)*

Lease/Licence Number:	File Number:
Date on which the current lease/licence will expire*:	

5. COUNCIL REQUIREMENTS*

State the requirements and advice provided by the council. Attach your Development Application & documents if required by council. *This application cannot proceed without this advice.*

Preliminary discussions have commenced with each of the three councils. Development Applications will be required by two of the three councils.

6. TIMEFRAMES

What dates do you intend to undertake the work:

Start Date: 1 July 2021	End Date: 1 June 2023
If there is an important deadline state the date As above	
Explain why the deadline is important: Ministerial deadline for project Contract award.	

7. SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT

Name: Jacob Tierney (Don project Manager)

Signed:

Date: 10th Mar 2021

8. CHECKLIST

Y☐ Documents that describe **what** work is proposed e.g. plans, diagrams.
Y☐ Documents that illustrate **how** the work will be undertaken e.g. management plans, diagrams.

Y☐ Illustrations, maps that identify **where** the work will be undertaken.
N/A☐ Illustrations, maps that **identify the route** from the public road to the works site on Crown land.
N/A☐ A Development Application, if required by council.
Y☐ A copy of Public Liability insurance covering the proposed works.

Where there is an agreement holder for the leased/licensed Crown land, attach:

☐ 1. a copy of their Public Liability insurance
☐ 2. a letter from the agreement holder supporting this Works Application
☐ 3. the agreement holders contact details

Privacy Statement
Personal information is collected for the purpose of processing, assessing and determining this application and may be disclosed to local government, Forestry Tasmania, Mineral Resources Tasmania, adjoining landowners, agents of the Crown Land Services, law enforcement agencies, courts and other organisations authorised to collect it. It may be disclosed to other public sector bodies where necessary for the efficient storage and use of the information. It is managed in accordance with the Right to Information and may be accessed by the individual to whom it relates on request to the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water & Environment. A fee may be charged for this service.

Contact Details Crown Land Services GPO Box 44, Hobart TAS 7001	CLS Message Service 6233 6413 (leave message and calls are returned within one business day) Email CLS.Enquiries@dpipwe.tas.gov.au www.parks.tas.gov.au/cls

Updated June 2013

Tasmanian Government

Department of Primary Industries,
Parks, Water and Environment

GPO Box 1751, Hobart, TAS 7001 Australia
Ph 1300 TAS PARKS / 1300 827 727 Fax 03) 6223 8308
www.parks.tas.gov.au

Enquiries: Tony Ryan
Phone: 03 6165 3027
Email: Tony.Ryan@parks.tas.gov.au
Our ref: 21/644 Devonport

13 July 2021

Mr Jacob Tierney
Tasmanian Irrigation Pty Ltd

Email: Jacob.Tierney@tasirrigation.com.au

Dear Mr Tierney,

LODGEMENT OF PLANNING APPLICATION
PUMP STATION – DON IRRIGATION SCHEME
CTs 6833/2 & 6833/3

This letter, issued pursuant to section 52(1B) of the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*, is to confirm that the Crown consents to the making of a Planning Permit Application with the Devonport City Council, insofar as the proposed development relates to Crown land managed by the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment.

Crown consent is only given to the lodgement of this application. Any variation will require further consent from the Crown.

This letter does not constitute, nor imply, any approval to undertake works, or that any other approvals required under the *Crown Lands Act 1976* have been granted. If planning approval is given for the proposed development, the applicant will be required to obtain separate and distinct consent from the Crown before commencing any works on Crown land.

If you need more information regarding the above, please contact the officer nominated at the head of this correspondence.

Yours sincerely,

Jesse Walker
Team Leader (Unit Manager, Policy & Projects

pitt&sherry

Don Irrigation Scheme

Report to support a DA for Devonport Council

Prepared for
Tasmanian Irrigation

Client representative
Jacob Tierney

Date
30 July 2021

Rev 01

Table of Contents

List of figures

ref: P.21.0293-PLA-REP Devonport DA Report Rev 01

Appendices

Appendix A — Land title details
Appendix B — Plans of the proposed development
Appendix C — Noise Assessment
Appendix D — Landslip Hazard Assessment

Prepared by — Leigh Knight		**7 May 2021**
Reviewed by — Doug Fotheringham		**7 May 2021**
Authorised by — Leigh Knight		**7 May 2021**

Revision History					
Rev No.	Description	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Authorised by	Date
A	Draft to client	L Knight	D Fotheringham	L Knight	21/04/2021
00	Final	L Knight	D Fotheringham	L Knight	07/05/2021
01	Revised for Council	L Knight	D Fotheringham	L Knight	29/07/2021

1. Introduction

Tasmanian Irrigation Pty Ltd (TI) is establishing a suite of infrastructure to support regionally significant irrigation schemes in many parts of Tasmania. This infrastructure includes pump stations, balance tanks and pipelines to deliver water to areas where secure water resources will benefit primary producers.

The Don Irrigation Scheme (DON) is planned to deliver 4,750ML per annum of high reliability irrigation water into the Don, Forth, Barrington and Sheffield districts. A 180-day summer irrigation season is proposed, winter delivery could also be available given adequate demand from the irrigators. The peak flow rate for the scheme is 41.7ML/day. The scheme includes a pump station on Lake Barrington and a second pump station downstream of Paloona Dam at Forthside. No storage dams are planned and the pump stations will pump to balance tanks with distribution to the irrigators via 60km of distribution pipeline.

The proposed works will be located within the Central Coast, Devonport and Kentish local government areas (LGAs) as shown in Figure 1. As the pipeline components will benefit from exemptions within each planning scheme, development applications (DAs) are only required for pumping stations and balance tanks. This report supports the DA for the pump station and balance tank in Devonport LGA (Forthside works).

2. Site of proposed works

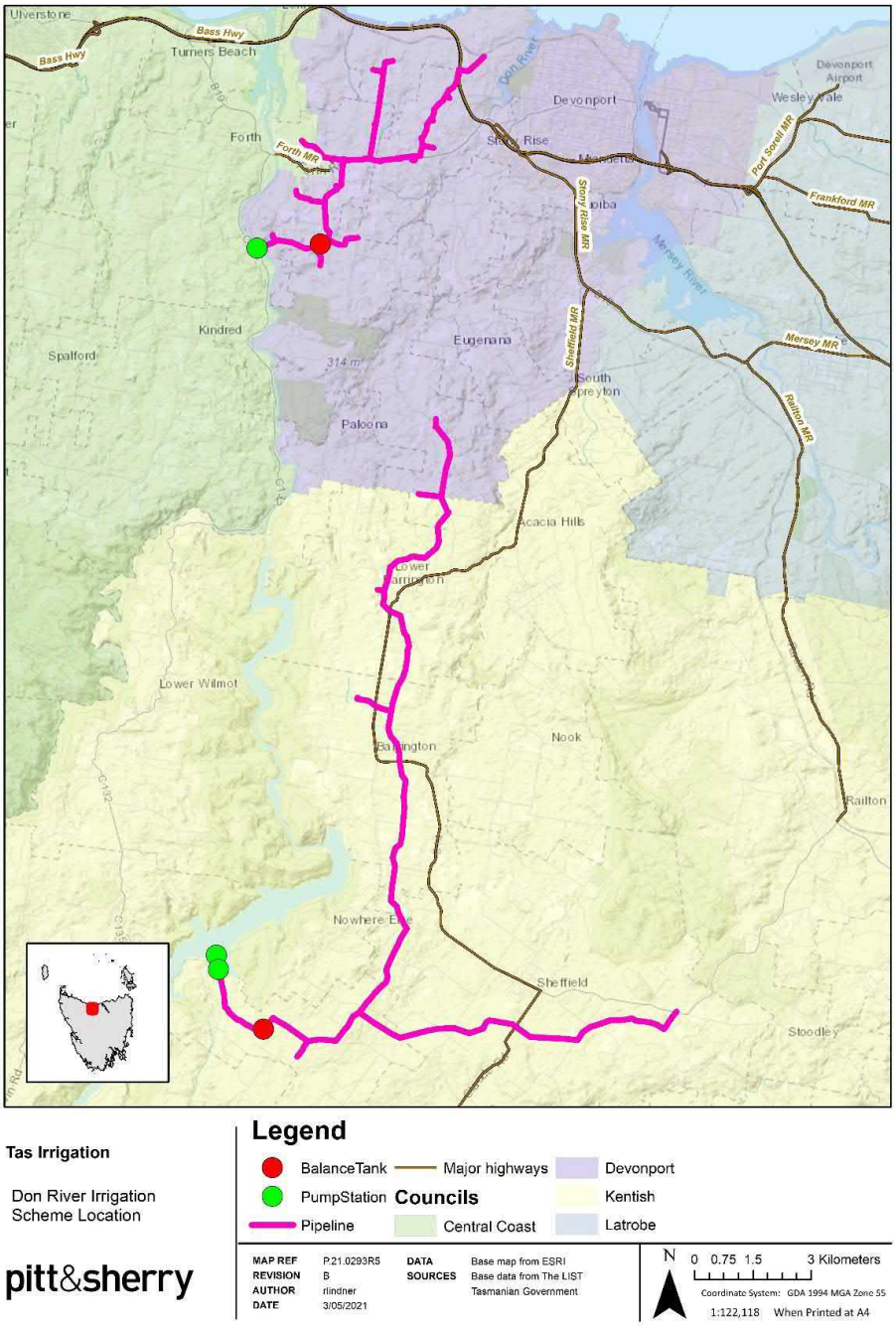
The proposed works that are the subject of this DA are:

- A dry well/end suction pump intake and electrical control building at the River Forth intake at 280 Pumping Station Rd Forth and adjacent public reserve managed by DPIPWE.
- A balance tank, located approximately 1.5 km to the east of the pump station on 2 Webberleys Rd (Hopkins Road frontage).

These properties are described below and a copy of relevant title details provided in Appendix A.

	Intake Pump station	**Pump Station**	**Balance tank**
Property Address	DPIPWE reserve	280 Pumping Station Rd Forth	2 Webberleys Rd Forthside
Property ID	-	6386311	6382337
Title Reference	6833/3	6833/2	129244/1
Tenure	Crown	Forthside Irrigation Water Trust	Private freehold

The consent of the Crown to lodge the application has been provided.



Tas Irrigation

Don River Irrigation Scheme Location

pitt&sherry

Legend

- BalanceTank
- PumpStation
- Pipeline
- Major highways
- **Councils**
- Central Coast
- Devonport
- Kentish
- Latrobe

MAP REF	P.21.0293R5	DATA SOURCES	Base map from ESRI Base data from The LIST Tasmanian Government
REVISION	B		
AUTHOR	rlindner		
DATE	3/05/2021		

N 0 0.75 1.5 3 Kilometers

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

1:122,118 When Printed at A4

Figure 1: Don Irrigation Scheme

3. Details of proposed works

Plans of the proposed pump station, control room and balance tank are provided in Appendix B.

3.1 Forth lift pump station

An end suction pump intake station will be located on the riverbank at 280 Pumping Station Rd, Forth. This will involve excavating approximately 4.2 m into the riverbank to construct an inlet structure using precast concrete panels with trafficable mesh over the top, and angled metal screening on the riverside face to allow water to enter. This wet well be 10 m x 4.2 m deep (extending toward the bank). The height from the intake to the floor of the pump station above is 3.6 m.

Water is pumped from the wet well into a pump station, designed to prevent entry of water in a 1% AEP flood event. The pump station building will be pre-cast concrete construction (including the roof), with a roof mounted entry. The approximate dimensions of this building are 12.1 m x 9.6 m. The building will be 8 m in height overall including the Colorbond access enclosure. This building will also be excavated into the ground behind the river bank, reducing the height above natural ground level to 1.42 m plus the roof access enclosure, totalling 4.1 m.

A hardstand will be located on the landward side of the building which will connect to an access road providing access to site. The building excavated in to a slight rise adjacent the riverbank which is backed by an intermittent water course. A low batter is required along the north eastern edge of the access road.

An electrical control room and office building is also proposed adjacent the hardstand. This will include a staff facilities, office and storeroom. This will be approximately 11.1 m x 8 m and 3.3 m high at the roof ridge. The walls and roof will be clad in Colourbond steel in a muted colour. The building will be serviced by a proprietary air conditioning unit.

3.2 Balance tank

A concrete balance tank is proposed on 2 Webberleys Rd Forthside (adjacent the Hopkins Road frontage). This tank will be 12 m in diameter and approximately 7.36 m in height (from the base to the high point on the roof). Some cut and fill will be required to form a level building pad to construct the tank. The material won from the cut can be used to support the tank slab provided it is compacted satisfactorily.

3.3 Operational details

3.3.1 Construction timing

Construction is anticipated to take 12 – 18 months with delivery of water expected over the 2022/2023 irrigation season..

3.3.2 Hours and personnel

During construction approximately 60 personnel will be involved in constructing the scheme. Works will be conducted between the hours of 6:30 am – 7 pm Monday to Friday and 8 am - 6 pm Saturday and Sunday or in accordance with any planning permit requirements.

Operational personnel requirements will be limited to those required for scheme operations and maintenance inspections, monitoring etc. It is estimated that one full time equivalent personnel will be employed on an ongoing basis.

3.3.3 Access

Access for construction will be from the nearest available roads and other access points. Access to the pump stations and balance tank once complete will be limited to inspections, monitoring and maintenance. Access for construction and ongoing maintenance powers for the constructed works will be derived from the *Irrigation Clauses Act 1973* or will utilise easements where applicable (under electricity lines and permanent maintenance access roads).

3.4 Construction Management

3.4.1 Equipment

Machinery to be used during construction includes:

- Excavators or specialist trenching machinery for trench digging and laying of associated pipe
- Equipment to level the pump station and balance tank footprints and machinery required for construction, including mobile cranes.

Temporary facilities will be provided during construction in accordance with the WorkSafe Tasmania Guidance Note *GN104 Facilities for workers at construction workplaces (2014)*. All solid general waste will be collected and removed from the site. TI's Environmental Protection Requirements for Construction (EPRs) detail potential environmental impacts caused by particular activities including clearing, blasting, drilling, trenching and crossing watercourses.

3.4.2 Vegetation and soil management

The proposed works have been sited in cleared areas and minimal clearing is anticipated. The Contractor is required to develop a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) addressing requirements of the EPRs in relation to vegetation clearing, protection and management.

Where appropriate, sediment control measures will be implemented where there is a risk of erosion and sediment loss to the environment. As the pump station works will be occurring within the riparian zone they will be undertaken in accordance with *Environmental Best Practice Guidelines 2. Construction Practices in Waterways and Wetlands* (DPIPWE 2003).

3.4.3 Weed management

The Contractor is required to submit a Weed and Hygiene Management Plan to TI for approval that conforms with the requirements of the EPRs Weed and Hygiene Control (EPG 4) as part of the development of the CEMP.

- All machinery, equipment and vehicles brought to site should be free of any soil, seed or plant material
- Appropriate hygiene protocols, including wash-down procedures, will be maintained on the site at all times, including the rehabilitation phase
- These protocols will be consistent with the recommendations of Weed and Disease Planning and Hygiene Guidelines - Preventing the spread of weeds and diseases in Tasmania prepared by the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, 2015
- The Contractor is to provide suitable qualified personnel to assess constructions sites for the presence of infectious plant, diseases and weeds.
- Understanding and identifying *Phytophthora cinnamomi*, gorse and other potential weed signs and symptoms will form part of all employee induction information
- All project and contractor staff will be inducted into weed control.

3.4.4 Aquatic biosecurity

- All machinery and equipment entering the waterway has the potential to introduce weeds and pathogens. Check, Clean and Dry protocols[1] are to be included in where vessel based works are proposed in the lake. These include:
- Prior to bringing boats and equipment to site, thoroughly check for mud, soil, seeds, algae and other plant material at the field site. Remove all mud, soil and debris at the site of origin.
- Scrub equipment in local water or water from a treated town supply (without disinfectant) as close as possible to the site of origin. Thorough cleaning is essential whether or not a disinfectant is then used. Leave all debris at the original site or dispose in sewerage system or treat with disinfectant, dry and dispose of in rubbish.
- Before using equipment from another area, whenever possible, drain and dry all equipment until it is completely dry to touch. Ideally wait an extra 48 hours before using equipment in another waterway. This longer waiting time is critical if a disinfectant has not been used. Disinfectant is not considered necessary in this instance as there is low risk of phytophthora in this environment.
- Inspect the trailer and boat to ensure they are clean and dry. Pay particular attention to engines, hull, deck, deck sump, interior areas, cockpit, bilge, buoyancy chambers, anchor locker, anchor rope and chain, and other onboard field equipment.
- Decontamination must include the hull, decks, interior areas, cockpit, bilge, buoyancy chambers, anchor locker, anchor rope and chain, engine, trailer, vehicle, and field equipment.
- Where necessary also drain equipment and parts of the boat where water can collect (e.g. carpets, ropes, bilge and buoyancy chambers, anchor lockers, box sections of trailers).
- Avoid disturbing, driving or walking beyond the worksite. Minimise time that equipment, footwear and clothing are in contact with water, soil and other debris.
- On return to base, check boat and trailer for moisture, mud and debris.
- Where necessary thoroughly clean the boat, trailer, vehicle, and equipment. Use a disinfectant rinse if they are to be used in a high risk area or if not possible to thoroughly dry. Use a designated area for washing down and disinfecting the boat and trailer to ensure wastewater is disposed of safely away from stormwater drains and waterways. Allow adequate drying time.

3.5 Tasmanian Irrigation Standard Protocols

TI have established Environmental Protection Requirements (EPRs), which are protocols to ensure that all works are undertaken in a manner that avoids and minimises impacts to the environment. The EPRs address all potential impacts and contain project specific environmental controls relevant to the findings of the environmental surveys and address the

[1] *KEEPING IT CLEAN A Tasmanian field hygiene manual to prevent the spread of freshwater pests and pathogens*

conditions of all environmental approvals. All EPRs will be applied during the construction phase of the SEIS and will be incorporated into the contractor's Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) and sub-plans.

TI uses the Farm Water Access Planning Framework (Farm WAPs) for sustainably managing the application of TI water during the operational phase of an irrigation district. The framework includes measures for avoiding impacts to MNES.

4. Site Context

4.1 Landforms/catchment

The works are located on the alluvial flats associated with the River Forth. The highest topographical feature in the locality is Sayers Hill to the north east. The proposed works are located within the Forth-Wilmot Catchment and within the Lower Forth sub-catchment.

Geology across the development sites include:

- Pump stations - Cenozoic cover sequences consisting of Older alluvium river terraces. These areas are classified as Qpao and are comprised of alluvial gravel, sand and clay
- Balance tank - Cenozoic cover sequences. Soils are classified as Tbw and are predominantly deeply-weathered basalt.

Neither site is identified on the LISTmap as having potential for acid sulfate soils to be present.

4.2 Flora and fauna

The site of proposed works have been cleared and are mapped on LISTmap as Agricultural land. There are no Threatened Native Vegetation Communities identified in the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* mapped on either site. There are no records of any threatened flora or fauna listed under the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*.

Weeds recorded on or adjacent the sites include:

- Blackberry
- Montpellier broom
- Gorse.

TI standard weed management protocols will be required to be implemented during construction and rehabilitation phases to ensure the control of declared and environmental weeds. A Weed and Hygiene Management Plan is required to be developed by the contractor as part of the CEMP. Management will be in accordance with *Weed and Disease Planning and Hygiene Guidelines - Preventing the spread of weeds and diseases in Tasmania* (DPIPWE, Stewart and Askey-Doran, 2015).

4.3 Aquatic values

The pump intake and wet well will be located within the River Forth. Any works will be consistent with the AGPA Code of Environmental Practice (2017) and the EPRs under which TI projects operate. This will include the Environmental Best Practice Guidelines 2. Construction Practices in Waterways and Wetlands (DPIPWE 2003) where appropriate.

4.4 Land classification

The State Policy on the Protection of Agricultural Land 2009 defines prime agricultural land as Class 1, 2 or 3 land. Land classification on the sites of the proposed works is Class 4 or Class 5+4 land. No prime agricultural land is impacted.

4.5 Heritage values

4.5.1 Historic Heritage

Neither of the sites is listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register or the Local Historic Heritage Code.

4.5.2 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

Consideration of Aboriginal cultural heritage sits outside the planning system, however, it is noted that both sites have been significantly disturbed in the past.

5. Tasmanian Planning Scheme - Devonport

The proposed development is within the Devonport Council local government area, where the Tasmanian Planning Scheme - Devonport (the planning scheme) applies.

5.1 Definitions and exemptions

The proposed works include pumping station and balance tank facilities in support of the Don Irrigation Scheme. Council has confirmed that the pipeline components will be exempt provided:

- no pipes are located within a wetland, and
- no permit is required by the Landslip Hazard Code.

The proximity of wetlands to the proposed pipelines is shown in Figure 2. The only wetland near the pipelines is an area of *Melaleuca squarrosa* scrub on a property off Leith Rd. This area of vegetation will not be impacted by the proposed pipeline.

Landslip overlay areas near the pipeline are shown in Figure 3 and these areas are not exempt. *C15.4 Development exempt from this code,* exempts use of the land for Utilities and development for minor utilities or linear utilities, only if it does not involve significant works. Significant works means any of the following:
(a) excavation equal to or greater than 1m in depth, including temporary excavations for the installation or maintenance of services or pipes;
(b) excavation or land filling of greater than 100m³ whether or not material is sourced on the site or imported.

The pipeline, where passing through landslip areas, is considered to be significant works and requires assessment against the Landslip Hazard Code.

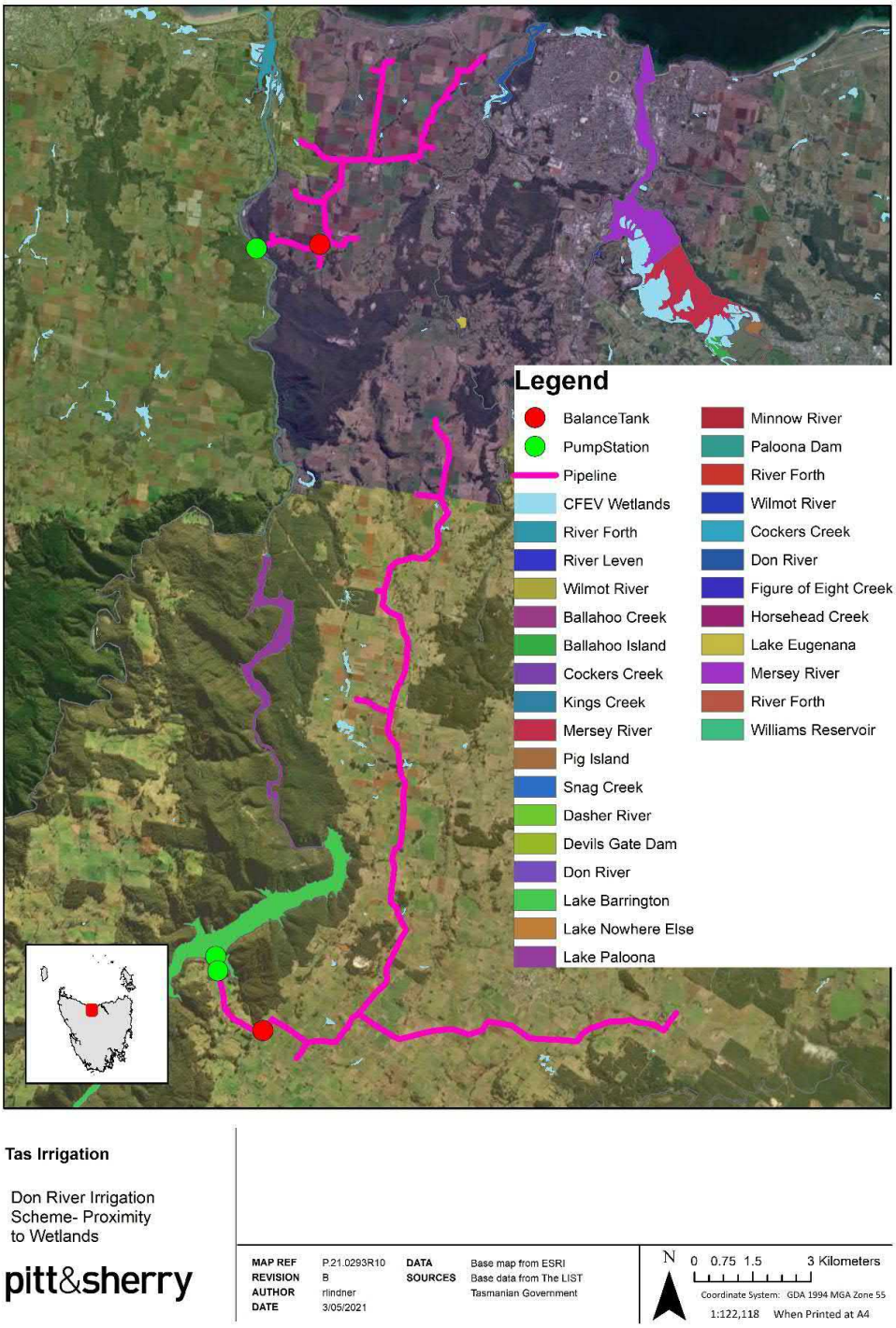


Figure 2: Location of wetlands in proximity to pipelines

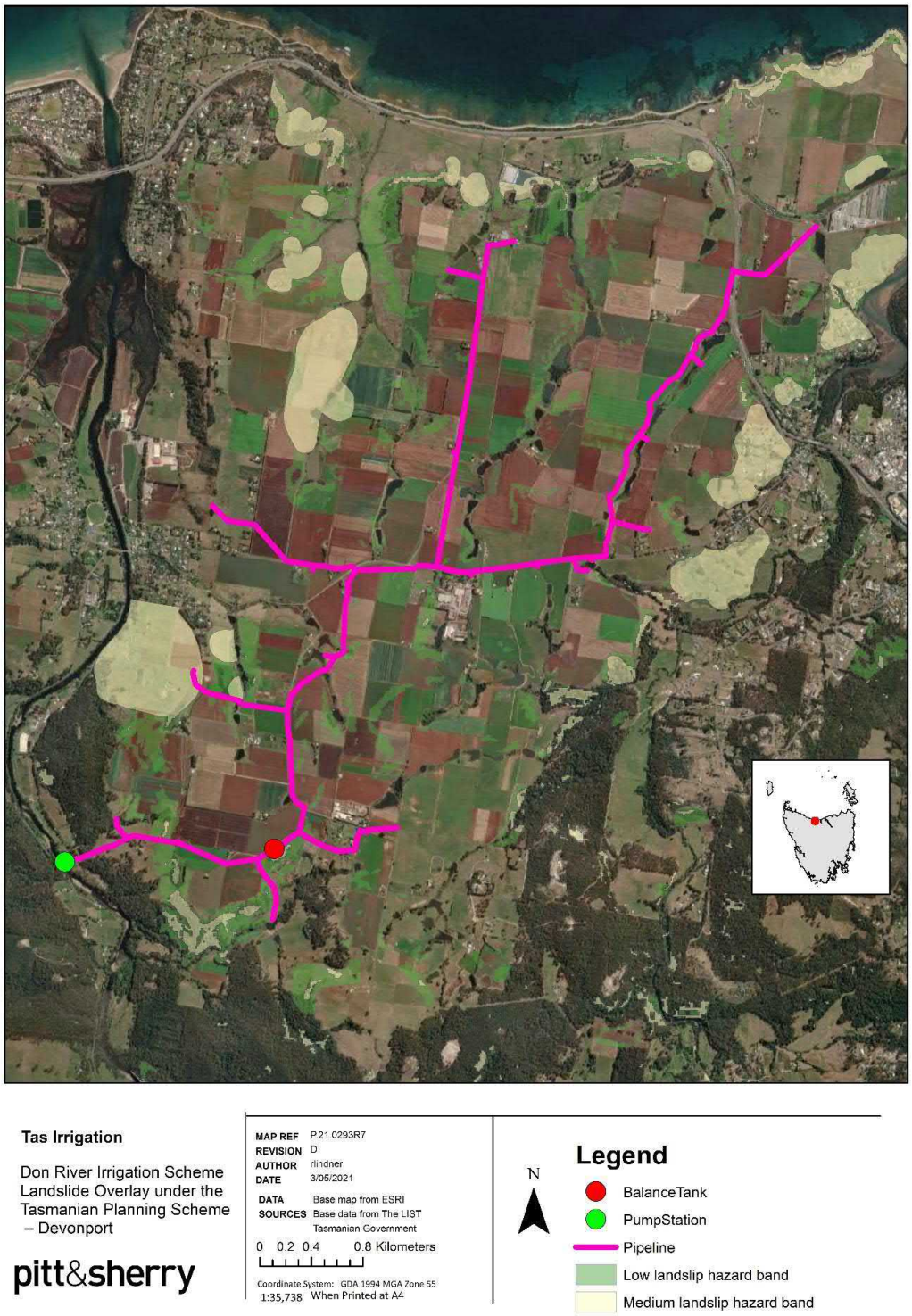


Figure 3: Landslip overlays near the proposed pipeline

The Utilities use class is defined in the planning scheme as use of land for utilities and infrastructure including:

(a) telecommunications;
(b) electricity generation;
(c) transmitting or distributing gas, oil, or electricity;
(d) transport networks;
(e) collecting, treating, transmitting, storing or distributing water; or
(f) collecting, treating, or disposing of storm or floodwater, sewage, or sullage.

Examples include an electrical sub-station or powerline, gas, water or sewerage main, optic fibre main or distribution hub, pumping station, railway line, retention basin, road, sewage treatment plant, storm or flood water drain, water storage dam and weir.

The use is not considered to fall within the definition of Minor utilities which means use of land for utilities for local distribution or reticulation of services and associated infrastructure such as a footpath, cycle path, stormwater channel, water and sewer pipes, retention basin, telecommunication lines, gas pipelines or electricity substations and power lines up to but not exceeding 110kV.

5.2 Zoning

The proposed works are located within the Agriculture zone (Figure 4). Utilities, other than Minor utilities, are a Discretionary use in the Agriculture zone. The provisions of the zone are addressed in the following section.

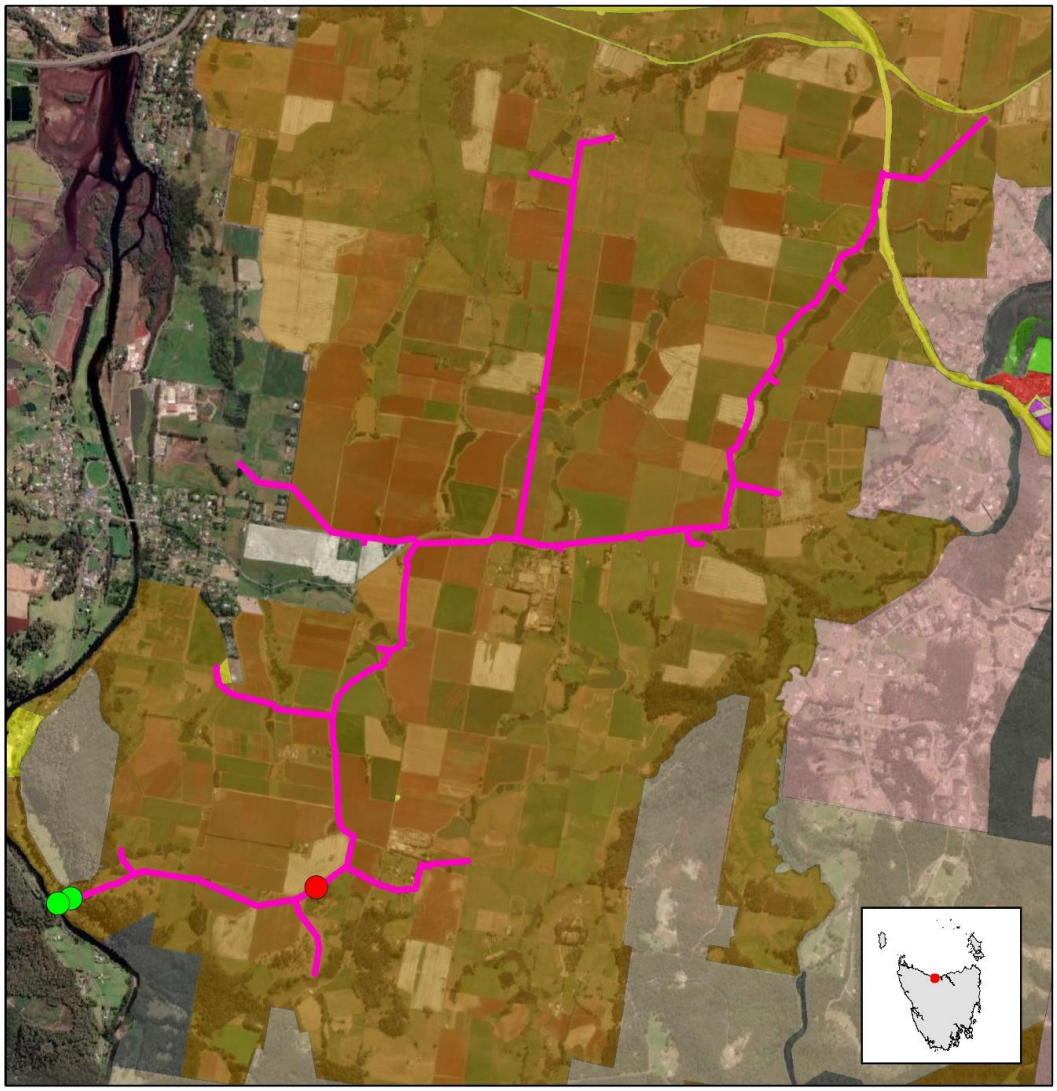
5.3 Agriculture Zone

5.3.1 Purpose Statements

An assessment of the proposal against the zone's purpose is provided below. The proposal is consistent with the purpose of the zone.

21.1 Zone Purpose Statements

Purpose Statement	**Assessment**
21.1.1 To provide for the use or development of land for agricultural use.	The provision of a secure water supply for irrigation will benefit producers and allow for resource development and add on industries.
21.1.2 To protect land for the use or development of agricultural use by minimising: (a) conflict with or interference from non-agricultural uses; (b) non-agricultural use or development that precludes the return of the land to agricultural use; and (c) use of land for non-agricultural use in irrigation districts.	The proposed works are located to minimise impacts on agricultural use of land. The pump station site is located within a land parcel currently used for pumping activities and not used for agricultural production. The balance tank is located on the pipeline alignment which has been designed to avoid disturbance of agricultural land as far as possible. The proposed works will support the establishment of an irrigation scheme.
21.1.3 To provide for use or development that supports the use of the land for agricultural use.	The pump station will directly support agriculture through the securement of irrigation water supplies.



Legend

- BalanceTank
- PumpStation
- Pipeline

2020 Planning Zone

- Agriculture
- Community Purpose
- Environmental Management
- General Residential
- Light Industrial
- Open Space
- Recreation
- Rural
- Rural Living
- Utilities

Tas Irrigation
Don River Irrigation Scheme
Zones under the Tasmanian
Planning Scheme
- Devonport

pitt&sherry

MAP REF	P.21.0293R6
REVISION	D
AUTHOR	rlindner
DATE	17/08/2021
DATA SOURCES	Base map from ESRI Base data from The LIST Tasmanian Government

N

0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometers

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
1:33,513 When Printed at A4

Figure 4: Zoning under the Tasmanian Planning Scheme - Devonport

5.3.2 Use Standards

21.3.1 Discretionary Use

That uses listed as Discretionary:

(a) support agricultural use; and

(b) protect land for agricultural use by minimising the conversion of land to non-agricultural use.

Acceptable Solution	Performance Criteria
A1 No acceptable solution.	P1 A use listed as Discretionary, excluding Residential or Resource Development, must be required to locate on the site, for operational or security reasons or the need to contain or minimise impacts arising from the operation such as noise, dust, hours of operation or traffic movements, having regard to: (a) access to a specific naturally occurring resource on the site or on land in the vicinity of the site; (b) access to infrastructure only available on the site or on land in the vicinity of the site; (c) access to a product or material related to an agricultural use; (d) service or support for an agricultural use on the site or on land in the vicinity of the site; (e) the diversification or value adding of an agricultural use on the site or in the vicinity of the site; and (f) provision of essential Emergency Services or Utilities.

Assessment

Satisfies P1. The proposal is required to be located on this land to obtain access to the river and to enable efficient delivery of water to the irrigation pipeline network. The pipeline alignment has been designed to deliver water efficiently to customers and the final route has in turn determined the location of the water supply intake and balance tank. The proposed development will service land within the locality, directly enhancing agricultural uses. The proposed development is a Utility use and will benefit farmers in the area.

A2 No Acceptable Solution.	P2 A use listed as Discretionary, excluding Residential, must minimise the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural use, having regard to: (a) the area of land being converted to non-agricultural use; (b) whether the use precludes the land from being returned to an

	agricultural use; (c) whether the use confines or restrains existing or potential agricultural use on the site or adjoining sites.

Assessment

Satisfies P2. The proposed pump station will not remove any rural land from production. The balance tank is located within the agreed alignment and will occupy only a small footprint. The nature of the development is such that it will not preclude the return of the land to agricultural use and it will not restrain any agricultural use on adjoining land..

21.3.1 A3 relates to related to development on prime agricultural land and is not applicable.

21.3.1 A4 relates to residential development and is not applicable.

5.3.3 Development Standards

21.4.1 Building Height

Objective:

To provide for a building height that:

(a) is necessary for the operation of the use; and

(b) minimises adverse impacts on adjoining properties..

Acceptable Solution	Performance Criteria
A1 Building height must be not more than 12m.	P1 Building height must be necessary for the operation of the use and not cause an unreasonable impact on adjoining properties, having regard to: (a) the proposed height of the building; (b) the topography of the site; (c) the bulk and form of the building; (d) separation from existing use on adjoining properties; (e) the nature of the existing uses on adjoining properties; and (f) any buffers created by natural or other features.

Assessment

Complies with A1. The pump station building will be almost 8 m in height overall (including roof access structure). This will be set in to the land behind the river bank achieving a height above ground level of 1.42 m plus the roof access

enclosure, totalling 4.1 m. The electrical control room and office building will be 3.3 m high at the roof ridge and the balance tank will be 7.36 m in height.

21.4.2 Setback

Objective:

That the siting of buildings minimises potential conflict with use on adjoining properties.

Acceptable Solution	Performance Criteria
A1 Buildings must have a setback from all boundaries of: (a) not less than 5m; or (b) if the setback of an existing building is within 5m, not less than the existing building.	P1 Buildings must be sited to provide adequate vehicle access and not cause an unreasonable impact on existing use on adjoining properties, having regard to: (a) the bulk and form of the building; (b) the nature of existing use on the adjoining properties; (c) separation from existing use on the adjoining properties; and (d) any buffers created by natural or other features.

Assessment

Satisfies P1. The intake pump station will be located closer than 5 m to the western boundary of the Pumping Station Road site as this is required to enable the wet well to receive water. The pump station and control room buildings have been located adjacent an existing access road within the site. The building is located on the river bank, and the nearest development is located:

- Approximately 145 m to the north east – a residential use accessed from Pumping Station Road
- Approximately 200 m to the south, across the river and Wilmot Rd at a residential property.

Both of these are screened from the development by riparian and roadside vegetation. The building will be 8 m in height (including the small access room on the roof). The buildings are consistent with the nature of construction of rural buildings. The noise assessment at Appendix C recommended a number of design and construction measures to ensure the development meets regulatory limits. These include lining walls and ceiling where possible, insulation in the roof/ceiling structure, location of facades and exhaust vents facing away from residential development, and adequate sealing around openings. The use of concrete construction will achieve noise attenuation requirements for the pump station. The intake pump is located adjacent the river and there is no alternative to the proposed location. It is not considered that the development will have an unreasonable impact on adjoining uses.

The balance tank has been located to avoid the landslip prone portion of the site as far as possible, and while the wall of the tank is 5 m from the Hopkins Rd boundary, it is approximately 3 m from the southern boundary of the lot. The hardstand associated with the tank extends to both boundaries. The bulk and form of the tank is consistent with the nature of rural infrastructure. The land is used for cropping, as is the land opposite and to the south. There are no dwellings on the adjoining lot (which is part of the same property) and only two dwellings located further long Hopkins Rd, which terminates south west of the site. This is a straight section of road, with sight distances of 140 m and 200 m in either direction. It is not a through road and the reduced southern setback will not reduce

visibility or impact on adjoining land uses. All other setbacks are greater than 5 m from the relevant boundaries. The proposal satisfies P1.

21.4.3 relates to access for new dwellings and is not applicable.

5.4 Overlays

The pump station site is impacted by the following Planning Scheme overlays:

- Bushfire-prone Areas (triggers the Bushfire-prone Areas Code)
- Waterway and coastal protection area covers the whole site (triggers the Natural Assets Code)
- Low/medium coastal inundation hazard band impacts the river edge of the site(triggers the Coastal Inundation Hazard Code).

The balance tank site is impacted by the following Planning Scheme overlays:

- Bushfire-prone Areas (triggers the Bushfire-prone Areas Code)
- Airport obstacle limitation area 155.1 m (triggers the Safeguarding of Airports Code)
- Low and medium risk landslip hazard bands (triggers the Landslip Hazard Code).

Pipelines associated with the project also impact small areas of low and medium risk landslip hazard. These are addressed in Section 5.5.4.

5.5 Codes

Within the Planning Scheme, there are a number of codes which relate to the proposed works and use and the applicable overlays. Only those which may have some application to the proposal are considered. These are addressed below, and comments provided where applicable.

Code	Comment
Signs Code	Not applicable
Parking and Sustainable Transport Code	There are no car or bicycle parking requirements relevant to Utilities use and no relevant standards for consideration. Hardstands will be constructed in accordance with Australian standards. One person is required to operate the scheme and will not be on site at all times.
Road and Railway Assets Code	**Applicable – see below**
Electricity Transmission Infrastructure Protection Code	Not applicable

Code	Comment
Telecommunications Code	Not applicable
Local Historic Heritage Code	Not applicable
Natural Assets Code	**Applicable – see below**
Scenic Protection Code	Not applicable
Attenuation Code	Not applicable
Coastal Erosion Hazard Code	Not applicable
Coastal Inundation Hazard Code	**Applicable – see below**
Flood-prone Areas Code	Not applicable
Bushfire-Prone Areas Code	Not applicable – this code only applies to subdivision or to use that is a vulnerable use or hazardous use.
Potentially Contaminated Land Code	Not applicable
Landslip Hazard Code	**Applicable – see below**
Safeguarding of Airports Code	Not applicable – the development that is not more than the AHD height specified for the site in the relevant airport obstacle limitation area.

5.5.1 Road and Railway Assets Code

Use Standards

C3.5.1 Traffic generation at a vehicle crossing, level crossing or new junction

Objective:

To minimise any adverse effects on the safety and efficiency of the road or rail network from vehicular traffic generated from the site at an existing or new vehicle crossing or level crossing or new junction.

Acceptable Solution	Performance Criteria
A1.1 Not applicable as not a Category 1 road	

A1.2 Not applicable as no new junction, vehicle crossing or level crossing is proposed

A1.3 Not applicable as no rail network is impacted

A1.4 Vehicular traffic to and from the site, using an existing vehicle crossing or private level crossing, will not increase by more than: (a) the amounts in Table C3.1; or (b) allowed by a licence issued under Part IVA of the Roads and Jetties Act 1935 in respect to a limited access road.	P1 Vehicular traffic to and from the site must minimise any adverse effects on the safety of a junction, vehicle crossing or level crossing or safety or efficiency of the road or rail network, having regard to: (a) any increase in traffic caused by the use; (b) the nature of the traffic generated by the use; (c) the nature of the road; (d) the speed limit and traffic flow of the road; (e) any alternative access to a road; (f) the need for the use; (g) any traffic impact assessment; and (h) any advice received from the rail or road authority
Assessment Complies with A1.4. The acceptable increase in traffic to and from the site in accordance with Table C3.1 is 20% or 40 vehicle movements per day, whichever is the greater. The development will not exceed this number as only one person will be associated with the operation of the facility. Access will be via the existing entry to/from Pumping Station Road.	
A1.5 Vehicular traffic must be able to enter and leave a major road in a forward direction.	Refer to P1 above for performance Criteria
Assessment Complies with A1.5. Access is via Pumping Station Road.	

Development Standards

Development standards are only applicable to habitable buildings for sensitive uses and are not relevant.

5.5.2 Natural Assets Code

The provisions relevant to the Waterway and coastal protection area are addressed.

Use Standards

There are no Use standards specified for this code.

Development Standards

C7.6.1 Buildings and works within a waterway and coastal protection area or a future coastal refugia area

Objective:

That buildings and works within a waterway and coastal protection area or future coastal refugia area will not have an unnecessary or unacceptable impact on natural assets.

Acceptable Solution	Performance Criteria
A1 Buildings and works within a waterway and coastal protection area must: (a) be within a building area on a sealed plan approved under this planning scheme; (b) in relation to a Class 4 watercourse, be for a crossing or bridge not more than 5m in width; or (c) if within the spatial extent of tidal waters, be an extension to an existing boat ramp, car park, jetty, marina, marine farming shore facility or slipway that is not more than 20% of the area of the facility existing at the effective date.	P1.1 Buildings and works within a waterway and coastal protection area must avoid or minimise adverse impacts on natural assets, having regard to: (a) impacts caused by erosion, siltation, sedimentation and runoff; (b) impacts on riparian or littoral vegetation; (c) maintaining natural streambank and streambed condition, where it exists; (d) impacts on in-stream natural habitat, such as fallen logs, bank overhangs, rocks and trailing vegetation; (e) the need to avoid significantly impeding natural flow and drainage; (f) the need to maintain fish passage, where known to exist; (g) the need to avoid land filling of wetlands; (h) the need to group new facilities with existing facilities, where reasonably practical; (i) minimising cut and fill; (j) building design that responds to the particular size, shape, contours or slope of the land; (k) minimising impacts on coastal processes, including sand movement and wave action; (l) minimising the need for future works for the protection of natural assets, infrastructure and property; (m) the environmental best practice guidelines in the Wetlands and Waterways Works Manual; and (n) the guidelines in the Tasmanian Coastal Works Manual.

	P1.2 Not applicable as relates to tidal waters

Assessment

Satisfies P1 for the following reasons:

Impacts resulting from erosion, siltation, sedimentation and runoff will be prevented and managed through the implementation of the DPIPWE environmental best practice guidelines in the Wetlands and Waterways Works Manual.

Clearing of riparian or littoral vegetation will be limited to the width of the intake and wet well which is 10 m. Outside of this footprint and the area required for construction, the natural surface and vegetation will not be disturbed. The wet well will receive water from the river but the screening will prevent the entrapment of debris, etc within the well. In stream habitats will be marginally impacted during construction but the well will provide a collection point for logs, debris, etc which may accumulate against the structure.

The structure has been designed to maintain flows as this is essential for the function of the wet well and intake. The facility will not provide a fish barrier as it does not extend in to the channel – being excavated within the river bank to extend only the screened portion of the well into the water. No wetlands will be filled.

Excavation to 4.2 m in to the bank is required to accommodate the wet well and is necessary to allow the well to receive water in normal flow conditions. The pump station has been stepped up the bank for operational and design considerations and will also be excavated in to the ground. Cross sections in Appendix B indicate the extent of these works and show that they are set back on a secondary river terrace. The well and lower level of the intake pump station building is made of concrete for strength and durability. This also ensures the pump house can withstand flooding and river flows during high flow events. The access structure is Colorbond.

A2 relates to future coastal refugia areas and is not applicable

A3 relates to new stormwater discharge points and is not applicable

A4 relates to dredging and reclamation and is not applicable

A5 relates to coastal protection works and is not applicable

5.5.3 Coastal Inundation Hazard Code

This overlay impacts the river side extent of 6833/3. The development has been sited to the extraction of water and by necessity extends into the river and is impacted by the overlay. Only the footprint of the wet well extends in to this overlay area as shown in Figure 5. The low and medium class applies and medium has been assessed as it applies a higher degree of consideration.

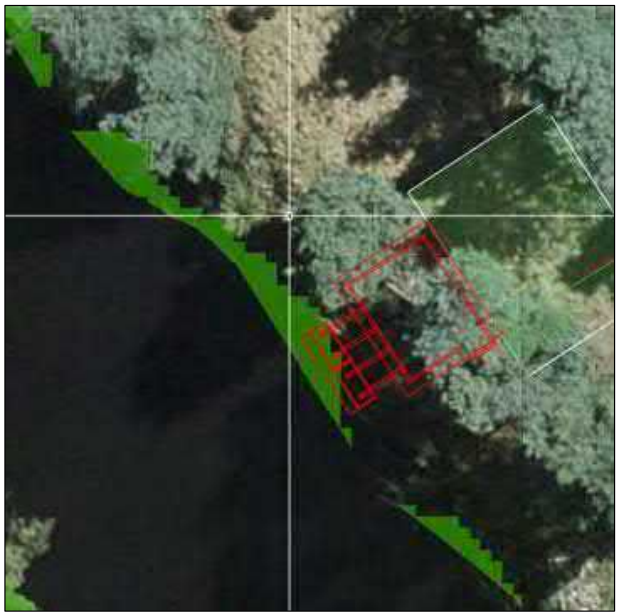


Figure 5: Extent of proposed development within overlay area

C11.5.2 Uses located within a non-urban zone and within a medium coastal inundation hazard band

Objective:

To ensure that a use located within a non-urban zone and within a medium coastal inundation hazard band:

(a) is reliant on a coastal location; and

(b) can achieve and maintain a tolerable risk from exposure to coastal inundation.

Acceptable Solution	Performance Criteria
A1 No Acceptable Solution.	P1.1 A use within a non-urban zone and within a medium coastal inundation hazard band must be for a use which relies upon a coastal location to fulfil its purpose, having regard to: (a) the need to access a specific resource in a coastal location; (b) the need to operate a marine farming shore facility; (c) the need to access infrastructure available in a coastal location; (d) the need to service a marine or coastal related activity; (e) provision of an essential utility or marine infrastructure; (f) provision of open space or for marine-related educational, research, or recreational facilities; (g) any advice from a State authority, regulated entity or a council; and (h) the advice obtained in a coastal inundation hazard report. P1.2 A coastal inundation hazard report also demonstrates that: (a) any increase in the level of risk from coastal inundation does not require any specific hazard reduction or protection measures; or (b) the use can achieve and maintain a tolerable risk from a 1% annual

	exceedance probability coastal inundation event in 2100 for the intended life of the use without requiring any specific hazard reduction or protection measures.

Assessment

The proposal satisfies the performance criteria. As an extraction site for irrigation the access to the water is essential. The structure has been designed to withstand river flows and flood impacts and being of precast concrete and steel construction is appropriate for the location. The pump station infrastructure is all located above the 1%AEP level and will not be impacted.

A coastal hazard inundation report has not been prepared as the intake well has been designed in accordance with engineering standards for this type of utility structure in a riverine environment.

C11.6.1 Buildings and works, excluding coastal protection works, within a coastal inundation hazard area

Objective:

That:

(a) building and works, excluding coastal protection works, within a coastal inundation hazard area, can achieve and maintain a tolerable risk from coastal inundation; and

(b) buildings and works do not increase the risk from coastal inundation to adjacent land and public infrastructure.

Acceptable Solution	Performance Criteria
A1 No Acceptable Solution.	P1.1 Buildings and works, excluding coastal protection works, within a coastal inundation hazard area must have a tolerable risk, having regard to: (a) whether any increase in the level of risk from coastal inundation requires any specific hazard reduction or protection measures; (b) any advice from a State authority, regulated entity or a council; and (c) the advice contained in a coastal inundation hazard report. P1.2 A coastal inundation hazard report also demonstrates that the building or works: (a) do not cause or contribute to coastal inundation on the site, on adjacent land or public infrastructure; and (b) can achieve and maintain a tolerable risk from a 1% annual exceedance probability coastal inundation event in 2100 for the intended life of the use without requiring any specific coastal inundation protection works.

Assessment

The proposal satisfies the performance criteria. The intake structure has been designed to withstand river flows and flood impacts and being of precast concrete and steel construction is appropriate for the location. Measures for protection against flood impacts are inherent in the design of the intake. The pump station infrastructure is all located above the 1%AEP level and will not be impacted.

A coastal hazard inundation report has not been prepared as the intake well has been designed in accordance with engineering standards for this type of utility structure in a riverine environment.

5.5.4 Landslip Hazard Code

This code applies to the balance tank and to isolated sections of the alignment impacted by the landslip hazard overlay. A Landslide Risk Assessment has been prepared for the proposal and is attached at Appendix D.

Use Standards

Standards A2 – A4 of the C15.5.1 do not apply as the use is not a critical, vulnerable or hazardous use.

C15.6.1 is not applicable as no subdivision is proposed.

C15.5.1 Use within a landslip hazard area

Objective:

That uses, including critical, hazardous or vulnerable use, can achieve and maintain a tolerable risk from exposure to a landslip for the nature and intended duration of the use.

Acceptable Solution	Performance Criteria
A1 No Acceptable Solution.	P1.1 A use, including a critical use, hazardous use, or vulnerable use, within a landslip hazard area achieve and maintain a tolerable risk from exposure to landslip, having regard to: (a) the type, form and duration of the use; and (b) a landslip hazard report that demonstrates that: (i) any increase in the level of risk from landslip does not require any specific hazard reduction or protection measure; or (ii) the use can achieve and maintain a tolerable risk for the intended life of the use. P1.2 If landslip reduction or protection measures are required on land beyond the boundary of the site, the consent in writing of the owner of that land must be provided for that land to be managed in accordance with the landslip reduction or protection measures.

Assessment

The use of the land for Utilities (irrigation infrastructure) will not increase the level of risk from landslip. The Landslide Hazard Assessment concluded that the development and the associated pipeline, achieves an acceptable risk (lower than tolerable risk) from exposure to landslip, and is expected to maintain that level provided the conditions below are complied with. No special protection measures are required and a tolerable level of risk can be achieved for the life of the project. The following measures will ensure the proposal complies with P1:

- The balance tank development shall ensure that:
  - Good hillside practices as described in the Australian Geomechanics Society Guidelines for Landslide Risk Management 2007 are incorporated into construction

- Suitable precautions are taken to ensure that any settlement or minor creep of soils below the hardstand does not lead to leakage or failure of the tank and surrounding pipework
- Excavations and embankments shall be kept to a minimum and not greater than 1m deep or 1m in height unless designed by an Engineer. Batters shall be retained or provided with minimum slope angles of 1 vertical to 3 horizontal
- All exposed soil is protected from erosion by using erosion control materials or by planting grass and or vegetation; and
- All drainage systems are maintained by the owner.

- Where the pipeline crosses areas of possible instability on the edges of the basalt escarpment the following measures should be used as appropriate:
  - Pipes should run parallel to the direction of slope where possible; this reduces the risk of pipe breakage
  - Where movement is expected the use of slip joints should be considered as a means of reducing the risk of pipe breakage; and
  - Where springs are present in the vicinity measures should be taken to reduce the risk of the pipe trench intercepting and channeling water. Measures should be taken to allow any water caught in the trench to escape at regular intervals.

P1.2 is not relevant as no landslip reduction or protection measures are required beyond the boundary of the site.

Development Standards

C15.6.1 Building and works within a landslip hazard area

Objective:

That building and works on land within a landslip hazard area can:

(a) minimise the likelihood of triggering a landslip event; and

(b) achieve and maintain a tolerable risk from a landslip.

Acceptable Solution	Performance Criteria
A1 No Acceptable Solution.	P1.1 Building and works within a landslip hazard area must minimise the likelihood of triggering a landslip event and achieve and maintain a tolerable risk from landslip, having regard to: (a) the type, form, scale and intended duration of the development; (b) whether any increase in the level of risk from a landslip requires any specific hazard reduction or protection measures; (c) any advice from a State authority, regulated entity or a council; and (d) the advice contained in a landslip hazard report.

	P1.2 A landslip hazard report also demonstrates that the buildings and works do not cause or contribute to landslip on the site, on adjacent land or public infrastructure. P1.3 If landslip reduction or protection measures are required beyond the boundary of the site the consent in writing of the owner of that land must be provided for that land to be managed in accordance with the specific hazard reduction or protection measures.

Assessment

Satisfies P1. The following measures will be adopted:

- The balance tank development shall ensure that:
  - Good hillside practices as described in the Australian Geomechanics Society Guidelines for Landslide Risk Management 2007 are incorporated into construction
  - Suitable precautions are taken to ensure that any settlement or minor creep of soils below the hardstand does not lead to leakage or failure of the tank and surrounding pipework
  - Excavations and embankments shall be kept to a minimum and not greater than 1m deep or 1m in height unless designed by an Engineer. Batters shall be retained or provided with minimum slope angles of 1 vertical to 3 horizontal
  - All exposed soil is protected from erosion by using erosion control materials or by planting grass and or vegetation; and
  - All drainage systems are maintained by the owner.
- Where the pipeline crosses areas of possible instability on the edges of the basalt escarpment the following measures should be used as appropriate:
  - Pipes should run parallel to the direction of slope where possible; this reduces the risk of pipe breakage
  - Where movement is expected the use of slip joints should be considered as a means of reducing the risk of pipe breakage; and
  - Where springs are present in the vicinity measures should be taken to reduce the risk of the pipe trench intercepting and channeling water. Measures should be taken to allow any water caught in the trench to escape at regular intervals.

The hazard risk assessment at Appendix D demonstrates that the proposed works will not cause or contribute to landslip on the site, on adjacent land or public infrastructure. The proposal satisfies P1.2.

P1.3 is not relevant as no landslip reduction or protection measures are required beyond the boundary of the site.

6. Other legislative requirements

6.1 The State Policy on the Protection of Agricultural Land

This policy applies to prime agricultural land which is defined as Class 1 – 3 land. The alignment passes through Class 4 and Class 4+5 land and is not prime agricultural land. It is, however, land that can have its productivity greatly enhanced through the provision of irrigation.

The proposed works are directly related to, and subservient of, agricultural uses on agricultural land. Although small areas of productive land will be temporarily affected by pipeline construction, the works will improve opportunities for agriculture and associated processing uses through the provision of high surety water. This will aid the improvement of the agricultural viability of the land.

6.2 Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

Approval is required from the Commonwealth Minister for Agriculture, Water and the Environment under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) for any actions that will significantly impact on Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES). No impact to any MNES is anticipated as a consequence of this proposal and no referral under this act is required.

7. Conclusion

The works proposed under this application are a key elements of the Don Irrigation Scheme aimed at delivering high reliability irrigation water to approximately 180 users in the Don, Forth, Barrington and Sheffield districts. The overall scheme will enhance agricultural productivity across the region by providing secure supplies for irrigation over the summer period. The proposed works satisfy the requirements of the planning scheme zones and codes as well as relevant state policies.

The 60km of distribution pipeline required for the project is exempt from the need for a planning permit and the pump station and balance tank proposed under this DA meet all the requirements of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Devonport.

pitt&sherry

Don Irrigation Scheme

Report to support a DA for Devonport Council

Contact

Leigh Knight
03 6323 1973
lknight@pittsh.com.au

Pitt & Sherry (Operations) Pty Ltd
ABN 67 140 184 309

Phone 1300 748 874
info@pittsh.com.au
pittsh.com.au

Located nationally —
Melbourne
Sydney
Brisbane
Hobart
Launceston
Newcastle
Devonport

ref: P.21.0293-PLA-REP Devonport DA Report Rev 01/author/wp

Appendix Title

Appendix A

RESULT OF SEARCH

RECORDER OF TITLES

Issued Pursuant to the Land Titles Act 1980

Tasmanian Government

SEARCH OF TORRENS TITLE

VOLUME	FOLIO
129244	1
EDITION	**DATE OF ISSUE**
8	14-May-2019

SEARCH DATE : 23-Jul-2021
SEARCH TIME : 03.31 PM

DESCRIPTION OF LAND

City of DEVONPORT
Lot 1 on Plan 129244
Derivation : Part of Lot 333A Gtd. to J. Reid
Prior CT 247859/1

SCHEDULE 1

M713687 TRANSFER to NEKON PTY LTD Registered 14-May-2019 at 12.01 PM

SCHEDULE 2

Reservations and conditions in the Crown Grant if any

UNREGISTERED DEALINGS AND NOTATIONS

No unregistered dealings or other notations

FOLIO PLAN

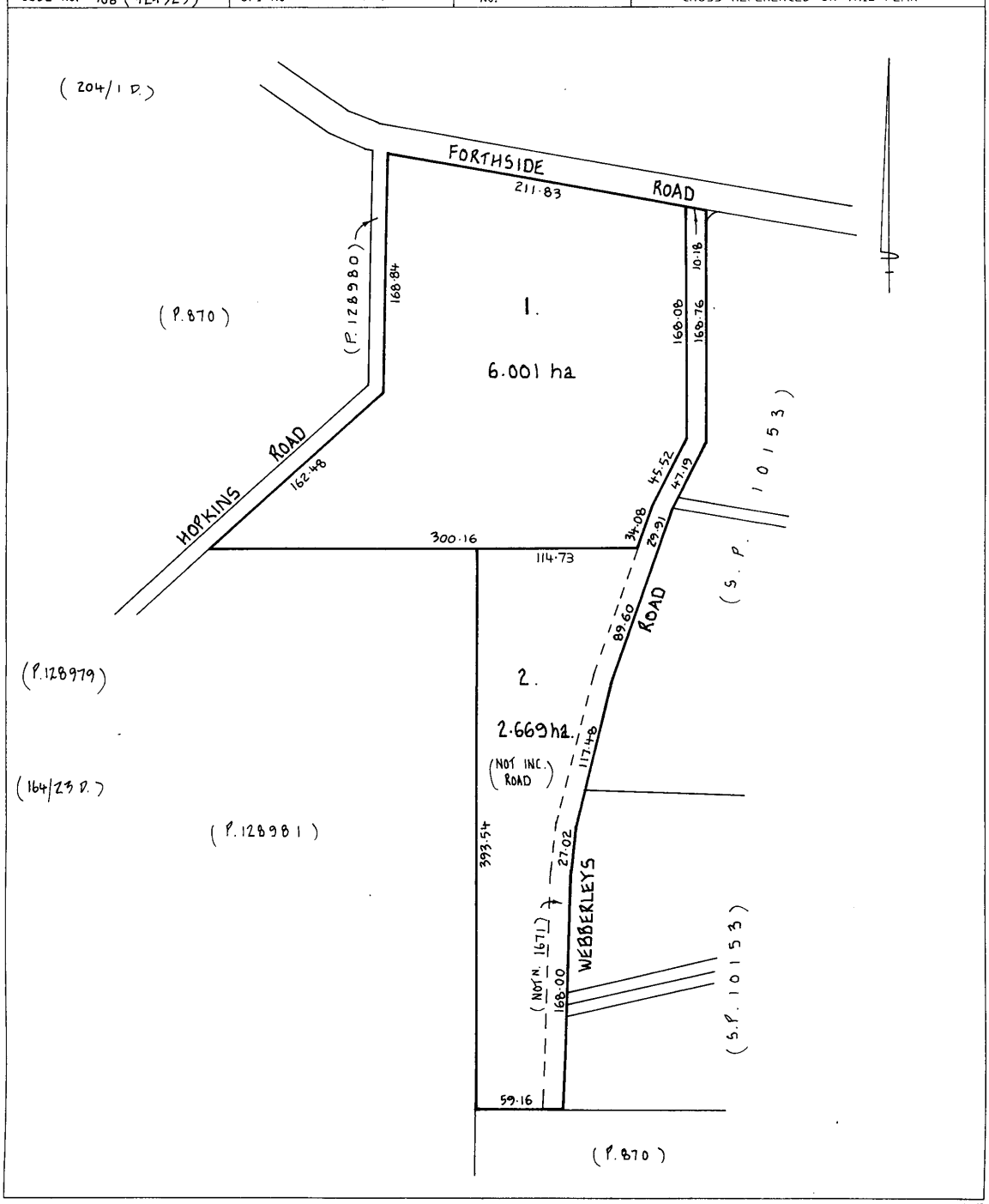
RECORDER OF TITLES

Issued Pursuant to the Land Titles Act 1980

Tasmanian Government

OWNER FOLIO REFERENCE F/R 247859-1 GRANTEE	PLAN OF TITLE LOCATION CITY OF DEVONPORT FIRST SURVEY PLAN No. P.870 COMPILED BY L.T.O. SCALE 1:2500 LENGTHS IN METRES	REGISTERED NUMBER P.129244 APPROVED 20 APR 1998 Recorder of Titles

MAPSHEET MUNICIPAL CODE No. 108 (424325)	LAST UPI No 4606982	LAST PLAN No.	ALL EXISTING SURVEY NUMBERS TO BE CROSS REFERENCED ON THIS PLAN



A-143

RESULT OF SEARCH

RECORDER OF TITLES

Issued Pursuant to the Land Titles Act 1980

Tasmanian Government

SEARCH OF TORRENS TITLE

VOLUME	FOLIO
6833	2
EDITION	DATE OF ISSUE
3	24-Jan-2011

SEARCH DATE : 06-May-2021
SEARCH TIME : 04.16 PM

DESCRIPTION OF LAND

Parish of NORTHAM, Land District of DEVON
Lot 2 on Sealed Plan 6833
Derivation : Part Lot 335 (640 Acres) Gtd to H Glasspoole
Prior CT 3501/94

SCHEDULE 1

C362881 TRANSFER to FORTHSIDE IRRIGATION WATER TRUST
Registered 22-Apr-2002 at 12.13 PM

SCHEDULE 2

Reservations and conditions in the Crown Grant if any
SP 6833 EASEMENTS in Schedule of Easements
SP 6833 COUNCIL NOTIFICATION under Section 468(12) of the Local Government Act 1962
D4385 Transfer of the "Gas Pipeline Right" created by Instrument C440801 in favour of Tasmanian Gas Pipeline Pty Ltd Registered 02-May-2012 at noon
A90227 FENCING CONDITION in Transfer
C285733 NOTICE of Notified Corridor under Section 15 of the Major Infrastructure Development Approvals Act 1999 affecting the land therein described Registered 13-Mar-2001 at noon
C440801 SUBJECT to the Gas Pipeline right set forth in Memorandum of Provisions No. M225 for The Crown over the land marked "Gas Supply Easement" shown on Plan No. 137031 as passing through the said land within described
C601769 Notice of Permit Corridor Under Section 15 of the Major Infrastructure Development Approvals Act 1999 affecting the said land within described Registered 12-Nov-2004 at noon
C972074 SUBJECT to the Pipeline Easement set forth in Memorandum of Provisions No. M400 acquired by Tasmanian Water & Sewerage Corporation (North-Western Region) Pty Limited in accordance with the Land Acquisition Act 1993 co-existing with Gas Pipeline

right set forth in Instrument C440801 freed and discharged from all estates, statutory reservations and dedications in so far as they affect the said Pipeline Easement right over the land marked "Pipeline Easement '3' Variable Width" shown on Sealed Plan 6833 Registered 24-Jan-2011 at noon

UNREGISTERED DEALINGS AND NOTATIONS

180034 PLAN Lodged by TAS NETWORKS on 14-Oct-2020 BP: 180034

E215419 TRANSFER of EASEMENT Lodged by TAS NETWORKS on 10-Nov-2020 BP: E215419

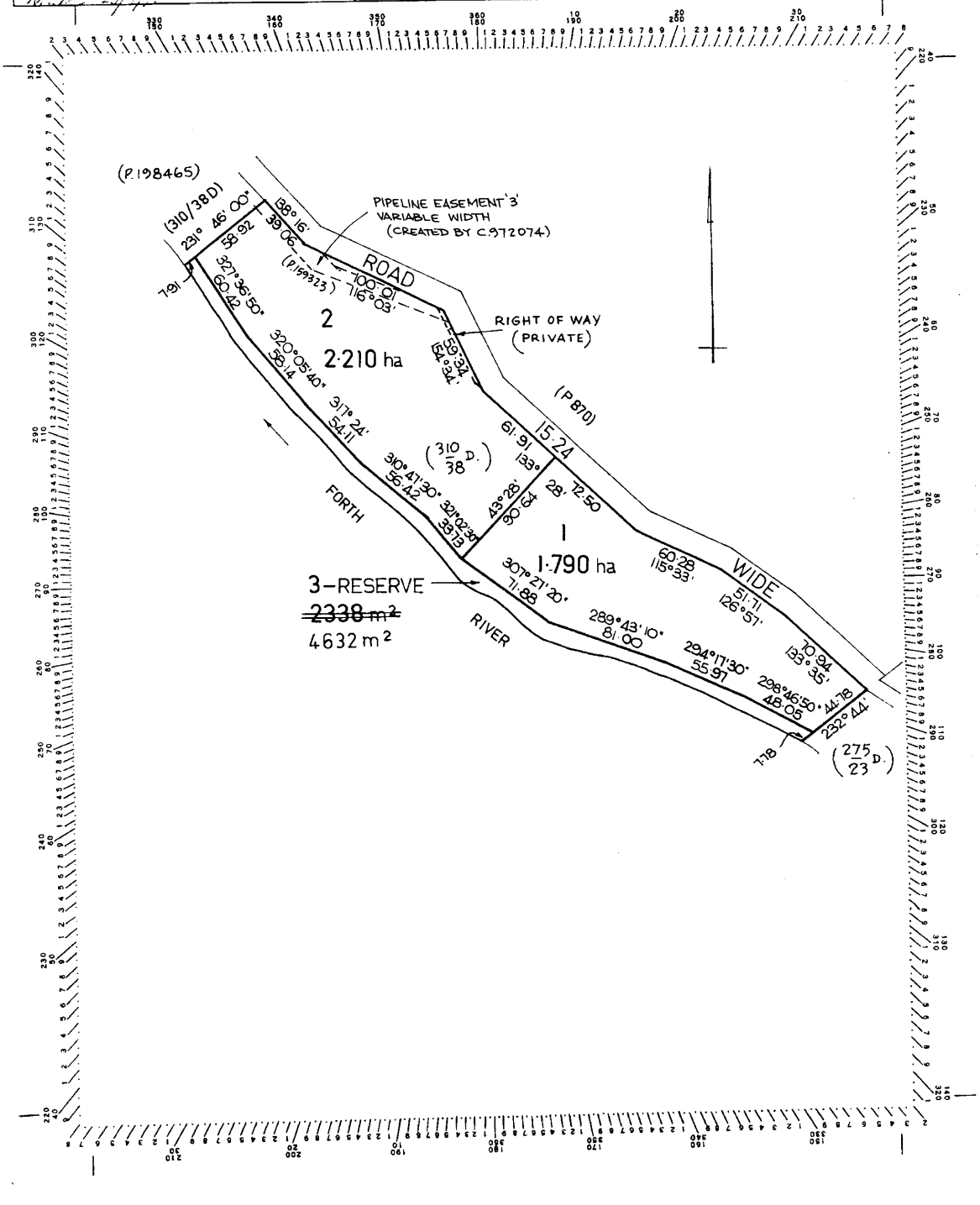
FOLIO PLAN

RECORDER OF TITLES

Issued Pursuant to the Land Titles Act 1980

6833 11 APR 1975

Owner: Bendonside Pty. Ltd.	PLAN OF SURVEY by Surveyor MR. E.R.P. FRANKS of land situated in the LAND DISTRICT OF DEVON PARISH OF NORTHAM	Registered Number: S.P6833
Title Reference: CT 2996 – 51		Effective from: 19-11-75
Grantee: Part of Lot 335, 640 Ac., Granted to Henry Glasspoole.	Scale :– 1 : 2500 Measurements in metres	P/1 Recorder of titles

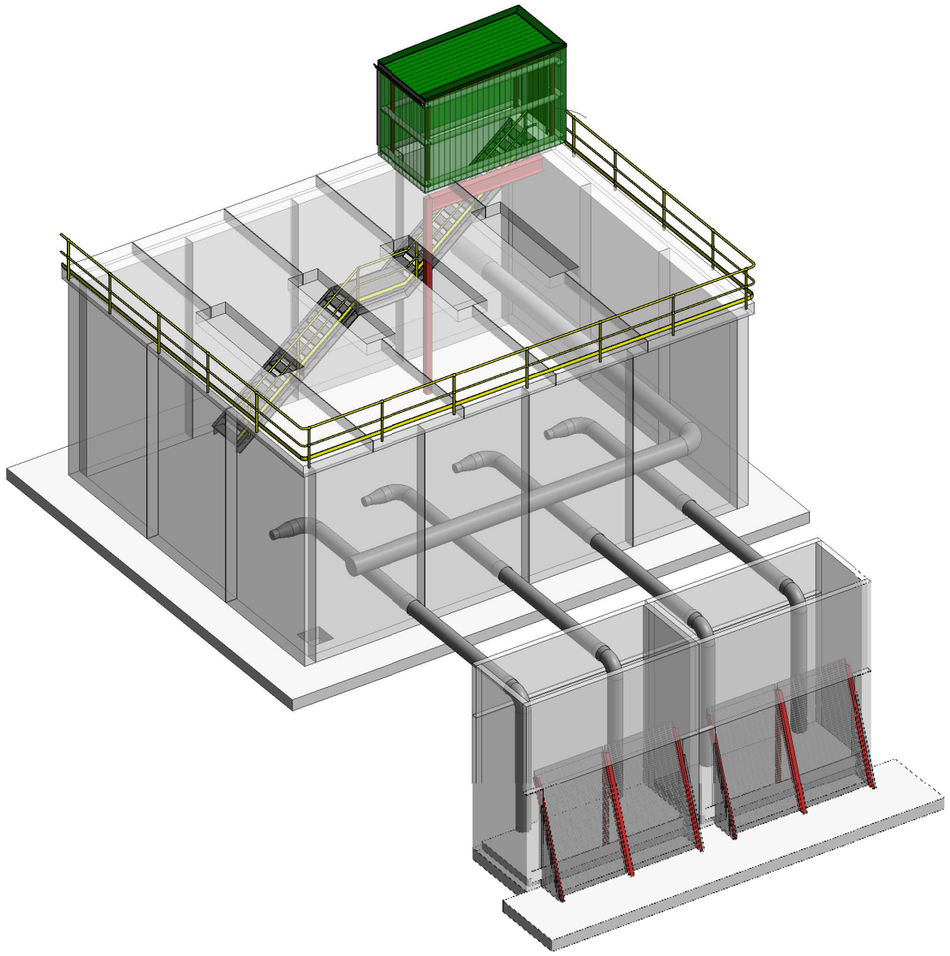


Plans of the proposed development

Appendix B

TASMANIAN IRRIGATION
DON IRRIGATION SCHEME
DON SYSTEM
FORTHSIDE PUMP STATION

TABLE OF CONTENTS



DRAWING STATUS: PRELIMINARY

No	REVISION	DATE	BY	APPROVED
A	PRELIMINARY	22.04.2021	WB	CM

DO NOT SCALE

DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS DRAWING PRACTICE TO AS1100-1992

ipd CONSULTING

pitt&sherry

PROJECT No. P.21.0318

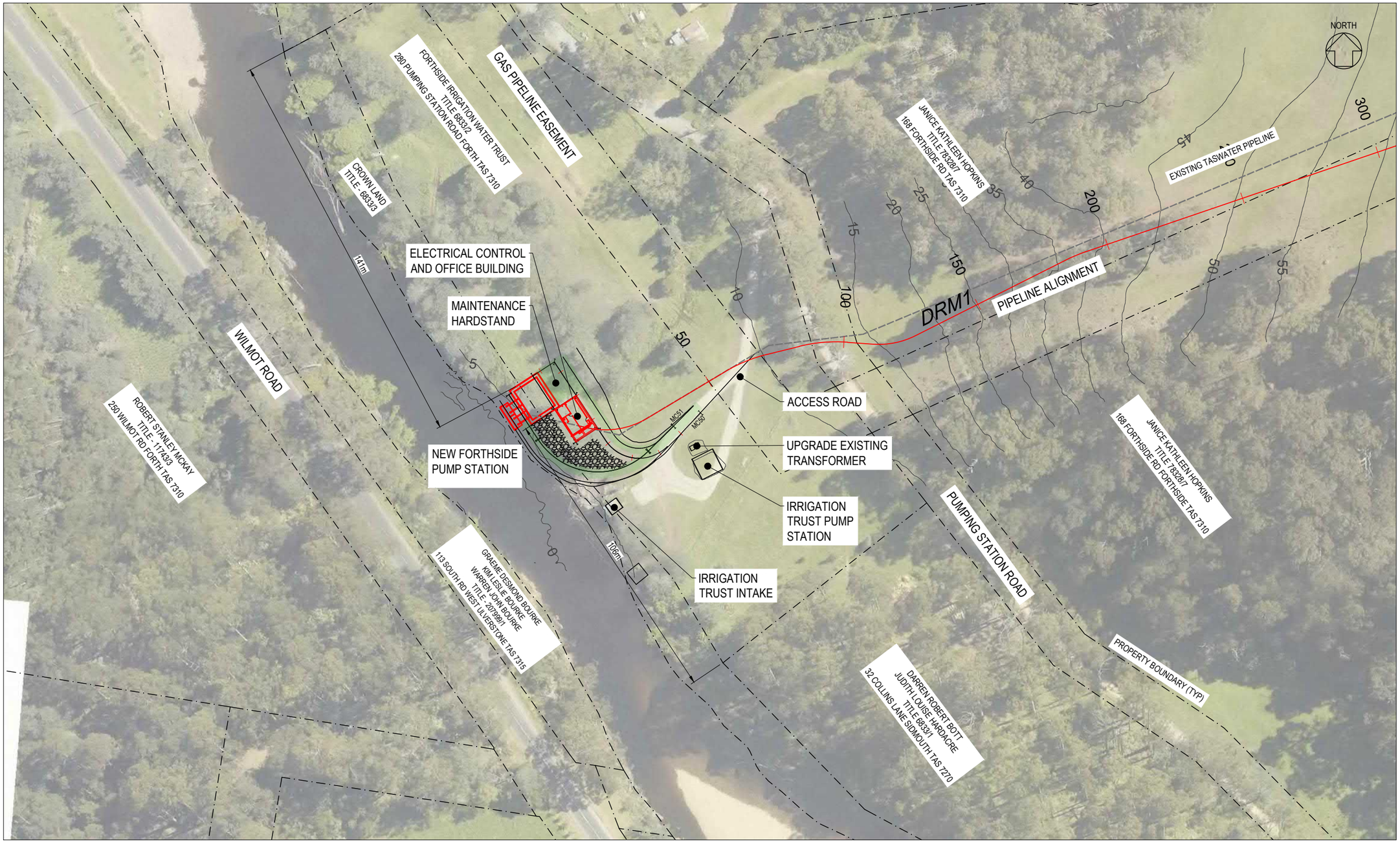
	Signed	Date
Drawn	W.Bell	
Checked	C.Maskrey	
Designed	REVIEWED	DATE
Designed Approved	D.Finnigan	-
TI Approved/Accepted		

Tasmanian Irrigation

ABN: 95 722 799 075 ACN: 133 148 384
LEVEL 2 TERMINAL BUILDING LAUNCESTON AIRPORT, WESTERN JUNCTION. TASMANIA
P.O. BOX 84 EVANDALE TAS. 7212
PHONE. 03 6398 8433 FAX. O3 6398 8441

PROJECT NAME	DON IRRIGATION SCHEME
DRAWING TYPE	SE
DRAWING TITLE	DON SCHEME FORTHSIDE PUMP STATION COVER SHEET AND DRAWING LIST
EQUIPMENT ID	
SCALE AT A3	
TI DRAWING NUMBER	SE-DON-5000
REVISION	A

4/05/2021 1:32:12 PM P.21.0318-5000 BIM 360://P.21.0318/P.21.0318 DON_FORTHSIDE-PSTN_V20.rvt



DRAWING STATUS: PRELIMINARY

No	REVISION	DATE	BY	APPROVED
B	PRELIMINARY	28/07/21	WB	CS
A	PRELIMINARY	29/04/21	SMB	CM

DO NOT SCALE

DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS DRAWING PRACTICE TO AS1100-1992

12.5 0 12.5 25 37.5 50

SCALE IN METRES - 1:1250

ipd CONSULTING

pitt&sherry

PROJECT No. P.21.0318

	Signed	Date
Drawn	S.MacBean	
Checked	C.Maskrey	
Designed	REVIEWED	DATE
Designed Approved	D.Finnigan	-
TI Approved/Accepted		

Tasmanian Irrigation

ABN: 95 722 799 075 ACN: 133 148 384
LEVEL 2 TERMINAL BUILDING LAUNCESTON AIRPORT,
WESTERN JUNCTION, TASMANIA
P.O. BOX 84 EVANDALE TAS. 7212
PHONE. 03 6398 8433 FAX. O3 6398 8441

PROJECT NAME: DON IRRIGATION SCHEME

DRAWING TYPE: CE

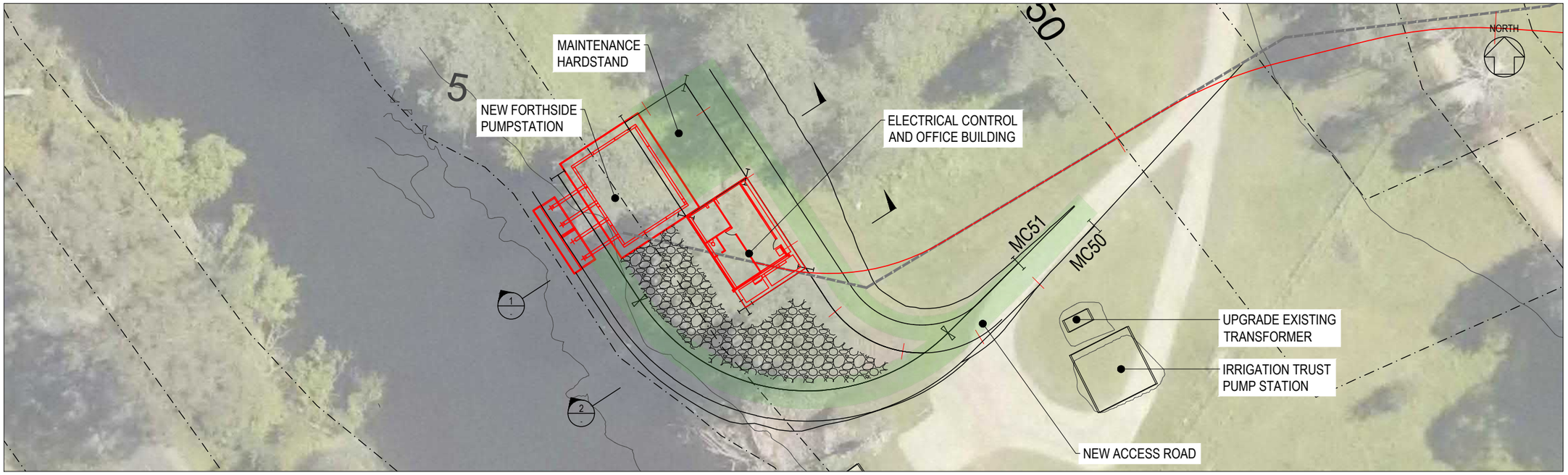
DRAWING TITLE: DON SCHEME FORTHSIDE PUMP STATION SITE PLAN

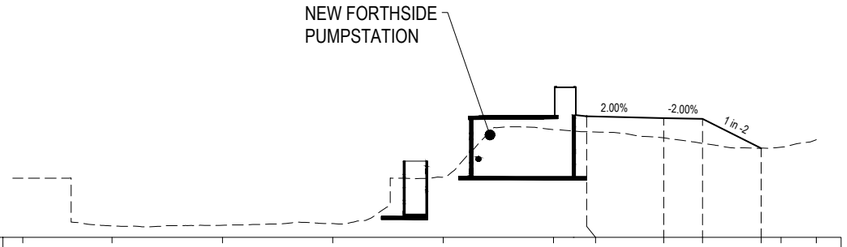
EQUIPMENT ID

SCALE AT A3

TI DRAWING NUMBER: CE-DON-3000

REVISION: B

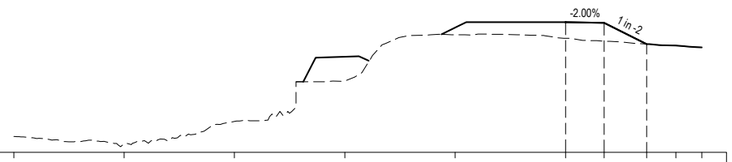




DATUM -1.50

DESIGN LEVELS							9.480	9.300	9.230	6.574			
EXISTING LEVELS	0.153	-0.247	-0.051	1.747			8.282	8.060	7.510	7.015	6.574	6.609	7.347
OFFSETS	-59.000	-50.000	-40.000	-30.000	-20.000	-10.000	-7.000	0.000	3.500	8.812	10.000	13.812	

SECTION 1
SCALE 1:500



DATUM -2.50

DESIGN LEVELS						9.300	9.230	7.305				
EXISTING LEVELS	-0.298	-0.218	1.335	6.604	9.300	7.837	7.570	7.305	7.172	6.997		
OFFSETS	-50.000	-40.000	-30.000	-20.000	-10.000	0.000	3.500	7.349	10.000	12.349		

SECTION 2
SCALE 1:500

DRAWING STATUS: PRELIMINARY

No	REVISION	DATE	BY	APPROVED
B	PRELIMINARY	28/07/21	WB	CS
A	PRELIMINARY	01/06/21	SMB	CM

DO NOT SCALE
DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS DRAWING PRACTICE TO AS1100-1992

5 0 5 10 15 20
SCALE IN METRES - 1:500

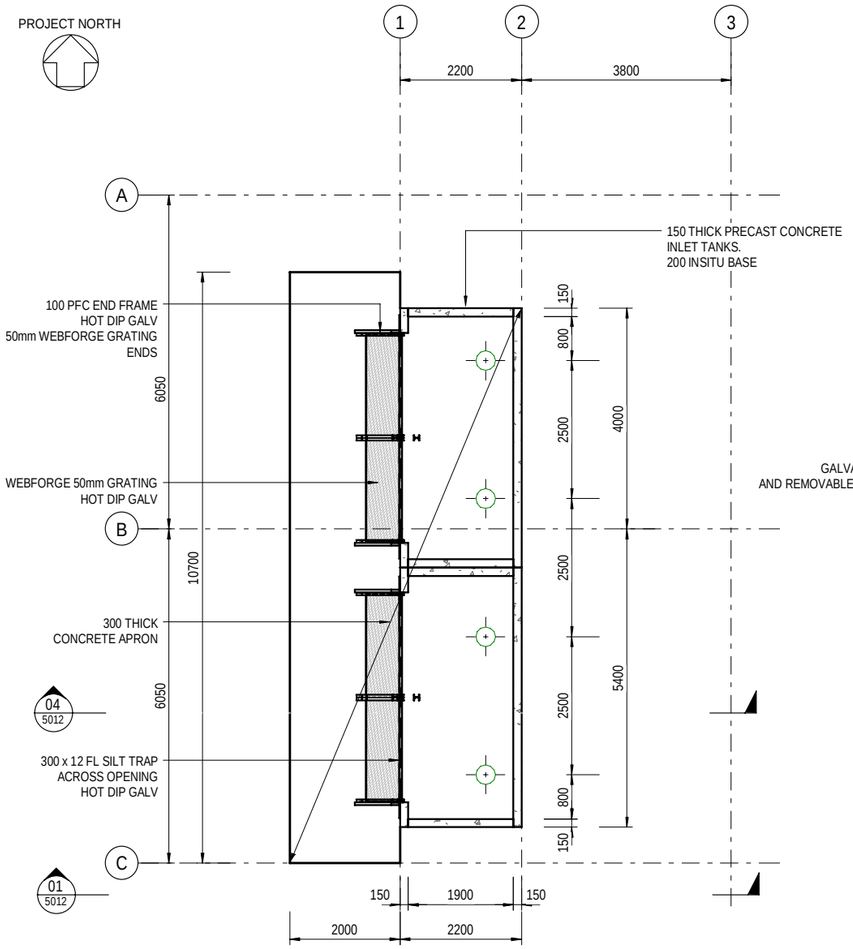
ipd CONSULTING

pitt&sherry
PROJECT No. P.21.0318

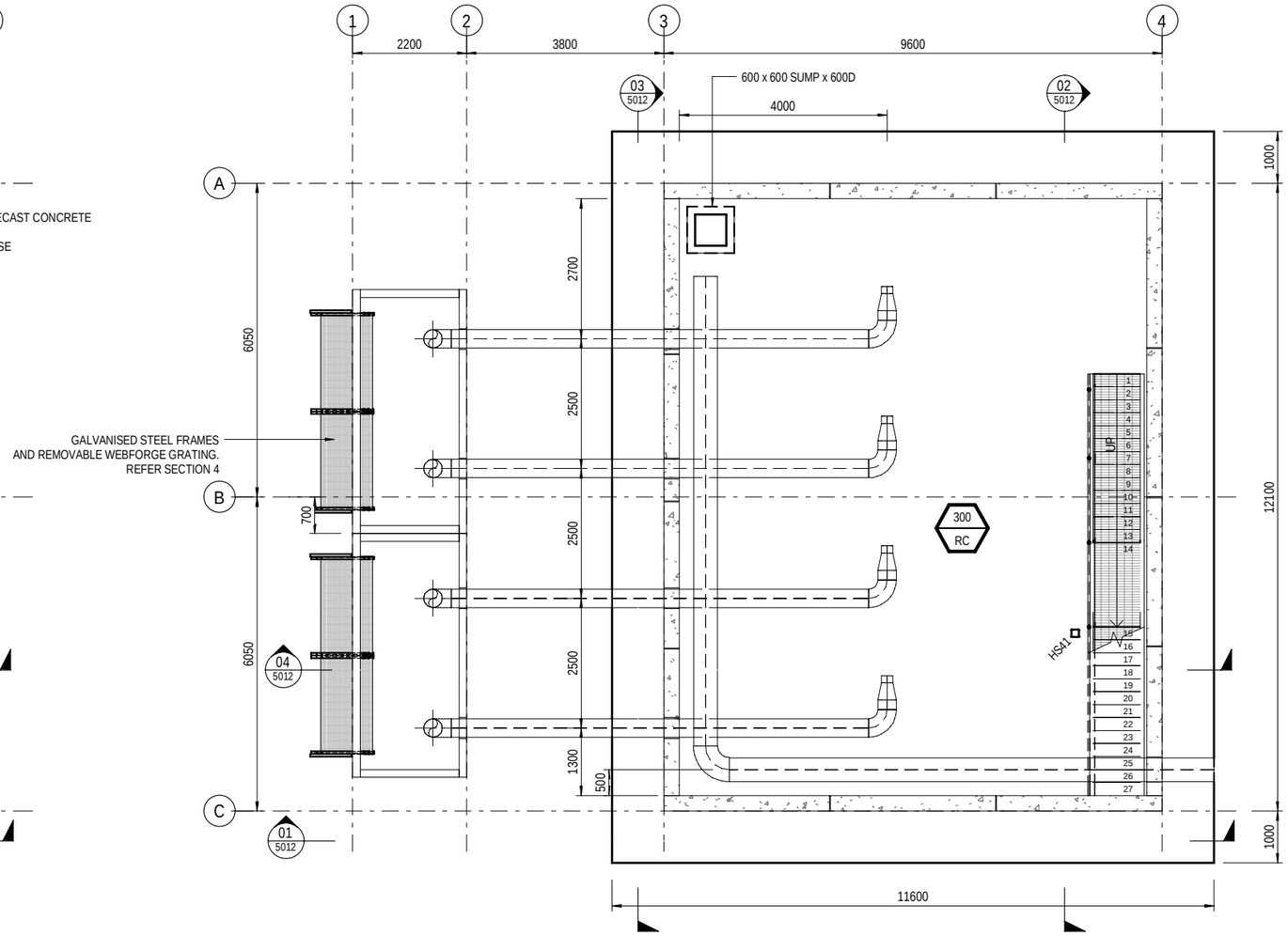
	Signed	Date
Drawn	S.MacBean	
Checked	C.Maskrey	
Designed	REVIEWED	DATE
Designed Approved	D.Finnigan	-
TI Approved/Accepted		

Tasmanian Irrigation
ABN: 95 722 799 075 ACN: 133 148 384
LEVEL 2 TERMINAL BUILDING LAUNCESTON AIRPORT, WESTERN JUNCTION, TASMANIA
P.O. BOX 84 EVANDALE TAS. 7212
PHONE. 03 6398 8433 FAX. O3 6398 8441

PROJECT NAME: DON IRRIGATION SCHEME
DRAWING TYPE
DRAWING TITLE: FORTHSIDE PUMP STATION GENERAL ARRANGEMENT
EQUIPMENT ID
SCALE AT A3
TI DRAWING NUMBER: CE-DON-3001
REVISION: B



INTAKE PLAN
SCALE: 1 : 100



PUMP STN FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1 : 100

DRAWING STATUS: PRELIMINARY

No	REVISION	DATE	BY	APPROVED
A	PRELIMINARY	22.04.2021	WB	CM

DO NOT SCALE
DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS DRAWING PRACTICE TO AS1100-1992

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000
SCALE IN mm - 1:100

ipd CONSULTING

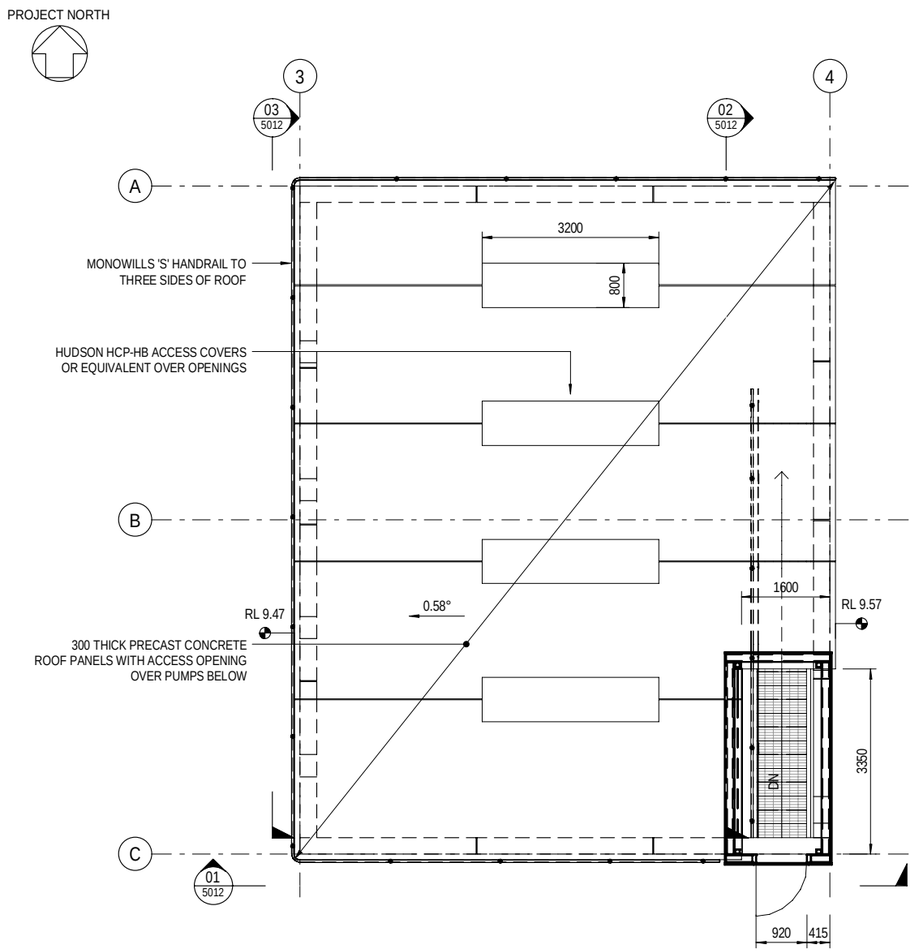
pitt&sherry
PROJECT No. P.21.0318

	Signed	Date
Drawn	W.Bell	
Checked	C.Maskrey	
Designed	REVIEWED	DATE
Designed Approved	D.Finnigan	-
TI Approved/Accepted		

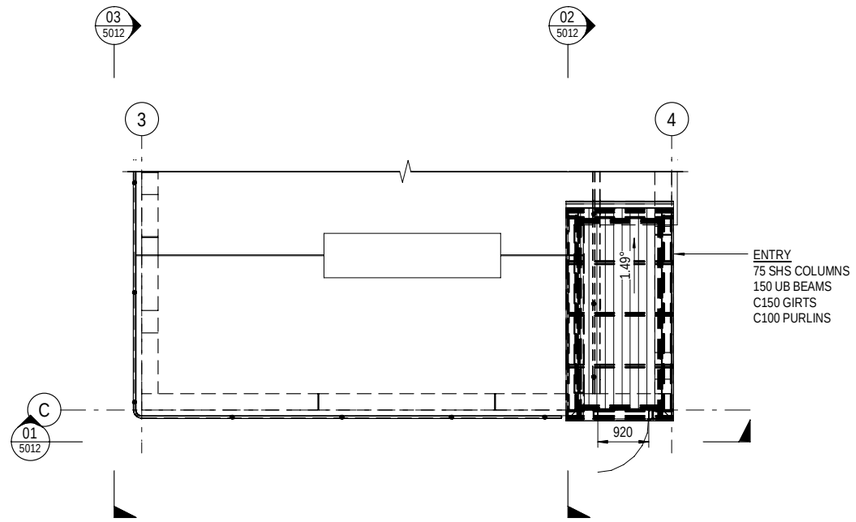
Tasmanian Irrigation
ABN: 95 722 799 075 ACN: 133 148 384
LEVEL 2 TERMINAL BUILDING LAUNCESTON AIRPORT,
WESTERN JUNCTION. TASMANIA
P.O. BOX 84 EVANDALE TAS. 7212
PHONE. 03 6398 8433 FAX. O3 6398 8441

PROJECT NAME: DON IRRIGATION SCHEME
DRAWING TYPE: SE
DRAWING TITLE: DON SCHEME
FORTHSIDE PUMP STATION
INTAKE AND FLOOR PLAN
EQUIPMENT ID:
SCALE AT A3: 1 : 100
TI DRAWING NUMBER: SE-DON-5010
REVISION: A

4/05/2021 1:32:13 PM P.21.0318-5010 BIM 360://P.21.0318/P.21.0318 DON_FORTHSIDE-PSTN_V20.rvt



PUMP STATION ROOF PLAN
SCALE: 1 : 100



ENTRY ROOF
SCALE: 1 : 100

DRAWING STATUS: PRELIMINARY

No	REVISION	DATE	BY	APPROVED
A	PRELIMINARY	22.04.2021	WB	CM

DO NOT SCALE
DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS DRAWING PRACTICE TO AS1100-1992

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000
SCALE IN mm - 1:100

ipd CONSULTING

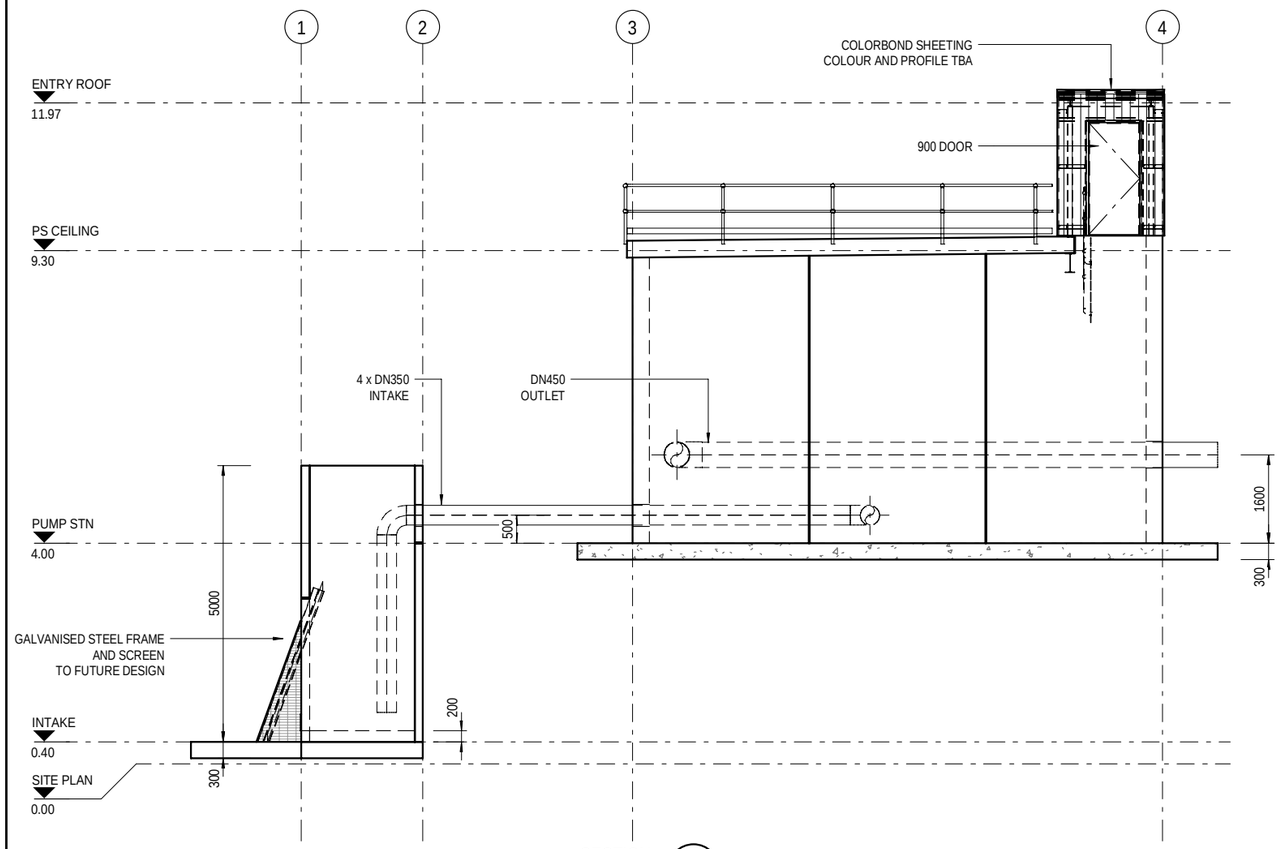
pitt&sherry
PROJECT No. P.21.0318

	Signed	Date
Drawn	W.Bell	
Checked	C.Maskrey	
Designed	REVIEWED	DATE
Designed Approved	D.Finnigan	-
TI Approved/Accepted		

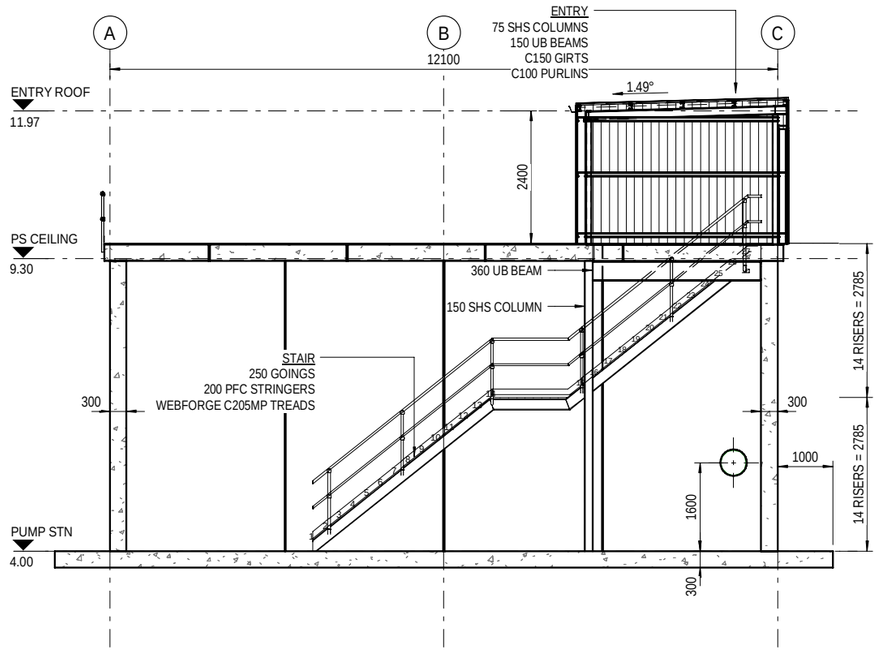
Tasmanian Irrigation
ABN: 95 722 799 075 ACN: 133 148 384
LEVEL 2 TERMINAL BUILDING LAUNCESTON AIRPORT, WESTERN JUNCTION. TASMANIA
P.O. BOX 84 EVANDALE TAS. 7212
PHONE. 03 6398 8433 FAX. 03 6398 8441

PROJECT NAME: DON IRRIGATION SCHEME
DRAWING TYPE: SE
DRAWING TITLE: DON SCHEME FORTHSIDE PUMP STATION ROOF AND ENTRY PLAN
EQUIPMENT ID:
SCALE AT A3: 1 : 100
TI DRAWING NUMBER: SE-DON-5011
REVISION: A

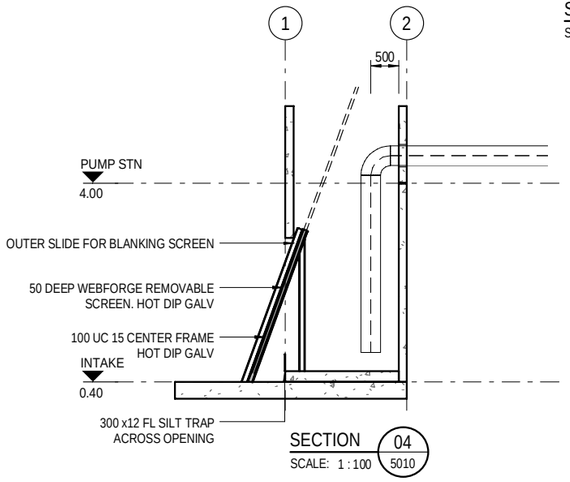
4/05/2021 1:32:14 PM P.21.0318-5011 BIM 360://P.21.0318/P.21.0318 DON_FORTHSIDE-PSTN_V20.rvt



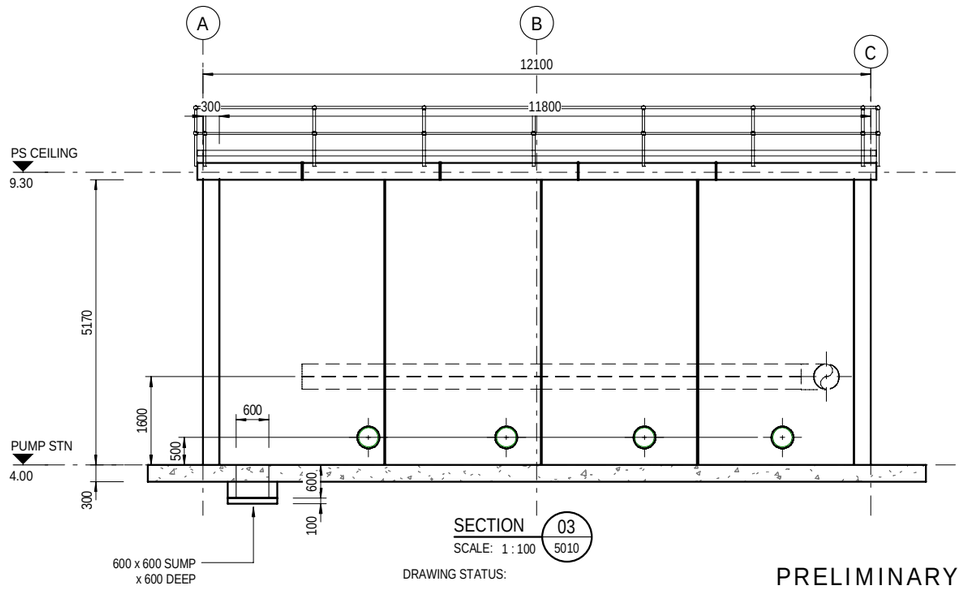
SECTION 01
SCALE: 1 : 100 5010



SECTION 02
SCALE: 1 : 100 5010



SECTION 04
SCALE: 1 : 100 5010



SECTION 03
SCALE: 1 : 100 5010

DRAWING STATUS: PRELIMINARY

No	REVISION	DATE	BY	APPROVED
A	PRELIMINARY	22.04.2021	WB	CM

DO NOT SCALE
DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS DRAWING PRACTICE TO AS1100-1992

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000
SCALE IN mm - 1:100

ipd CONSULTING

pitt&sherry
PROJECT No. P.21.0318

	Signed	Date
Drawn	W.Bell	
Checked	C.Maskrey	
Designed	REVIEWED	DATE
Designed Approved	D.Finnigan	-
TI Approved/Accepted		

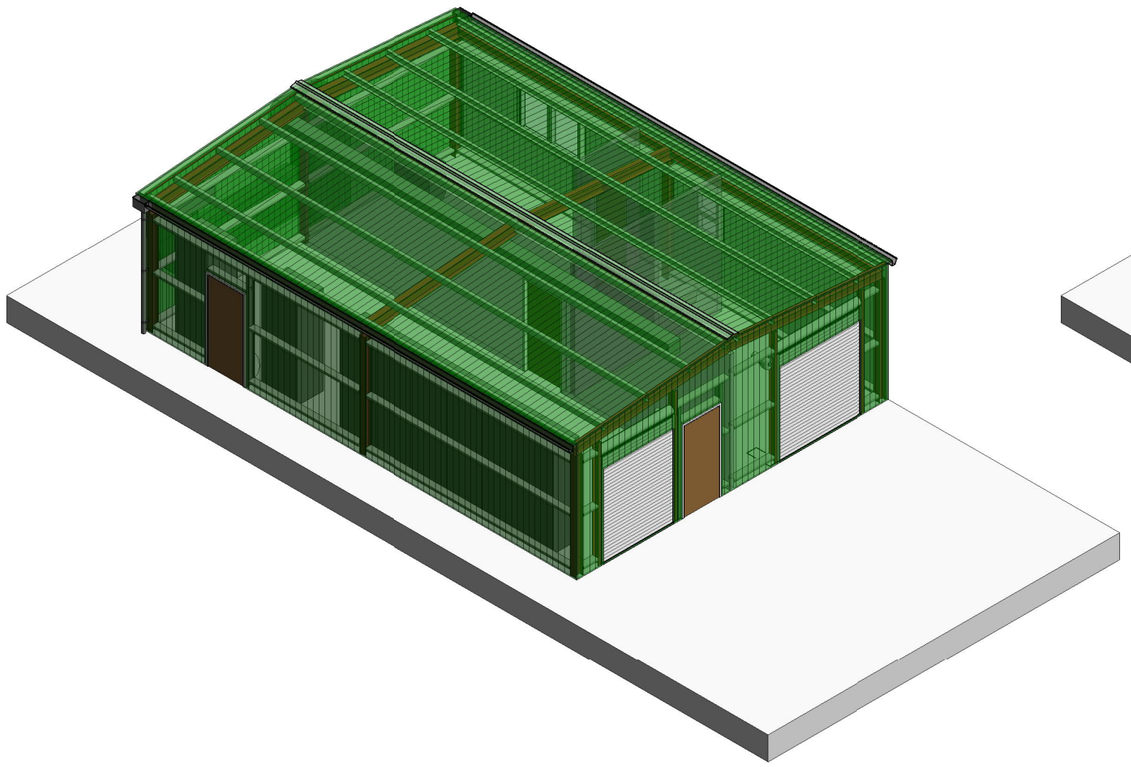
Tasmanian Irrigation
ABN: 95 722 799 075 ACN: 133 148 384
LEVEL 2 TERMINAL BUILDING LAUNCESTON AIRPORT, WESTERN JUNCTION. TASMANIA
P.O. BOX 84 EVANDALE TAS. 7212
PHONE. 03 6398 8433 FAX. 03 6398 8441

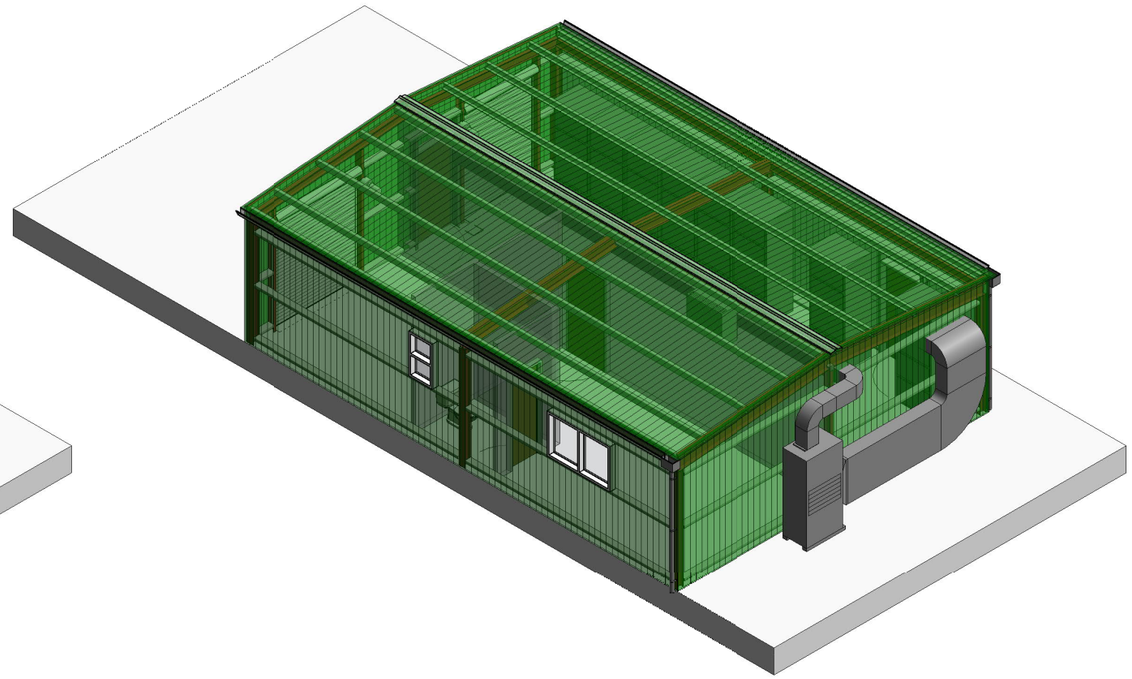
PROJECT NAME: DON IRRIGATION SCHEME
DRAWING TYPE:
DRAWING TITLE: DON SCHEME
FORTHSIDE PUMP STATION
SECTIONS 01
EQUIPMENT ID:
SCALE AT A3: 1 : 100
TI DRAWING NUMBER: SE-DON-5012
REVISION: A

4/05/2021 1:32:15 PM P.21.0318-5012 BIM 360://P.21.0318/P.21.0318 DON_FORTHSIDE-PSTN_V20.rvt

TASMANIAN IRRIGATION
DON IRRIGATION SCHEME
DON SYSTEM
FORTHSIDE ELECTRICAL CONTROL AND OFFICE

TABLE OF CONTENTS





DRAWING STATUS: PRELIMINARY

No	REVISION	DATE	BY	APPROVED
A	PRELIMINARY	30.04.2021	WB	CM

DO NOT SCALE

DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS DRAWING PRACTICE TO AS1100-1992

ipd CONSULTING

pitt&sherry

PROJECT No. P.21.0318

	Signed	Date
Drawn	W.Bell	
Checked	C.Maskrey	
Designed	REVIEWED	DATE
Designed Approved	D.Finnigan	-
TI Approved/Accepted		

Tasmanian Irrigation

ABN: 95 722 799 075 ACN: 133 148 384

LEVEL 2 TERMINAL BUILDING LAUNCESTON AIRPORT, WESTERN JUNCTION, TASMANIA
P.O. BOX 84 EVANDALE TAS. 7212
PHONE. 03 6398 8433 FAX. 03 6398 8441

PROJECT NAME: DON IRRIGATION SCHEME

DRAWING TYPE: SE

DRAWING TITLE: DON SCHEME

EQUIPMENT ID:

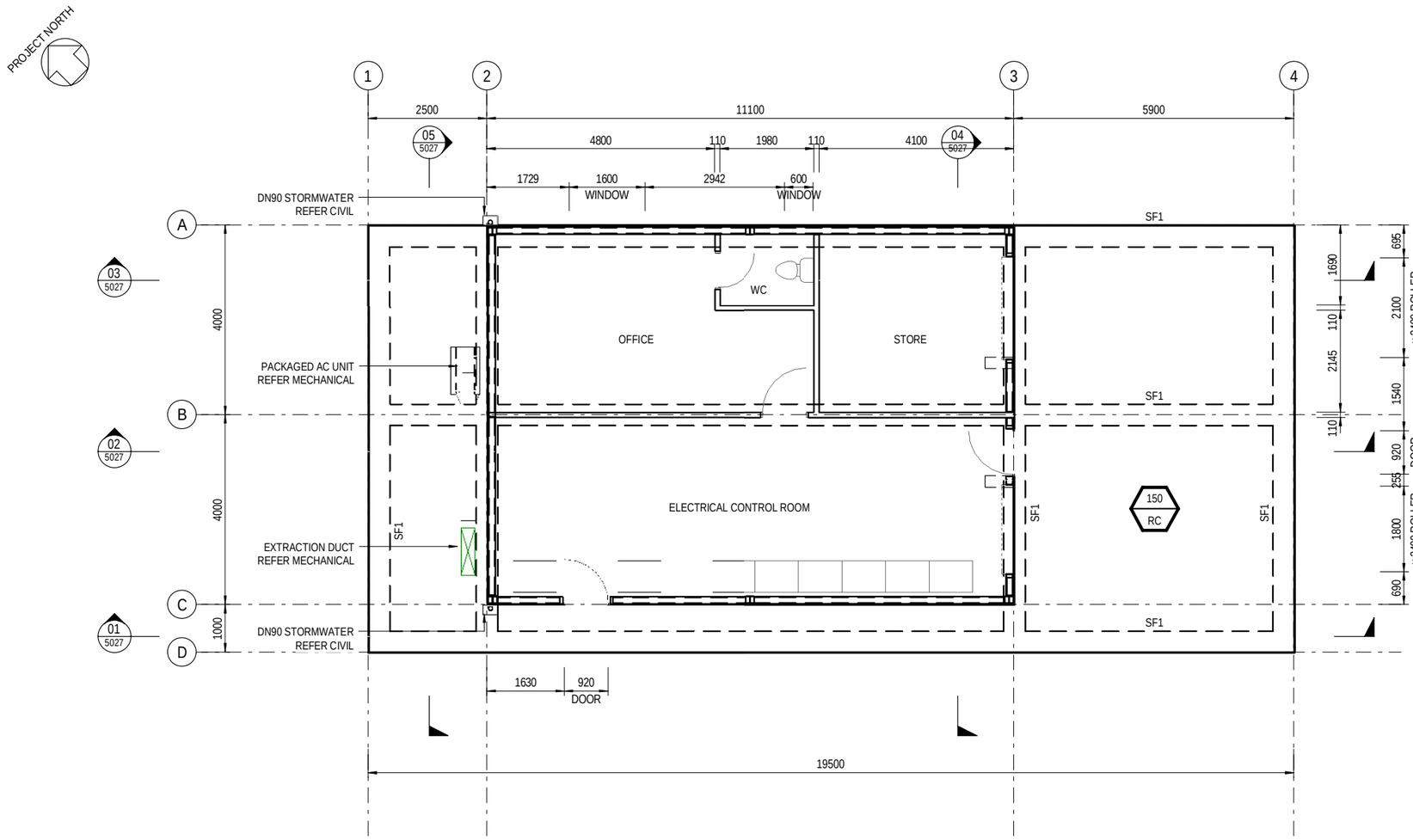
COVER SHEET AND DRAWING LIST

SCALE AT A3:

TI DRAWING NUMBER: SE-DON-5020

REVISION: A

30/04/2021 2:07:11 PM P.21.0318-5020 BIM 360://P.21.0318/P.21.0318 DON_FORTHSIDE-CONTROL_ROOM_V20.rvt



CONTROL ROOM FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1 : 100

DRAWING STATUS: PRELIMINARY

No	REVISION	DATE	BY	APPROVED
A	PRELIMINARY	30.04.2021	WB	CM

DO NOT SCALE
DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS DRAWING PRACTICE TO AS1100-1992

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000
SCALE IN mm - 1:100

ipd CONSULTING

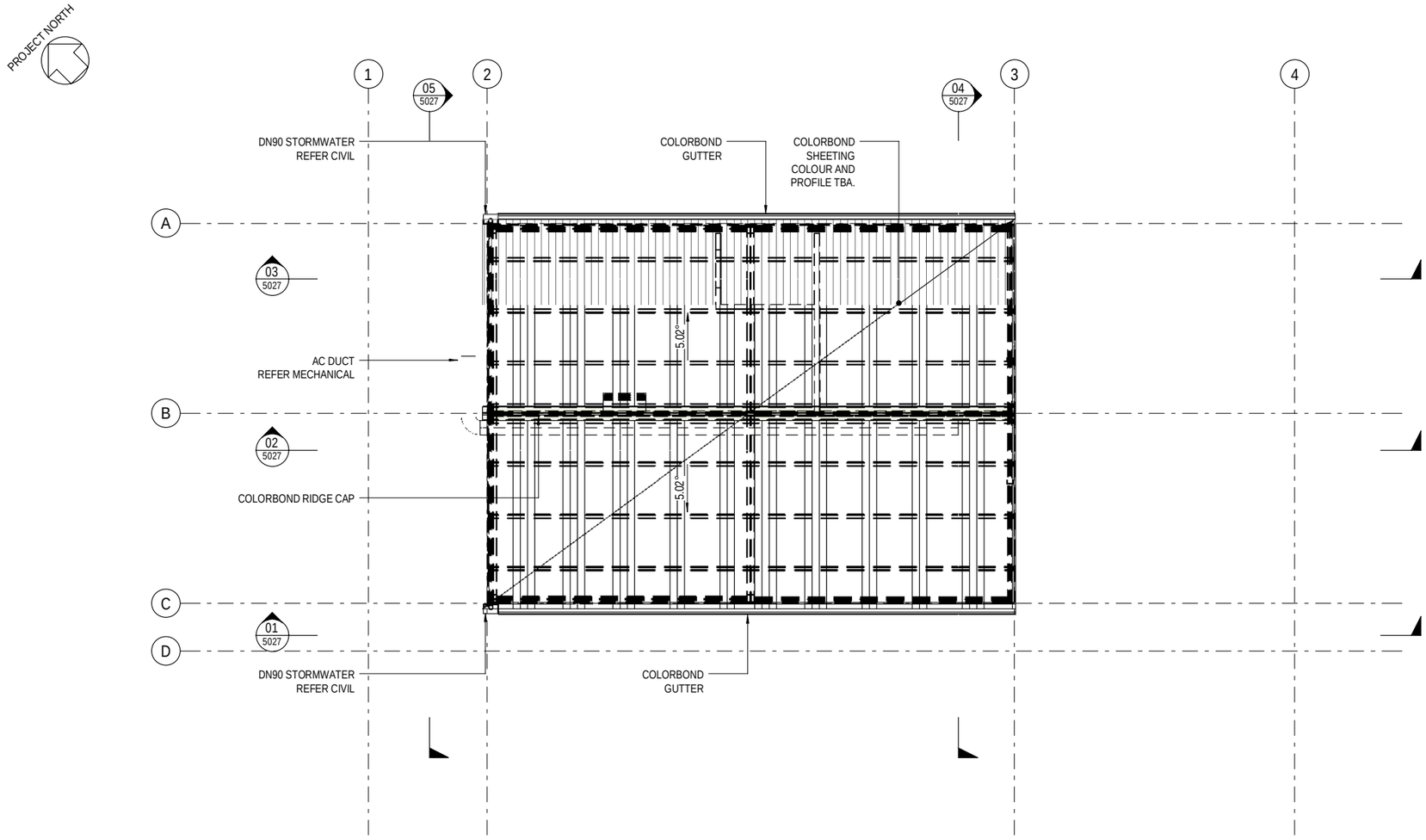
pitt&sherry
PROJECT No. P.21.0318

	Signed	Date
Drawn	W.Bell	
Checked	C.Maskrey	
Designed	REVIEWED	DATE
Designed Approved	D.Finnigan	-
TI Approved/Accepted		

Tasmanian Irrigation
ABN: 95 722 799 075 ACN: 133 148 384
LEVEL 2 TERMINAL BUILDING LAUNCESTON AIRPORT, WESTERN JUNCTION, TASMANIA
P.O. BOX 84 EVANDALE TAS. 7212
PHONE. 03 6398 8433 FAX. 03 6398 8441

PROJECT NAME: DON IRRIGATION SCHEME	DRAWING TYPE: SE
DRAWING TITLE: DON SCHEME FORTHSIDE PUMP STATION FLOOR PLAN	EQUIPMENT ID
	SCALE AT A3: 1 : 100
TI DRAWING NUMBER: SE-DON-5025	REVISION: A

30/04/2021 2:07:12 PM P.21.0318-5025 BIM 360://P.21.0318/P.21.0318 DON_FORTHSIDE-CONTROL_ROOM_V20.rvt



CONTROL BUILDING ROOF PLAN
SCALE: 1 : 100

DRAWING STATUS: PRELIMINARY

No	REVISION	DATE	BY	APPROVED
A	PRELIMINARY	30.04.2021	WB	CM

DO NOT SCALE
DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS DRAWING PRACTICE TO AS1100-1992

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000
SCALE IN mm - 1:100

ipd CONSULTING

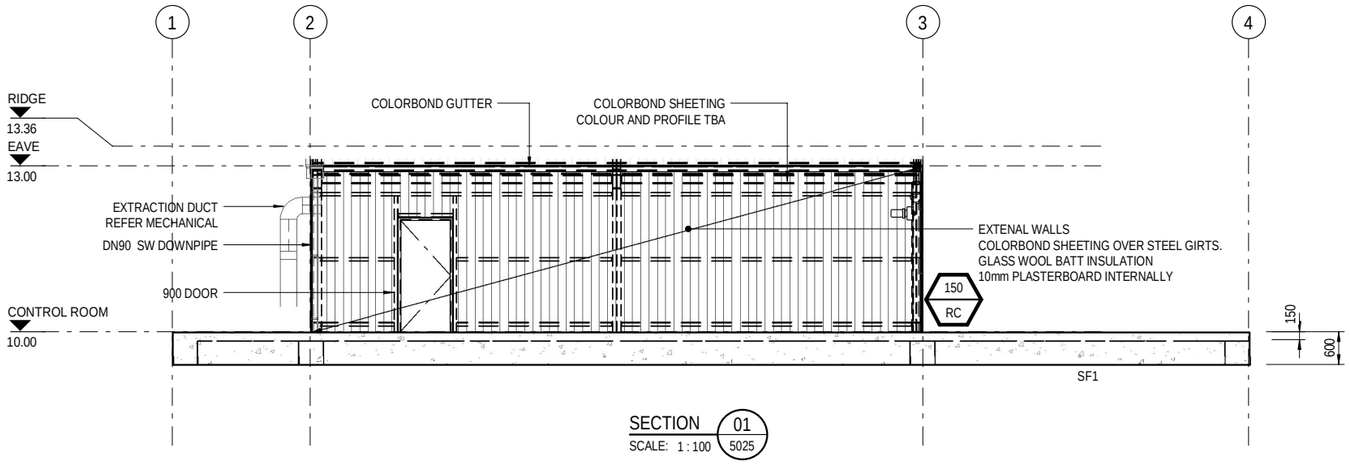
pitt&sherry
PROJECT No. P.21.0318

	Signed	Date
Drawn	W.Bell	
Checked	C.Maskrey	
Designed	REVIEWED	DATE
Designed Approved	D.Finnigan	-
TI Approved/Accepted		

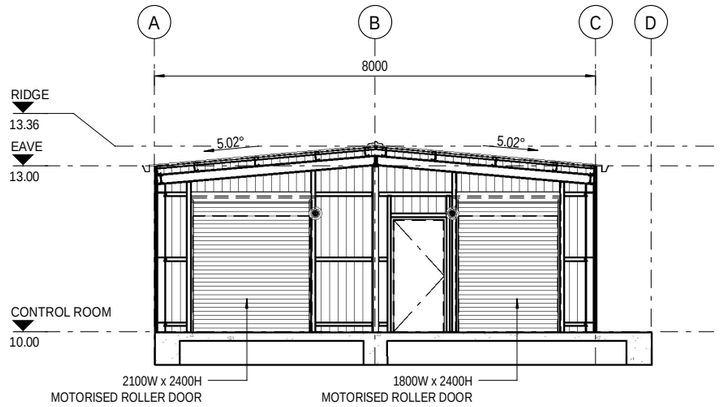
Tasmanian Irrigation
ABN: 95 722 799 075 ACN: 133 148 384
LEVEL 2 TERMINAL BUILDING LAUNCESTON AIRPORT, WESTERN JUNCTION. TASMANIA
P.O. BOX 84 EVANDALE TAS. 7212
PHONE. 03 6398 8433 FAX. 03 6398 8441

PROJECT NAME: DON IRRIGATION SCHEME
DRAWING TYPE: SE
DRAWING TITLE: DON SCHEME FORTHSIDE PUMP STATION ROOF PLAN
EQUIPMENT ID:
SCALE AT A3: 1 : 100
TI DRAWING NUMBER: SE-DON-5026
REVISION: A

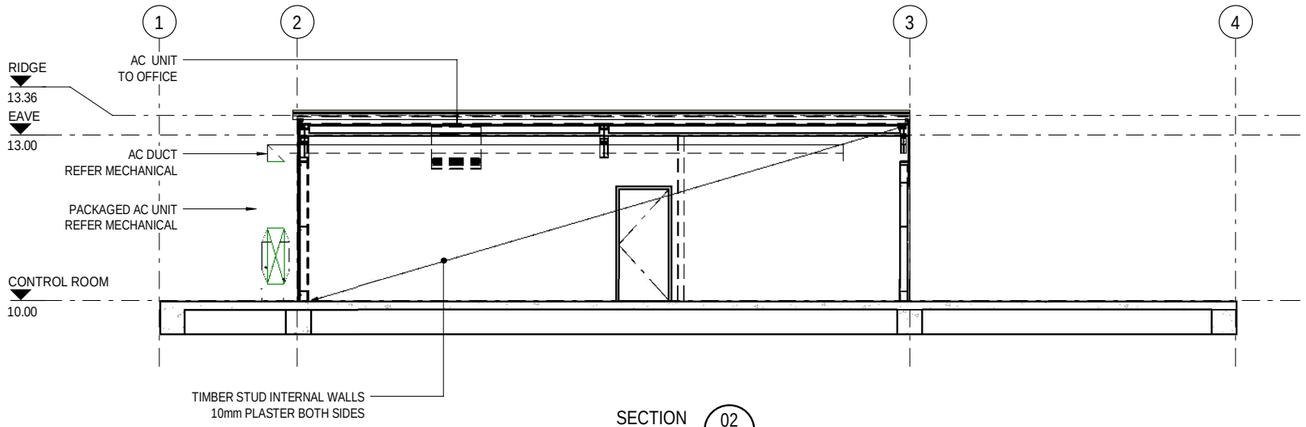
30/04/2021 2:07:13 PM P.21.0318-5026 BIM 360://P.21.0318/P.21.0318 DON_FORTHSIDE-CONTROL_ROOM_V20.rvt



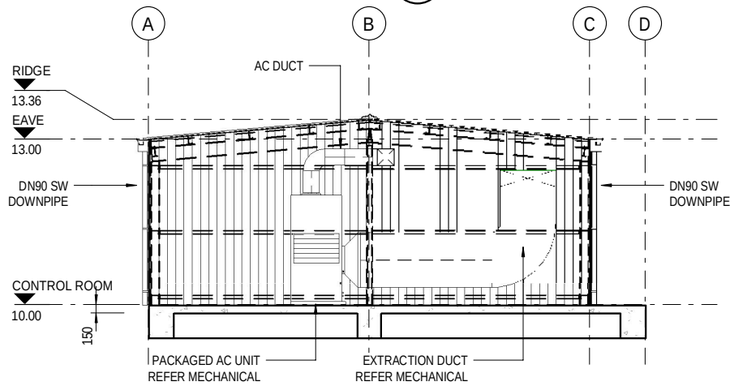
SECTION 01
SCALE: 1 : 100 5025



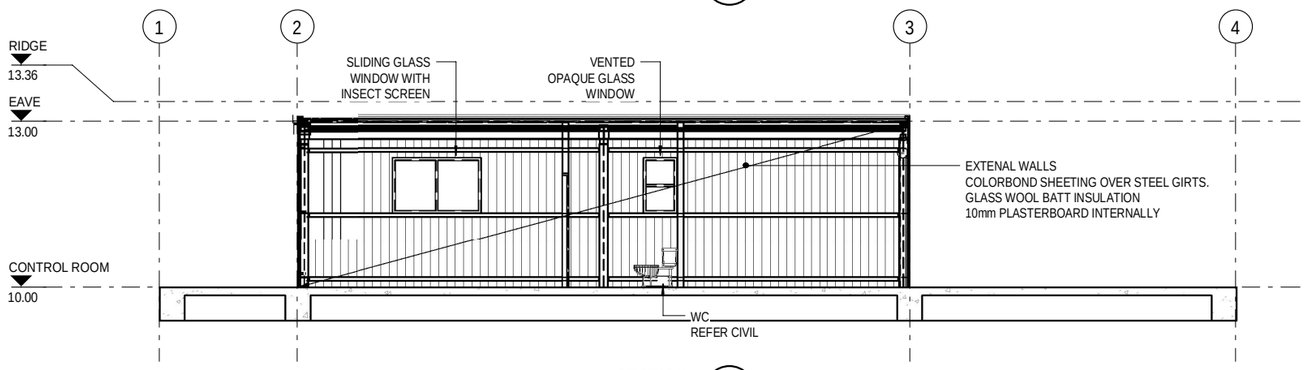
SECTION 04
SCALE: 1 : 100 5025



SECTION 02
SCALE: 1 : 100 5025



SECTION 05
SCALE: 1 : 100 5025



SECTION 03
SCALE: 1 : 100 5025

DRAWING STATUS: PRELIMINARY

No	REVISION	DATE	BY	APPROVED
A	PRELIMINARY	30.04.2021	WB	CM

DO NOT SCALE
DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS DRAWING PRACTICE TO AS1100-1992

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000
SCALE IN mm - 1:100

ipd CONSULTING

pitt&sherry
PROJECT No. P.21.0318

	Signed	Date
Drawn	W.Bell	
Checked	C.Maskrey	
Designed	REVIEWED	DATE
Designed Approved	D.Finnigan	-
TI Approved/Accepted		

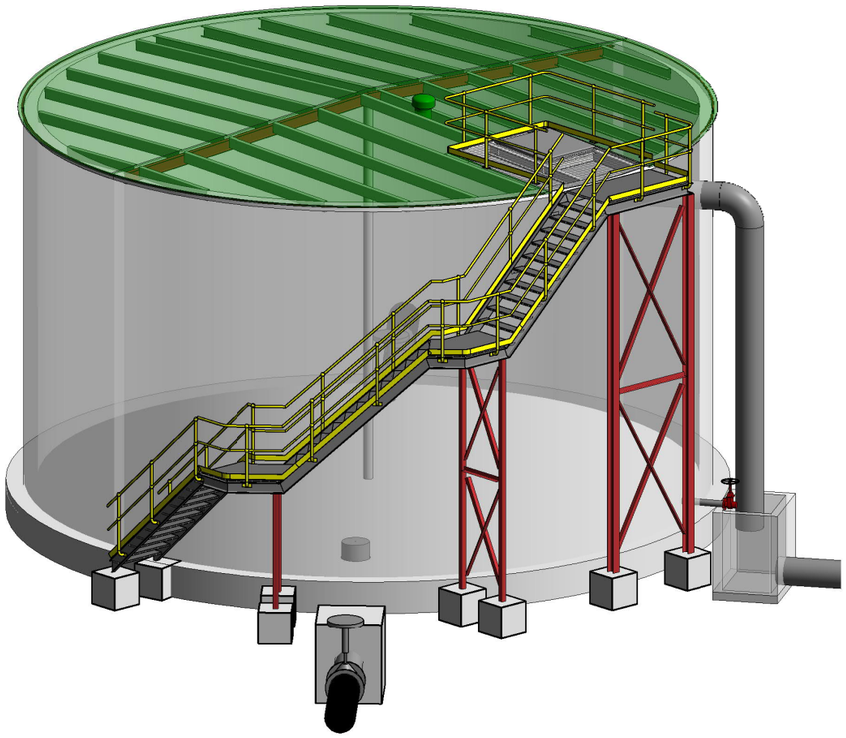
Tasmanian Irrigation
ABN: 95 722 799 075 ACN: 133 148 384
LEVEL 2 TERMINAL BUILDING LAUNCESTON AIRPORT, WESTERN JUNCTION. TASMANIA
P.O. BOX 84 EVANDALE TAS. 7212
PHONE. 03 6398 8433 FAX. 03 6398 8441

PROJECT NAME: DON IRRIGATION SCHEME
DRAWING TYPE
DRAWING TITLE: DON SCHEME FORTHSIDE PUMP STATION SECTIONS 01
EQUIPMENT ID
SCALE AT A3: 1 : 100
TI DRAWING NUMBER: SE-DON-5027
REVISION: A

30/04/2021 2:07:14 PM P.21.0318-5027 RVM 360://P.21.0318/P.21.0318 DON_FORTHSIDE-CONTROL_ROOM_V20.rvt

TASMANIAN IRRIGATION
DON IRRIGATION SCHEME
DON SYSTEM
HOPKINS RD BALANCE TANK

TABLE OF CONTENTS



DRAWING STATUS: PRELIMINARY

No	REVISION	DATE	BY	APPROVED
B	ISSUED FOR 50% DESIGN REVIEW	31.04.2021	WB	CM
A	PRELIMINARY ISSUE	26.04.2021	WB	CM

DO NOT SCALE

DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS DRAWING PRACTICE TO AS1100-1992

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000

SCALE IN mm - 1:100

ipd CONSULTING

pitt&sherry

PROJECT No. P.21.0318

	Signed	Date
Drawn	W.BELL	
Designed	CONNELL MASKREY	
Checked	REVIEWED	DATE
Designed Approved	-	-
TI Approved/Accepted		

Tasmanian Irrigation

ABN: 95 722 799 075 ACN: 133 148 384

LEVEL 2 TERMINAL BUILDING LAUNCESTON AIRPORT, WESTERN JUNCTION. TASMANIA
P.O. BOX 84 EVANDALE TAS. 7212
PHONE. 03 6398 8433 FAX. 03 6398 8441

PROJECT NAME: DON IRRIGATION SCHEME

DRAWING TYPE

DRAWING TITLE: DON SCHEME
HOPKINS RD BALANCE TANK
COVER SHEET AND DRAWING LIST

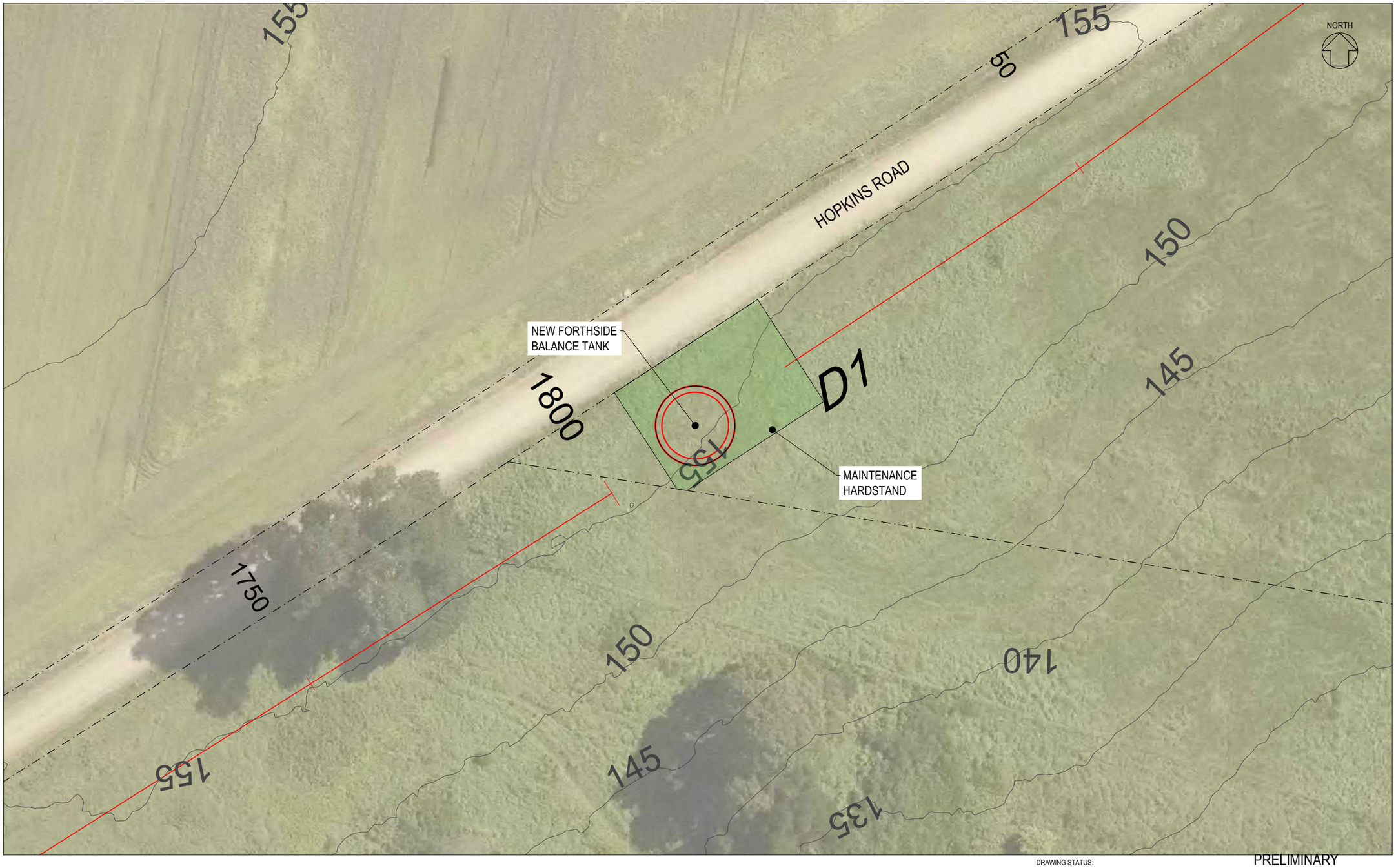
EQUIPMENT ID

SCALE AT A3

TI DRAWING NUMBER: SE-DON-5050

REVISION: B

31/05/2021 10:08:16 AM P.21.0318-5050 BIM 360://P.21.0318/P.21.0318 DON_HOPKINS RD_V20.rvt



DRAWING STATUS: PRELIMINARY

No	REVISION	DATE	BY	APPROVED
A	PRELIMINARY	01/06/21	SMB	

DO NOT SCALE

DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS DRAWING PRACTICE TO AS1100-1992

5 0 5 10 15 20

SCALE IN METRES - 1:500

ipd CONSULTING

pitt&sherry

PROJECT No. P.21.0318

	Signed	Date
Drawn	S.MacBean	
Checked	C.Maskrey	
Designed	REVIEWED	DATE
Designed Approved	D.Finnigan	-
TI Approved/Accepted		

Tasmanian Irrigation

ABN: 95 722 799 075 ACN: 133 148 384
LEVEL 2 TERMINAL BUILDING LAUNCESTON AIRPORT, WESTERN JUNCTION. TASMANIA
P.O. BOX 84 EVANDALE TAS. 7212
PHONE. 03 6398 8433 FAX. 03 6398 8441

PROJECT NAME: DON IRRIGATION SCHEME

DRAWING TITLE: HOPKINS ROAD BALANCE TANK GENERAL ARRANGEMENT

TI DRAWING NUMBER: CE-DON-3050

DRAWING TYPE

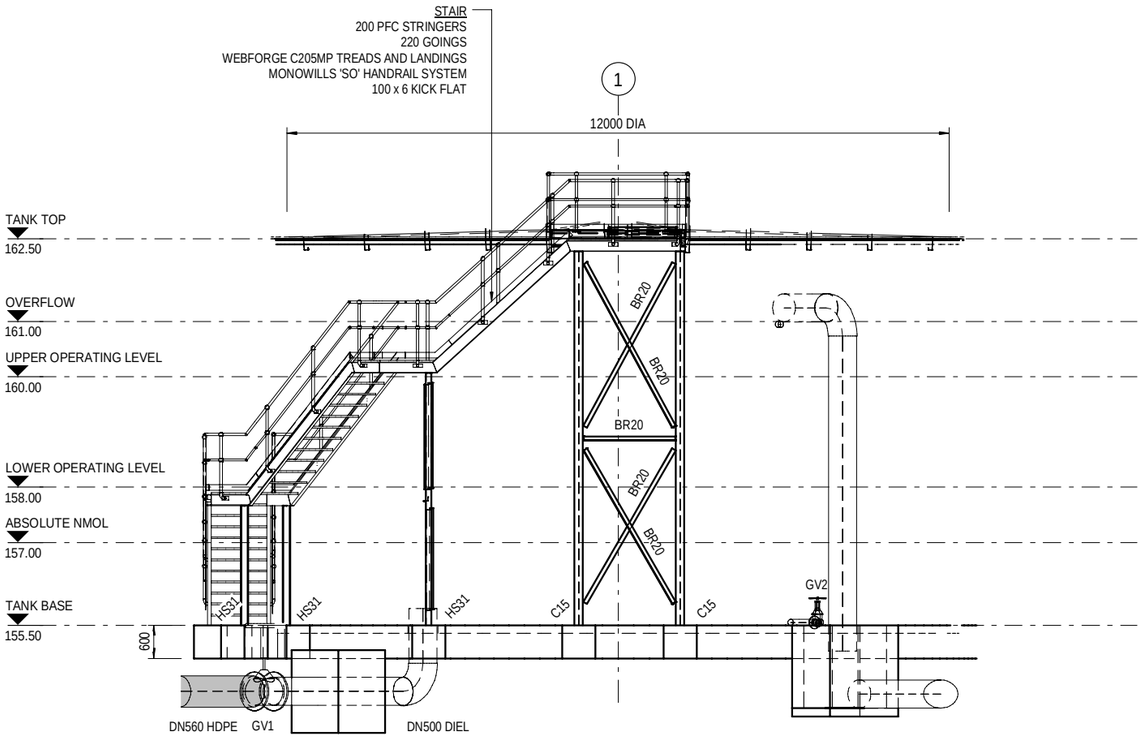
EQUIPMENT ID

SCALE AT A3

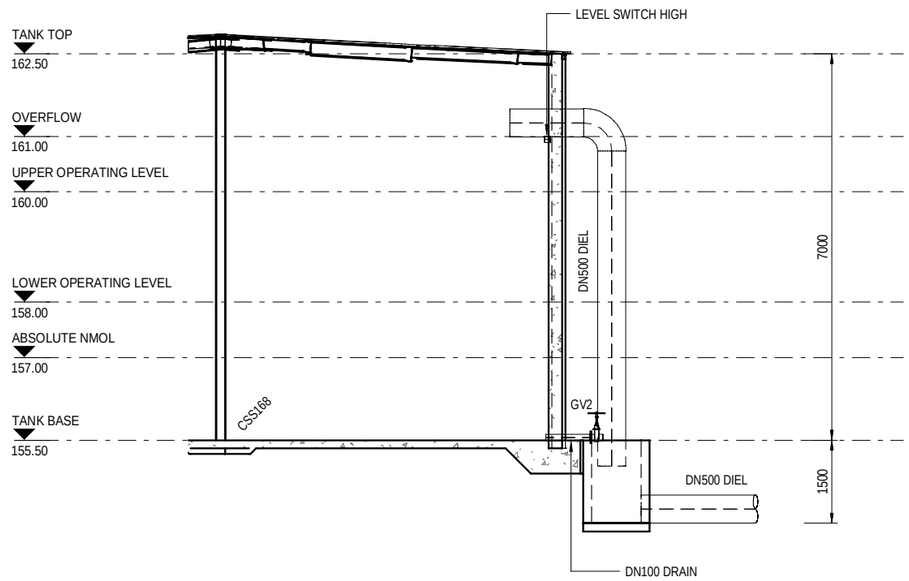
REVISION: A

STEEL MEMBER SCHEDULE

MARK	SIZE	REMARKS
B20	200UB18.2	
BR20	75x75x6 EA	
C15	150UC23.4	
CSS168	168.3x3.4 GR316 SS CHS	
HS31	100x100x6.0 SHS	
P1	C25024	
P2	C20019	
P3	C15019	



ELEVATION 02 5055
SCALE: 1 : 100



SECTION 03 5055
SCALE: 1 : 100

DRAWING STATUS: PRELIMINARY

No	REVISION	DATE	BY	APPROVED
A	ISSUED FOR 50% DESIGN REVIEW	31.04.2021	WB	CM

DO NOT SCALE
DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS DRAWING PRACTICE TO AS1100-1992

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000
SCALE IN mm - 1:100

ipd CONSULTING

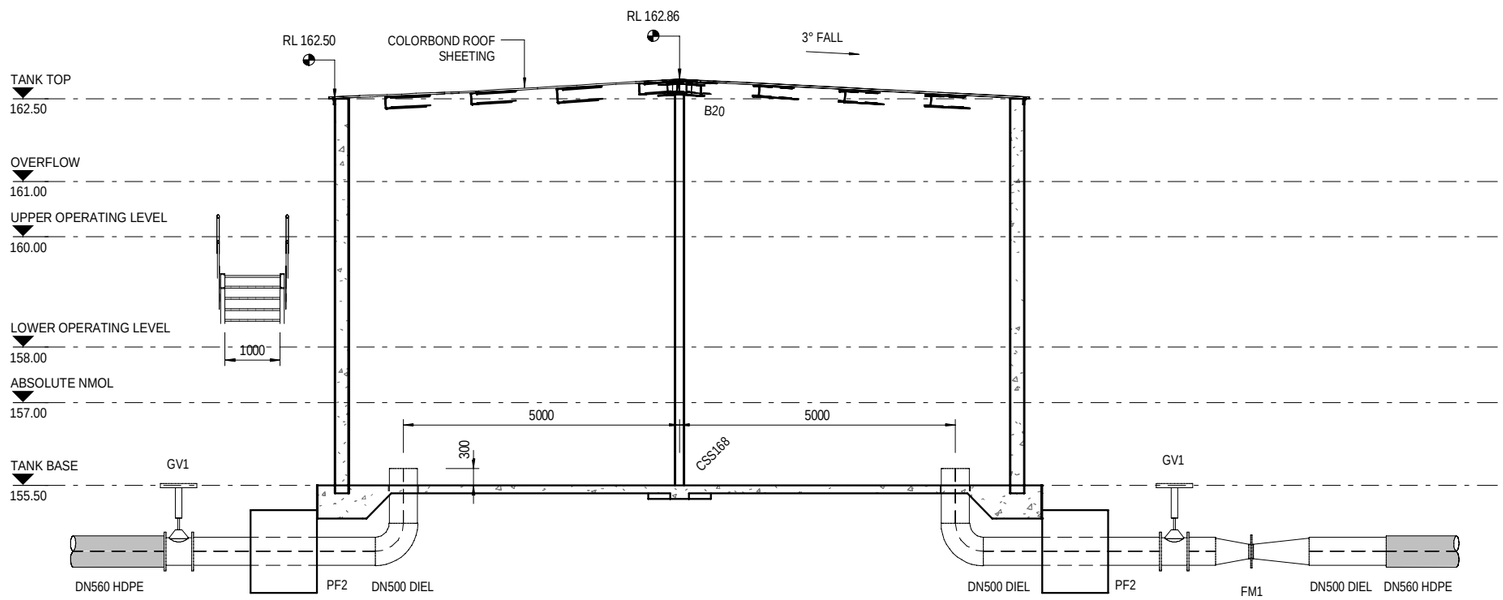
pitt&sherry
PROJECT No. P.21.0318

	Signed	Date
Drawn	W.BELL	
Designed	CONNELL MASKREY	
Checked	REVIEWED	DATE
Designed Approved	DAVID FINNIGAN	-
TI Approved/Accepted		

Tasmanian Irrigation
ABN: 95 722 799 075 ACN: 133 148 384
LEVEL 2 TERMINAL BUILDING LAUNCESTON AIRPORT, WESTERN JUNCTION. TASMANIA
P.O. BOX 84 EVANDALE TAS. 7212
PHONE. 03 6398 8433 FAX. 03 6398 8441

PROJECT NAME: DON IRRIGATION SCHEME
DRAWING TITLE: SECTIONS 02
DRAWING TYPE
EQUIPMENT ID
SCALE AT A3: 1 : 100
TI DRAWING NUMBER: SE-DON-5060
REVISION: A

31/05/2021 10:08:22 AM P.21.0318-5060 BIM 360://P.21.0318/P.21.0318 DON_HOPKINS RD_V20.rvt



SECTION 01
SCALE: 1 : 100 5055

DRAWING STATUS: PRELIMINARY

No	REVISION	DATE	BY	APPROVED
B	ISSUED FOR 50% DESIGN REVIEW	31.04.2021	WB	CM
A	PRELIMINARY ISSUE	26.04.2021	WB	CM

DO NOT SCALE
DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS DRAWING PRACTICE TO AS1100-1992

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000
SCALE IN mm - 1:100

ipd CONSULTING

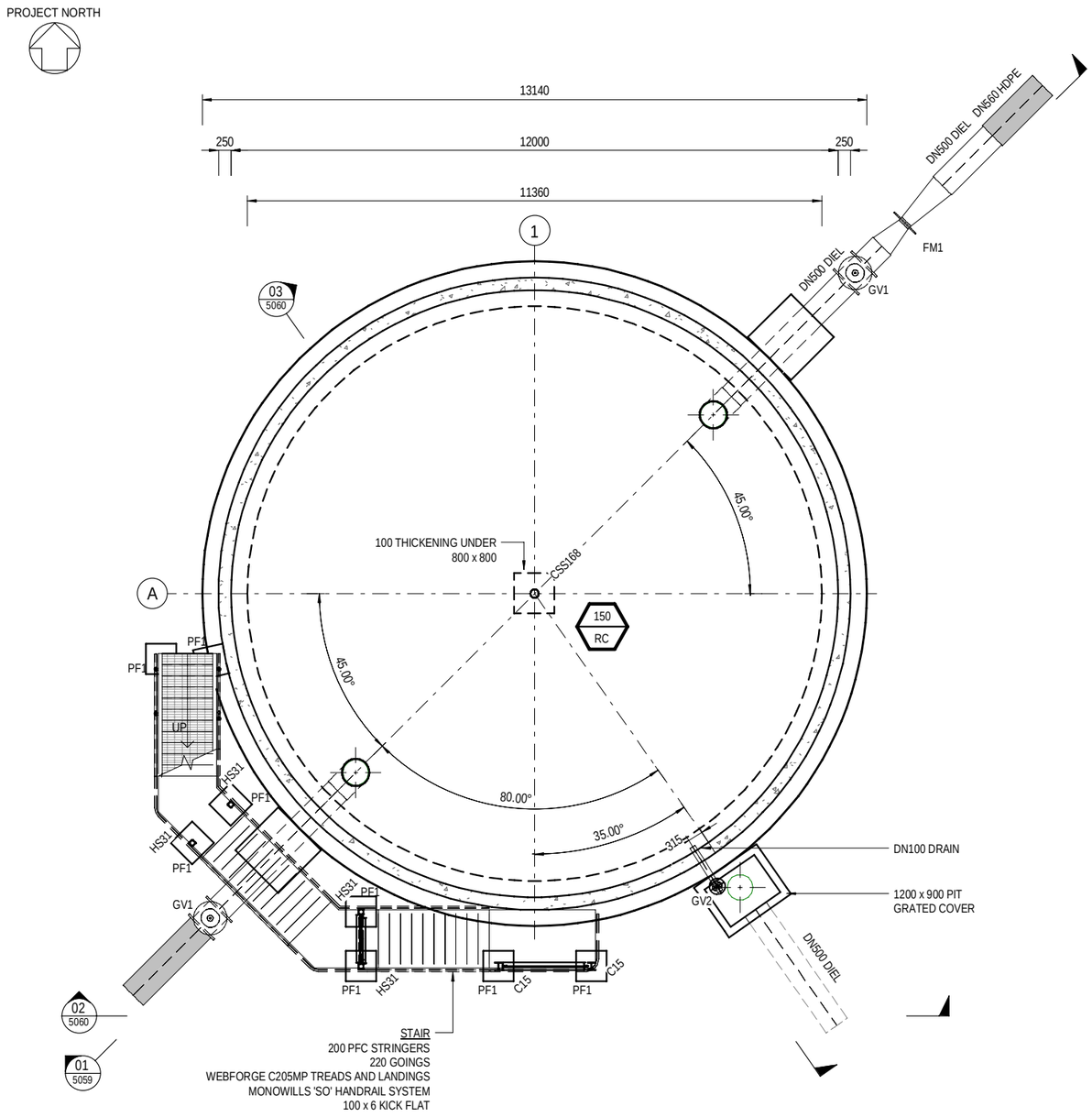
pitt&sherry
PROJECT No. P.21.0318

	Signed	Date
Drawn	W.BELL	
Designed	CONNELL MASKREY	
Checked		DATE
Designed Approved	DAVID FINNIGAN	-
TI Approved/Accepted		

Tasmanian Irrigation
ABN: 95 722 799 075 ACN: 133 148 384
LEVEL 2 TERMINAL BUILDING LAUNCESTON AIRPORT, WESTERN JUNCTION. TASMANIA
P.O. BOX 84 EVANDALE TAS. 7212
PHONE. 03 6398 8433 FAX. 03 6398 8441

PROJECT NAME: DON IRRIGATION SCHEME
DRAWING TYPE: SE
DRAWING TITLE: DON SCHEME HOPKINS RD BALANCE TANK SECTIONS 01
EQUIPMENT ID:
SCALE AT A3: 1 : 100
TI DRAWING NUMBER: SE-DON-5059
REVISION: B

31/05/2021 10:08:20 AM P.21.0318-5059 BIM 360://P.21.0318/P.21.0318 DON_HOPKINS RD_V20.rvt



INTAKE PLAN
SCALE: 1 : 100

STEEL MEMBER SCHEDULE

MARK	SIZE	REMARKS
B20	200UB18.2	
BR20	75x75x6 EA	
C15	150UC23.4	
CSS168	168.3x3.4 GR316 SS CHS	
HS31	100x100x6.0 SHS	
P1	C25024	
P2	C20019	
P3	C15019	

PAD FOOTING SCHEDULE

MARK	PAD FOOTING PROPERTIES				REINFORCEMENT	
	LENGTH	WIDTH	DEPTH	COMMENTS	MAIN BARS	SIDE BARS
PF1	600	600	600	PAD FOOTING		
PF2	1200	1200	1500	THRUST BLOCK	MASS CONC	

PIPE ACCESSORIES

MARK	No REQ'D	COMMENT
FM1	1	FLOW METER
GV1	2	GATE VALVE
GV2	1	GATE VALVE

DRAWING STATUS: PRELIMINARY

No	REVISION	DATE	BY	APPROVED
B	ISSUED FOR 50% DESIGN REVIEW	31.04.2021	WB	CM
A	PRELIMINARY ISSUE	26.04.2021	WB	CM

DO NOT SCALE
DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS DRAWING PRACTICE TO AS1100-1992

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000
SCALE IN mm - 1:100

ipd CONSULTING

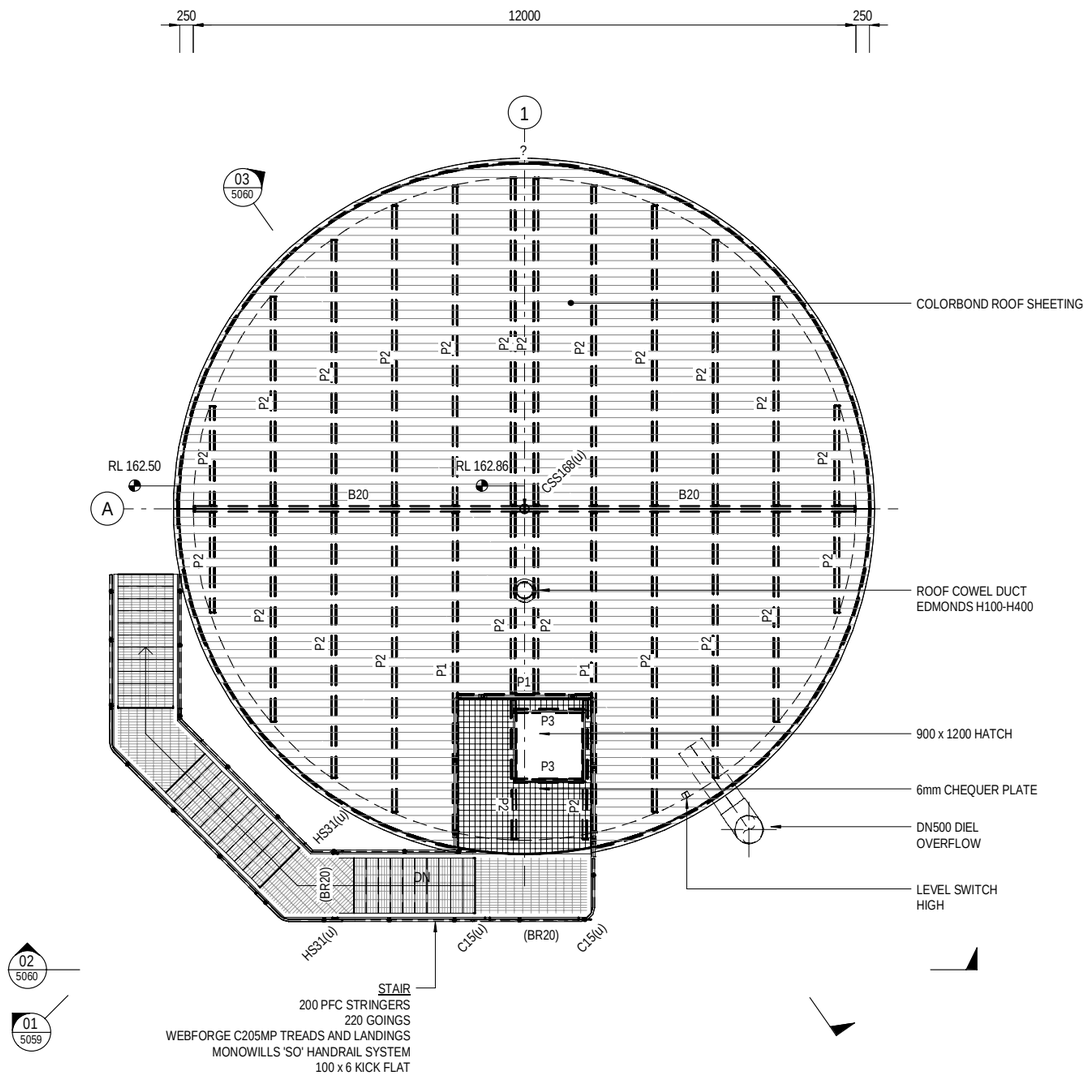
pitt&sherry
PROJECT No. P.21.0318

	Signed	Date
Drawn	W.BELL	
Designed	CONNELL MASKREY	
Checked	REVIEWED	DATE
Designed Approved	DAVID FINNIGAN	-
TI Approved/Accepted		

Tasmanian Irrigation
ABN: 95 722 799 075 ACN: 133 148 384
LEVEL 2 TERMINAL BUILDING LAUNCESTON AIRPORT, WESTERN JUNCTION. TASMANIA
P.O. BOX 84 EVANDALE TAS. 7212
PHONE. 03 6398 8433 FAX. 03 6398 8441

PROJECT NAME: DON IRRIGATION SCHEME
DRAWING TYPE: SE
DRAWING TITLE: DON SCHEME
HOPKINS RD BALANCE TANK
FLOOR PLAN
EQUIPMENT ID:
SCALE AT A3: 1 : 100
TI DRAWING NUMBER: SE-DON-5055
REVISION: B

31/05/2021 10:08:18 AM P.21.0318-5055 BIM 360://P.21.0318/P.21.0318 DON_HOPKINS RD_V20.rvt



INTAKE ROOF PLAN
SCALE: 1 : 100

STEEL MEMBER SCHEDULE

MARK	SIZE	REMARKS
B20	200UB18.2	
BR20	75x75x6 EA	
C15	150UC23.4	
CSS168	168.3x3.4 GR316 SS CHS	
HS31	100x100x6.0 SHS	
P1	C25024	
P2	C20019	
P3	C15019	

DRAWING STATUS: PRELIMINARY

No	REVISION	DATE	BY	APPROVED
A	ISSUED FOR 50% DESIGN REVIEW	31.04.2021	WB	CM

DO NOT SCALE
DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS DRAWING PRACTICE TO AS1100-1992

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000
SCALE IN mm - 1:100

ipd CONSULTING

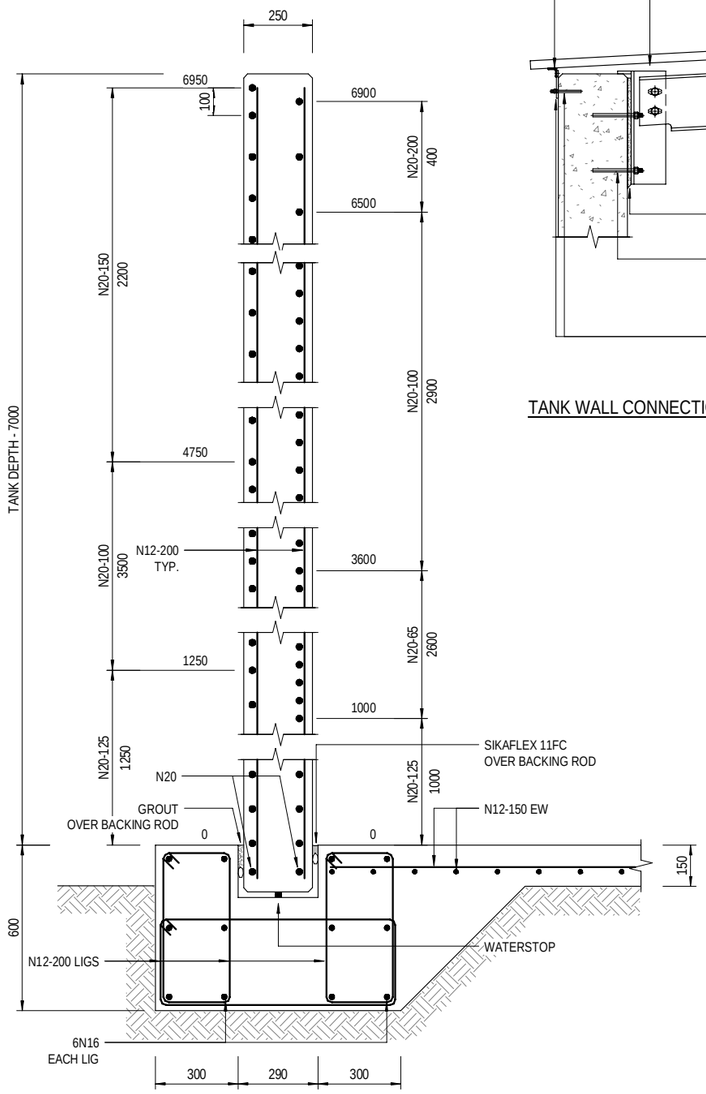
pitt&sherry
PROJECT No. P.21.0318

	Signed	Date
Drawn	W.BELL	
Designed	CONNELL MASKREY	
Checked	Checker	
Designed Approved	DAVID FINNIGAN	-
TI Approved/Accepted		

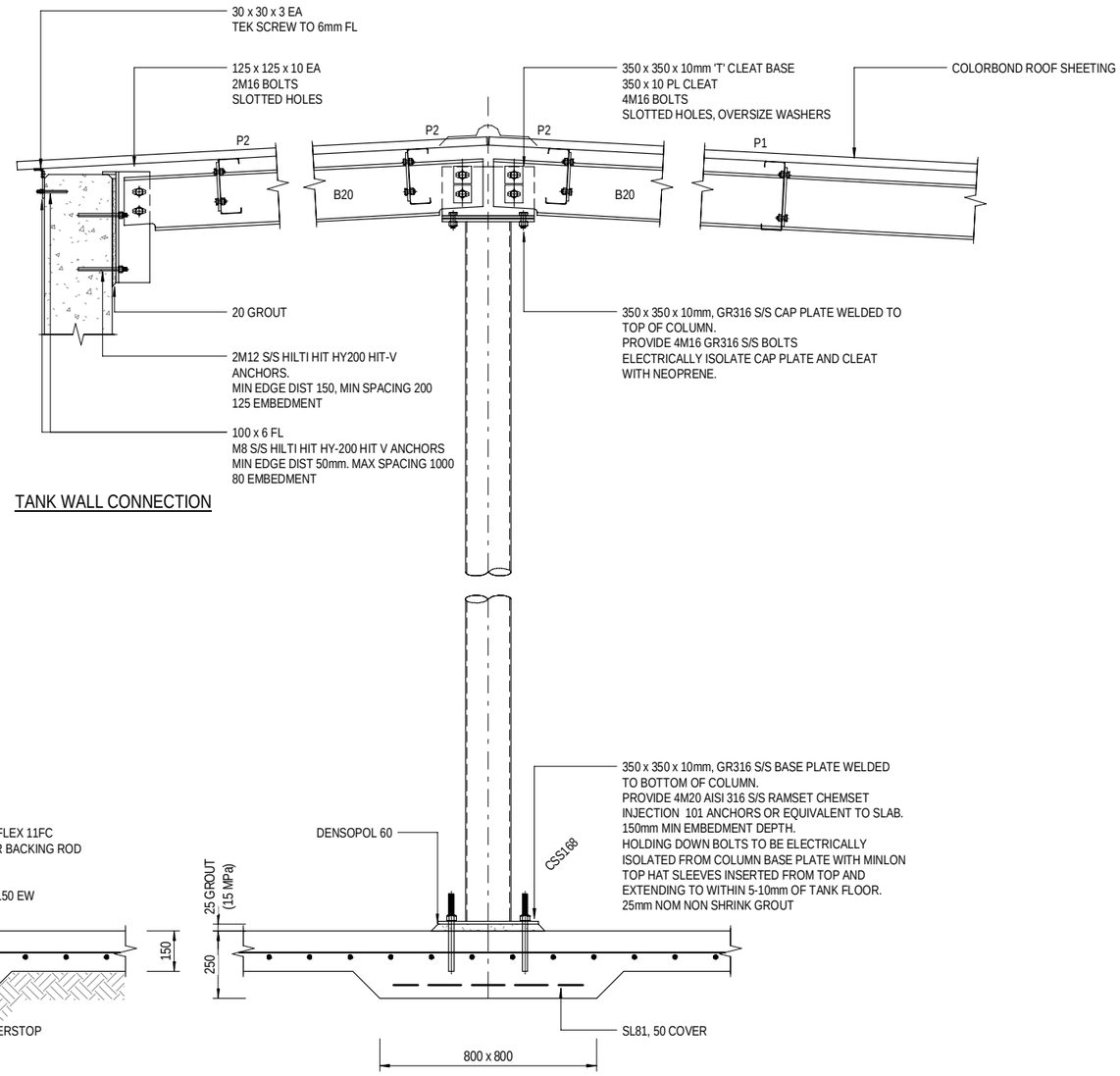
Tasmanian Irrigation
ABN: 95 722 799 075 ACN: 133 148 384
LEVEL 2 TERMINAL BUILDING LAUNCESTON AIRPORT, WESTERN JUNCTION. TASMANIA
P.O. BOX 84 EVANDALE TAS. 7212
PHONE. 03 6398 8433 FAX. O3 6398 8441

PROJECT NAME: DON IRRIGATION SCHEME
DRAWING TITLE: ROOF PLAN
TI DRAWING NUMBER: SE-DON-5056
DRAWING TYPE:
EQUIPMENT ID:
SCALE AT A3: 1 : 100
REVISION: A

31/05/2021 10:08:19 AM P.21.0318-5056 BIM 360://P.21.0318/P.21.0318 DON_HOPKINS RD_V20.rvt



REINFORCEMENT DETAILS



TANK WALL CONNECTION

COLUMN DETAIL

DRAWING STATUS: PRELIMINARY

No	REVISION	DATE	BY	APPROVED
B	ISSUED FOR 50% DESIGN REVIEW	31.04.2021	WB	CM
A	PRELIMINARY ISSUE	26.04.2021	WB	CM

DO NOT SCALE

DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS DRAWING PRACTICE TO AS1100-1992

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000

SCALE IN mm - 1:100

ipd CONSULTING

pitt&sherry

PROJECT No. P.21.0318

	Signed	Date
Drawn	W.BELL	
Designed	CONNELL MASKREY	
Checked	Checker	
Designed Approved	DAVID FINNIGAN	-
TI Approved/Accepted		

Tasmanian Irrigation

ABN: 95 722 799 075 ACN: 133 148 384

LEVEL 2 TERMINAL BUILDING LAUNCESTON AIRPORT,
WESTERN JUNCTION. TASMANIA
P.O. BOX 84 EVANDALE TAS. 7212
PHONE. 03 6398 8433 FAX. 03 6398 8441

PROJECT NAME: DON IRRIGATION SCHEME

DRAWING TYPE

DRAWING TITLE: TYPICAL SECTION THROUGH

EQUIPMENT ID

SCALE AT A3: 1 : 20

TI DRAWING NUMBER: SE-DON-5058

REVISION: B

31/05/2021 10:08:19 AM P.21.0318-5058 BIM 360://P.21.0318/P.21.0318 DON_HOPKINS RD_V20.rvt

Noise Assessment

Appendix C

Tarkarri Engineering

Air Quality • Acoustics • Environment • Vibration

Technical Memo

31 March 2021

Tasmanian Irrigation
Level 2, Launceston Airport Passenger Terminal Building
201, Evandale Rd
Western Junction, TAS 7212

5516_AC_R_DRAFT
ALL/AJM

Attn: Mr Jacob Tierney

Dear Sir,

RE**:** Don Irrigation Scheme background environmental noise assessment.

Please find below our background environmental noise assessment for the Forth and Lake Barrington pump station sites associated with the Don Irrigation Scheme.

1. INTRODUCTION

Tarkarri Engineering was commissioned by Tasmanian Irrigation to conduct a background environmental noise assessment of pump station sites associated with the Don Irrigation Scheme. The pump stations under consideration are as follows:-

Forth Pump Station

- extraction pump station and;
- boost pump station.

Lake Barrington Pump Station

- extraction pump station and;
- boost pump station.

The assessment establishes rated background levels for both sites, as defined under the *Tasmanian Noise Measurement Procedures Manual*[1] and determines appropriate legislative noise limits from the *Noise From Industry in Regional Victoria Guidelines*.[2] Noise control recommendations are provided based on expected pump station sound power levels (SWLs).

e info@tarkarri.com
w tarkarri.com
p +61 (0) 3 6343 2077

Tarkarri Engineering Pty Ltd
ABN 98 009 561 488
PO Box 506 Kings Meadows
Tasmania 7249 Australia

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

The pump stations are to be located alongside the Forth River and Lake Barrington in the townships of Forth and West Kentish respectively. The nearest residential receivers exist predominately north and south of the Forth site and to the west and south of the Lake Barrington site. The Forth booster pumping station lies within agricultural zoning with nearby receivers zoned rural resource while receivers and the pump station at Lake Barrington lie within Rural resource, except for a few properties in Environmental Management zones adjacent to Lake Barrington.

The following potential environmental noise sources were identified by Tasmanian Irrigation:-

- Extraction pump station:
- Boost pump station

Figure 2-1 to Figure 2-4 present aerial views of the proposed pump station locations and noise measurement location.

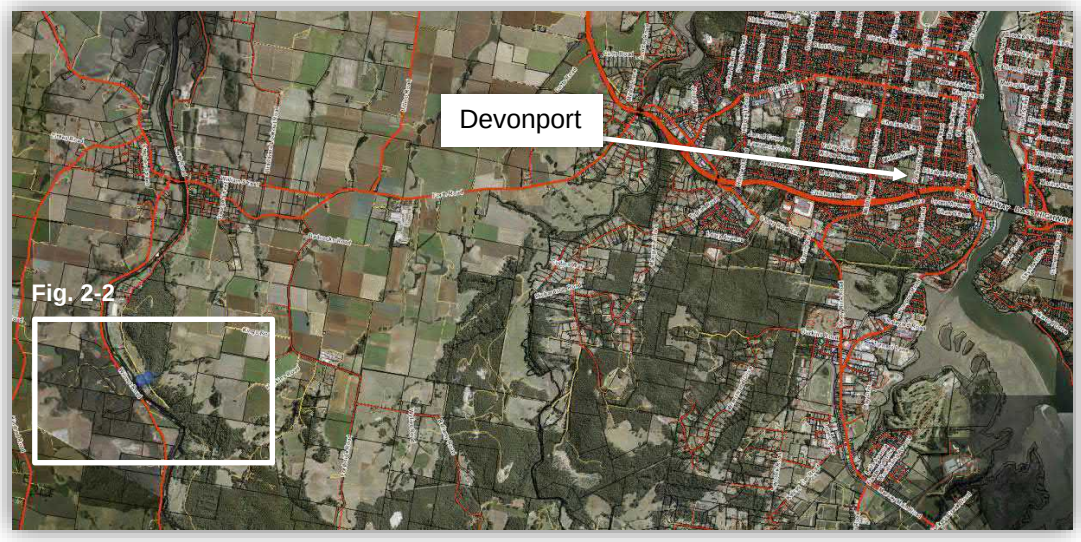


Figure 2-1: Aerial view of the Forth site and surrounds with extent of Figure 2-2 marked.

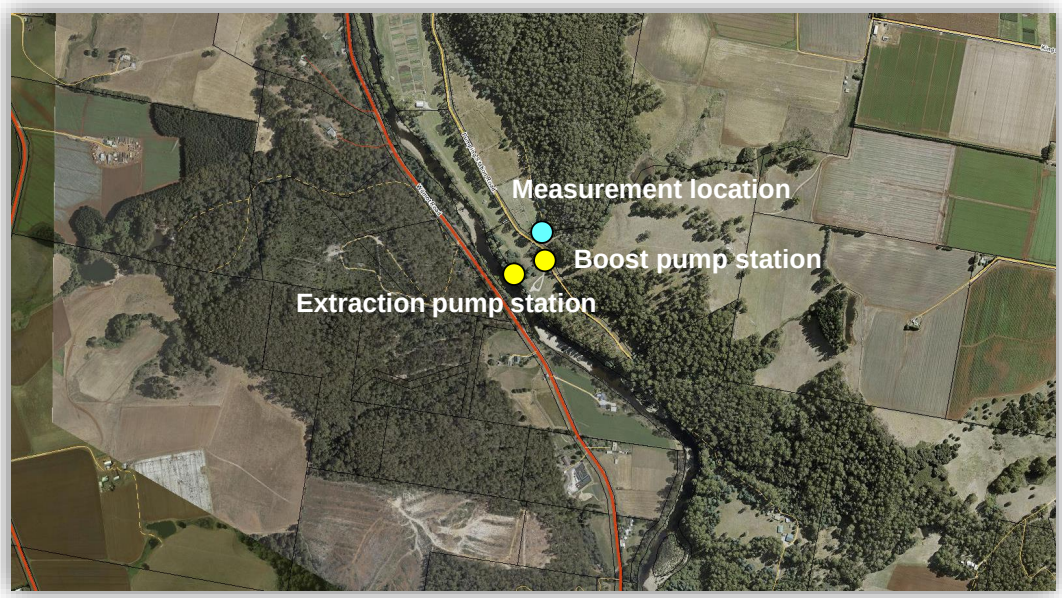


Figure 2-2: Aerial view of the Forth site with the pump station locations and ambient monitoring position marked.

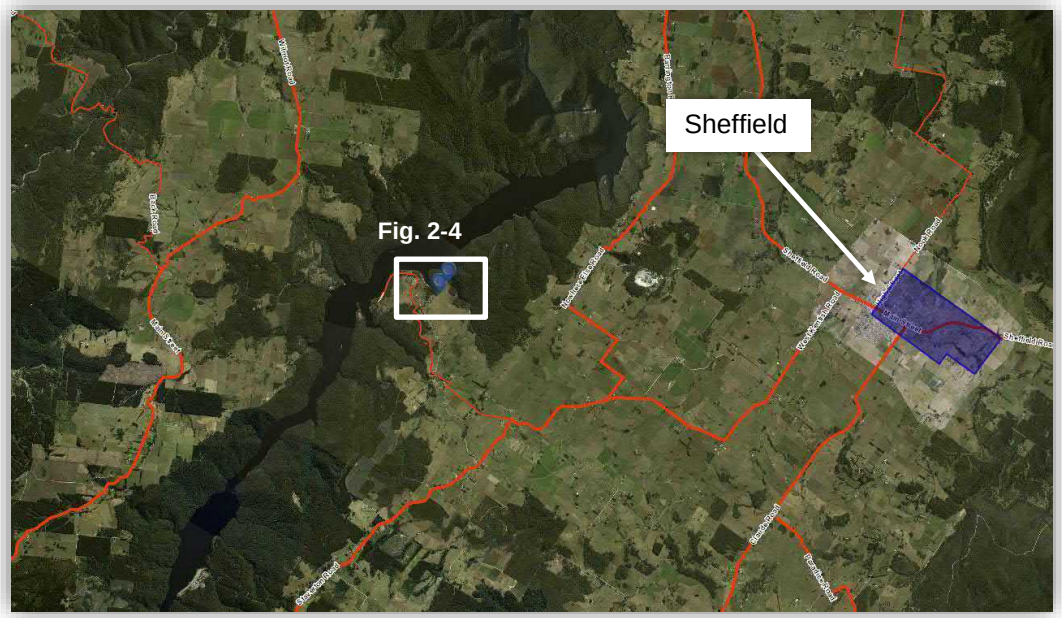


Figure 2-3: Aerial view of the Lake Barrington site and surrounds with extent of Figure 2-4 marked.

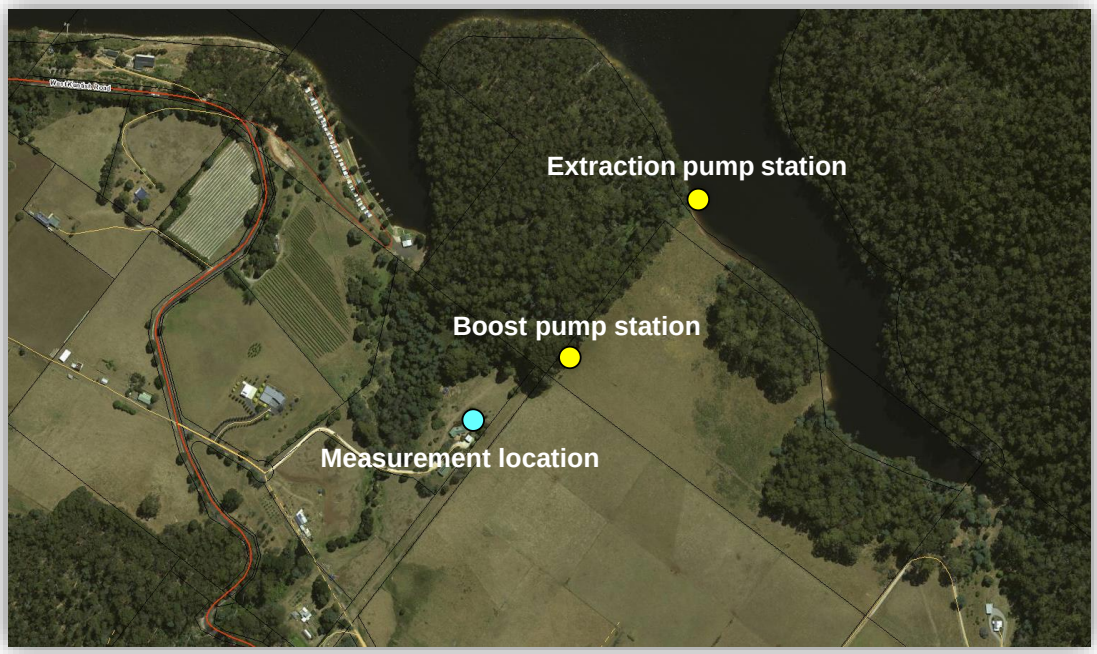


Figure 2-4: Aerial view of the Lake Barrington site with pump station locations and ambient monitoring position marked.

3. AMBIENT NOISE

Ambient noise levels were measured at the closest receivers to the proposed locations to characterise the noise environment, see Figures 2-2, 2-4 and 3-1 for sound level meter placement. The following statistics were recorded utilising Larson Davis SoundExpert LxT outdoor monitoring units:

- 10-minute equivalent continuous (Leq), min, max and L1, L10, L50, L90 and L99 A-weighted sound pressure levels.
- 10-minute equivalent continuous (Leq) min, max and L1, L10, L50, L90 and L99 A-weighted sound pressure level 1/3-octave band spectra.

Figure 3-1: Unobserved measurement locations; a) Forth (MGA coords. 436856, 5437589); b) Lake Barrington (MGA coords. 435713, 5418729).

3.1 Measurement results

The overall 10-minute statistic data is presented graphically below in subsections for each location. For the sake of clarity other statistics that were recorded are not presented:

- **L_{Aeq}**: The equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level.
- **L_{A10}**: The noise level exceeded for 10% of the time, used to examine the influence of transient noise sources such as traffic.
- **L_{A90}**: The noise level exceeded for 90% of the time, typically referred to as the background.

Also presented graphically are example day, evening and night $L_{Aeq,10min}$ 1/3-ctave band spectra for each location.

3.1.1 Forth

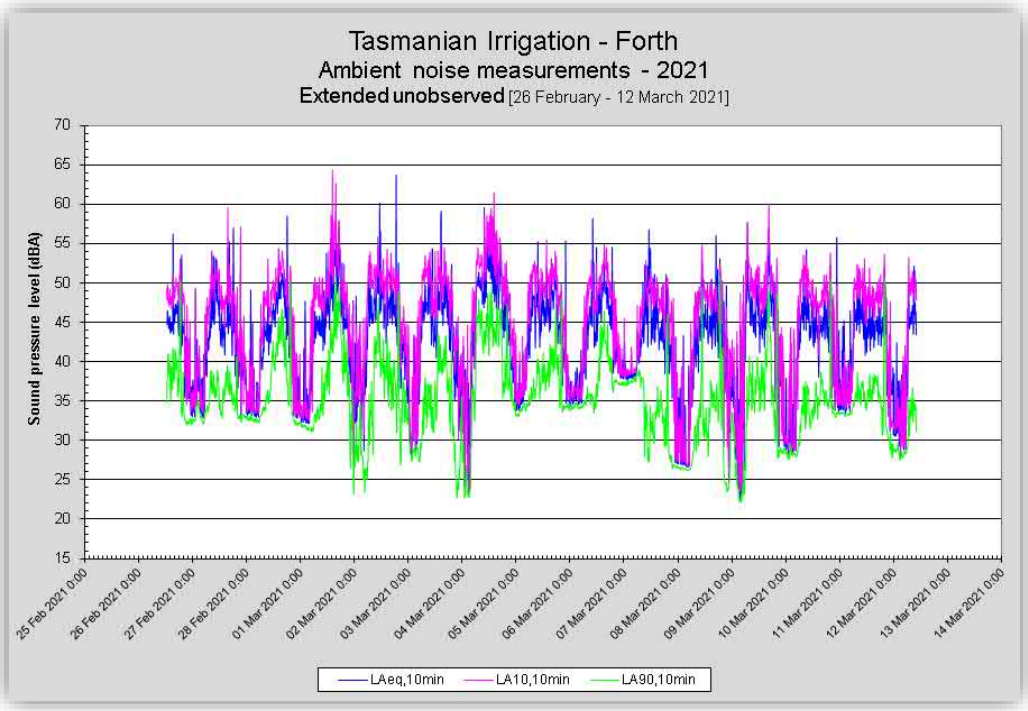


Figure 3-2: Unobserved measurement results, Forth.

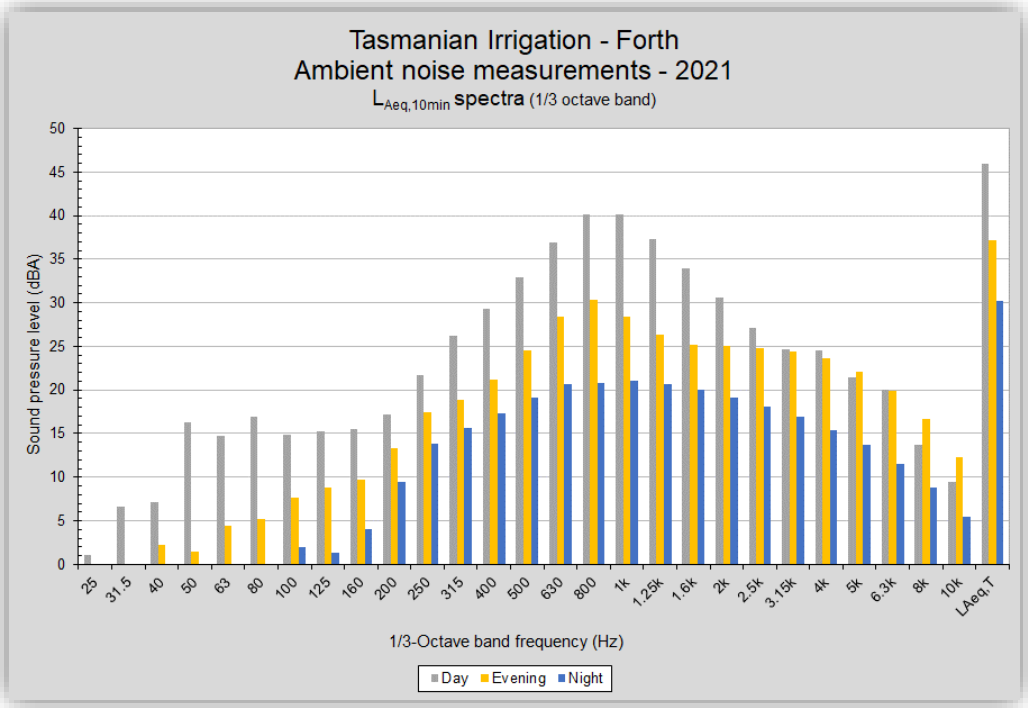


Figure 3-3: Unobserved measurement results, Forth, example $L_{Aeq,10min}$ spectra.

3.1.2 Lake Barrington

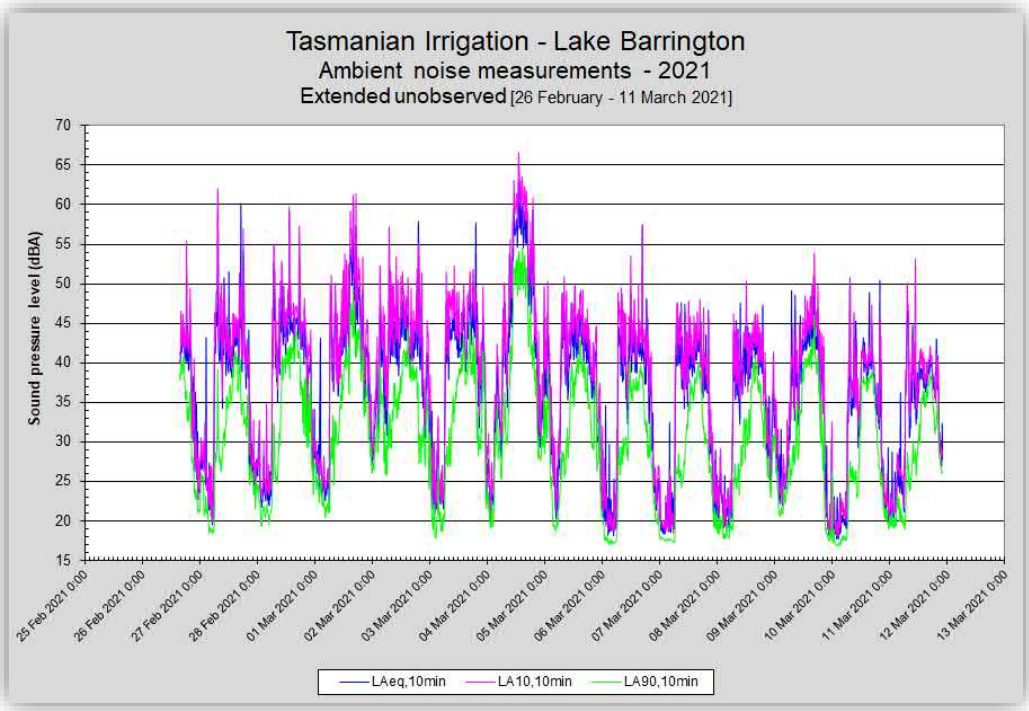


Figure 3-4: Unobserved measurement results, Lake Barrington.

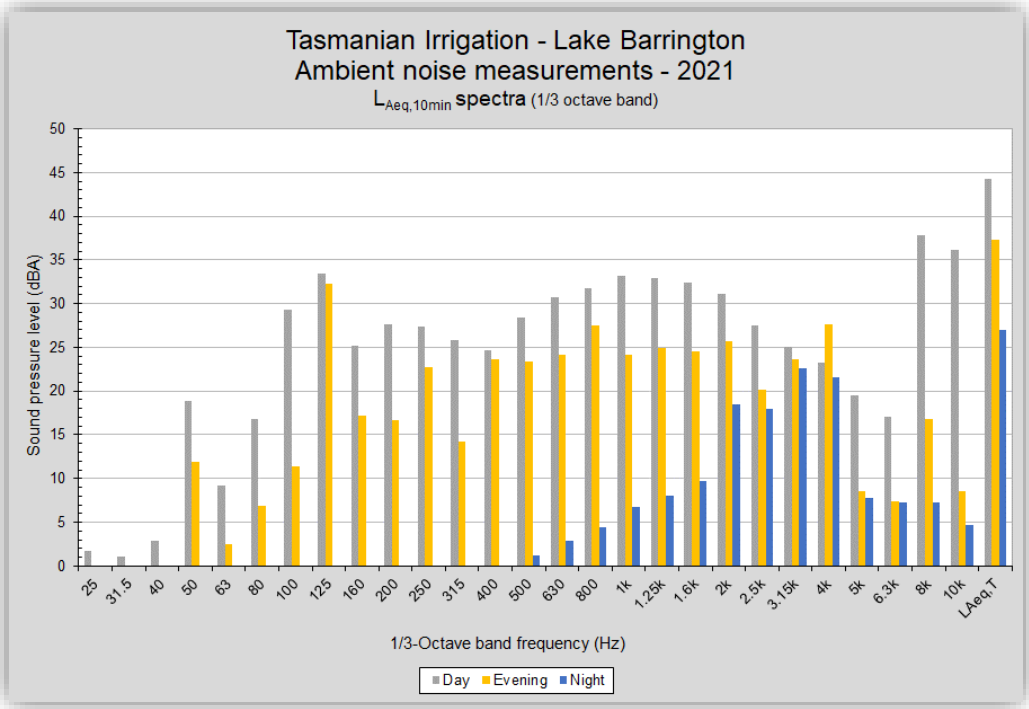


Figure 3-5: Unobserved measurement results, Lake Barrington, example $L_{Aeq,10min}$ spectra.

3.2 Measurement result description

3.2.1 Forth

From the above the following is noted:-

- Noise levels during the day were typically between 45 and 50 dBA with background noise levels relatively variable.
- On some nights noise levels were held relatively constant in the low 30's dBA suggesting a constantly operating source controlling the noise environment. On other nights the environment is more variable with levels dropping well below 30 dBA at times.
- Spectra indicate that there is no significant low frequency and/or tonal acoustic energy in the environment.

3.2.2 Lake Barrington

From the above the following is noted:-

- Noise levels during the day were typically between 40 and 45 dBA.
- At night noise levels well below 30 dBA were typical.
- Spectra indicate that significant low frequency and tonal acoustic energy can be present during the day and evening (likely to be associated with local traffic activity and/or agricultural activity) while at night little to no low frequency energy is present and high frequency energy dominates (likely from insect activity) a very quiet ambient noise environment.

4. ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

The procedure outlined under section 14.5 of the *Tasmanian Noise Measurement Procedures Manual (2008)*[1] was followed to determine characteristic or rated background levels (RBLs) for day evening and night periods. Adverse weather conditions, i.e. where precipitation occurred and / or wind speeds exceeded 5 m/s for at least 70% of a measurement interval, were excluded.

NB: Meteorological conditions were determined from the Bureau of Meteorology's nearest suitable weather station. For this assessment, the station at the Sheffield School Farm (Station no. 091291) was used for both locations.

The procedures outlined in the *Noise From Industry in Regional Victoria Guidelines*[2] where then followed to determine appropriate regulatory noise emission limits for the pump station installations.

NB: The Tasmanian Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) do not provide an established process for determining site-specific regulatory noise emission limits under their *Environmental Protection Policy (Noise) 2009*[3]. Given this monitored data has been analysed in general accordance with the Victorian guideline.

Tables 4-1 and 4-2 below summarise the RBLs and proposed regulatory limits for both sites.

Forth – RBLs and proposed regulatory noise limits		
Period	RBLs [dBA]	Proposed regulatory limits [$L_{Aeq,10min}$]
Day (0700 – 1800 hrs)	32.9	**45**
Evening (1800 – 2200 hrs)	32.5	**38**
Night (2200 – 0700 hrs)	29.7	**35**

Table 4-1: RBLs and proposed regulatory limits, Forth.

Lake Barrington – RBLs and proposed regulatory noise limits		
Period	RBLs [dBA]	Proposed regulatory limits [$L_{Aeq,10min}$]
Day (0700 – 1800 hrs)	25.3	**45**
Evening (1800 – 2200 hrs)	25.7	**38**
Night (2200 – 0700 hrs)	18.6	**33**

Table 4-2: RBLs and proposed regulatory limits, Lake Barrington.

Any assessment of noise emission levels from the pump stations against the proposed regulatory noise limits above would also need to comply with the following conditions:-

- Where the combined level of noise from the pump stations and the normal ambient noise exceeds the noise limits, this would only be considered to be a breach if the noise emissions from the pump stations are audible and exceed the ambient noise levels by at least 5 dBA;
- Measured noise levels must be adjusted for tonality, impulsiveness modulation and low frequency in accordance with the *Tasmanian Noise Measurement Procedures Manual*; and
- All methods of measurement must be in accordance with the *Tasmanian Noise Measurement Procedures Manual*.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the limits presented above and the proximity of the pump stations to the closest noise sensitive residential receivers Tarkarri Engineering recommends that the total SWL of each pump station (i.e. each extraction pump station and each boost pump station) doesn't exceed the following:

- 80 dBA overall SWL and free of intrusive noise emission characteristics.

  NB: A higher SWL maybe allowable for the extraction pump station at Lake Barrington given the additional distance to sensitive receivers (relative to the other pump stations) and potential topographic shielding.

The pumps within a station (allowing for up to 4 pumps) could have a total sound power of 100 dBA, requiring 20 dBA containment loss to achieve the recommendation above. For this level of containment typically a masonry construction would be required with special consideration given to the roof/ceiling structure, personnel and roller access doors, vent openings (for heat rejection) and internal wall and ceiling lining to maintaining acoustic containment performance. With regard to the areas of special consideration Tarkarri Engineering provides the following general recommendations:

- Roof/ceiling: Colorbond roof with compressed fibre cement sheet (e.g. 6 to 9 mm thick) ceiling and fibreglass insulation cavity infill.
- Personnel and roller access doors: Locate on a facade away from sensitive residential receivers and provide high sound transmission loss systems (e.g a thick, solid core personnel door with acoustic seals).
- Vent openings: Locate on a facade away from sensitive residential receivers and provide attenuated openings (e.g. acoustic louvres or splitter attenuators)
- Internal lining: Line the walls and ceiling where possible with acoustically absorptive material to control reverberant build-up of noise (e.g. perforated metal facing with rockwool behind).

  NB: Any penetrations though the pump housing envelopes would need to be adequately sealed to prevent acoustic leakage, e.g. pipe penetrations.

I hope this information meets your immediate requirements.

Please contact me directly if you have any questions concerning this work.

Yours faithfully,
Tarkarri Engineering Pty Ltd

Mr Alex Lagodzki
Graduate Engineer

ph. +61 3 6343 2077
email: alex.lagodzki@tarkarri.com

Reviewed by:

Dr. Alex McLeod
Principal Consultant

m. +61(0)439 357 297
email: alex.mcleod@tarkarri.com

REFERENCES

[1] Noise Measurement Procedures Manual (2008) – EPA Tasmania

[2] Noise from industry in regional Victoria (2011) – EPA Victoria.

[3] EPA Tasmania *Environmental Protection Policy (Noise)* (2009).

Landslip Hazard Assessment

Appendix D

pitt&sherry

pitt&sherry

Don Irrigation Scheme

Hopkins Road Balance Tank Landslide Risk Assessment

Prepared for
Tasmanian Irrigation

Client representative
Jacob Tierney

Date
28th July 2021

Rev 01

Table of Contents

List of figures

List of tables

Appendices

ref: T-P.21.0138-GEO-REP-001-Balance Tank Land Stability-Rev01/AT/hr

Prepared by — Andrew Tyson		**Date — 28 July 2021**
Reviewed by — Austen Easterbrook		**Date — 28 July 2021**
Authorised by — Austen Easterbrook		**Date — 28 July 2021**

Revision History

Rev No.	Description	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Authorised by	Date
00	Final	A Tyson & M Abbott	A Easterbrook	A Easterbrook	20/07/2021
01	Updated to include pipline	A Tyson	A Easterbrook	A Easterbrook	28/07/2021

ref: T-P.21.0138-GEO-REP-001-Balance Tank Land Stability-Rev01/AT/hr

1. Introduction

As part of the Don Irrigation Scheme it is proposed to install a balance tank and irrigation direct buried pipeline on a Crown Land easement on Hopkins Road.

The development will comprise a single balance tank on concrete foundation. Minor cut/fill earthworks to form a level building pad for the facility is proposed.

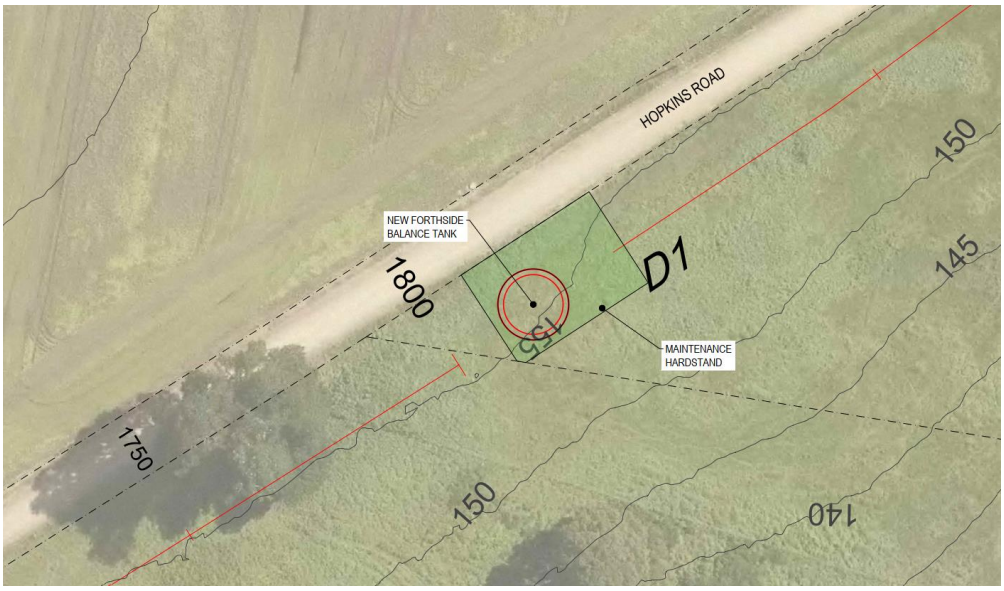


Figure 1: Site Plan: Proposed Development Hopkins Road

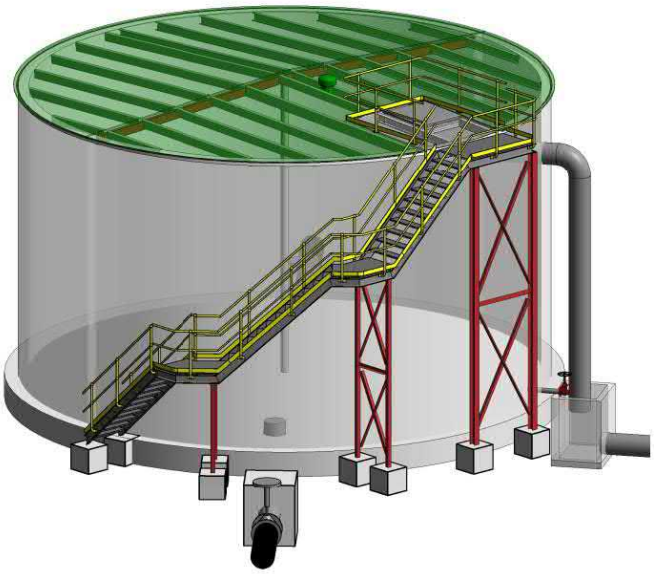


Figure 2: Proposed structure to be installed

2. Desktop Study

2.1 Site Geology

1:25,000 scale mapped geology is presented in Figure 3 below.

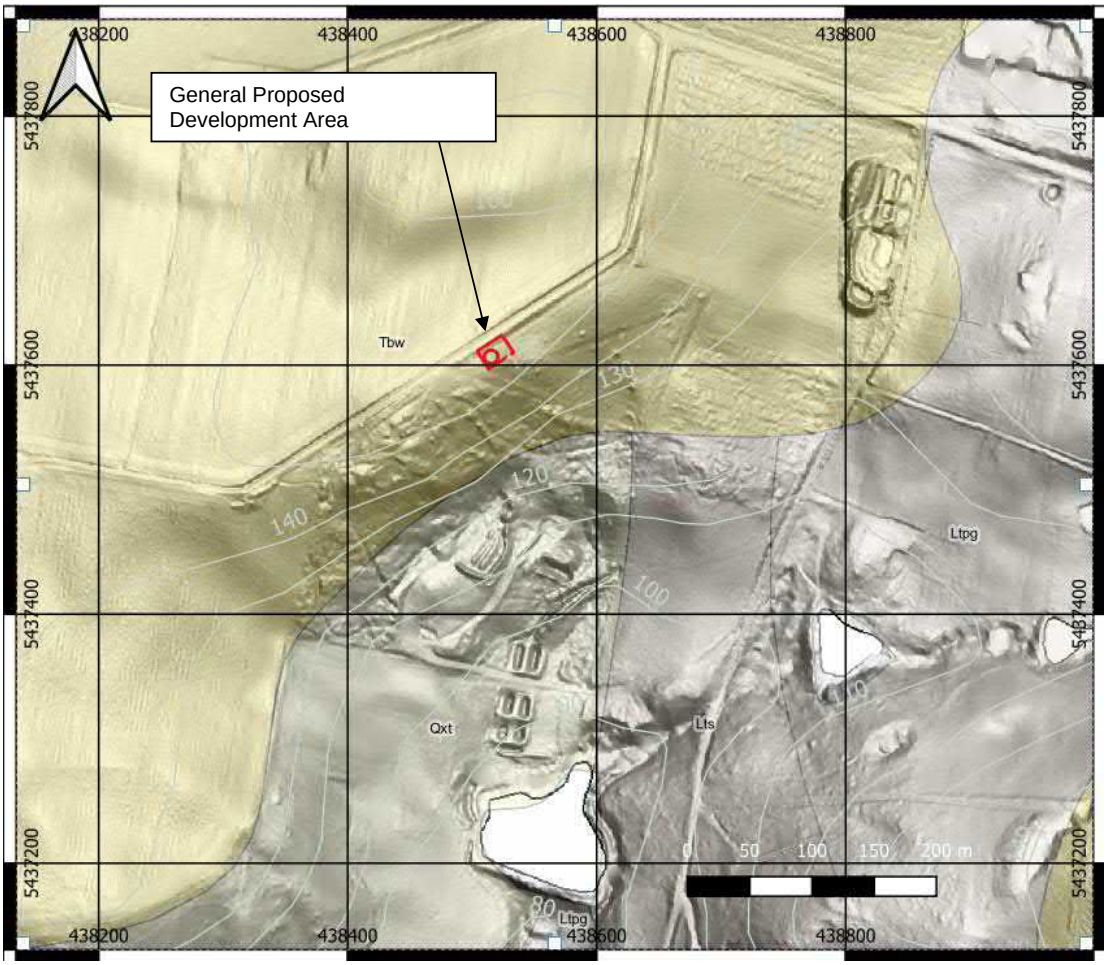


Figure 3: 1:25,000 mapped geology data sourced from MRT overlaid on hillshade data

The geology at the site and surrounding areas comprises:

- Tbw – Predominantly deeply-weathered tertiary basalt
- Qxt – Landslide deposits predominantly derived from weathered Tertiary rocks
- Ltpg – Fine to coarse-grained pelitic quart-mica schists, high metamorphic grade; and
- Lts – Dominantly quartzite.

Paleo-landslips can be seen in the hillshade data but do not appear to directly impact the tank installation site.

2.2 Land Stability Maps

Mineral Resources Tasmania has published four Landslide Maps for the area. Relevant features from these maps are described below.

Landslide Inventory

An extract of the Landslide Inventory Map with the proposed development area is shown at Figure 4 below.

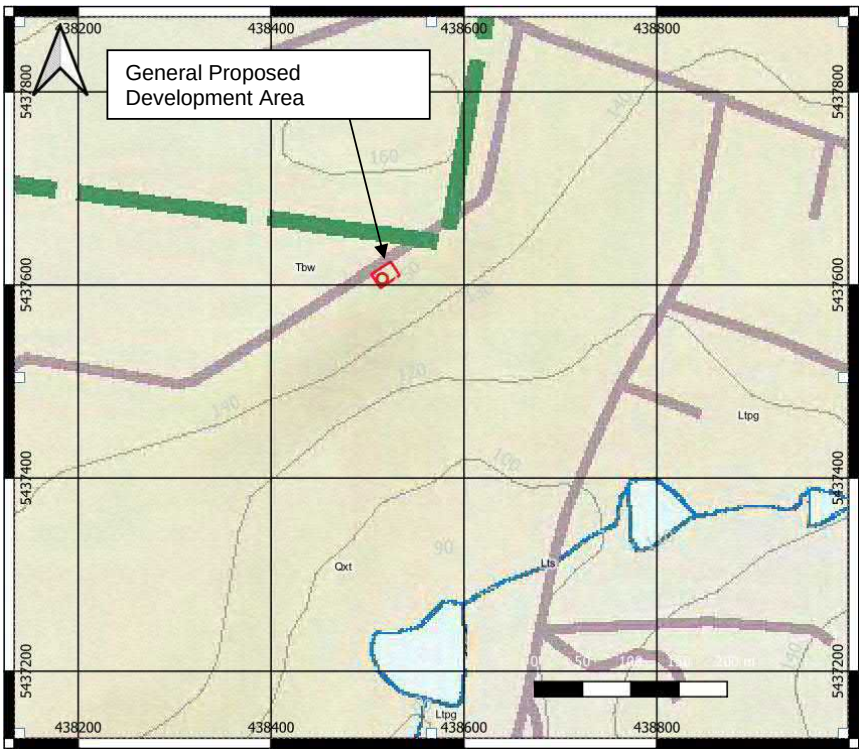


Figure 4: Landslide inventory

No landslide features are shown on this map.

Landslide Susceptibility

An extract of the Landslide Susceptibility Map with the proposed development area is shown in Figure 5. This map shows that part of the proposed development area could be susceptible to landslide. There are three areas in a landslide and these include a regression area, a source area and the runout area. These are shown in Figure 5 below.

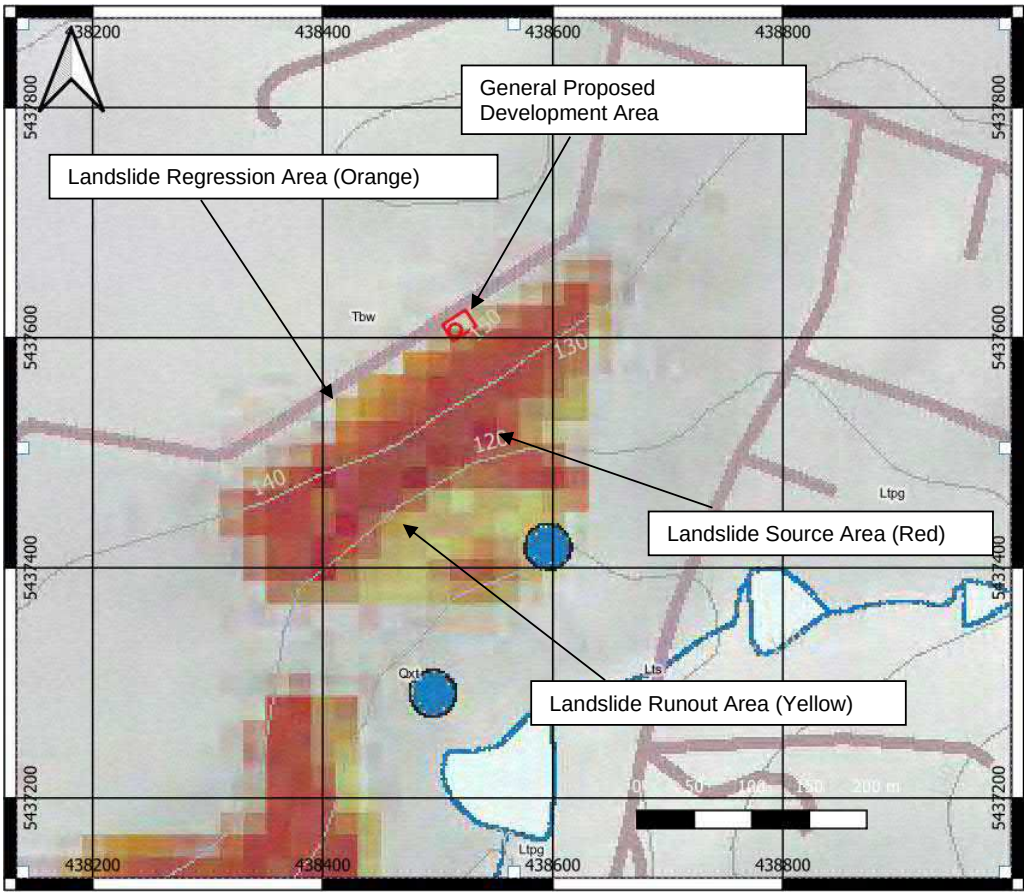


Figure 5: Landslide Susceptibility

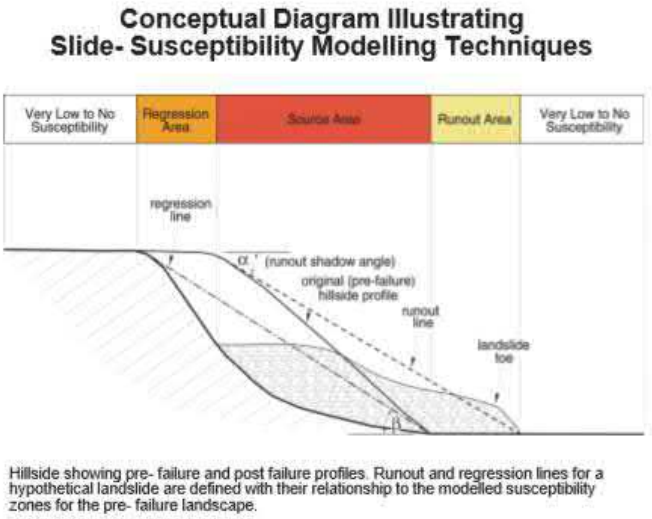


Figure 6: Landslide areas illustration

Part of the proposed development area is affected by a landslide regression and landslide source area.

Geomorphology

The Geomorphology Map shows landslide features in the wider area. As shown in the following Figure 7, there is an orange shaded area towards the south east of the proposed area. The upper part of the slope in this region is around 20°, while the lower slopes are in the region of 38° and hence susceptible to landslide. The mapped scarp is downslope of the proposed tank site.

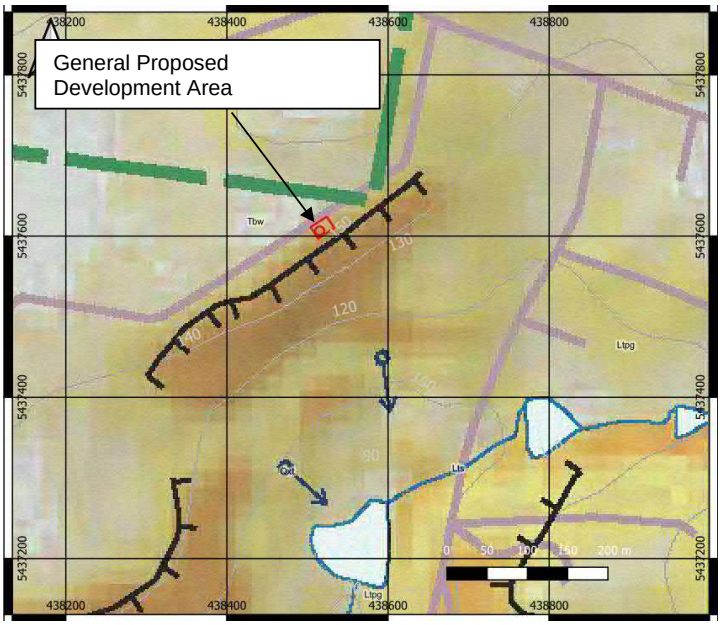


Figure 7: Landslide Geomorphology Map

Rockfall Susceptibility

The Rockfall Susceptibility Map shows the area for the proposed installation is not considered to be at risk of direct rockfall. As shown in Figure 8, the red shaded area depicts the source area for rockfall where the slope is greater than 42°. The nature of rockfall is further illustrated in Figure 9.

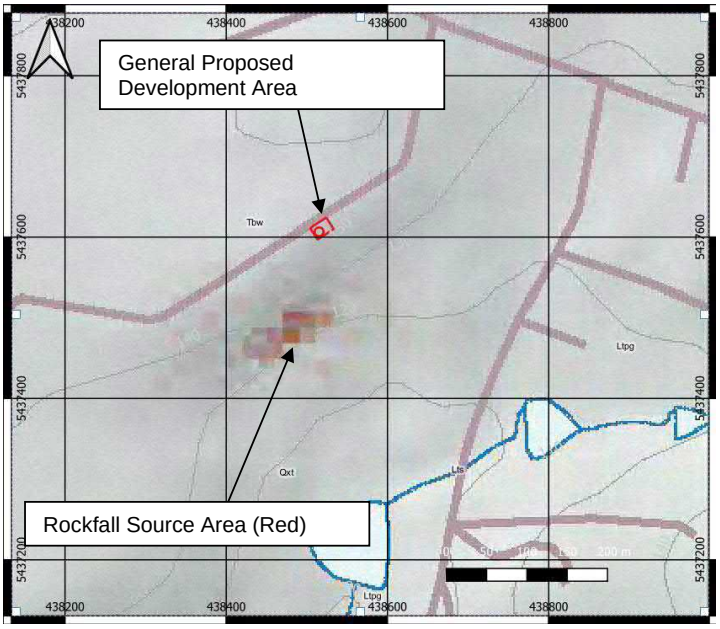


Figure 8: Rockfall Susceptibility Map

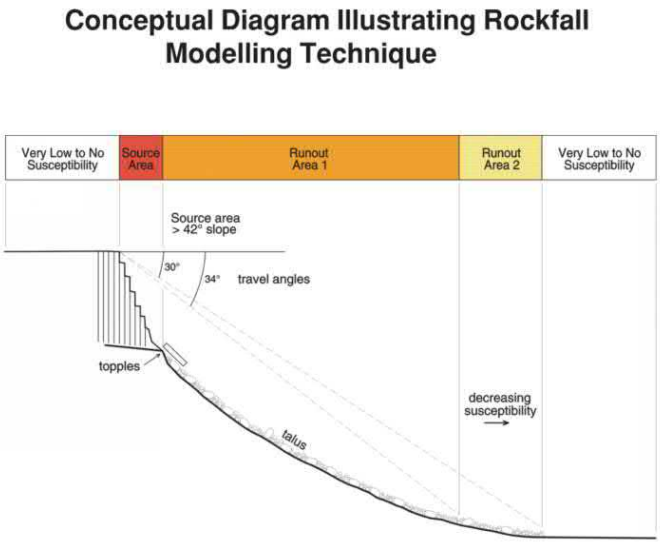


Figure 9: Rockfall Illustration

2.3 Landslide Planning Map

The Landslide Hazard Bands were accessed from the Tasmanian Government *LISTmap* website. An extract of the data is shown in Figure 10.

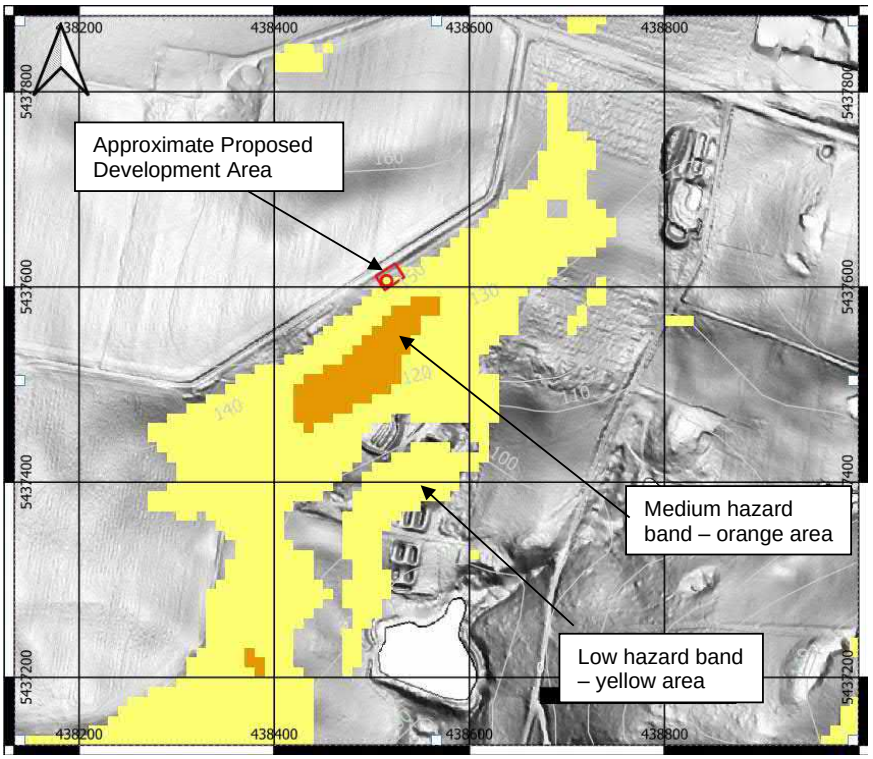


Figure 10: Landslide Planning Map sourced from the LISTmap website

This map shows:

- On the periphery of the proposed development area is low hazard band area (yellow shaded); and
- Downslope of the proposed development area is medium hazard band area (orange shaded).

According to the Tasmanian Governments *"Guide to considering natural hazard risks in land use planning and building control"*

- Construction of residential dwellings can be considered on a site-specific basis that justifies its location and is subject to a landslide risk assessment and hazard management plan. A tolerable level of risk must be achievable and able to be maintained.

It should be noted that the hazard bands are generated by an algorithm based on slope angle and mapped geology; they do not indicate the presence of actual slope instability.

2.4 Proclaimed Landslip zones

There are no proclaimed landslip zones in this area.

2.5 Google Earth Map

The aerial imagery available on Google Earth was reviewed for the period 2003 to 2016. From hillshade data, paleo-landslip features were observed in the general area. No recent signs of landslip activity were observed either in topographic data or during site visit.

3. Fieldwork

The area of the proposed development was walked over by an associate engineering geologist from pitt&sherry on 31st March 2021. During the walk over features of the site were observed and recorded. These are described below and photos of the area are also shown below.

A shallow auger hole (Borehole No. DISDH07) was drilled at the site to inform the foundation design for the tank. The borehole log is included in the Geotechnical Report No. T-P.21.0138-GEO-REP-001 to

The site is vegetated with short grass and has a moderate fall of about 20 degrees to the south east.

Figure 11: General site area from slopes below; proposed tank site is behind the trees in this image

Figure 12:Typical basalt colluvial slope in general area of tank installation site.

The fieldwork did not include subsurface investigations or laboratory testing.

4. Land Stability Assessment

The desktop study indicates that there is a low landslip hazard, and there is no evidence of recent active landslip. The walkover survey did not identify any evidence of active landslips. The development should be maintained in the current planned position; any adjustments to the site of the tank due to other reasons should not move the tank into the medium landslide hazard band areas.

4.1 Landslide Risk Assessment

A risk assessment has been carried out and is based on the qualitative approach described by the Landslide Risk Management Guidelines 2007 Appendix C published by the Australian Geomechanics Society. This describes assessing the risk to property.

There are two possible landslide scenarios:

Large scale landslide

The landslides that occurred in past geological periods could be reactivated. This could be triggered by high groundwater levels due to rainfall. In the time since European settlement the site would have experienced the full range of possible rainfall patterns and there is little evidence of landslides occurring. The landslide could also be reactivated due to changing the shape of the topography due to large scale excavations or erosion.

Small scale landslide

A small-scale landslide could be triggered by high groundwater levels or excavations resulting from development on the site. If the development was controlled, the risks could be reduced.

The risk assessment has been carried for the two landslide scenarios and all for site without development and a site with development. The risk assessment is presented in the table below:

Table 1: Large Scale Landslide

Event	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating
Without development	Rare – no change from current conditions	Minor – possibility of some damage to downslope infrastructure including ponds and laydown areas.	Very Low
With controlled development	Rare – the effect of a tank and surrounding hardstand built on a 20° slope is not expected to be significant unless creep or settlement lead to leakage and subsequent saturation of the ground in the vicinity.	Major - Destruction of tank likely to result, possibility of some damage to downslope and downstream infrastructure due to water loss from tank and associated pipework	Low

Table 2: Small Scale Landslide

Event	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating
Without development	Rare – no change to ground surface or groundwater	Insignificant – no damage likely to occur from small scale landslides	Very Low
With controlled development	Rare – the effect of a tank and surrounding hardstand built on a 20° slope is not expected to be significant unless creep or settlement lead to leakage and subsequent saturation of the ground in the vicinity.	Medium -- Damage to tank may to result, possibility of some damage to downslope and downstream infrastructure due to water loss from tank and associated pipework	Low

The highest risk rating is Low, and this is acceptable for development.

4.2 Conditions on future development

Constructing the balance tank and surrounding hardstand within the low landslide hazard band but outside the medium landslide hazard band is considered acceptable. In particular under Clause E6.2.2 of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Devonport: this development achieves an acceptable risk (lower than tolerable risk) from exposure to landslip, and is expected to maintain that level provided the below conditions are complied with:

- The development shall incorporate good hillside practices as described in the Australian Geomechanics Society Guidelines for Landslide Risk Management 2007
- Suitable precautions shall be taken to ensure that any settlement or minor creep of soils below the hardstand shall not lead to leakage or failure of the tank and surrounding pipework
- Development in the “regression area” should not adversely impact on the stability of the site
- Excavations and embankments shall be kept to a minimum and not greater than 1m deep or 1m in height unless designed by an Engineer. Batters shall be retained or provided with minimum slope angles of 1 vertical to 3 horizontal
- All exposed soil should be protected from erosion by using erosion control materials or by planting grass and or vegetation; and
- All drainage systems shall be maintained by the owner.

- Constructing the balance tank and surrounding hardstand within the low landslide hazard band but outside the medium landslide hazard band is considered acceptable. In consideration of Clause C15.5.1 and Clause 15.6.1 of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Devonport, this development and the associated pipeline, achieves an acceptable risk (lower than tolerable risk) from exposure to landslip, and is expected to maintain that level provided the conditions below and in Section 5 are complied with.

Compliance with the above conditions will minimise the likelihood of the development triggering a landslip event and will ensure that the works do not cause or contribute to landslip on the site, or on adjacent land or public infrastructure.

5. Pipeline Works

The Don Irrigation scheme will involve a significant length of buried pipeline, typically 1.2 to 1.5m deep, and crossing low or medium landslide hazard bands in some areas. The nature of the slips in these areas are such that the surface material is likely to move more than the deeper material. Nevertheless, where the pipeline crosses areas of possible instability on the edges of the basalt escarpment the following measures should be used as appropriate:

- Pipes should run parallel to the direction of slope where possible; this reduces the risk of pipe breakage
- Where movement is expected the use of slip joints should be considered as a means of reducing the risk of pipe breakage; and
- Where springs are present in the vicinity measures should be taken to reduce the risk of the pipe trench intercepting and channeling water. Measures should be taken to allow any water caught in the trench to escape at regular intervals.

6. Qualifications of Author

This report has been written by an engineering geologist with over 14 years’ experience in consulting in Tasmania and specialising in slope stability assessments.

7. References

AGS (2007c). Practice Notes Guidelines for Landslide Risk Management. *Australian Geomechanics* Vol 42 No 1 March 2007

AGS(2007d). Commentary on Practice Notes Guidelines for Landslide Risk Management. *Australian Geomechanics* Vol 42 No 1 March 2007

Mineral Resources Tasmania 2005, *Landslide Hazard Series – Digital Data Package of the Launceston Area*, Mineral Resources Tasmania, Hobart

Tasmanian Government 2010, Tasmanian Government, Hobart, viewed in October 2018, www.thelist.tas.gov.au

Pitt&sherry Don Irrigation Scheme Geotechnical Investigations Reference T-P.21.0138-GEO-REP –001.

Appendix A

Balance Tank Plans and Details

pitt&sherry

pitt&sherry

Don Irrigation Scheme

Balance Tank Slope Stability Assessment

Pitt & Sherry (Operations) Pty Ltd
ABN 67 140 184 309

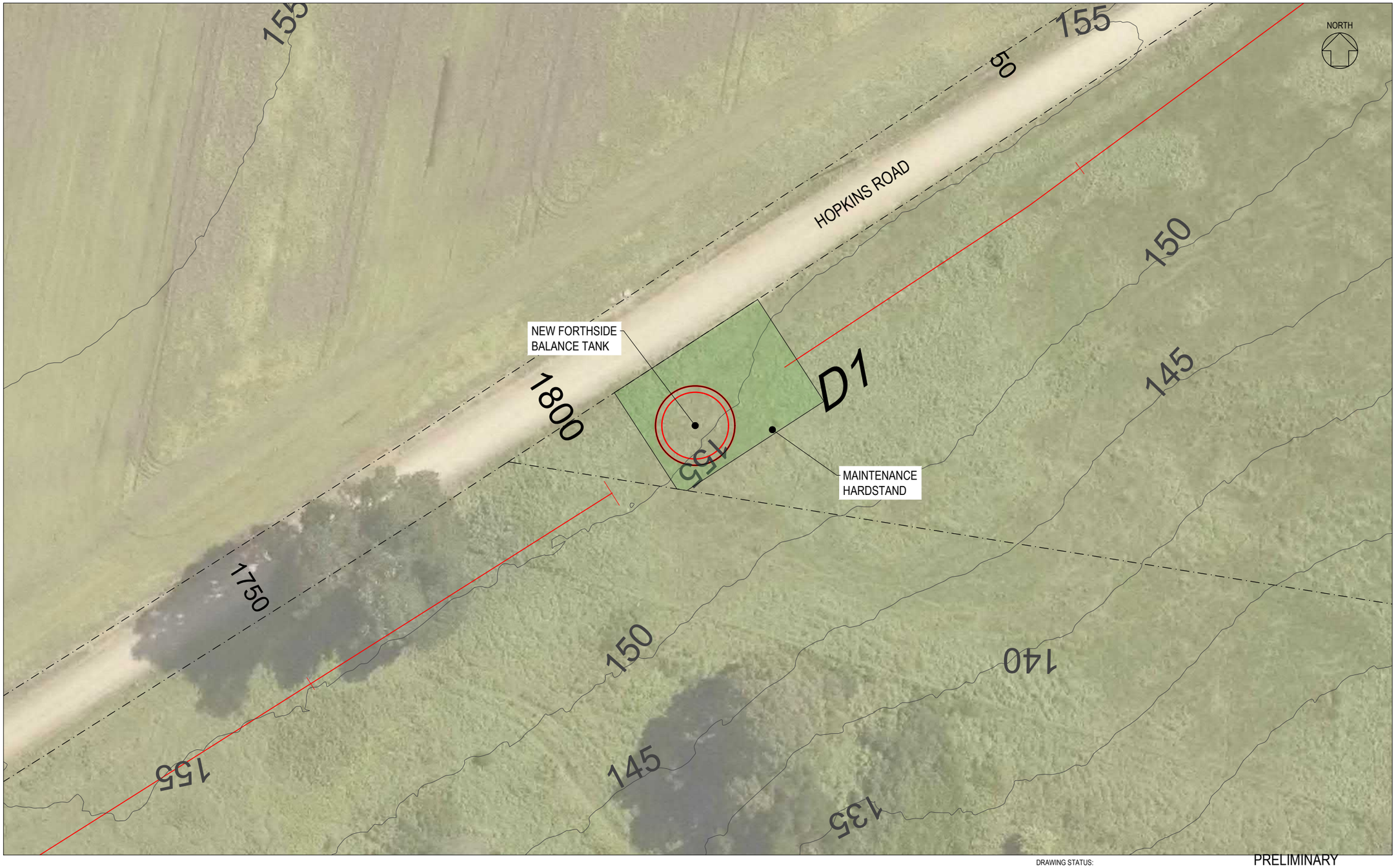
Phone 1300 748 874
info@pittsh.com.au
pittsh.com.au

Located nationally —
Melbourne
Sydney
Brisbane
Hobart
Launceston
Newcastle
Devonport

Contact

Austen Easterbrook
(03) 6323 1900
aeasterbrook@pittsh.com.au

ref: T-P.21.0138-GEO-REP-001-Balance Tank Land Stability-Rev01/AT/hr



DRAWING STATUS: PRELIMINARY

No	REVISION	DATE	BY	APPROVED
A	PRELIMINARY	01/06/21	SMB	

DO NOT SCALE

DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS DRAWING PRACTICE TO AS1100-1992

5 0 5 10 15 20

SCALE IN METRES - 1:500

ipd CONSULTING

pitt&sherry

PROJECT No. P.21.0318

	Signed	Date
Drawn	S.MacBean	
Checked	C.Maskrey	
Designed	REVIEWED	DATE
Designed Approved	D.Finnigan	-
TI Approved/Accepted		

Tasmanian Irrigation

ABN: 95 722 799 075 ACN: 133 148 384
LEVEL 2 TERMINAL BUILDING LAUNCESTON AIRPORT, WESTERN JUNCTION. TASMANIA
P.O. BOX 84 EVANDALE TAS. 7212
PHONE. 03 6398 8433 FAX. 03 6398 8441

PROJECT NAME: DON IRRIGATION SCHEME

DRAWING TITLE: HOPKINS ROAD BALANCE TANK GENERAL ARRANGEMENT

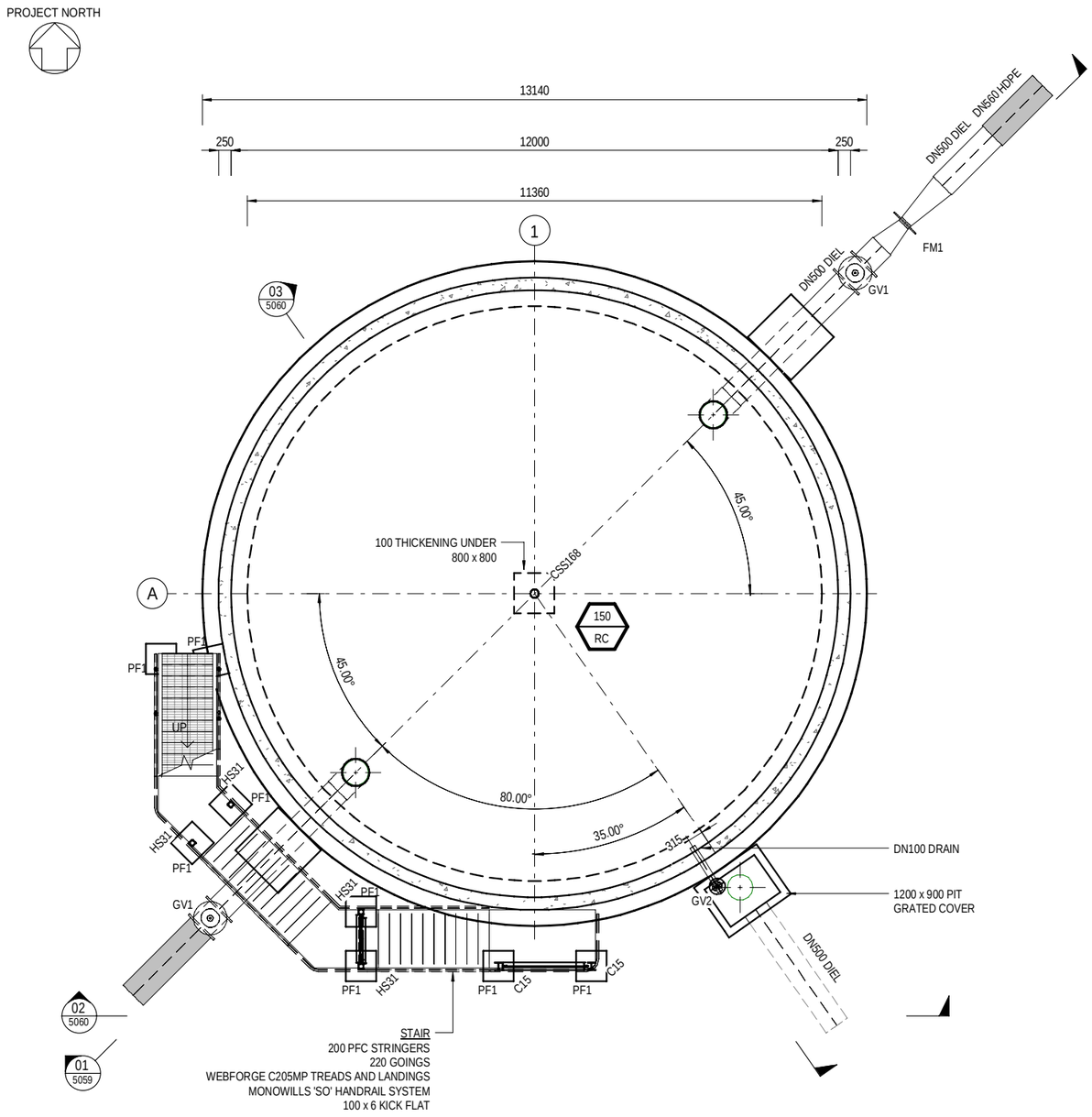
TI DRAWING NUMBER: CE-DON-3050

DRAWING TYPE

EQUIPMENT ID

SCALE AT A3

REVISION: A



INTAKE PLAN
SCALE: 1 : 100

STEEL MEMBER SCHEDULE

MARK	SIZE	REMARKS
B20	200UB18.2	
BR20	75x75x6 EA	
C15	150UC23.4	
CSS168	168.3x3.4 GR316 SS CHS	
HS31	100x100x6.0 SHS	
P1	C25024	
P2	C20019	
P3	C15019	

PAD FOOTING SCHEDULE

MARK	PAD FOOTING PROPERTIES				REINFORCEMENT	
	LENGTH	WIDTH	DEPTH	COMMENTS	MAIN BARS	SIDE BARS
PF1	600	600	600	PAD FOOTING		
PF2	1200	1200	1500	THRUST BLOCK	MASS CONC	

PIPE ACCESSORIES

MARK	No REQ'D	COMMENT
FM1	1	FLOW METER
GV1	2	GATE VALVE
GV2	1	GATE VALVE

DRAWING STATUS: PRELIMINARY

No	REVISION	DATE	BY	APPROVED
B	ISSUED FOR 50% DESIGN REVIEW	31.04.2021	WB	CM
A	PRELIMINARY ISSUE	26.04.2021	WB	CM

DO NOT SCALE
DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS DRAWING PRACTICE TO AS1100-1992

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000
SCALE IN mm - 1:100

ipd CONSULTING

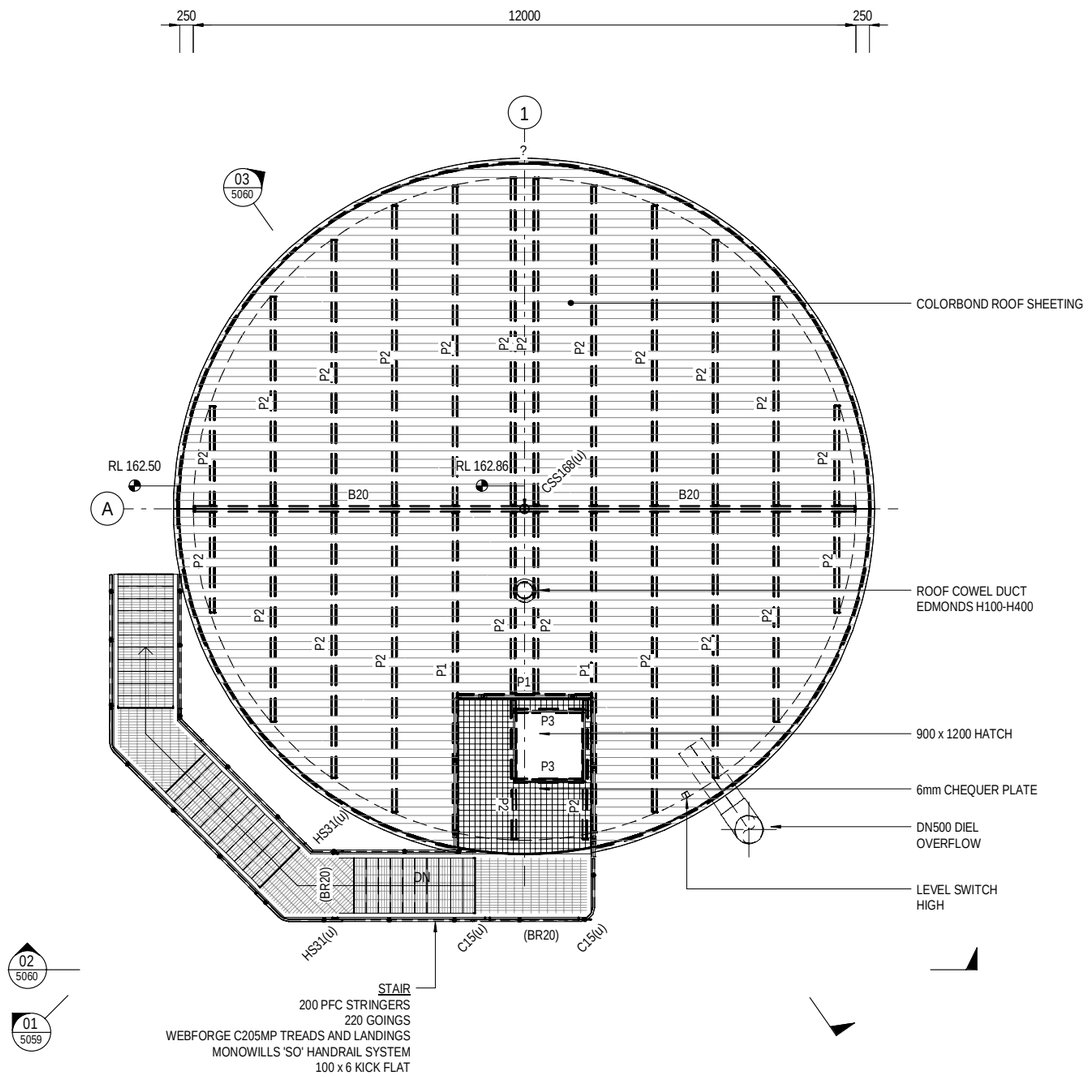
pitt&sherry
PROJECT No. P.21.0318

	Signed	Date
Drawn	W.BELL	
Designed	CONNELL MASKREY	
Checked	REVIEWED	DATE
Designed Approved	DAVID FINNIGAN	-
TI Approved/Accepted		

Tasmanian Irrigation
ABN: 95 722 799 075 ACN: 133 148 384
LEVEL 2 TERMINAL BUILDING LAUNCESTON AIRPORT, WESTERN JUNCTION. TASMANIA
P.O. BOX 84 EVANDALE TAS. 7212
PHONE. 03 6398 8433 FAX. 03 6398 8441

PROJECT NAME: DON IRRIGATION SCHEME
DRAWING TYPE: SE
DRAWING TITLE: DON SCHEME
HOPKINS RD BALANCE TANK
FLOOR PLAN
EQUIPMENT ID:
SCALE AT A3: 1 : 100
TI DRAWING NUMBER: SE-DON-5055
REVISION: B

31/05/2021 10:08:18 AM P.21.0318-5055 BIM 360://P.21.0318/P.21.0318 DON_HOPKINS RD_V20.rvt



INTAKE ROOF PLAN
SCALE: 1 : 100

STEEL MEMBER SCHEDULE

MARK	SIZE	REMARKS
B20	200UB18.2	
BR20	75x75x6 EA	
C15	150UC23.4	
CSS168	168.3x3.4 GR316 SS CHS	
HS31	100x100x6.0 SHS	
P1	C25024	
P2	C20019	
P3	C15019	

DRAWING STATUS: PRELIMINARY

No	REVISION	DATE	BY	APPROVED
A	ISSUED FOR 50% DESIGN REVIEW	31.04.2021	WB	CM

DO NOT SCALE
DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS DRAWING PRACTICE TO AS1100-1992

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000
SCALE IN mm - 1:100

ipd CONSULTING

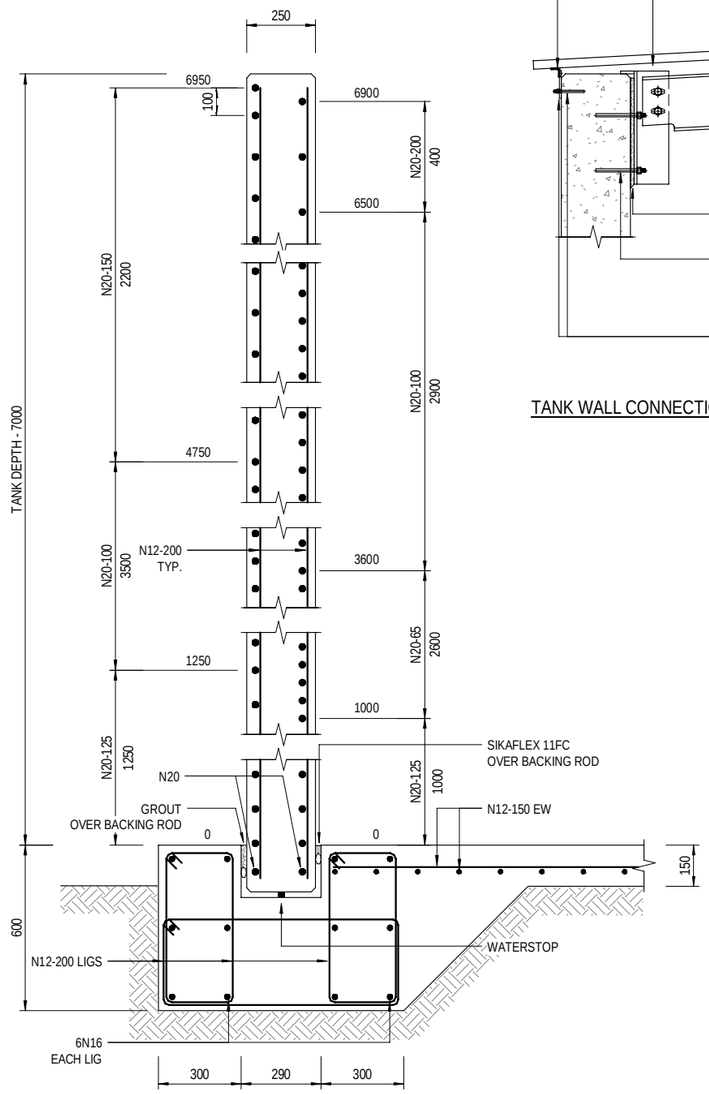
pitt&sherry
PROJECT No. P.21.0318

	Signed	Date
Drawn	W.BELL	
Designed	CONNELL MASKREY	
Checked	Checker	
Designed Approved	DAVID FINNIGAN	-
TI Approved/Accepted		

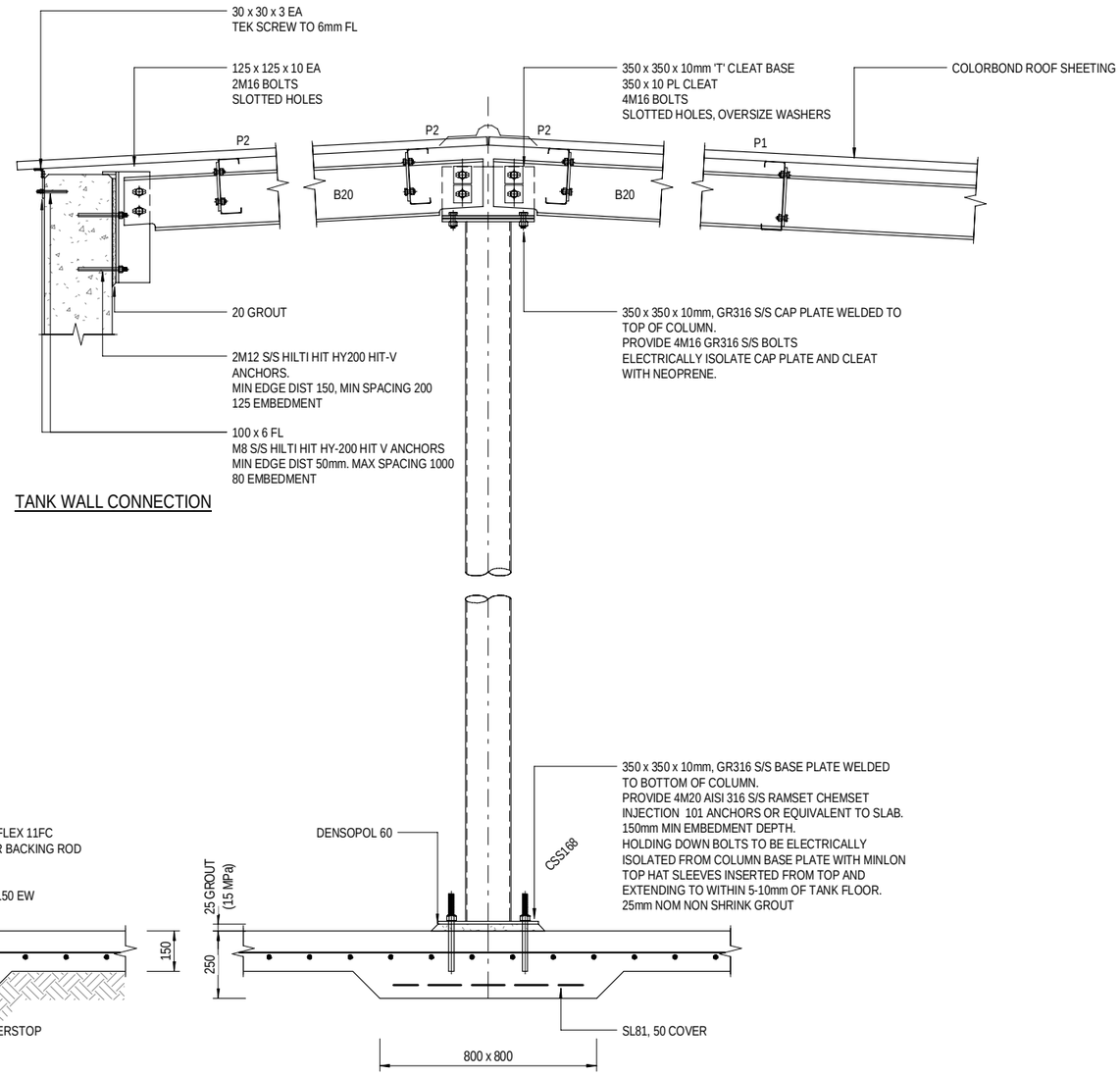
Tasmanian Irrigation
ABN: 95 722 799 075 ACN: 133 148 384
LEVEL 2 TERMINAL BUILDING LAUNCESTON AIRPORT, WESTERN JUNCTION. TASMANIA
P.O. BOX 84 EVANDALE TAS. 7212
PHONE. 03 6398 8433 FAX. O3 6398 8441

PROJECT NAME: DON IRRIGATION SCHEME
DRAWING TITLE: ROOF PLAN
DRAWING TYPE
EQUIPMENT ID
SCALE AT A3: 1 : 100
TI DRAWING NUMBER: SE-DON-5056
REVISION: A

31/05/2021 10:08:19 AM P.21.0318-5056 BIM 360://P.21.0318/P.21.0318 DON_HOPKINS RD_V20.rvt



REINFORCEMENT DETAILS



TANK WALL CONNECTION

COLUMN DETAIL

DRAWING STATUS: PRELIMINARY

No	REVISION	DATE	BY	APPROVED
B	ISSUED FOR 50% DESIGN REVIEW	31.04.2021	WB	CM
A	PRELIMINARY ISSUE	26.04.2021	WB	CM

DO NOT SCALE

DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS DRAWING PRACTICE TO AS1100-1992

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000

SCALE IN mm - 1:100

ipd CONSULTING

pitt&sherry

PROJECT No. P.21.0318

	Signed	Date
Drawn	W.BELL	
Designed	CONNELL MASKREY	
Checked	Checker	
Designed Approved	DAVID FINNIGAN	-
TI Approved/Accepted		

Tasmanian Irrigation

ABN: 95 722 799 075 ACN: 133 148 384

LEVEL 2 TERMINAL BUILDING LAUNCESTON AIRPORT,
WESTERN JUNCTION. TASMANIA
P.O. BOX 84 EVANDALE TAS. 7212
PHONE. 03 6398 8433 FAX. 03 6398 8441

PROJECT NAME: DON IRRIGATION SCHEME

DRAWING TYPE

DRAWING TITLE: TYPICAL SECTION THROUGH

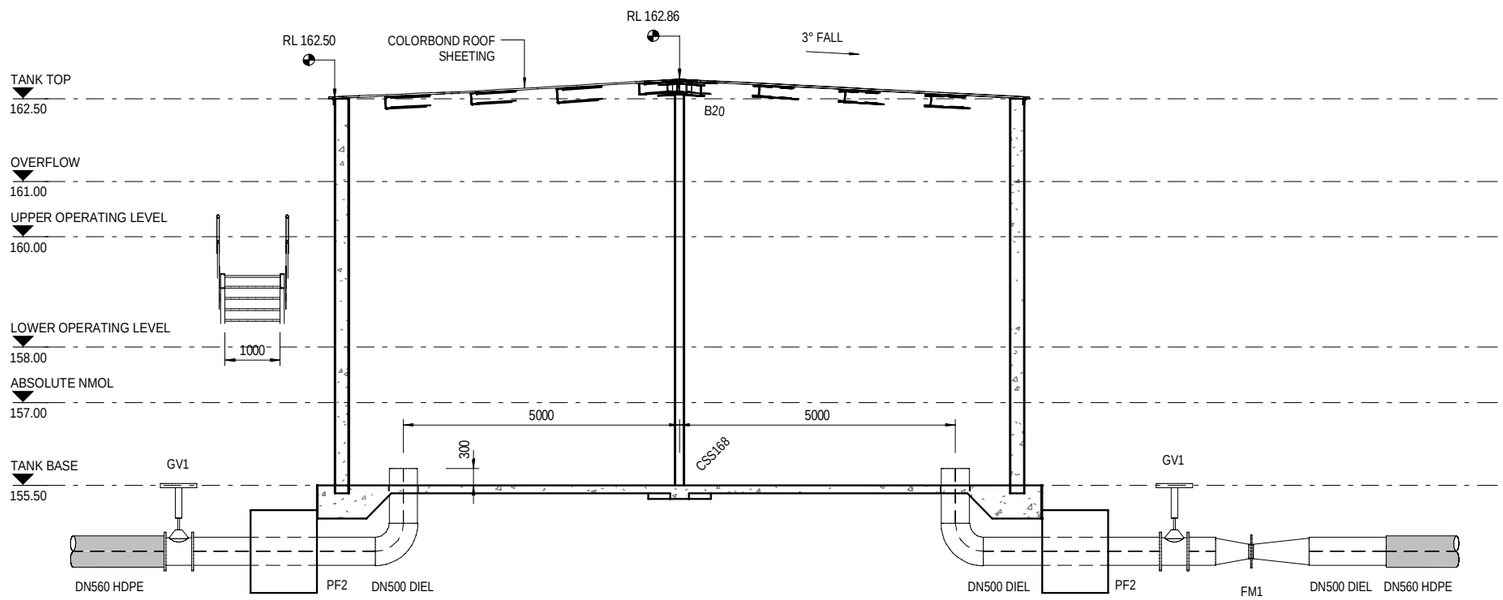
EQUIPMENT ID

SCALE AT A3: 1 : 20

TI DRAWING NUMBER: SE-DON-5058

REVISION: B

31/05/2021 10:08:19 AM P.21.0318-5058 BIM 360://P.21.0318/P.21.0318 DON_HOPKINS RD_V20.rvt



SECTION 01
SCALE: 1 : 100 5055

DRAWING STATUS: PRELIMINARY

No	REVISION	DATE	BY	APPROVED
B	ISSUED FOR 50% DESIGN REVIEW	31.04.2021	WB	CM
A	PRELIMINARY ISSUE	26.04.2021	WB	CM

DO NOT SCALE
DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS DRAWING PRACTICE TO AS1100-1992

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000
SCALE IN mm - 1:100

ipd CONSULTING

pitt&sherry
PROJECT No. P.21.0318

	Signed	Date
Drawn	W.BELL	
Designed	CONNELL MASKREY	
Checked		DATE
Designed Approved	DAVID FINNIGAN	-
TI Approved/Accepted		

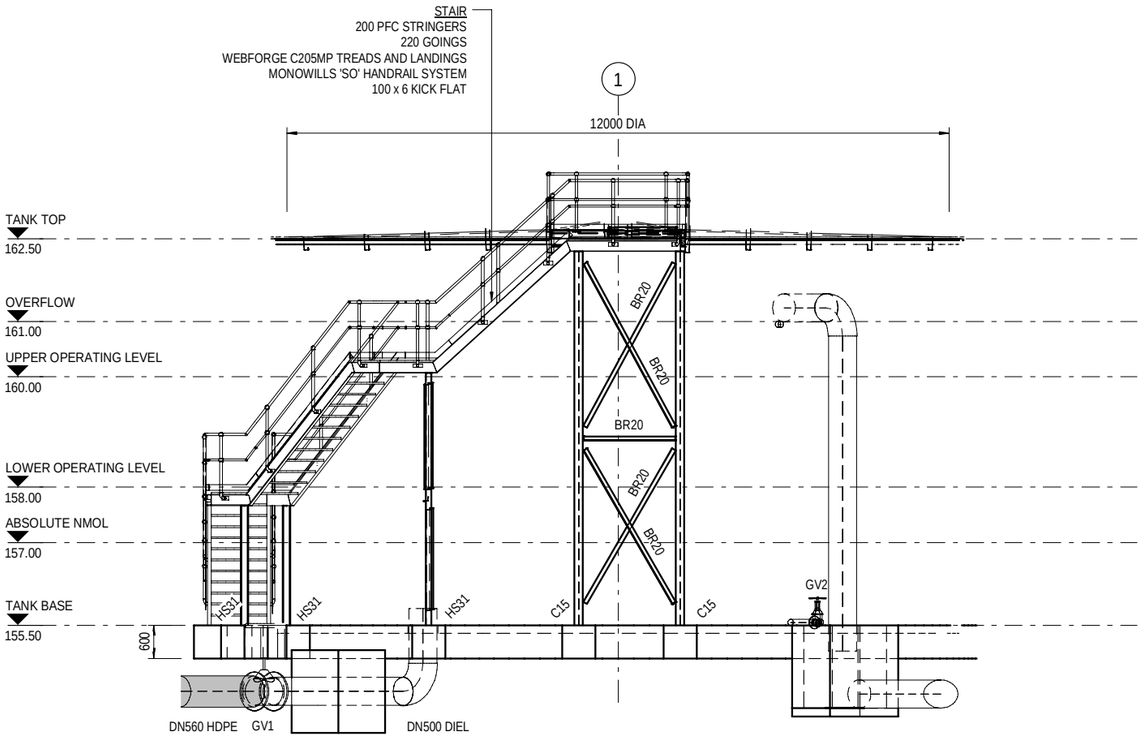
Tasmanian Irrigation
ABN: 95 722 799 075 ACN: 133 148 384
LEVEL 2 TERMINAL BUILDING LAUNCESTON AIRPORT, WESTERN JUNCTION. TASMANIA
P.O. BOX 84 EVANDALE TAS. 7212
PHONE. 03 6398 8433 FAX. 03 6398 8441

PROJECT NAME: DON IRRIGATION SCHEME
DRAWING TYPE: SE
DRAWING TITLE: DON SCHEME HOPKINS RD BALANCE TANK SECTIONS 01
EQUIPMENT ID:
SCALE AT A3: 1 : 100
TI DRAWING NUMBER: SE-DON-5059
REVISION: B

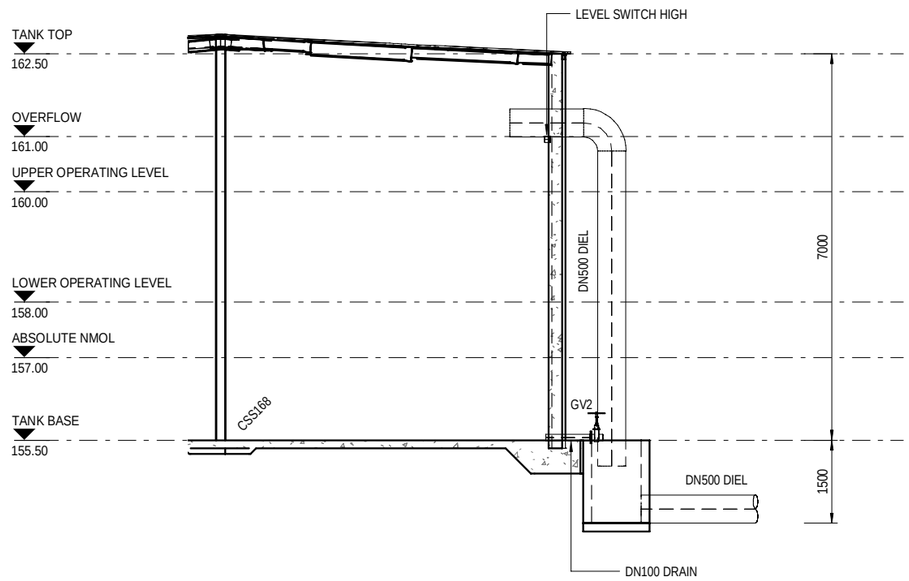
31/05/2021 10:08:20 AM P.21.0318-5059 BIM 360://P.21.0318/P.21.0318 DON_HOPKINS RD_V20.rvt

STEEL MEMBER SCHEDULE

MARK	SIZE	REMARKS
B20	200UB18.2	
BR20	75x75x6 EA	
C15	150UC23.4	
CSS168	168.3x3.4 GR316 SS CHS	
HS31	100x100x6.0 SHS	
P1	C25024	
P2	C20019	
P3	C15019	



ELEVATION 02 / 5055
SCALE: 1 : 100



SECTION 03 / 5055
SCALE: 1 : 100

DRAWING STATUS: PRELIMINARY

No	REVISION	DATE	BY	APPROVED
A	ISSUED FOR 50% DESIGN REVIEW	31.04.2021	WB	CM

DO NOT SCALE
DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS — DRAWING PRACTICE TO AS1100-1992

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000
SCALE IN mm - 1:100

ipd CONSULTING

pitt&sherry
PROJECT No. P.21.0318

	Signed	Date
Drawn	W.BELL	
Designed	CONNELL MASKREY	
Checked	REVIEWED	DATE
Designed Approved	DAVID FINNIGAN	-
TI Approved/Accepted		

Tasmanian Irrigation
ABN: 95 722 799 075 ACN: 133 148 384
LEVEL 2 TERMINAL BUILDING LAUNCESTON AIRPORT, WESTERN JUNCTION. TASMANIA
P.O. BOX 84 EVANDALE TAS. 7212
PHONE. 03 6398 8433 FAX. 03 6398 8441

PROJECT NAME: DON IRRIGATION SCHEME
DRAWING TITLE: SECTIONS 02
DRAWING TYPE
EQUIPMENT ID
SCALE AT A3: 1 : 100
TI DRAWING NUMBER: SE-DON-5060
REVISION: A

31/05/2021 10:08:22 AM P.21.0318-5060 BIM 360://P.21.0318/P.21.0318 DON_HOPKINS RD_V20.rvt

From: Robert Phillips <RobertKPhillips@hotmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, 14 September 2021 8:26 AM
To: Devonport City Council
Subject: Attention. General Manager, Devonport City Council ref. PA2021.0113
Attachments: Concerns raised with Application for Planning Permit PA2021.0113.pdf

Attention. General Manager, Devonport City Council ref. PA2021.0113

Good morning, Matt,

Please find attached our response to the Application for Planning Permit PA2021.0113

Thank you for the opportunity to provide a response to our concerns and what we believe are realistic and achievable solutions.

If you require and further information, please feel free to contact us via this email or by phone.

kind regards,
Janet and Robert Phillips

0458 711 767 or 0407 484 263

robertkphillips@hotmail.com

9 September 2021

Mr Matthew Atkins
General Manager
Devonport City Council
P.O Box 604
DEVONPORT TAS 7310

Dear Mr Matthew Atkins

Re: **Concerns raised with Application for Planning Permit**

Application Details
Application Number: PA2021.0113
Proposed Use or Development: Utilities (pump station and balance tank)
Address of the Land: 280 Pumping Station Road, Forth and adjacent Crown Land and 2 Webberleys Road, Forthside
Date of Notice: 01/09/2021

Janet Phillips and I own the property at 210 Pumping Station Road, next to the proposed site for the above Planning Application.

We have read the Proposing Planning Permit and we would like to take this opportunity to raise a number of concerns with the application.

We are not against the intent of the structure nor its purpose as we can see the benefit to the greater community. We believe our concerns and suggestions would be beneficial to all parties and provide an improved environmental, sustainable, and safer outcome, without compromising the lifestyle that we and our neighbours seek by living in this community.

3. Details of proposed works

3.1 Forth lift pump station

Visibility

We appreciate through the design that the building height has been reduced to 4.1m and roof and walls will be clad Colourbond steel in a muted colour.

We believe the building will still be visible from our adjoining properties and request the following considerations:

Natural shrubbery and trees to be placed between the structure and the property boundary in order to significantly reduce visibility in the short term, with the intent to eliminate visibility of the structure in the mid-long term.

Its states that the Colourbond cladding is to remain in a muted colour; but that colour should be a darkened colour, preferable matte that compliments the surrounding landscape and assists with reducing its visibility.

3.3 Operational details
3.3.1 – 3.3.3

Safety and sustainability

We understand the duration of the build is between 12-18mths.

We are concerned with the significant increase in traffic onto Pumping Station Road. Specifically, the area beyond the current Power & Water facility that remains gravel. Based on the operational scope provided it would appear that there would be an increase in traffic to that part of the road in excess of 700% over its current use.

This current gravel road requires continual maintenance and with the proposed increase in traffic, specifically heavily loaded vehicles the condition of this road will deteriorate rapidly and become unserviceable throughout the build creating an unnecessary risk to ourselves, neighbours and general public.

As you are aware the majority of Pumping Station Road is bitumen, it currently ceases to become bitumen 890m short of the entrance to the aforementioned site. As with the current bitumen road it had been determined that it would continue to the Power & Water facility but not beyond to the neighbouring properties.

Our request and safest solution would be to have the remaining 890m of the road upgraded to bitumen. This solution would reduce ongoing costs to Devonport City Council and also provide community members a safe and sustainable egress, for example during a natural disaster, to and from our properties.

In addition, a non-sealed road by nature means the associated dust and debris are pushed in the air and/or onto the side of the nature strip. This increase is dust will have on impact our lifestyle, including nearby agriculture.

Implementation of a traditional dust suppression strategy, such as water trucks will only further erode the unsealed road.

3.2 Measurement result description
3.2.1 Forth

Noise and lifestyle

Thank you for providing the dBA background noises. We are unsure as to the distance of the building that this was calculated. However, with any commercial/industrial building that is adjacent to residential properties, especially those located in the serenity of the country all avenues of noise reduction should be considered and where possible implemented.

Based on the designs and subsequent size of the land there is abundant space available allowing a variety of sustainably and cost-efficient solutions to be adopted.

We request that a noise mitigation strategy is evolved to incorporate these mitigations with the intent to achieve 0dBA at the boundary of the property.

Once again, thank you for the opportunity to provide our concerns and solutions. If you require any further information, please contact us on the details provided below.

Yours faithfully

Janet & Robert Phillips

0407 484 263
robertkphillips@hotmail.com

From: Sharman, Tegan <tegan.sharman@education.tas.gov.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 14 September 2021 1:50 PM
To: Devonport City Council
Subject: Attention. General Manager, Devonport City Council ref. PA2021.0113
Attachments: PA2021.0113 Concerns with Apllication for Planning Permit.docx

Good afternoon, Matt,

We would like to express our support of the attached response to the Application for Planning Permit PA2021.0113 submitted earlier today by Rob and Janet Phillips.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide a response to our concerns and what we believe are realistic and achievable solutions.

Kind regards,

Adam and Tegan Fisher
269 Pumping Station Rd, Forth.

9 September 2021

Mr Matthew Atkins
General Manager
Devonport City Council
P.O Box 604
DEVONPORT TAS 7310

Dear Mr Matthew Atkins

Re: Concerns raised with the Application for Planning Permit – PA2021.0113

Application Details

Application Number: **PA2021.0113**
Proposed Use or Development: **Utilities (pump station and balance tank)**
Address of the Land: **280 Pumping Station Road, Forth and adjacent Crown Land and 2 Webberleys Road, Forthside**
Date of Notice: **01/09/2021**

Janet Phillips and I own the property at 210 Pumping Station Road, Forth, next to the proposed site for the above Planning Application.

We are not against the reasoning for the proposed construction as we can see there is a likely benefit to the wider community.

However, we believe our concerns and suggestions would be beneficial to all parties and provide an improved environmental, sustainable, and safer outcome, without compromising the lifestyle that we and our neighbours seek by living within the community.

We have read the **Application for Planning Permit** and we would like to take this opportunity to raise a number of concerns with the proposal.

3. Details of proposed works

3.1 Forth lift pump station

Visibility

We appreciate that the building height has been reduced to 4.1m and roof and walls will be clad Colourbond steel in a muted colour.

We believe the building will still be visible from our adjoining properties and request the following considerations.

Natural shrubbery and trees to be placed between the structure and the property boundary in order to significantly reduce visibility in the short term, with the intent to eliminate visibility of the structure in the mid-long term.

Its states that the Colourbond cladding is to remain in a muted colour; but that colour should be a darkened colour, preferable matte that compliments the surrounding landscape and assists with reducing its visibility.

3.3 Operational details

3.3.1 – 3.3.3

Safety and sustainability

We understand the duration of the build is between 12-18mths.

We are concerned with the significant increase in traffic onto Pumping Station Road. Specifically, the area beyond the current Power & Water facility that remains gravel. Based on the operational scope provided it would appear that there would be an increase in traffic to that part of the road in excess of 700% over its current use.

This current gravel road requires continual maintenance and with the proposed increase in traffic, specifically heavily loaded vehicles the condition of this road will deteriorate rapidly and become unserviceable throughout the build, creating an unnecessary risk to ourselves, neighbours and general public.

As you are aware the majority of the Pumping Station Road is bitumen, it currently ceases to become bitumen 890m short of the entrance to the aforementioned site. As with the current bitumen road it had been determined that it would continue to the Power & Water facility but not beyond to the neighbouring properties.

Our request and safest solution would be to have the remaining 890m of the road upgraded to bitumen. This solution would reduce ongoing costs to Devonport City Council and also provide community members a safe and sustainable egress, for example during a natural disaster, to and from our properties.

A non-sealed road means an increase in dust pollution and with the substantial increase in heavy traffic will mean more dust and debris will be pushed into the air and/or onto the side of the nature strip. This increase is dust will have on impact our lifestyle, including nearby agriculture.

Implementation of a traditional dust suppression strategy, such as water trucks will only further erode the unsealed road.

3.2 Measurement result description

3.2.1 Forth

Noise and lifestyle

Thank you for providing the dBA background noises. We are unsure as to the distance from the building that this was calculated. However, with any commercial/industrial building that is adjacent to residential properties, especially those located in the serenity of the country all avenues of noise reduction should be considered and where possible implemented.

Based on the designs and subsequent size of the land there is abundant space available allowing a variety of sustainably and cost-efficient solutions to be adopted.

We request that a noise mitigation strategy is evolved to incorporate these mitigations with the intent to achieve 0dBA at the boundary of the property.

Once again, thank you for the opportunity to provide our concerns and solutions. If you require any further information, please contact us on the details provided below.

Yours faithfully

Janet & Robert Phillips
0407 484 263
robertkphillips@hotmail.com

Office use
Application no.
Date received:
Fee:
Permitted/Discretionary

Devonport City Council

Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993 (LUPAA)

Tasmanian Planning Scheme - Devonport

Application for Planning Permit

Use or Development Site

Street Address: 189 Tugrah Road, Tugrah

Certificate of Title Reference No.: CT 36654-3

Applicant's Details

Full Name/Company Name: Michell Hodgetts Surveyors

Postal Address: PO Box 712, DEVONPORT TAS 7310

Telephone: 03 6424 5144

Email: mhasurv@bigpond.net.au

Owner's Details (if more than one owner, all names must be provided)

Full Name/Company Name: PHILLIP GEORGE HAWLEY & WENDY JUNE HAWLEY

Postal Address: 219 Tugrah Road, Tugrah

Telephone: 0418 140 278

Email: wphawley1@bigpond.com

ABN: 47 611 446 016
PO Box 604
137 Rooke Street
Devonport TAS 7310
Telephone 03 6424 0511
www.devonport.tas.gov.au
council@devonport.tas.gov.au

Applications may be lodged by email to Council - council@devonport.tas.gov.au
The following information and plans must be provided as part of an application unless the planning authority is satisfied that the information or plan is not relevant to the assessment of the application:

Application fee	
Completed Council application form	
Copy of the current certificate of title, including title plan and schedule of easements	
Any written permission and declaration of notification required under s.52 of LUPAA	
A site analysis and site plan at an acceptable scale on A3 or A4 paper (1 copy) showing:	
• The existing and proposed use(s) on the site	
• The boundaries and dimensions of the site	
• Topography including contours showing AHD levels and major site features	
• Natural drainage lines, watercourses and wetlands on or adjacent to the site	
• Soil type	
• Vegetation types and distribution including any known threatened species, and trees and vegetation to be removed	
• The location, capacity and connection point of any existing services and proposed services	
• The location of easements on the site or connected to the site	
• Existing pedestrian and vehicle access to the site	
• The location of existing and proposed buildings on the site	
• The location of existing adjoining properties, adjacent buildings and their uses	
• Any natural hazards that may affect use or development on the site	
• Proposed roads, driveways, parking areas and footpaths within the site	
• Any proposed open space, common space, or facilities on the site	
• Proposed subdivision lot boundaries (where applicable)	
• Details of any proposed fencing	
Where it is proposed to erect buildings, a detailed layout plan of the proposed buildings with dimensions at a scale of 1:100 or 1:200 on A3 or A4 paper (1 copy) showing:	
• Setbacks of buildings to property (title) boundaries	
• The internal layout of each building on the site	
• The private open space for each dwelling	
• External storage spaces	
• Parking space location and layout	
• Major elevations of every building to be erected	
• The relationship of the elevations to existing ground level, showing any proposed cut or fill	
• Shadow diagrams of the proposed buildings and adjacent structures demonstrating the extent of shading of adjacent private open spaces and external windows of buildings on adjacent sites	
• Materials and colours to be used on roofs and external walls	
Details of any signage proposed	

Sufficient information must be provided to enable assessment against the requirements of the planning scheme.

Please provide one copy of all plans with your application.

Assessment of an application for a Use or Development

What is proposed?:

16 Lot Subdivision

Description of how the use will operate:

Residential Lots

Use Class (Office use only):

Value of use and/or development

$

Notification of Landowner/s (s.52 *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*)

If land is not in applicant's ownership

I, John Turnbull of Michell Hodgetts Surveyors declare that the owner/s of the land has/have been notified of my intention to make this application.

Applicant's signature: Date: 13/08/2021

If the application involves land owned or administered by the Devonport City Council

Devonport City Council consents to the making of this permit application.

General Manager's signature: Date:

If the application involves land owned or administered by the Crown

Crown consent must be included with the application.

Signature

I apply for consent to carry out the use and development described in this application. I declare that all the information given is true and correct. I also understand that:

- if incomplete, the application may be delayed or rejected; and
- more information may be requested in accordance with s.54 (1) of LUPAA.

PUBLIC ACCESS TO PLANNING DOCUMENTS - *DISCRETIONARY* PLANNING APPLICATIONS (s.57 of LUPAA)

I understand that all documentation included with a discretionary application will be made available for inspection by the public.

Applicant's signature: John Turnbull Date: 13/08/2021

PRIVACY ACT

The personal information requested on this form is being collected by Council for processing applications under the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* and will only be used in connection with the requirements of this legislation. Council is to be regarded as the agency that holds the information.

Fee & payment options

DD **Pay by Direct Deposit –** BSB: 067-402 Account No. 000 000 13 – Please quote your application number.

Tasmanian Government **Pay in Person at Service Tasmania –** Present this notice to any Service Tasmania Centre, together with your payment. See www.service.tas.gov.au for opening hours.

Pay by Phone – Please contact the Devonport City Council offices on 64240511 during office hours, Monday to Friday.

Pay by Post – Cheques should be made payable to Devonport City Council and posted to PO Box 604, Devonport, Tasmania, 7310.

RESULT OF SEARCH

RECORDER OF TITLES

Issued Pursuant to the Land Titles Act 1980

Tasmanian Government

SEARCH OF TORRENS TITLE

VOLUME	FOLIO
140577	101
EDITION	**DATE OF ISSUE**
2	05-Aug-2014

SEARCH DATE : 17-Aug-2021
SEARCH TIME : 04.49 PM

DESCRIPTION OF LAND

Parish of NORTHAM Land District of DEVON
Lot 101 on Sealed Plan 140577
Derivation : Part of Lot 22940 Gtd F. Dempster, Lot 9555 Gtd to C. Wehrs & Anor, Lots 8091 & 3316 Gtd to A. Lyell & Anor and Lot 476 Gtd to A. Douglas & Anor
Prior CT 136519/50

SCHEDULE 1

C436859 TRANSFER to KENNETH RAYMOND MICHELL and SANDRA MAREE MICHELL Registered 04-Jun-2003 at 12.02 PM

SCHEDULE 2

Reservations and conditions in the Crown Grant if any
SP 136519 COUNCIL NOTIFICATION under Section 83(5) of the Local Government (Building and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1993.
SP 140577 COVENANTS in Schedule of Easements
SP 132882 SP 140577 FENCING COVENANT in Schedule of Easements
SP 132882 SP 140577 WATER SUPPLY RESTRICTION
SP 132882 SP 140577 SEWERAGE AND/OR DRAINAGE RESTRICTION
C229768 AGREEMENT pursuant to Section 71 of the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993 Registered 25-May-2000 at noon
C405169 AGREEMENT pursuant to Section 71 of the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993 Registered 06-Nov-2002 at noon
C522527 AGREEMENT pursuant to Section 71 of the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993 Registered 19-Dec-2003 at noon

UNREGISTERED DEALINGS AND NOTATIONS

No unregistered dealings or other notations

FOLIO PLAN

RECORDER OF TITLES

Issued Pursuant to the Land Titles Act 1980

" EARLY ISSUE "

OWNER K.R. & S.M. Michell

FOLIO REFERENCE

F/R 136519-50

GRANTEE

Part of Lot 22940 , 211a.1r.0p. gtd to Frederick Dempster.
Part of Lot 9555, 24 Acres gtd to Carl Wehrs & Charlotte Wehrs.
Part of Lot 8091, 101 Acres gtd to Andrew Lyell & John Henry.

PLAN OF SURVEY

BY SURVEYOR K.R.Michell of K.R.Michell & Assoc. P/L
PO.Box 712 , Devonport , 7310 .

LOCATION

CITY OF DEVONPORT

SCALE 1:4000 LENGTHS IN METRES

REGISTERED NUMBER

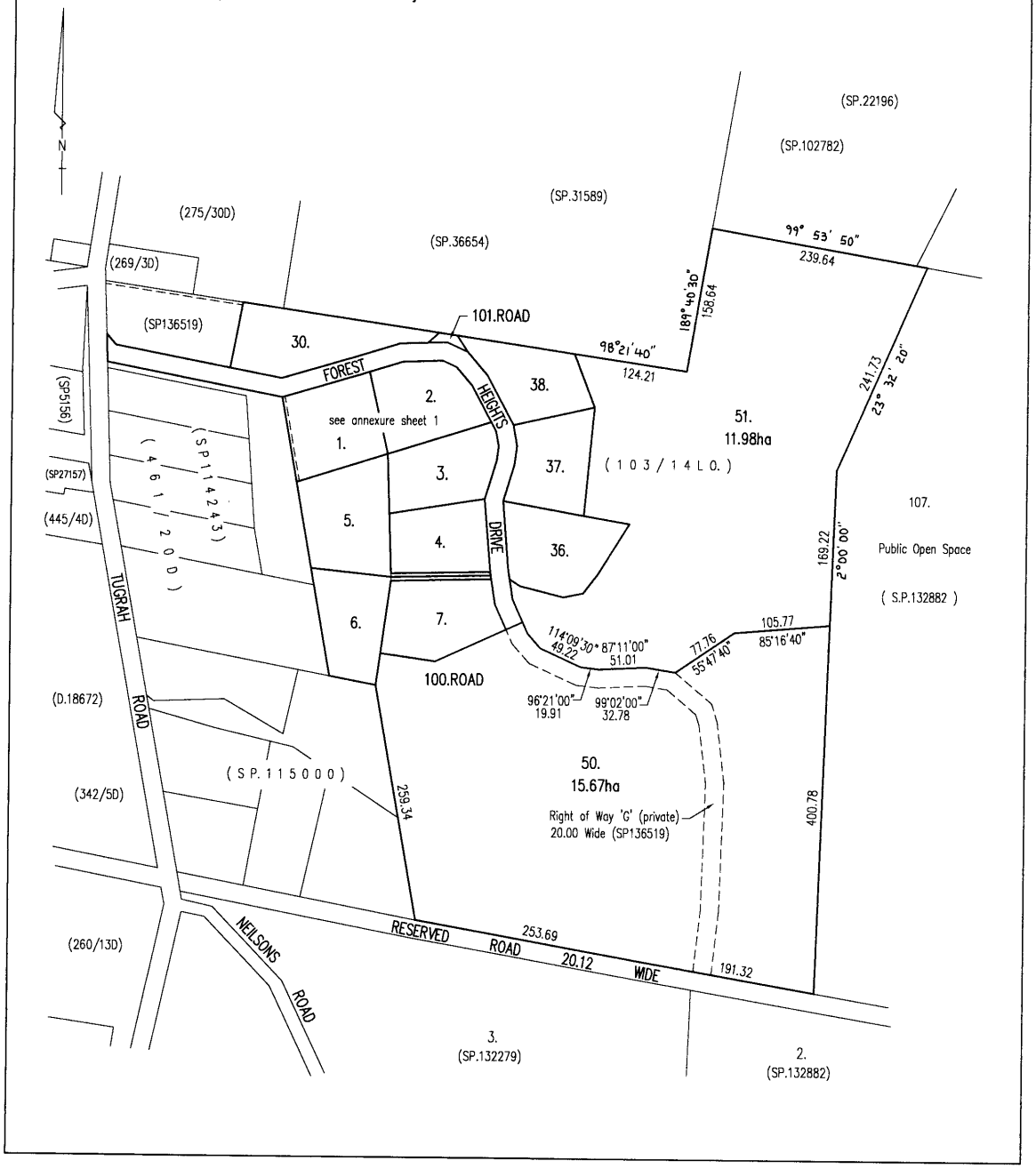
S P 140577

APPROVED
EFFECTIVE FROM 19 DEC 2003

Alice Kawa
Recorder of Titles

MAPSHEET MUNICIPAL CODE No 108 (4443-11,21)	LAST UPI No GHN98	LAST PLAN No SP.136519	ALL EXISTING SURVEY NUMBERS TO BE CROSS REFERENCED ON THIS PLAN

Lot 50 is compiled from F/R 136519-50 & this survey.
~~Lot 51 is compiled from F/R 136519-50 & this survey.~~

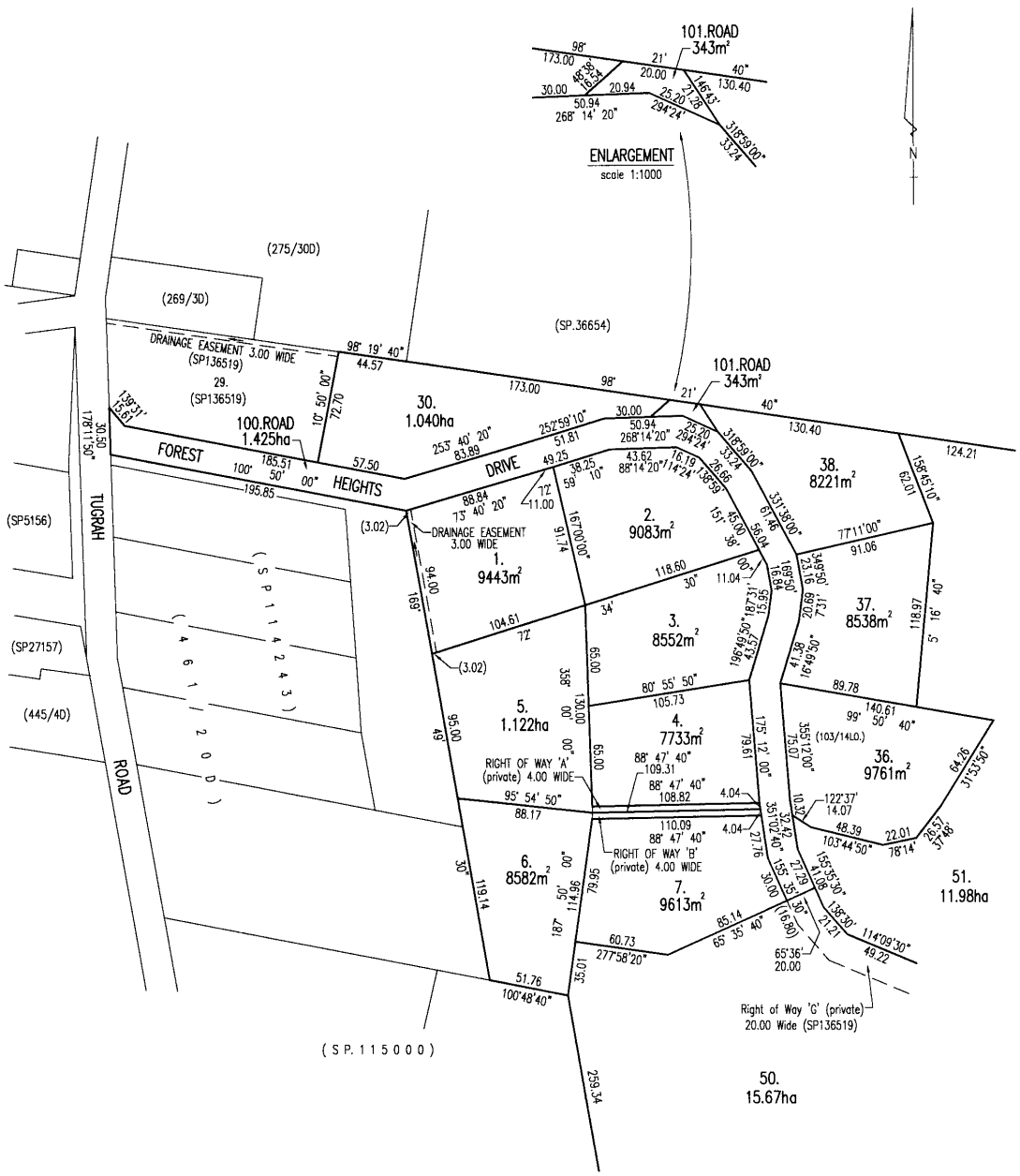


FOLIO PLAN

RECORDER OF TITLES

Issued Pursuant to the Land Titles Act 1980

PLAN OF SURVEY ANNEXURE SHEET SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS	OWNER K.R. & S.M. Michell FOLIO REFERENCE F/R 136519-50 SCALE 1: 2500 LENGTHS IN METRES	Registered Number SP140577
SIGNED FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES ..... Council General Manager	THIS ANNEXURE SHEET FORMS PART OF THE ATTACHED INDEX PLAN. THE SURVEYORS CERTIFICATE EXTENDS TO THE DETAILS ON THIS SHEET. Registered Surveyor ..... date 14-11-03	



RESULT OF SEARCH

RECORDER OF TITLES

Issued Pursuant to the Land Titles Act 1980

Tasmanian Government

SEARCH OF TORRENS TITLE

VOLUME	FOLIO
36654	3
EDITION	DATE OF ISSUE
2	13-May-2015

SEARCH DATE : 13-Aug-2021
SEARCH TIME : 10.48 AM

DESCRIPTION OF LAND

City of DEVONPORT
Lot 3 on Sealed Plan 36654
Formerly Lots 1 and 2 on Sealed Plan No. 36654
Derivation : Part of Lot 22940 Gtd. to F. Dempster and Part of Lot 9555 Gtd. to C. Wehrs and Anor.
Prior CT 4534/97

SCHEDULE 1

M505907 TRANSFER to PHILLIP GEORGE HAWLEY and WENDY JUNE HAWLEY Registered 13-May-2015 at 12.01 PM

SCHEDULE 2

Reservations and conditions in the Crown Grant if any
SP 36654 EASEMENTS in Schedule of Easements
SP 36654 FENCING COVENANT in Schedule of Easements
A13108 & A163819 FENCING CONDITION in Transfer

UNREGISTERED DEALINGS AND NOTATIONS

No unregistered dealings or other notations

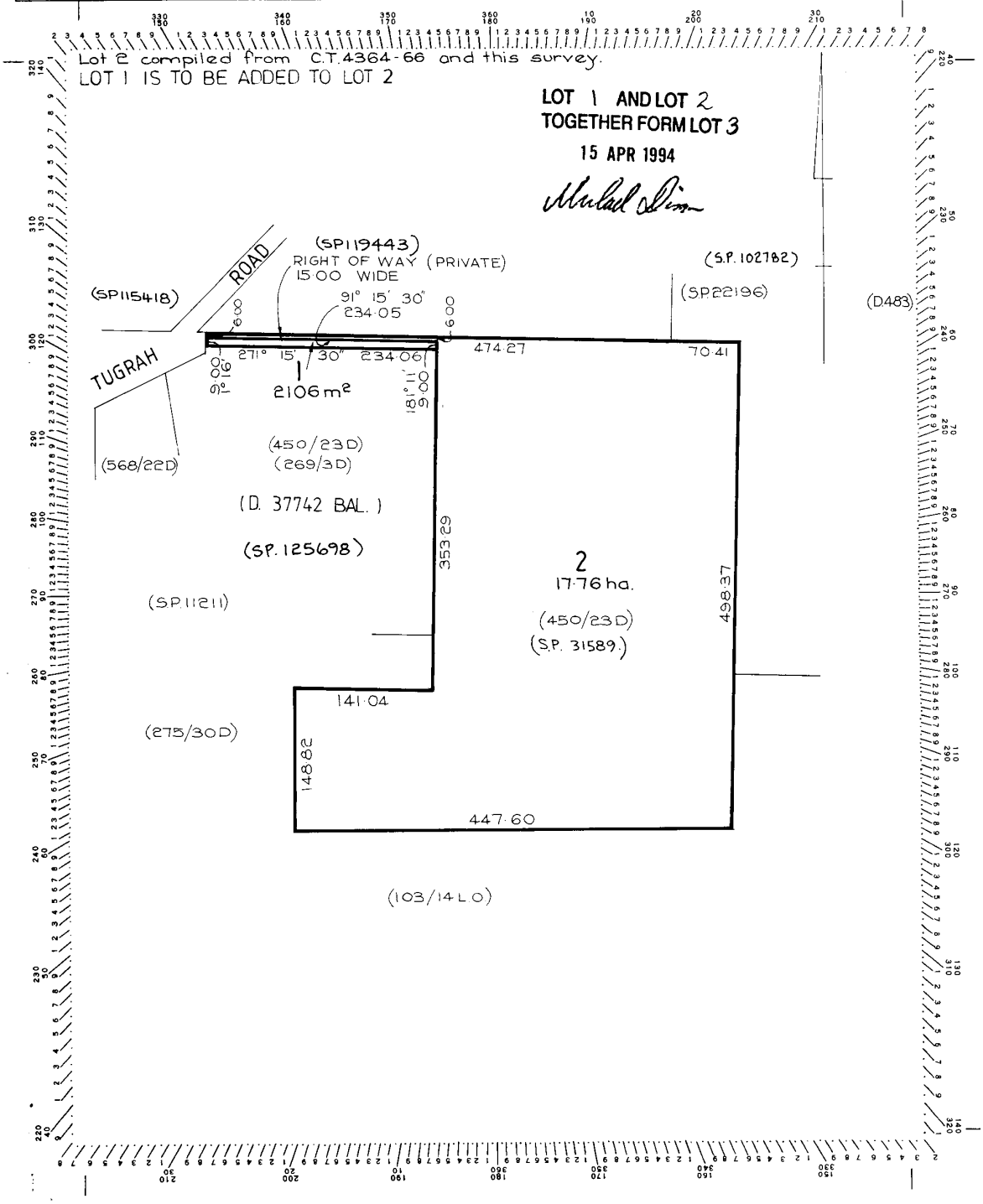
FOLIO PLAN

RECORDER OF TITLES

Issued Pursuant to the Land Titles Act 1980

36654

Owner: Lot 1. W.D. Higginson Lot 2. R.A. Watts & Anor.	**PLAN OF SURVEY** 1000/3 by Surveyor MR. E.R.P. FRANKS of land situated in the	Registered Number: **S. P36654**
Title Reference: 1. C.T. 4364-65 2. C.T. 4364-66	CITY OF DEVONPORT	~~Approved~~ Effective from: 1- FEB 1989
Grantee: Part of Lot 22940, 211A 1R 0P Frederick Dempster, pur. ½ PART OF LOT 9555, 24 ACRES GTD TO CARL WEHRS ½ CHARLOTTE WEHRS.	SCALE 1:4000 MEASUREMENTS IN METRES	Recorder of Titles



SCHEDULE OF EASEMENTS

RECORDER OF TITLES

Issued Pursuant to the Land Titles Act 1980

Tasmanian Government

SCHEDULE OF EASEMENTS

PLAN NO. S. P36654

NOTE:—The Town Clerk or Council Clerk must sign the certificate on the back page for the purpose of identification.

The Schedule must be signed by the owners and mortgagees of the land affected. Signatures should be attested.

EASEMENTS AND PROFITS

Each lot on the plan is together with:—

(1) such rights of drainage over the drainage easements shewn 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 à prendre described hereunder.

Each lot on the plan is subject to:—

(1) such rights of drainage over the drainage easements shewn 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 à prendre described hereunder.

The direction of the flow of water through the drainage easements shewn on the plan is indicated by arrows.

FENCING COVENANT

The Owner of Lot 1 on the plan covenants with WILLIAM DALE HIGGINSON (hereinafter called "the Vendor") that the Vendor shall not be required to fence

EASEMENTS:

Lot 2 is together with a right of carriageway over Lot 1

Lot 1 on the plan is subject to a right of ~~way appurtenant~~ carriageway (appurtenant to Lot 2)

~~to the land in folio of the Register volume 4364 folio 66~~
Lots 1 and 2 are each subject to a right of carriageway (appurtenant to the balance remaining in Folio of the Register ~~over the strip of land marked Right of Way (Private)~~ Volume 4364 Folio 66 at the date of acceptance excluding Lot 1 on the plan) over the right of way (private) 15.00 wide on the plan

SIGNED by WILLIAM DALE HIGGINSON)
as registered proprietor of the)
lands in folio of the Register)
volume 4364 folio 66 in the)
presence of:)

W. D. Higginson

DAVID WILLIAMS
Solicitor
13 Fenton Street, De...

SCHEDULE OF EASEMENTS

RECORDER OF TITLES

Issued Pursuant to the Land Titles Act 1980

36651

SIGNED by ROGER ALLAN WATTS and)
ROBERTA ANN WATTS as registered)
proprietors of the lands in)
folio of the Register volume 4364)
folio 65 in the presence of:)

103 North Street
Student

SIGNED by WILLIAM HENRY OLDHAM)
as Mortgagee under Mortgage B131706)
in the presence of:)

Law Clerk
Leven Port

SCHEDULE OF EASEMENTS

RECORDER OF TITLES

Issued Pursuant to the Land Titles Act 1980

This is the schedule of easements attached to the plan of .....
(Insert Subdivider's Full Name)

.....affecting land in

.....
(Insert Title Reference)

Sealed by Devonport City Council on 25th July 1988

Solicitor's Reference .....

~~Council Clerk~~/Town Clerk

05-K 3134

Rebecca Green & Associates

Planning Department
Devonport City Council
PO Box 604
DEVONPORT TAS 7310

5 August 2021

Dear Sir/madam,

RE: Planning Application, Subdivision – 189 Tugrah Road, Tugrah

This letter is prepared in support of a proposal on behalf of The Hawley Family Super Fund for a 16-lot subdivision at land identified in CT36654/3. The site is vacant land.

Lot number	Area	Road Frontage
1	1.0ha	5.0m to Forest Heights Drive
2	1.03ha	5.0m to Forest Heights Drive
3	1.13ha	5.0m to Forest Heights Drive
4	1.04ha	5.0m to Forest Heights Drive
5	1.0ha	127.8m + 48.5m to Road 100
6	1.0ha	67.8m to Road 100
7	1.0ha	68.2m to Road 100
8	1.0ha	Min. 68.2m to Road 100
9	1.26ha	23.5m to Road 100
10	1.17ha	5.0m to Road 100
11	1.24ha	5.0m to Road 100
12	1.01ha	41.4m to Road 100
13	1.0ha	67.8m to Road 100
14	1.0ha	67.8m to Road 100
15	1.0ha	67.8m to Road 100

Rebecca Green & Associates

16	1.0ha	67.8m to Road 100

Lot 100 is proposed as a road lot (1.07ha). Two stages are proposed, the first being Lots 1-4 with access from Forest Heights Drive. The second stage will be undertaken as the market dictates.

The subject land is zoned Rural Living Zone A within the Tasmanian Planning Scheme - Devonport Local Provisions Schedule, effective 18th November 2020, the subject land is also subject to the Bushfire-Prone Areas Code, the Safeguarding of Airports Code and the Natural Assets Code (Priority vegetation area and Waterway and coastal protection area – Lots 3-4 and 9-10).

Rural Living Zone
11.5 Development Standards for Subdivision
11.5.1 Lot Design
A1 – Lots 1-16 will have an area not less than 1ha (ranging from 1.0ha to 1.26ha). Each of these lots are able to contain a minimum area of 15m x 20m clear of all setbacks required by clause 11.4.2 A2 and A3 and any easements (minimum 20m from a frontage and minimum 10m from a side and rear boundary). There is no existing dwelling located on the site as the site is vacant. The proposal complies with the acceptable solution A1 (a).

A2 – The proposal complies for all lots except for Lots 1-4 and 9-11, Lots 5-8 and 12-16 are to be provided with a frontage not less than 40m.

P2 – Lots 1-4 and Lots 9-11 will each be provided with access to either an existing road (Forest Heights Drive) or new road (Lot 100) with a minimum width of 5.0m. Lots 1-4 are limited with existing road frontage and due to topography from the road, minimal frontages are proposed to ensure also compliance with C13.0 Bushfire-Prone Areas Code for property accesses and driveways. Lots 9-11 are located fronting a cul-de-sac.

(a) The minimum width of 5.0m for each lot provides frontage to a road that is wide enough for the sufficient intended use of each lot;
(b) No right of carriageways are required or proposed, with each lot provided with direct frontage to a road;
(c) The proposed lot layout makes best use of the shape and topography of the subject title;
(d) Each frontage is functional and useable for the intended future residential use of each lot;
(e) Each lot is sufficient in size and shape to ensure that vehicles have the ability to manoeuvre on site, including emergency service vehicles, as demonstrated by the Bushfire Hazard Assessment Report, prepared by Rebecca Green BFP-116, dated 4th August 2021;
(f) The internal nature of these lots is in keeping with the surrounding neighbourhood context where a number of lots have been created within minimal frontages.

The proposal is considered to be consistent with the performance criteria.

Rebecca Green & Associates

A3 - Each lot is provided with a vehicular access from the boundary of the lot to a road in accordance with the requirements of the road authority. Each new access can be appropriately conditioned to be constructed to Council's standard, as part of any approval.

11.5.2 Roads
A1 – The proposal cannot comply due a new Road (Lot 100) proposed from Tugrah Road and providing road frontage to Lots 5-16 and must therefore rely on assessment against the performance criteria.

P1 – The proposed Road (Lot 100) provides for an appropriate level of access to Stage 2 of the proposed lots, being the lots north of Powells Creek. The road junction with Tugrah Road has been considered as part of a Traffic Impact Assessment supporting the proposal, and prepared by Midson Traffic Pty Ltd, providing as road with an appropriate level of connectivity, accessibility, safety and legibility for vehicles.

The proposal is considered to be consistent with the performance criteria.

11.5.3 Services
A1 – Each lot is not proposed to be connected to the relevant water supply service, as each lot frontage is not within 30m of a full water supply service.

A2 – Each lot is not proposed to be connected to a reticulated sewerage system due to each lot frontage not being within 30m of a reticulated sewerage system and must rely on assessment against the performance criteria.

P2 – Each lot is of a size sufficient to accommodate an on-site wastewater treatment system adequate for the future use and development of the land and any approval can be conditioned that an onsite wastewater design and report be provided at the time of building application for each lot.

The proposal is considered to be consistent with the performance criteria.

CODES
C2.0 Parking and Sustainable Transport Code
Proposal complies where relevant to C2.5.1. All lots have sufficient area to accommodate on site car parking at the time of consideration of a future dwelling.

C3.0 Road and Railway Assets Code
A Traffic Impact Assessment prepared by Midson Traffic Pty Ltd demonstrates compliance with all applicable standards within this Code, including P1 of Clause C3.5.1. Based on the findings of this report and subject to recommendations, the proposed development is supported on traffic grounds.

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 Rural Living Zone and development on land within a waterway and coastal protection area.

C7.7.1 Subdivision within a waterway and coastal area or a future coastal refugia area

Rebecca Green & Associates

A Natural Values Assessment prepared by Environmental Consulting Options Tasmania demonstrates compliance with all applicable standards within this Code, including compliance with A1 of Clause C7.7.1.

The report notes that there should be no specific management requirements in relation to the native vegetation types identified from the proposed development area. Apart from the general recommendation to minimise the extent of "clearance and conversion" and / or "disturbance" to native vegetation within and adjacent to Powells Creek, specific management in relation to threatened fauna is not recommended.

C7.7.2 Subdivision within a priority vegetation area
Given that virtually all of the current title is subject to the Priority Vegetation Area, satisfaction of A1 is not possible. A Natural Values Assessment prepared by Environmental Consulting Options Tasmania demonstrates compliance with all applicable standards within this Code, including compliance with P1.1 and P1.2 of Clause C7.7.2.

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: 4 August 2021 demonstrating compliance with the relevant acceptable solutions.

C16.0 Safeguarding of Airports Code
C16.7.1 Subdivision
The proposed plan of subdivision is within an Airport Obstacle Limitation Area (155.1m AHD) and not within an airport noise exposure area. Therefore A1/P1 of Clause C16.7.1 does not apply to this subject site. Any future buildings and works on each lot will be subject to future application and consideration under Clause C16.6.1.

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

Kind Regards,

Rebecca Green

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

MIDSON
traffic
pty ltd

Phil Hawley

189 Tugrah Road
Traffic Impact Assessment

June 2021

ENGINEERS AUSTRALIA

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER OF THE YEAR
INDIVIDUAL AWARDS
TASMANIA
WINNER 2016

MIDSON traffic pty ltd

Contents

Figure Index

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Midson Traffic were engaged by Mr Phil Hawley to prepare a traffic impact assessment for a proposed 16-lot residential subdivision development at 189 Tugrah Road, Tugrah.

1.2 Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA)

A traffic impact assessment (TIA) is a process of compiling and analysing information on the impacts that a specific development proposal is likely to have on the operation of roads and transport networks. A TIA should not only include general impacts relating to traffic management, but should also consider specific impacts on all road users, including on-road public transport, pedestrians, cyclists and heavy vehicles.

This TIA has been prepared in accordance with the Department of State Growth (DSG) publication, *Traffic Impact Assessment Guidelines*, August 2020. This TIA has also been prepared with reference to the Austroads publication, *Guide to Traffic Management,* Part 12: *Traffic Impacts of Developments*, 2019.

Land use developments generate traffic movements as people move to, from and within a development. Without a clear understanding of the type of traffic movements (including cars, pedestrians, trucks, etc), the scale of their movements, timing, duration and location, there is a risk that this traffic movement may contribute to safety issues, unforeseen congestion or other problems where the development connects to the road system or elsewhere on the road network. A TIA attempts to forecast these movements and their impact on the surrounding transport network.

A TIA is not a promotional exercise undertaken on behalf of a developer; a TIA must provide an impartial and objective description of the impacts and traffic effects of a proposed development. A full and detailed assessment of how vehicle and person movements to and from a development site might affect existing road and pedestrian networks is required. An objective consideration of the traffic impact of a proposal is vital to enable planning decisions to be based upon the principles of sustainable development.

This TIA also addresses the relevant clauses contained in Codes C2, *Parking and Sustainable Transport Code*, and C3, *Road and Railway Assets Code*, of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Devonport.

1.3 Statement of Qualification and Experience

This TIA has been prepared by an experienced and qualified traffic engineer in accordance with the requirements of Council's Planning Scheme and The Department of State Growth's, *Traffic Impact Assessment Guidelines*, August 2020, as well as Council's requirements.

The TIA was prepared by Keith Midson. Keith's experience and qualifications are briefly outlined as follows:

- 25 years professional experience in traffic engineering and transport planning.
- Master of Transport, Monash University, 2006
- Master of Traffic, Monash University, 2004

- Bachelor of Civil Engineering, University of Tasmania, 1995
- Engineers Australia: Fellow (FIEAust); Chartered Professional Engineer (CPEng); Engineering Executive (EngExec); National Engineers Register (NER)

1.4 Project Scope

The project scope of this TIA is outlined as follows:

- Review of the existing road environment in the vicinity of the site and the traffic conditions on the road network.
- Provision of information on the proposed development with regards to traffic movements and activity.
- Identification of the traffic generation potential of the proposal with respect to the surrounding road network in terms of road network capacity.
- Traffic implications of the proposal with respect to the external road network in terms of traffic efficiency and road safety.

1.5 Subject Site

The subject site is located at 189 Tugrah Road, Tugrah. The site is currently a large vacant lot with an area of approximately 18 hectares.

The subject site and surrounding road network is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1 Subject Site & Surrounding Road Network

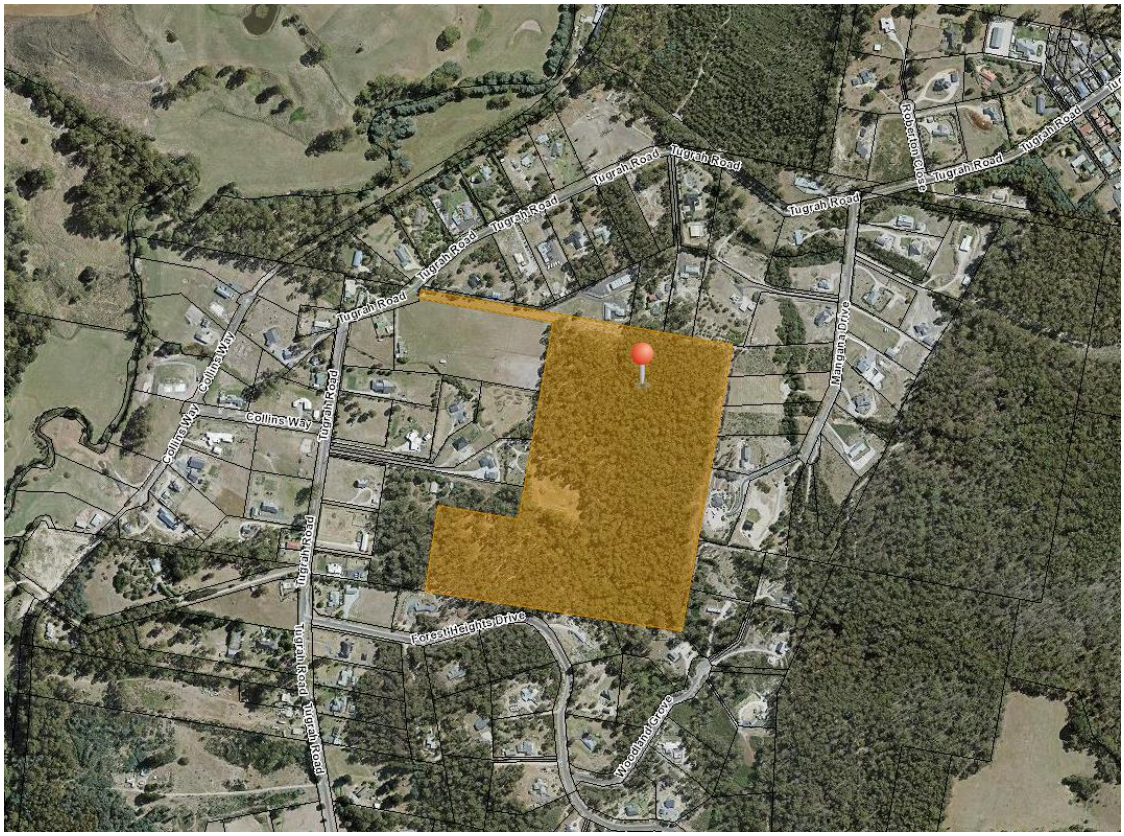


Image Source: LIST Map, DPIPWE

1.6 Reference Resources

The following references were used in the preparation of this TIA:

- Tasmanian Planning Scheme - Devonport, 2021 (Planning Scheme)
- Austroads, *Guide to Traffic Management,* Part 12: *Traffic Impacts of Developments*, 2019
- Austroads, Guide to Road Design, Part 4A: Unsignalised and Signalised Intersections, 2021
- Department of State Growth, *Traffic Impact Assessment Guidelines*, 2020
- Roads and Maritime Services NSW, *Guide to Traffic Generating Developments*, 2002 (RMS Guide)
- Roads and Maritime Services NSW, *Updated Traffic Surveys,* 2013 (Updated RMS Guide)
- Australian Standards, AS2890.1, *Off-Street Parking*, 2004 (AS2890.1:2004)

2. Existing Conditions

2.1 Transport Network

For the purposes of this report, the transport network consists of Tugrah Road and Forest Heights Drive.

Tugrah Road is a minor collector road that connects to Stony Rise Road at its northern end and continues through Tugrah approximately 4-kilometres to the south. It provides access to rural and residential properties along its length.

The posted speed limit of Tugrah Road is 80-km/h near the subject site. The speed limit reduces to 50-km/h to the east of the subject site.

Tugrah Road adjacent to the subject site is shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2 Tugrah Road

Forest Heights Drive connects to Tugrah Road at its western end and provides access to residential properties along its length. It currently terminates at a cul-de-sac to the southeast of the subject site.

Forest Heights Drive adjunct to the subject site is shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3 Forest Heights Drive

2.2 Road Safety Performance

Crash data can provide valuable information on the road safety performance of a road network. Existing road safety deficiencies can be highlighted through the examination of crash data, which can assist in determining whether traffic generation from the proposed development may exacerbate any identified issues.

Crash data was obtained from the Department of State Growth for a 5+ year period between 1st January 2016 and 30th May 2021 for Tugrah Road and Forest Heights Road near the subject site.

The findings of the crash data is summarised as follows:

- A total of 3 crashes were reported in Tugrah Road. No crashes were reported in Forest Heights Drive.
- Of the 3 crashes in Tugrah Road, 1 involved minor injury and 2 involved property damage only.
- There were no clear crash trends in terms of time of day, day of week, or crash types.
- The crashes were disbursed in the network as shown in Figure 4.

The crash data does not provide any indication that there are any pre-existing road safety deficiencies in the network that may be exacerbated by traffic generated by the development proposal.

Figure 4 Crash Locations

Source: Department of State Growth

3. Proposed Development

3.1 Development Proposal

The proposed development is a 16-lot residential subdivision with road access from Tugrah Road and Forest Heights Road. The Tugrah Road access will provide an internal road that terminates at a cul-de-sac at its southern end.

The Forest Heights Drive access will be a shared driveway that services four lots.

Lots 1-4, accessed via Forest Heights Drive, will be developed first. The remaining 12 lots will be developed in stage 2.

The proposed development is shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5 Proposed Development Plans

4. Traffic Impacts

4.1 Trip Generation

Traffic generation rates were sourced from the RMS Guide. The RMS Guide (updated surveys) states the following traffic generation rates for residential developments:

- Daily vehicle trips 7.4 per dwelling
- Weekday peak hour vehicle trips 0.78 per dwelling

Based on these rates, the traffic generation from the subdivision is likely to be in the order of 118 trips per day, and 12 trips per hour during peak periods.

4.2 Trip Assignment

Traffic generation will utilise the Tugrah Road and Forest Heights Drive accesses as follows:

- Tugrah Road (12 lots) 89 vehicles per day, peak 9 vehicles per hour
- Forest Heights Drive (4 lots) 29 vehicles per day, peak 3 vehicles per hour

4.3 Access Impacts

Traffic generation from the development will access via two driveways with traffic generation as set out in Section 4.2.

The Acceptable Solution A1.2 of Clause C3.5.1 of the Planning Scheme states "*For a road, excluding a category 1 road or a limited access road, written consent for a new junction, vehicle crossing, or level crossing to serve the use and development has been issued by the road authority*".

Written consent has not been received by the road authority (Council) for either access. The Performance Criteria P1 of Clause C3.5.1 of the Planning Scheme states:

> *"Vehicular traffic to and from the site must minimise any adverse effects on the safety of a junction, vehicle crossing or level crossing or safety or efficiency of the road or rail network, having regard to:*
>
> *(a) any increase in traffic caused by the use;*
>
> *(b) the nature of the traffic generated by the use;*
>
> *(c) the nature of the road;*
>
> *(d) the speed limit and traffic flow of the road;*

(e) any alternative access to a road;

(f) the need for the use;

(g) any traffic impact assessment; and

(h) any advice received from the rail or road authority".

The following is relevant with respect to the development proposal:

a. Increase in traffic. The site is currently a vacant lot that effectively has no traffic generation. The proposed development will generate 118 vehicles per day across two accesses. The peak generation will be 12 vehicles per hour (9 vehicles per hour at Tugrah Road and 3 vehicles per hour at Forest Heights Drive). This increase in traffic can be absorbed in the surrounding road network without any loss of efficiency.

b. Nature of traffic. The traffic will be residential in nature. This is consistent with existing traffic currently utilising Tugrah Road and Forest Heights Drive.

c. Nature of road. Tugrah Road is a minor collector road that provides access to residential and commercial property along its length. The road is suitable and appropriate to service the development proposal. Similarly, Forest Heights Drive is a local access road that is suitable and appropriate to service the traffic generated from the proposed subdivision.

d. Speed limit and traffic flow. The posted speed limit of Tugrah Road is 80-km/h. It carries approximately 1,500 vehicles per day. The general urban speed limit of 50-km/h is applicable ot Forest Heights Drive, which carries approximately 100 vehicles per day. The speed limit and traffic flow of Tugrah Road and Forest Heights Drive are compatible with the access requirements and traffic generation of the proposed development.

e. Alternative access. No alternative access is considered necessary.

f. Need for use. The accesses are required to provide connectivity between the subdivision lots and the surrounding transport network.

g. Traffic impact assessment. This report documents the findings of a traffic impact assessment.

h. Road authority advice. The road authority (Council) requires a TIA to be prepared.

Based on the above assessment, the proposed development meets the requirements of Performance Criteria P1 of Clause C3.5.1 of the Planning Scheme. This is primarily due to the basis that the traffic generation can safely and efficiently be absorbed in the surrounding transport network.

4.4 Sight Distance

4.4.1 Tugrah Road Junction

The Tugrah Road subdivision access will be a road junction. The sight distance requirements of Austroads are applicable. Austroads states that Safe Intersection Sight Distance (SISD) is the minimum sight distance which should be provided on the major road at any intersection.

SISD is dependent on the 85th percentile speed of vehicles on the major road. In this case, a small sample of vehicles speeds on Tugrah Road indicated that the 85th percentile speed is between 60 and 70-km/h. This is due to the relatively narrow pavement width and the sharp bend to the west of the site.

For an 85th percentile speed of 70-km/h, the minimum SISD requirement is 141 metres. The available sight distance exceeds this amount in both directions from the proposed junction.

4.4.2 Forest Heights Drive Access

The access to the subdivision with Forest Heights Drive will be a shared driveway that services four lots. The sight distance requirements of AS2890.1 are applicable for the access. For a frontage speed of 50-km/h the AS2890.1 sight distance requirement is 40 metres for a domestic property access.

The available sight distance exceeds this minimum value, thereby complying with the requirements of AS2890.1.

4.5 Internal Road Network Assessment

Council relies on the design criteria of LGAT Tasmanian Standard Drawings and Subdivision Guidelines, 2013. The requirements for residential subdivision roads are reproduced in Table 1. The following standards are applicable to the design of the internal road network associated with the development proposal:

- Road design should be in accordance with Austroads Guidelines.
- LGAT Standard Drawings and Tasmanian Subdivision Guidelines.

Table 1 LGAT Standard Drawings – Road Requirements, Residential

ROAD TYPES	ROAD TYPE	ROAD LENGTH / NUMBER OF TENEMENTS	MINIMUM ROAD WIDTH	MINIMUM RESERVATION WIDTH	MINIMUM FOOTPATH REQUIREMENTS
1 – Arterial	Detail design required				
2 – Sub Arterial					
3 – Collector	Through Road	Any length	11.0m	20.0m	Both Sides
4 – Local	Through Road	Any length	8.9m	18.0m	One Side Only
	Cul–De–Sac	Length > 150m	8.9m	18.0m	One Side Only
	Cul–De–Sac	Length ≤ 150m and / or No. of equiv. tenements ≤ 15	6.9m	15.0m	One Side Only

A total of 12 lots within the proposed subdivision will provide a single access road that terminates at a cul-de-sac. The main cul-de-sac is longer than 150 metres and will service less than 15 dwellings. This requires a corridor width of 18.0 metres and a minimum road width of 8.9 metres.

The road corridor width is considered to be consistent with LGAT requirements. The road design should be in accordance with LGAT requirements.

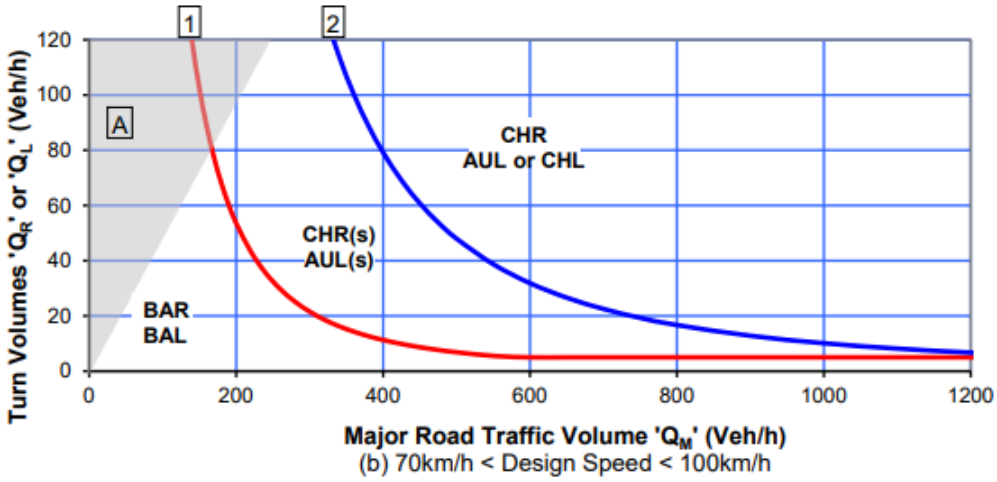
Similarly, the road junction should be designed in accordance with LGAT design requirements.

4.6 Junction Requirements

The Austroads publication, Guide to Traffic Management, Part 6: Intersections, Interchanges and Crossings, 2020, provides the guiding technical requirements for junction treatments.

For a 70-km/h road the requirements for junction treatments are reproduced in Figure 6.

Figure 6 Austroads Warrants for Turn Lanes



The major road volume is estimated to be 150 vehicles per hour during peak periods, with a turn volume estimated to be in the order of 2 vehicles per hour[1] (noting that the dominant inward movement into the subdivision access will be left-turn not right turn). These movements do not warrant turn lane facilities on Tugrah Road.

4.7 Road Safety Impacts

The proposed development is not expected to have any significant adverse impact on road safety for the following reasons:

- The relatively insignificant peak hour traffic generation of 12 vehicles per hour will not have a noticeable effect on the traffic efficiency and general operation of the road network.
- The existing road safety performance of the network in the vicinity of the subject site does not indicate that there are any current road safety deficiencies that may be exacerbated by the proposed development.
- Adequate sight distances is available at the access for the prevailing vehicle speeds on Tugrah Road and Forest Heights Drive in accordance with Austroads and A2890.1 requirements.

[1] Based on peak traffic generation of 9 vehicles per hour at the Tugrah Road junction – assumed 60% inward split during the afternoon peak, with 20% right turn inward movements. Note that the majority of inward movements will be via left turn due to the connectivity with Stony Rise Road.

5. Conclusions

This traffic impact assessment (TIA) investigated the traffic and parking impacts of a proposed 16-lot residential development at 189 Tugrah Road, Tugrah.

The key findings of the TIA are summarised as follows:

- The traffic generation of the development will be 118 vehicles per day with a peak of 12 vehicles per hour.
- Traffic will access the site from Tugrah Road and Forest Heights Drive, with 89 vehicles per day accessing at Tugrah Road and 29 vehicles per day accessing via Forest Heights Drive.
- The internal road network and intersection design at the Tugrah Road junction should be designed in accordance with LGAT standards.

Based on the findings of this report and subject to the recommendations above, the proposed development is supported on traffic grounds.

Midson Traffic Pty Ltd ABN: 26 133 583 025

28 Seaview Avenue
Taroona TAS 7053
T: 0437 366 040 E: admin@midsontraffic.com.au W: www.midsontraffic.com.au

Document Status

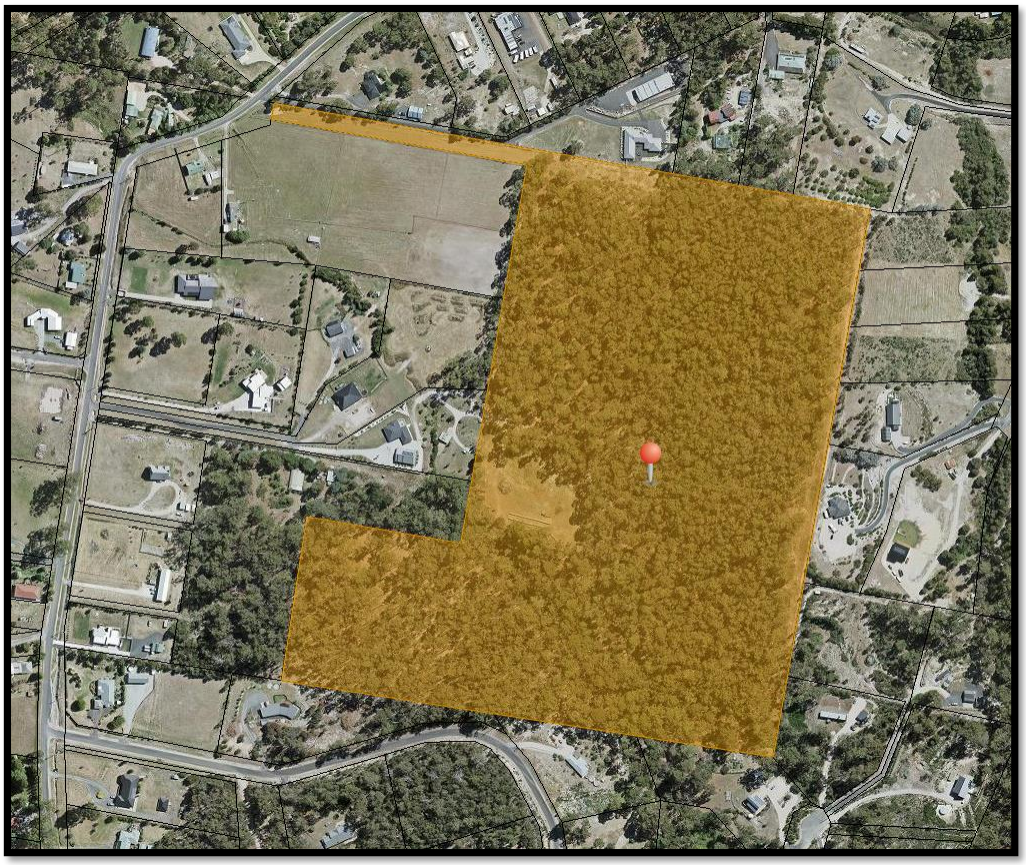
Revision	Author	Review	Date
0	Keith Midson	Zara Kacic-Midson	30 June 2021

Rebecca Green & Associates

Bushfire Hazard Assessment Report &

Bushfire Hazard Management Plan

189 Tugrah Road, Tugrah



Rebecca Green & Associates

Prepared for (Client)

The Hawley Family Super Fund

219 Tugrah Road

TUGRAH TAS 7310

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

4 August 2021

Job No: RGA-B1845

Rebecca Green & Associates

Executive Summary

The proposed development at 189 Tugrah Road, Tugrah, 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

Rebecca Green & Associates

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 – Devonport, the Building Code of Australia 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 16 Lot Subdivision and Road (100). One title currently exists. The proposal is to be undertaken in two stages. Stage 1 will comprise Lots 1-4 with access via Forest Heights Drive. Lots 5-16 will be undertaken as the market dictates and will be accessed via a new road (Lot 100) from Tugrah Road. It is noted that the site is subject to the Natural Assets Code –

Rebecca Green & Associates

priority vegetation area and waterway and coastal protection area. BAL 19 Buildable Areas on the lots have taken these constraints into account as well as planning scheme building setbacks.

2.0 Site Description for Proposal (Bushfire Context)

2.1 Locality Plan

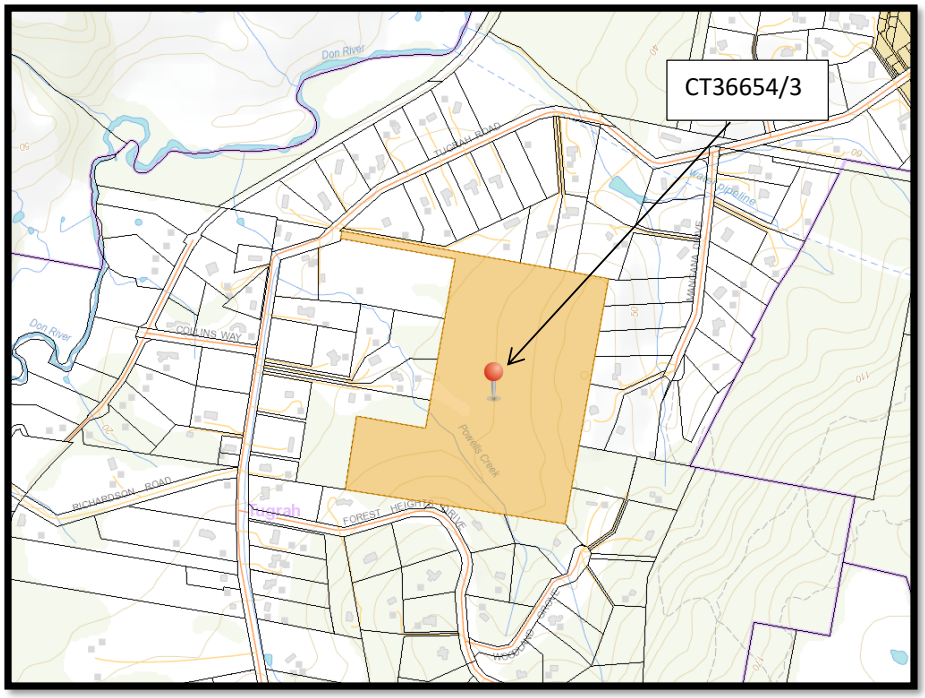


Figure 1: Location Plan of 189 Tugrah Road, Tugrah

2.2 Site Details

Property Address	189 Tugrah Road, Tugrah
Certificate of Title	Volume 36654 Folio 3
Owner	Phillip George Hawley and Wendy June Hawley
Existing Use	Vacant
Type of Proposed Work	16 Lot Subdivision
Water Supply	On-site for fire fighting
Road Access	Forest Heights Drive and New Road off Tugrah Road Lot 1 – new access to Forest Heights Drive (approx. 123m) Lot 2 – new access to Forest Heights Drive (approx. 182m) Lot 3 – new access to Forest Heights Drive (approx. 115m) Lot 4 – new access to Forest Heights Drive (approx. 47m)

Rebecca Green & Associates

	Lot 5 – new access to Lot 100 Road (approx. 33m) Lot 6 - new access to Lot 100 Road (approx. 33m) Lot 7 - new access to Lot 100 Road (approx. 33m) Lot 8 - new access to Lot 100 Road (approx. 33m) Lot 9 - new access to Lot 100 Road (approx. 33m) Lot 10 - new access to Lot 100 Road (approx. 209m) Lot 11 - new access to Lot 100 Road (approx. 110m) Lot 12 - new access to Lot 100 Road (approx. 43m) Lot 13 - new access to Lot 100 Road (approx. 43m) Lot 14 - new access to Lot 100 Road (approx. 43m) Lot 15 - new access to Lot 100 Road (approx. 43m) Lot 16 - new access to Lot 100 Road (approx. 43m)

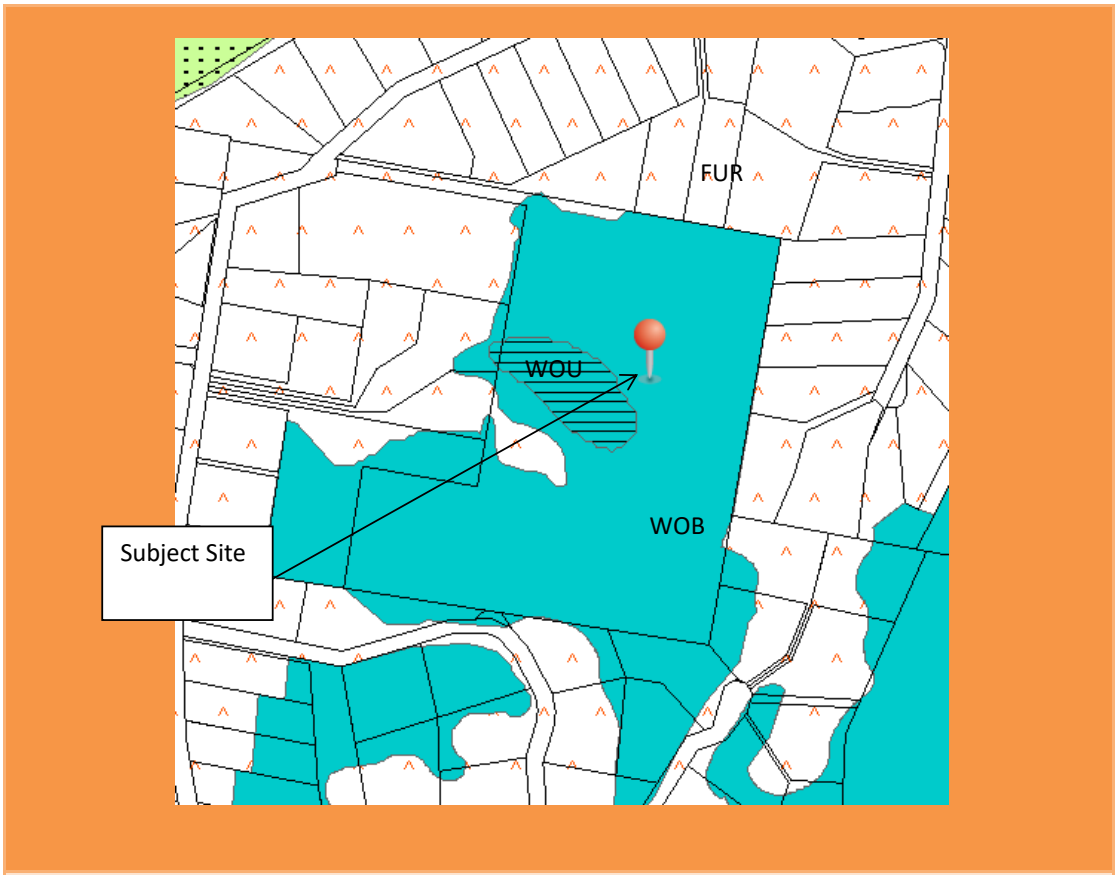
Rebecca Green & Associates

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
WOB	• Eucalyptus obliqua forest with broad-leaf shrubs	Wet eucalypt forest and woodland
WOU	• Eucalyptus obliqua wet forest (undifferentiated)	Wet eucalypt forest and woodland
FUR	• Urban areas	Modified land

Rebecca Green & Associates

3.1.2 Site & Vegetation Photos

Lot 3 – looking northwest along Powells Creek

Lot 2 – Looking west

Lot 1 – Looking south

Lot 1 – looking east towards access of Lots 2-4

Access Lots 2 & 3 – looking north

Lot 4 – looking east

Rebecca Green & Associates

	
Access Lots 2-3 – looking west	Lot 4 – looking southeast along Powells Creek
	
Lot 10 – looking east	Lot 10 – looking north along access location
	
Lot 9 southern areas	Lot 10 – looking to southwest

Rebecca Green & Associates

Lot 10 – looking south

Lot 10 – looking to southeast

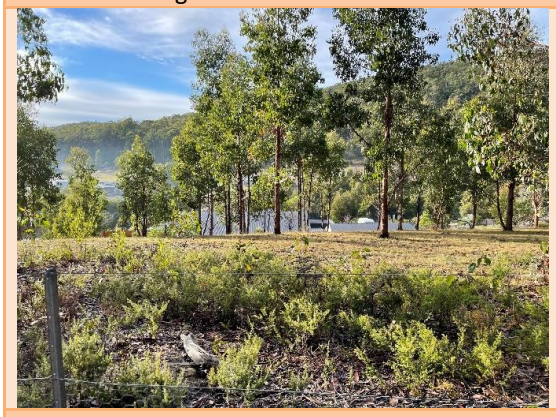
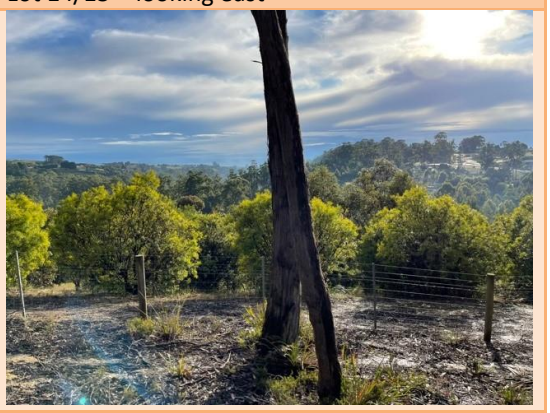
Lot 10 – looking south

Lot 10 – looking west

Lot 11 – looking southeast

Lot 11 – looking north along eastern boundary

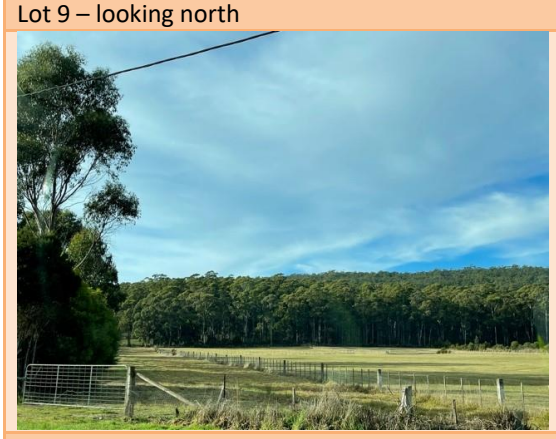
Rebecca Green & Associates

	
Lot 12 – looking northeast	Lot 12 – looking north along eastern boundary
	
Lto 14 – looking east	Lot 14/15 – looking east
	
Lot 15 - looking east	Lot 16 – looking north

Rebecca Green & Associates

	
Lot 16 – looking west along northern boundary	Looking north of Lot 100 Road to no. 187 Tugrah Rd
	
Looking west along Lot 100 Road	Lot 5 – looking to southwest
	
Lot 6 – looking to southwest	Lot 6/7 – looking south along western boundary

Rebecca Green & Associates

	
Lot 7	Lot 8 – looking west
	
Lot 9 – looking north	Lot 9 – looking east
	
Lot 100 Road from Tugrah Road	

Rebecca Green & Associates

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.**

Lot 1

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 (subject site) Approx.10m managed	0m to forest	0m to forest
REQUIRED Distance to classified vegetation for BAL 19	**27-<38m**	**To title boundary (min. 10m Planning Scheme setback)**	**27-<38m**	**27-<38m**

Rebecca Green & Associates

Lot 2

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**	**27-<38m**	**27-<38m**

Rebecca Green & Associates

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	**23-<32m**	**23-<32m**	**23-<32m**	**27-<38m**

Rebecca Green & Associates

Lot 4

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 (subject site) Approx.10m managed	0m to forest	0m to forest
REQUIRED Distance to classified vegetation for BAL 19	**23-<32m**	**To title boundary (min. 10m Planning Scheme setback)**	**23-<32m**	**27-<38m**

Rebecca Green & Associates

Lots 5-8

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	**23-<32m**	**23-<32m**	**23-<32m**	**27-<38m**

Rebecca Green & Associates

Lot 9

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	**23-<32m**	**23-<32m**	**23-<32m**	**27-<38m**

Rebecca Green & Associates

Lot 10

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	**23-<32m**	**23-<32m**	**23-<32m**	**23-<32m**

Rebecca Green & Associates

Lot 11

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	**23-<32m**	**23-<32m**	**23-<32m**	**27-<38m**

Rebecca Green & Associates

Lots 12-16

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	**23-<32m**	**23-<32m**	**23-<32m**	**34-<46m**

Rebecca Green & Associates

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.

Lots 1-16- (new) Driveways	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 C13.2B. Indicative access length – Lot 1: Approx. 123m Lot 2: Approx. 182m Lot 3: Approx. 115m Lot 4: Approx. 47m Lots 5-9: Approx. 33m Lot 10: Approx. 209m Lot 11: Approx. 110m Lots 12-16: Approx. 43m Should any future habitable building be constructed where access is >200m, access shall be constructed in accordance with Table C13.2C (likely that Lot 10 is greater than 200m).
Lot 100 (ROAD)	The new access road (Lot 100) from Tugrah Road providing road frontage to Lots 5-16 is to be constructed to a standard not less than Table C13.1, including carriageway width of minimum 7.0m as cul-de-sac and greater than 200m in length.

Table C13.1: Standards for Roads

Unless the development standards in the zone require a higher standard, the following apply:

(a) Two-wheel drive, all-weather construction;
(b) Load capacity of at least 20 tonnes, including for bridges and culverts;

(c) Minimum carriageway width is 7m for a through road, or 5.5m for a dead-end or cul-de-sac road;
(d) Minimum vertical clearance of 4m;
(e) Minimum horizontal clearance of 2m from the edge of the carriageway;
(f) Cross falls of less than 3 degrees (1:20 or 5%);
(g) Maximum gradient of 15 degrees (1:3:5 or 28%) for sealed roads, and 10 degrees (1:5:5 or 18%) for unsealed roads;
(h) Curves have a minimum inner radius of 10m;
(i) Dead-end or cul-de-sac roads are not more than 200m in length unless the carriageway is 7m in width;
(j) Dead-end or cul-de-sac roads have a turning circle with a minimum 12m outer radius; and
(k) Carriageways less than 7m wide have 'No Parking' zones on one side, indicated by a road sign that complies with *Australian Standard, AS 1743-2001 Road signs-Specifications.*

Table C13.2B: Standards for Property Access

The following design and construction requirements apply to property access length is 30 metres or greater or access for a fire appliance to a fire fighting point:

(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 inner 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.

Table C13.2C: Standards for Property Access

The following design and construction requirements apply to property access length is 30 metres or greater or access for a fire appliance to a fire fighting point:

(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;

Rebecca Green & Associates

(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 inner 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 provided every 200m.

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.

Lots 1 to Lot 16 **Static Water Supply**	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.

It should be recognised that although water supply as specified above may be in compliance with the requirements of the Building Code of Australia, the supply may not be adequate for all firefighting situations.

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

Rebecca Green & Associates

		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-

Rebecca Green & Associates

		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 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)	Road (Lot 100) will be constructed in accordance with Table C13.1. The private driveway to Lots 1-9 and Lots 11-16 will be constructed in accordance with Table C13.2B. The private driveway to Lot 10 will be constructed in accordance with Table C13.2C (if greater than 200m).
☐ **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.

Rebecca Green & Associates

☐ **P1**	No PC	
☒ **A2**	(a) (b)	Not applicable. Any new habitable building on Lots 1-16 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 shall be considered.
☐ **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.

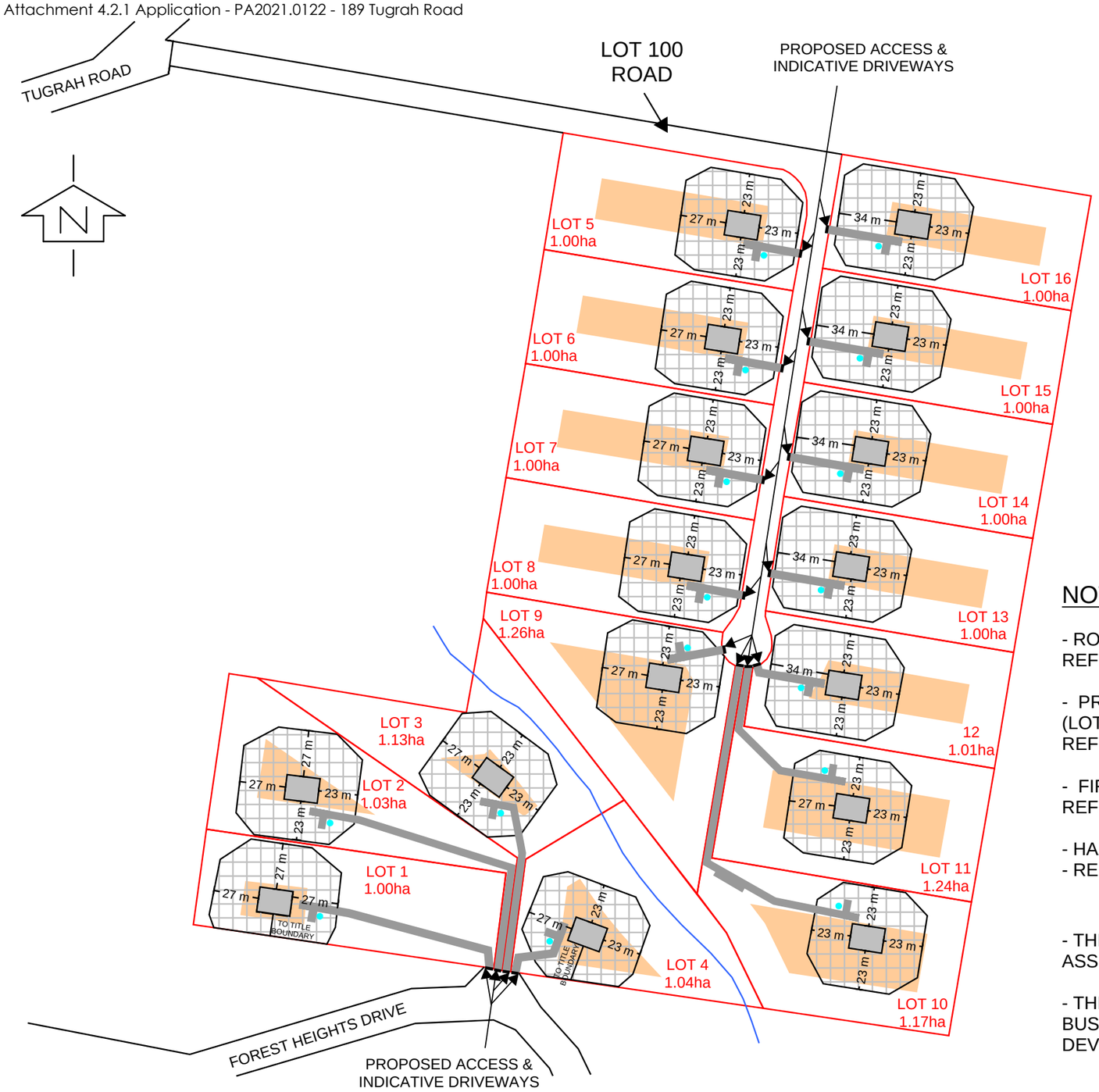
The site has been assessed as demonstrating a building area that have the dimensions equal to or greater than the separation distance required for BAL 19 in Table 2.6 of AS 3959 – 2018 Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas.

<u>Fuel Managed Areas</u>

Hazard Management Areas as detailed within the plan shall be constructed and maintained as detailed in Schedule 2. For Lots 1-16, Hazard Management Areas to be established and maintained prior to the construction of any habitable building on either lot and managed into perpetuity.

Rebecca Green & Associates

Schedule 2 – Bushfire Hazard Management Plan



LEGEND

- INDICATIVE 15m X 20m DWELLING
- HAZARD MANAGEMENT AREA
- BAL 19 BUILDABLE AREA
- PROPOSED STATIC WATER SUPPLY (SUGGESTED LOCATION)

NOTES

- ROAD REQUIREMENTS TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH TABLE C.1 (ROAD LOT 100) - REFER TO SECTION 3.4 OF BUSHFIRE HAZARD ASSESSMENT REPORT

- PROPERTY ACCESS REQUIREMENTS TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH TABLE C13.2B (LOTS 1 TO 9 & LOTS 11 TO 16) AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH TABLE C13.2C (LOT 10) - 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-B1845, R.GREEN, 04 AUGUST 2021

- THIS BHMP HAS BEEN PREPARED TO SATISFY THE REQUIREMENTS OF C13.0 BUSHFIRE - PRONE AREAS CODE OF TASMANIAN PLANNING SCHEME - DEVONPORT (EFFECTIVE 18 NOVEMBER 2020)

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

189 TUGRAH ROAD, TUGRAH
VOLUME 36654 FOLIO 3
PROPERTY ID 7560297

DATE: 04 AUGUST 2021
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

Rebecca Green & Associates

Form 55

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON – ASSESSABLE ITEM

Section 321

Form **55**

To:	The Hawley Family Super Fund		*Owner /Agent*
	219 Tugrah Road		*Address*
	TUGRAH TAS	7310	*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:	189 Tugrah Road	Lot No:	3
	TUGRAH 7310	Certificate of title No:	36654

The assessable item related to this certificate: 16 Lot Subdivision & Road Lot 100 (Staged)

(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, 4 August 2021, Version 1, Job No. RGA-B1845)
Relevant	N/A
References:	*Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Devonport, 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 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 – Devonport, Bushfire-Prone Areas Code C13.0*, the *Building Act 2016* & *Regulations 2016*, *Building Code of Australia* 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:	RGreen	RG-163/2021	4 August 2021

Rebecca Green & Associates

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:	189 Tugrah Road, Tugrah
Certificate of Title / PID:	**CT36654/3**

2. Proposed Use or Development

Description of proposed Use and Development:	16 Lot Subdivision & Road Lot 100
Applicable Planning Scheme:	Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Devonport

3. Documents relied upon

This certificate relates to the following documents:

Title	Author	Date	Version
Proposed Subdivision Drawing No. 221078	Michell Hodgetts Surveyors	26/04/21	-
Bushfire Hazard Assessment Report	Rebecca Green	4 August 2021	1
Bushfire Hazard Management Plan	Rebecca Green	4 August 2021	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, 4 August 2021 demonstrating BAL 19.
☐	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 Plan, prepared by Rebecca Green & Associates, 4 August 2021.*

☒	**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, 4 August 2021.*
☐	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:**	4 August 2021

Certificate Number: RGA-030/2021

(for Practitioner Use only)

Rebecca Green & Associates

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 requirements 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.

Rebecca Green & Associates

Attachment 3 – Proposal Plan

Michell Hodgetts Surveyors

MICHELL HODGETTS SURVEYORS

A.C.N. 109 596 152

AUTHORISED SURVEYORS

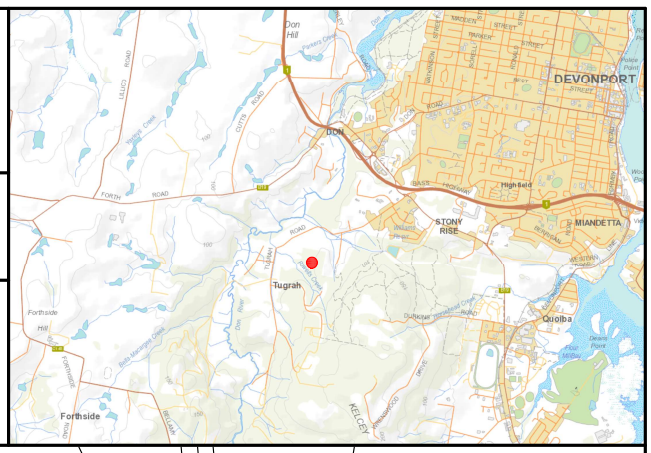
DEVONPORT – WYNYARD – SMITHTON – LAUNCESTON – SCOTTSDALE

P.O. Box 712 , Devonport 7310
AUSDOC DX 70346 , Devonport
Telephone (03) 6424 5144
Fax (03) 6423 4090
E.Mail : mhasurv@bigpond.net.au

PROPOSED SUBDIVISION

189 Tugrah Road, Tugrah

P.G. & W.J. Hawley atf The Hawley Family Super Fund



LOCATION PLAN

TUGRAH

STAGE 1 – LOTS 1–4
STAGE 2 – AS THE MARKET DICTATES

N

TUGRAH ROAD

100 ROAD 1.07ha

5 1.00ha

6 1.00ha

7 1.00ha

8 1.00ha

9 1.26ha

16 1.00ha

15 1.00ha

14 1.00ha

13 1.00ha

12 1.01ha

11 1.24ha

10 1.17ha

4 1.04ha

3 1.13ha

2 1.03ha

1 1.00ha

(CT.36654-3)

15m

30m

POWELLS CREEK

FOREST HEIGHTS DRIVE

This plan has been prepared only for the purpose of obtaining subdivision approval from the local planning authority & the information shown hereon should be used for no other purpose.

All dimensions & areas subject to final survey .

All measurements are in metres .

Drawn : J.A.T	Scale : 1:2500(A3)	Date : 26/04/21

Paul Hodgetts – registered land surveyor

Drawing No.

221078

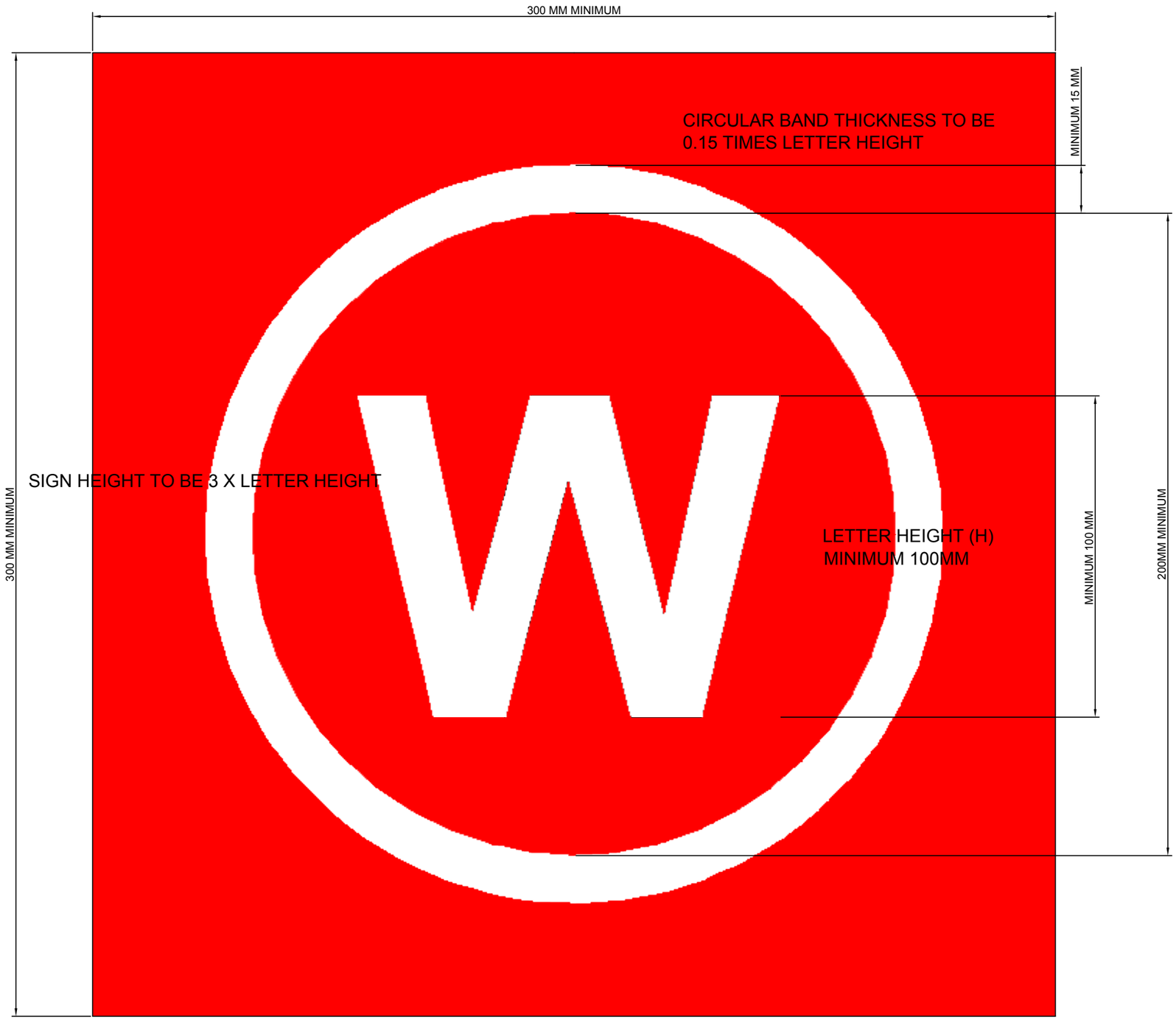
Rebecca Green & Associates

Attachment 4 – Tasmania Fire Service Water Supply Signage Guideline

V1.0

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

Tasmania Fire Service

Rebecca Green & Associates

References

(a) Tasmanian Planning Commission 2021, *Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Devonport (Effective 18 November 2020), 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

Environmental **C**onsulting **O**ptions **Tas**mania

NATURAL VALUES ASSESSMENT OF 189 TUGRAH ROAD (PID 7560297; C.T. 36654/1; LPI FTB49), TUGRAH, TASMANIA

Environmental Consulting Options Tasmania (ECO*tas*) for the Hawley Family Super Fund

11 July 2021

Mark Wapstra ***ABN 83 464 107 291***

28 Suncrest Avenue *email: mark@ecotas.com.au* *phone: (03) 62 283 220*

Lenah Valley, TAS 7008 *web: www.ecotas.com.au* *mobile: 0407 008 685*

ECO*tas*...providing options in environmental consulting

CITATION

This report can be cited as:

ECO*tas* (2021). *Natural Values Assessment of 189 Tugrah Road (PID 7560297; C.T. 36654/1; LPI FTB49), Tugrah, Tasmania.* Report by Environmental Consulting Options Tasmania (ECO*tas*) for the Hawley Family Super Fund, 11 July 2021.

AUTHORSHIP

Field assessment: Brian French

Report production: Brian French & Mark Wapstra

Habitat and vegetation mapping: Brian French

Base data for mapping: LISTmap

Digital and aerial photography: Brian French, GoogleEarth, LISTmap

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Rebecca Green (Rebecca Green & Associates) provided background information on the proposed land use within the subject title. Phil Hawley (owner) provided access and historical information on the title and the proposal.

COVER ILLUSTRATION

Eucalypt woodland in the south of the property.

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

CONTENTS

SUMMARY

General

The Hawley Family Super Fund engaged Environmental Consulting Options Tasmania (ECOtas) to undertake a natural values assessment of 189 Tugrah Road (PID 7560297; C.T. 36654/1; LPI FTB49), Tugrah, Tasmania, primarily to ensure that the requirements of the identified ecological values are appropriately considered during any further project planning under local, State and Commonwealth government approval protocols.

Site assessment

A natural values assessment of the study area was undertaken by Brian French (ECO*tas*) on 23 Jun. 2021.

Summary of key findings

Threatened flora

- No plant 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.

Threatened fauna

- One fauna species, *Engaeus granulatus* (Central North burrowing crayfish) listed as threatened (Endangered) on the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBCA) and the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (TSPA) (endangered) was possibly detected (unconfirmed burrows only) from the study area.
- The subject title supports potential habitat (to varying degrees) of several species, as follows:
  - *Sarcophilus harrisii* (Tasmanian devil);
  - *Dasyurus maculatus* subsp. *maculatus* (spotted-tailed quoll);
  - *Dasyurus viverrinus* (eastern quoll);
  - *Perameles gunnii* subsp. *gunnii* (eastern barred bandicoot)
  - *Accipiter novaehollandiae* (grey goshawk);
  - *Haliaeetus leucogaster* (white-bellied sea-eagle);
  - *Aquila audax* (wedge-tailed eagle);
  - *Tyto novaehollandiae* (masked owl); and
  - *Lathamus discolor* (swift parrot).

Vegetation types

- The subject title supports the following TASVEG mapping units:

  - *Eucalyptus obliqua* forest with broad-leaf shrubs (TASVEG code: WOB);
  - *Eucalyptus obliqua* dry forest (TASVEG code: DOB);
  - *Eucalyptus amygdalina-Eucalyptus obliqua* damp sclerophyll forest (TASVEG code: DSC); and
  - extra-urban miscellaneous (TASVEG code: FUM).
- None of the above communities are listed as threatened on Schedule 3A of the Tasmanian *Nature Conservation Act 2002*.
- None of the vegetation communities equate to threatened ecological communities under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

Weeds

- Two plant species classified as declared weeds within the meaning of the Tasmanian *Weed Management Act 1999* were detected from the title area, as follows:
  - *Erica lusitanica* (spanish heath): scattered in the cleared area in the centre west of the title; and
  - *Rubus leucostachys (*blackberry): localised plants along Powells Creek.

Plant disease

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

Animal disease (chytrid)

- The part of the subject title proposed for development does not support particular habitats conducive to frog chytrid disease (Powells Creek is not likely to be impacted in any meaningful manner).

Recommendations

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

Vegetation types

There should be no specific management requirements in relation to the native vegetation types identified from the proposed development area. In general terms, minimising the extent of "clearance and conversion" and/or "disturbance" to native vegetation along Powells Creek is recommended.

Threatened flora

The subject title does not support any such species such that species management is not required.

Threatened fauna

Apart from the generic recommendation to minimise the extent of "clearance and conversion" and/or "disturbance" to native vegetation within and adjacent to Powells Creek, specific management in relation to threatened fauna is not recommended.

Where practical, retention of individuals of *Eucalyptus ovata* (black gum) within hazard management areas is desirable but specific conditions should not be warranted, given that none of the trees that may need to be removed are hollow-bearing and there is adequate natural regeneration (multi-ages) of the species in the immediate vicinity such that any loss will be temporary and highly localised.

Minimising the extent of "clearance and conversion" and/or "disturbance" to native vegetation along Powells Creek is recommended to maintain the potential habitat of *Engaeus granulatus* (Central North burrowing crayfish).

Weed and disease management

Care should be taken to dispose of vegetation debris and topsoil created as part of works due to localised plants of some woody weeds and annual thistles. Beyond that, future owner-occupation is considered the most effective future and longer-term means of achieving weed management (i.e. vigilance and control as needed).

Legislative and policy implications

There are no formal requirements for a permit under Section 51 of the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (TSPA).

A formal referral to the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBCA) is not considered required IF the habitat of the known location of the Central North burrowing crayfish is maintained along Powells Creek. If a significant alteration to the drainage characteristics of Powells Creek is anticipated (e.g. alteration to stream flow regime, increased sedimentation, input of chemicals, etc.), the need for a referral may need to be reviewed in relation to *Engaeus granulatus*. This may include the need to undertake an excavation (under appropriate TSPA permit) to determine the occupant and review of potential impacts from subdivision and eventual occupation of lots.

Development will require a planning permit pursuant to the provisions of the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Devonport*. A review of the provisions of the Natural Assets Code indicates likely full compliance without the need for specific planning permit conditions.

PURPOSE, SCOPE, LIMITATIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THE SURVEY

Purpose

The Hawley Family Super Fund engaged Environmental Consulting Options Tasmania (ECOtas) to undertake a natural values assessment of 189 Tugrah Road (PID 7560297; C.T. 36654/1; LPI FTB49), Tugrah, Tasmania, primarily to ensure that the requirements of the identified ecological values are appropriately considered during any further project planning 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 ecological values.

This report follows the government-produced *Guidelines for Natural Values Surveys – Terrestrial Development Proposals* (DPIPWE 2015) 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 Commonwealth Department of the Environment & Energy (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 - Devonport*, with particular reference to the Natural Assets Code.

Limitations

The natural values assessment was undertaken on 23 Jun. 2021. 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 is 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. In this case, the survey was appropriately timed to detect the species with a highest priority for conservation management in this part of the State.

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.

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.

Permit

Any plant material was collected under DPIPWE permit TFL 20167 (in the names of Mark Wapstra & Brian French). Relevant data will be entered into DPIPWE's *Natural Values Atlas* database by the authors. Some plant material may be lodged at the Tasmanian Herbarium by the authors.

No vertebrate or invertebrate material was collected.

STUDY AREA &

The study area (Figures 1-3) comprises the subject title of 189 Tugrah Road (PID 7560297; C.T. 36654/1; LPI FTB49), Tugrah, Tasmania.

Land tenure and other categorisations relevant to natural values management of the study area are as follows:

- Devonport municipality, with the subject title zoned as Rural Living Zone A pursuant to the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Devonport* (Figure 4);
- Devonport municipality, with most of the subject title subject to the Priority Vegetation Area overlay and partially subject to the Waterway and Coastal Protection Area overlay (Figure 5); and
- Flinders bioregion, according to the IBRA 7 bioregions used by most government agencies.

The title is 179,547.194 m^2 (ca. 17.9 ha) in extent with access for the southern titles off Forest Heights Drive and the bulk of the subdivision off an easement directly off Tugrah Road. The title is bounded on all sides by private titles.

The title comprises of largely undisturbed native eucalypt dry forest in the eastern half of the title (Plates 1 & 2), highly disturbed eucalypt forest in the west and south of the title with virtually no understorey present (Plates 3 & 4), a linear strip of wet forest following Powells Creek (Plates 5 & 6), a "mown" easement in the location of the proposed northern access road (Plate 7) and a cleared area utilised for miscellaneous storage of materials and firewood (Plate 8).


Plates 1 & 2. Dry *Eucalyptus obliqua* (stringybark) forest on the slopes in the the east of the title


Plates 3 & 4. Dry *Eucalyptus obliqua* (stringybark) forest in the west of the title with the understorey absent


Plates 5-6. Wet *Eucalyptus obliqua* (stringybark) forest along Powells Creek in the south of the title

Plates 7 & 8. Previously cleared land on the title: LHS – displays the "mown" easement in the northwest in the vicinity of the proposed northern access road; RHS – displayes existing miscellaneous storage area

Much of the title is formally fenced excepting the southern boundary is unfenced in the vicinity of Forest Heights Drive.

Topographically, the title is dominated by a north-south ridge in the east with Powells Creek dissecting the south. The title is generally flat in the west. Elevation ranges from ca. 30-70 m a.s.l.

The geology of the title is mapped (Figure 6) as Permian-age "upper glaciomarine sequences of pebbly mudstone, pebbly sandstone and limestone" (geocode: Pu). Site assessment confirmed the geological mapping by reference to outcropping rocks and regolith; however, talus was noted in the southeast with Jurassic dolerite boulders noted in Powells Creek. 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).

LISTmap's Fire History layer indicates a fire event in the northeastern portion of the title (Tugrah – 28/11/2004) from an undetermined ignition source. The site assessment confirmed this fire event; however, the fire burnt more of the title than indicated in the LISTmap's Fire History layer, which was evident by the scarring on the bark of *Eucalyptus obliqua* (stringybark).

LAND USE PROPOSAL

The proposed development is for a 16-lot subdivision with a new road access off Tugrah Road (Figure 5). Access to the southern titles is directly off Forest Heights Drive.

METHODS

Nomenclature

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

Vascular species nomenclature follows de Salas & Baker (2021) 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 (DPIPWE 2021).

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

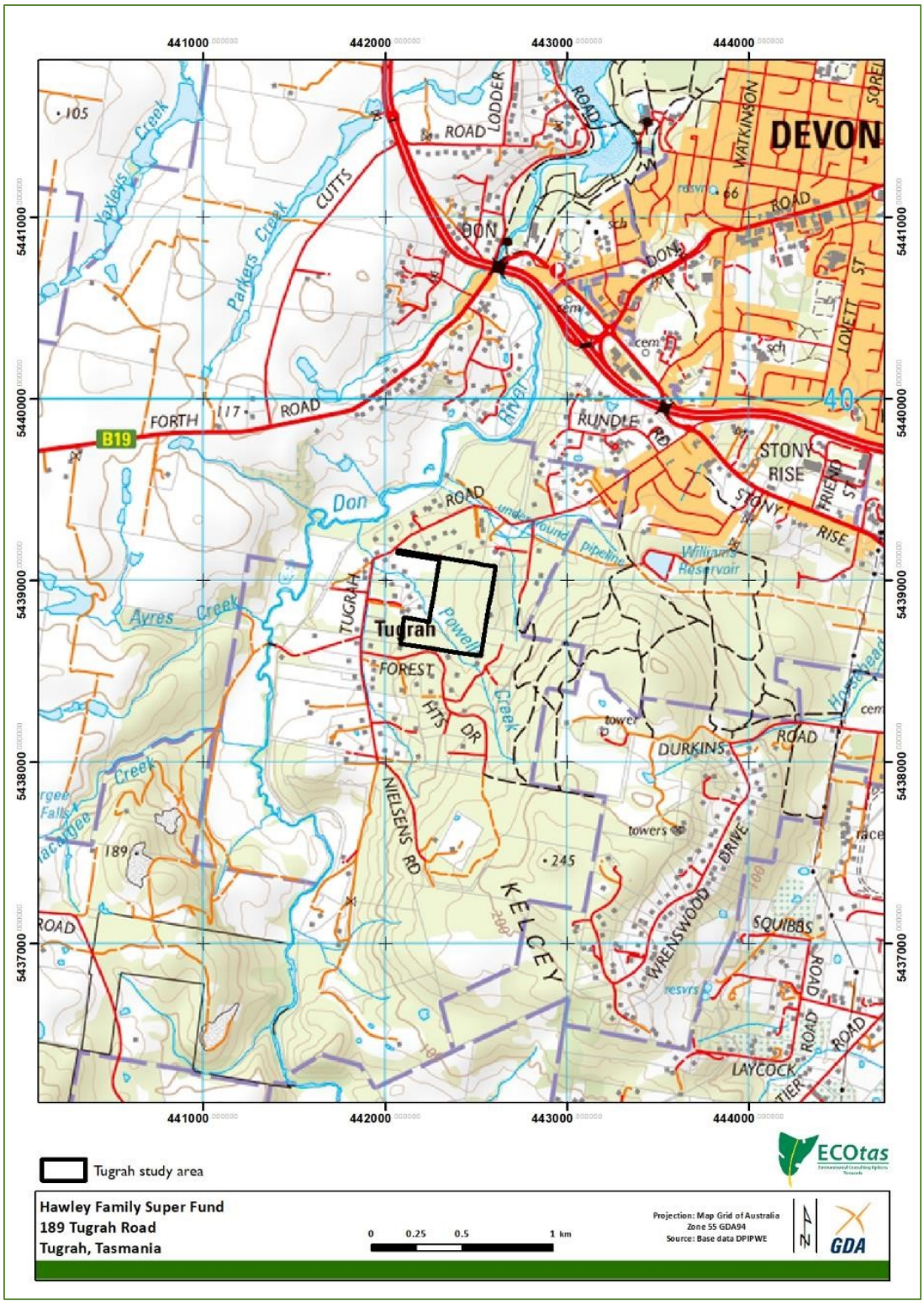


Figure 1. General location of the study area

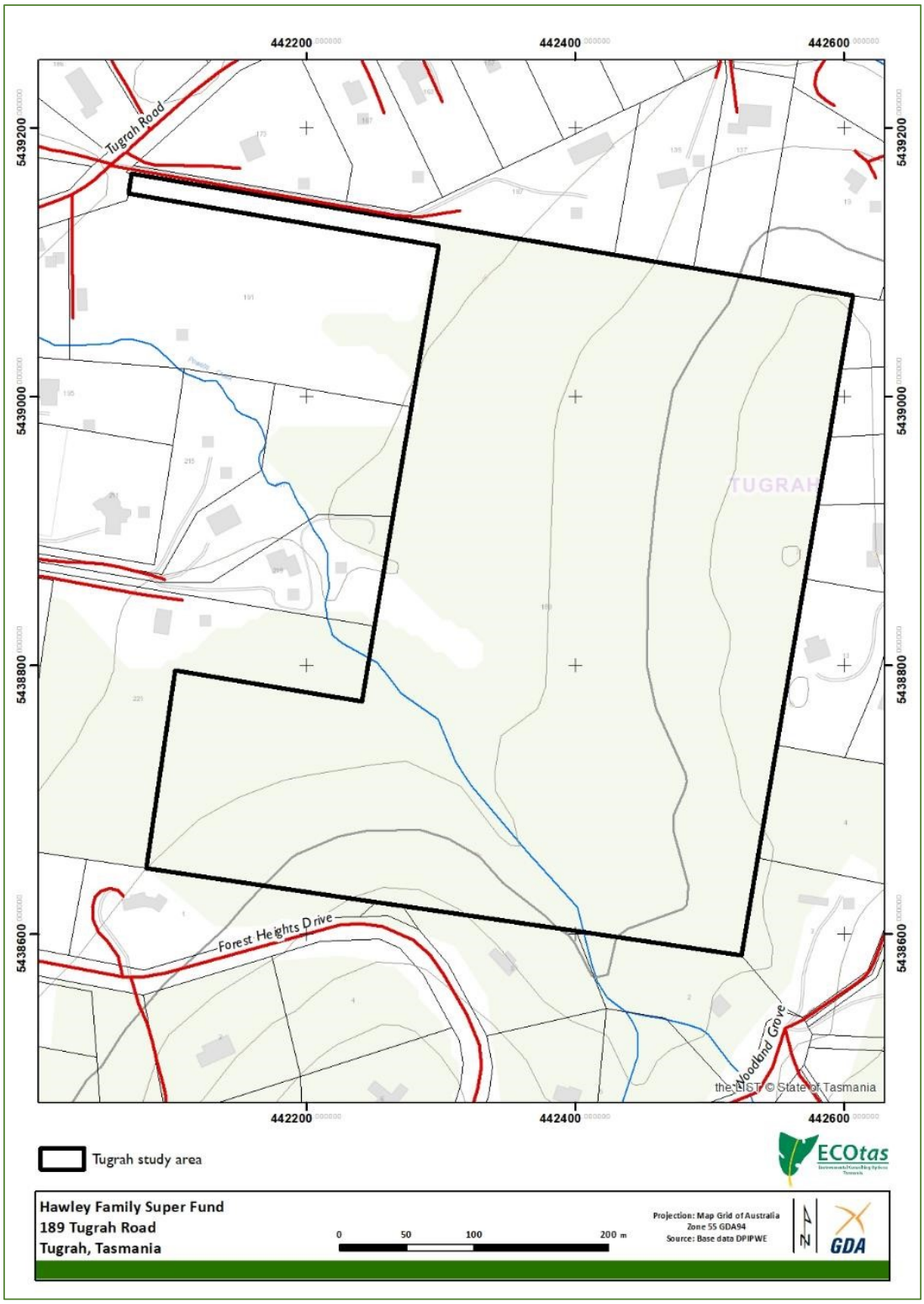


Figure 2. Detailed location of the study area showing general topographic and cadastral features

Figure 3. Detailed location of the study area – showing recent aerial imagery and cadastral boundaries

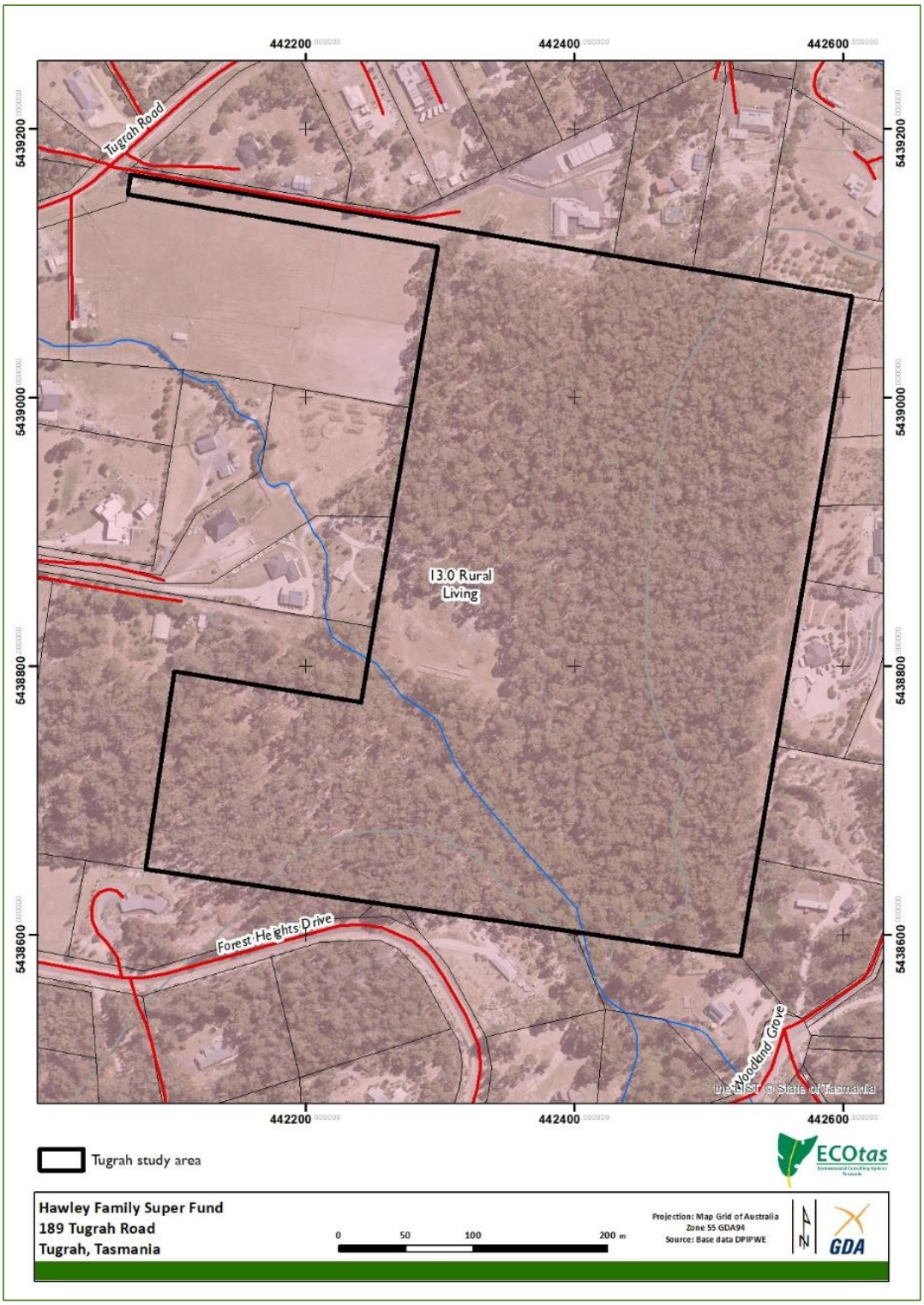


Figure 4. Zoning of subject title and surrounds pursuant to the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Devonport* [source: LISTmap]

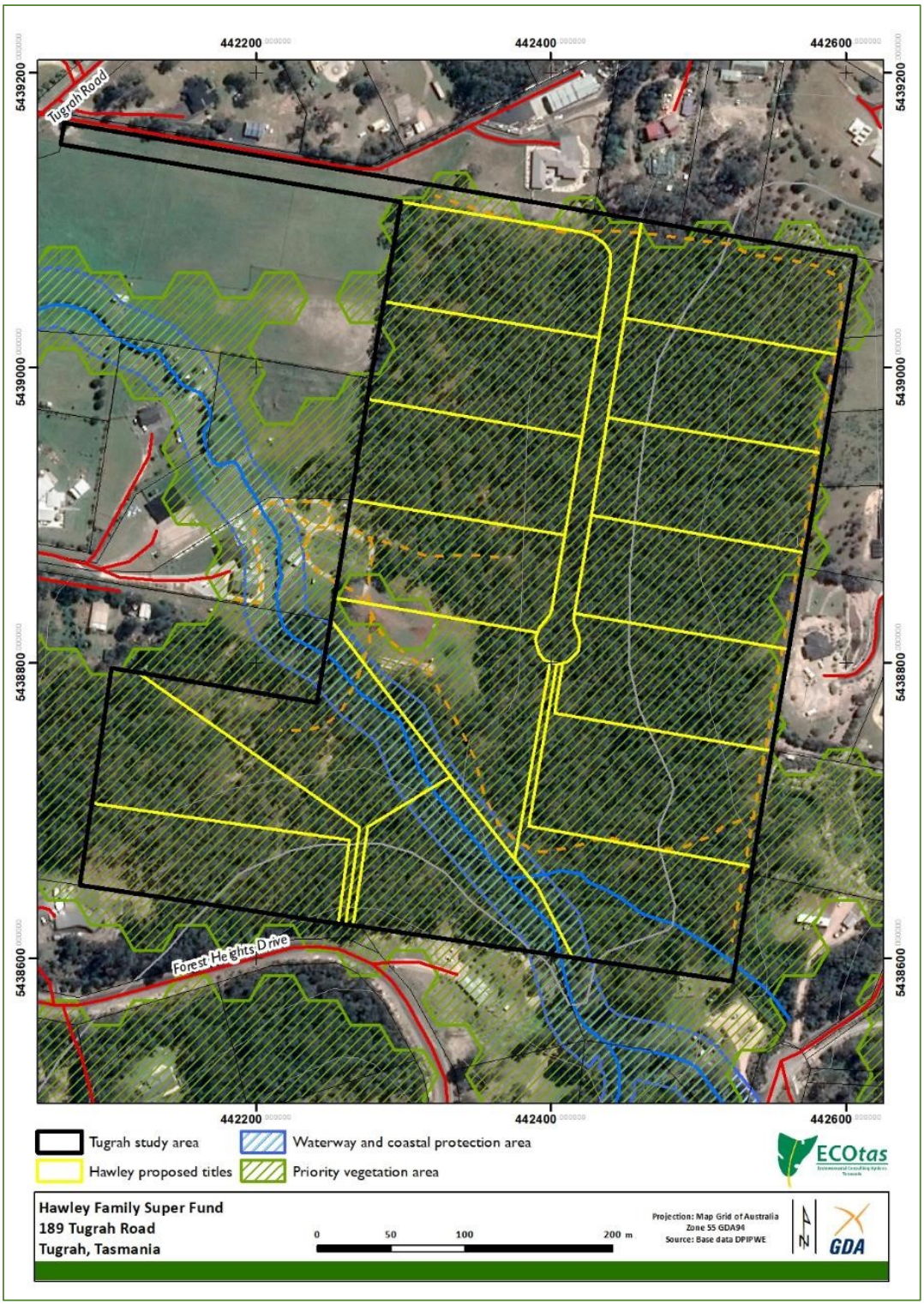


Figure 5. Extent of Priority Vegetation Area and Waterway and Coastal Protection Area overlays within and adjacent to the title pursuant to the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Devonport* [source: LISTmap]

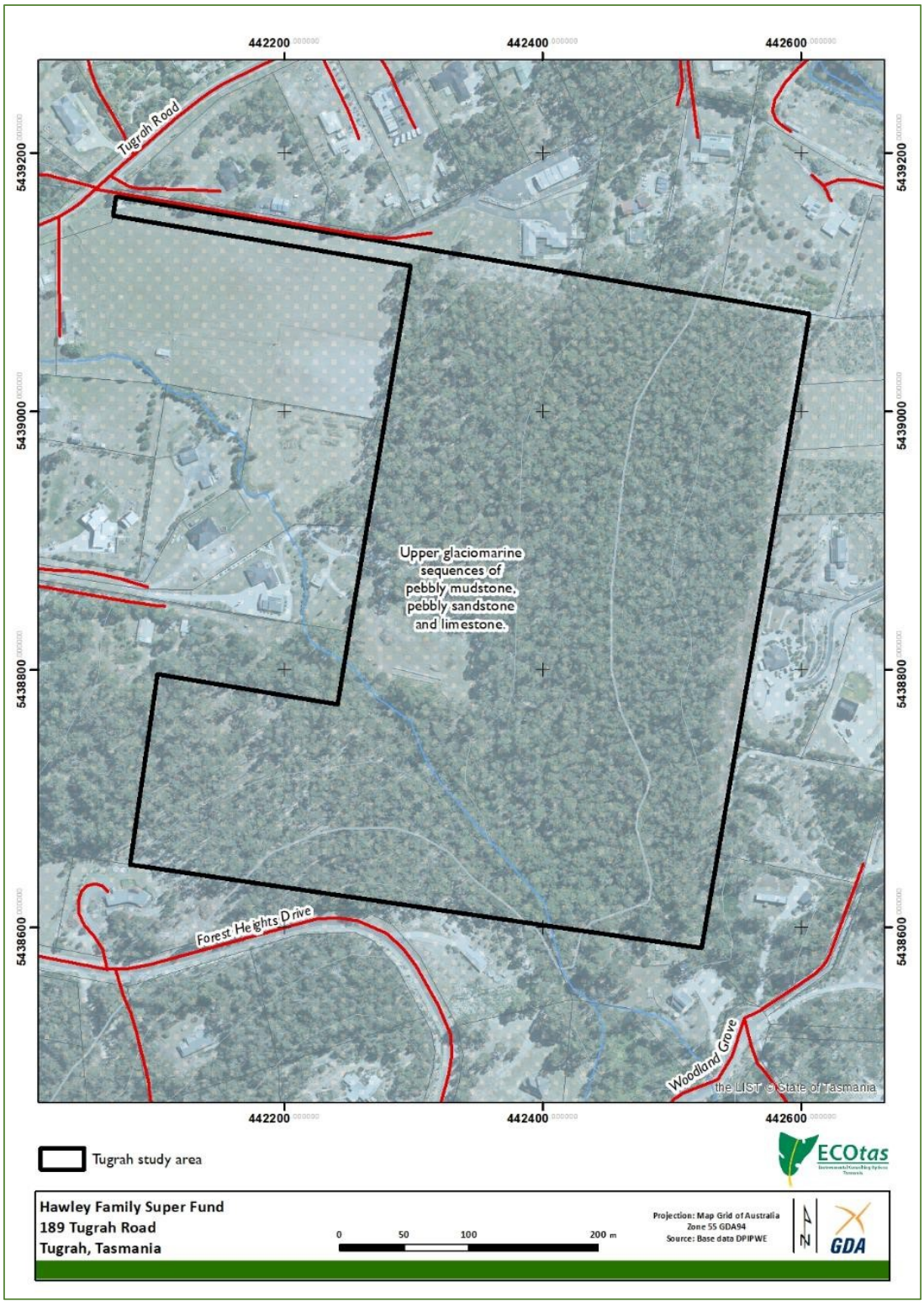


Figure 6. Geology of the subject title and surrounds (refer to text for detail)

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 Primary Industries, Parks, Water & Environment'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 Primary Industries, Parks, Water & Environment's *Natural Values Atlas* report ECOtas_Hawley_Tugrah for a polygon defining the subject title, buffered by 5 km, dated 15 Jun. 2021 (DPIPWE 2021) – Appendix E;
- Forest Practices Authority's *Biodiversity Values Database* report, specifically the species' information for grid reference centroid 442378mE 5438843mN (i.e. a point defining the approximate centre of the assessment area), buffered by 5 km and 2 km for threatened fauna and flora records, respectively, hyperlinked species' profiles and predicted range boundary maps, dated 15 Jun. 2021 (FPA 2021) – Appendix F;
- Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment's *Protected Matters Report* for a polygon defining the subject title, buffered by 5 km, dated 15 Jun. 2021 (CofA 2021) – Appendix G;
- the TASVEG 4.0 vegetation coverages (as available through GIS coverage and via LISTmap);
- GoogleEarth and LISTmap aerial orthoimagery; and
- other sources listed in tables and text as indicated.

Field assessment

The assessment was undertaken by Brian French (ECO*tas*) on 23 Jun. 2021. The survey included the whole title. Cadastral data uploaded to the iGIS application guided the in-field assessment (most boundaries were also clearly marked by existing fences). Meandering transects were used to capture the greater range of aspects, slopes and site conditions.

<u>Vegetation classification</u>

Vegetation was classified by waypointing vegetation transitions for later comparison to aerial imagery. The structure and composition of the vegetation types was described using nominal 30 m radius plots at a representative site within the vegetation types, and compiling "running" species lists between plots and vegetation types. Hand-held GPS (Garmin Dakota 10) was used to waypoint the transition between vegetation types.

<u>Threatened (and priority) flora</u>

With reference to the threatened flora, the survey included consideration of the most likely habitats for such species. Further details are not provided because no threatened flora species were detected.

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 burrows, tracks, scats and other signs.

Weed and hygiene issues

The subject title was also assessed with respect to plant species classified as declared weeds under the Tasmanian *Weed Management Act 1999*, 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 site was also 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 4.0 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.

TASVEG 4.0 maps the title and surrounds as (Figure 7):

- *Eucalyptus obliqua* forest with broad-leaf shrubs (TASVEG code: WOB)

  WOB is mapped across most of the title, its extent totally coincident with the green areas on topographic/cadastral maps.

- *Eucalyptus obliqua* wet forest Undifferentiated (TASVEG code: WOU)

  WOU is mapped in the centre-west of the title. In this part of the State, areas coded as WOU can usually be comfortably re-coded to WOB.

- urban areas (TASVEG code: FUR)

  FUR is mapped on the access easement in the northwest and the miscellaneous storage area in the centre west of the title. These areas would be better described as extra-urban miscellaneous (TASVEG code: FUM) as they are not developed residential (urban) areas and are managed as easements or for semi-commercial storage areas.

Vegetation types recorded as part of the present study

Vegetation types have 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 vegetation types identified from the subject title. Refer to Figure 8 that provides a map of the revised vegetation types recorded from the subject title. Refer to Appendix A for a more detailed description of the native vegetation mapping unit identified from the part of the title proposed for development.

Table 1. Vegetation mapping units 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 (DPIPWE 2020); 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 obliqua dry forest (DOB)	not threatened *not threatened*	DOB dominates the forest on the title, occurring on the more insolated and well-drained areas. DOB is characterised by a dominant tree layer of *Eucalyptus obliqua* (stringybark) over a diverse tall shrub/shrub layer with sedges and sagg species common. Historical fire evidence was noted with fire scarring on all *E. obliqua* bark. The DOB to the south of Powells Creek and in the western half of the title has had the understorey entirely removed with firewood cutting widespread. Numerous vehicle tracks are present. DOB ranges from good floristic condition with no weeds noted to poor condition where the understorey has been removed. Areas of the listed weed species *Erica lusitanica* (spanish heath) were noted surrounding the main clearing in the west. No symptoms of PC were noted.
Eucalyptus amygdalina - Eucalyptus obliqua damp sclerophyll forest (DSC)	threatened *not threatened*	DSC is characterised by a mixed dominance of eucalypt species over an understorey with a mix of both wet and dry forest species. DSC was noted on the western outlet from the title of Powells Creek and in the northwest of the title. Within the title, DSC is characterised by a mixed dominance of *Eucalyptus obliqua, E. viminalis* and *E. ovata* with none of these species being dominant. Tall shrubs are dominated by *Exocarpos cupressiformis, Melaleuca ericifolia* and occasional *Pomaderris apetala* over a shrub layer of *Pultenaea juniperina, Epacris impressa* and *P. daphnoides.* Sedge and fern species are variable depending on drainage and past disturbance. Disturbance was noted in the southern section of DSC with many old tracks present and firewood harvesting noted. DSC is generally in good floristic condition; however, the listed weed species *Erica lusitanica* (spanish heath) and *Rubus leucostachys* (blackberry) were noted in the southern area. No symptoms of PC were noted.
Wet eucalypt forest and woodland		
Eucalyptus obliqua forest with broad-leaf shrubs (WOB)	not threatened *not threatened*	WOB occurs within the deeply dissected small valley associated with Powells Creek. WOB is characterised by a dominant tree layer of *Eucalyptus obliqua* (stringybark) with occasional *E. viminalis* (white gum). The understorey is typical wet sclerophyll forest with broad-leaved shrubs, sedges and ground ferns. On the margins of Powells

TASVEG equivalent (Kitchener & Harris 2013+)	**Conservation priority** TASVEG *EPBCA*	**Comments**
		Creek, WOB is gradational with DOB as soils become well-drained and more insolated, and with DSC on the flats in the west of the title. Disturbance was noted along and on the margins of Powells Creek and the understorey has been modified in the far southeastern corner. WOB is in good floristic condition with no weeds or other disturbance noted.
Modified land		
extra-urban miscellaneous (FUM)	not threatened *not threatened*	FUM is characterised by miscellaneous disturbed areas associated with human activities. FUM has been mapped along firebreaks, tracks, the "mown" access easement in the northwest and in the centre west of the title, which is used storage of materials, firewood and sheds.

Conservation significance of identified vegetation types

Of the vegetation mapping units identified from the subject title, none are listed as threatened under Schedule 3A of the Tasmanian *Nature Conservation Act 2002.* None of the communities equate to threatened ecological communities under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. The proposal will only impact on the non-threatened DOB, DSC and WOB, which are widespread and well-reserved vegetation types (refer to Table 2). At any scale, minor loss/disturbance to these communities is not considered significant.

Table 2. Spatial extent (and reservation levels) of the identified vegetation communities at different scales [source: http://dpipwe.tas.gov.au/conservation/development-planning-conservation-assessment/planning-tools/tasmanian-reserve-estate-spatial-layer]

Vegetation community	**Area (reservation level)***				
	Statewide	**NRM Cradle Coast**	**Northern Slopes bioregion**	**Devonport municipality**	**Study area**
Eucalyptus obliqua dry forest (DOB)*	82,300 ha (45% reserved)	21,100 ha (54% reserved)	14,700 ha (50% reserved)	0 ha (0% reserved)	14.69 ha
Eucalyptus amygdalina - Eucalyptus obliqua damp sclerophyll forest (DSC)*	18,000 ha (37% reserved)	4,000 ha (31% reserved)	12,800 ha (38% reserved)	100 ha (28% reserved)	0.52 ha
Eucalyptus obliqua forest with broad-leaf shrubs (WOB)*	53,200 ha (44% reserved)	7,700 ha (37% reserved)	9,000 ha (46% reserved)	9 ha (2% reserved)	0.89 ha

*It should be noted that the above figures are based on TASVEG 3.0 with the current Statewide vegetation mapping based on TASVEG 4.0. An error, for example is that WOB is the dominant mapped vegetation community in the Kelsey Tier "greenbelt" in both TASVEG versions 3.0 & 4.0. The dominant vegetation community in this area is DOB. It is likely that with vegetation mapping revision that the actual reservation extent of DOB for example is 100s of ha (or more).

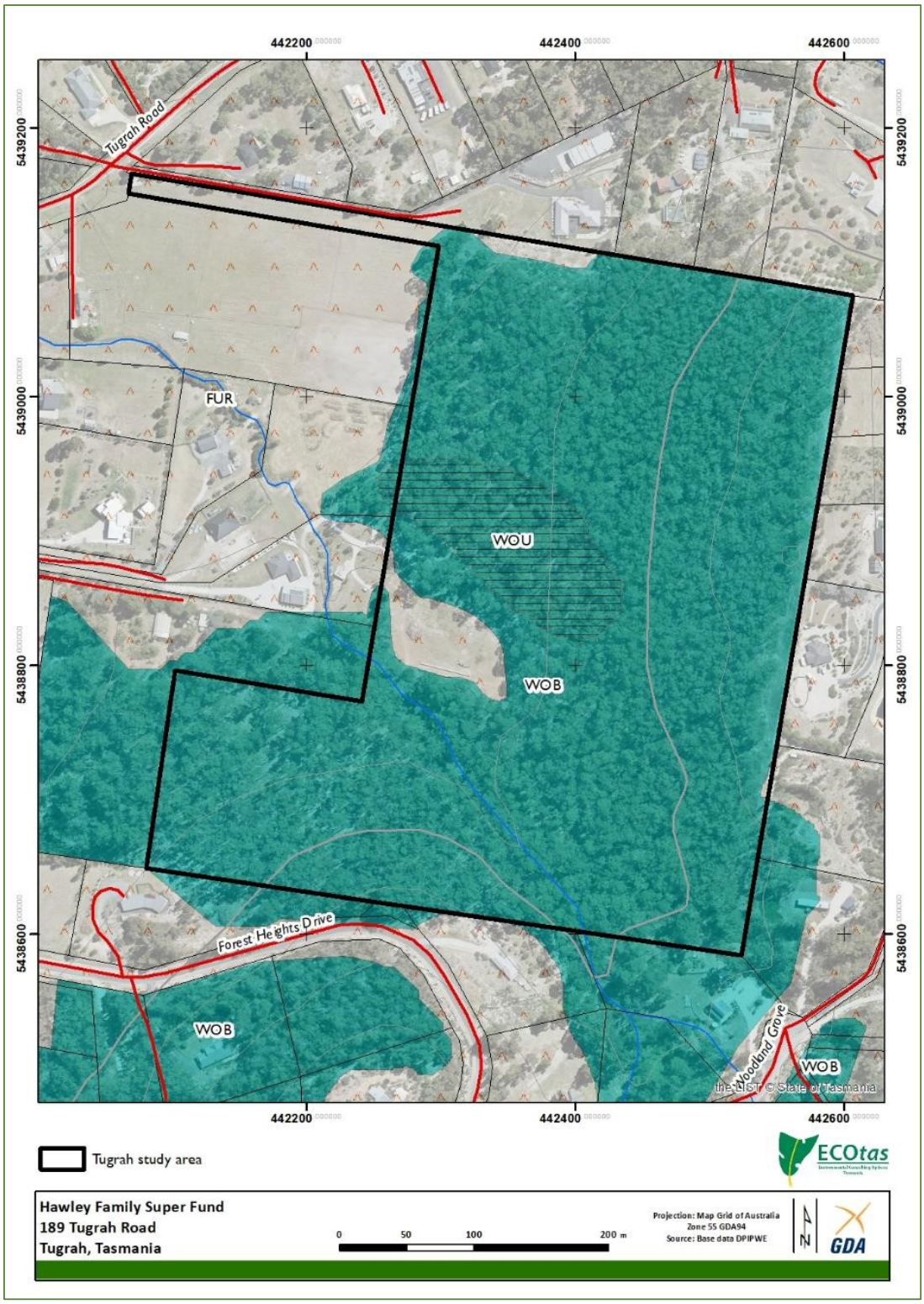


Figure 7. Study area and surrounds showing existing TASVEG 4.0 vegetation mapping (see text for codes)

Figure 8. Revised vegetation mapping for the subject title (refer to text for codes)

Plant species

General information

A total of 75 vascular plant species were recorded from the subject title (Appendix B), comprising 47 dicotyledons (including 1 endemic and 8 naturalised species), 23 monocotyledons (including 1 endemic and 6 naturalised species) and 5 pteridophytes (all 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 small disturbance footprint and low likelihood of species with a high priority for conservation management being present.

Threatened flora species recorded from the study area

No flora 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) are known from database information (Figure 9), or were detected as a consequence of the field survey, from the study area.

Threatened flora species potentially present (database analysis)

Figure 9 indicates threatened flora species near to 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.

Fauna species

Threatened fauna species recorded from the study area

One fauna species, *Engaeus granulatus* (central north burrowing crayfish) listed as threatened (Endangered) on the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBCA) and the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (TSPA) is known from database information (Figures 10 & 11), and was possibly detected as a consequence of the field survey from the study area (Figure 11). This species is detailed below.

- *Engaeus granulatus* (Central North burrowing crayfish)

Potential habitat for the species 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,

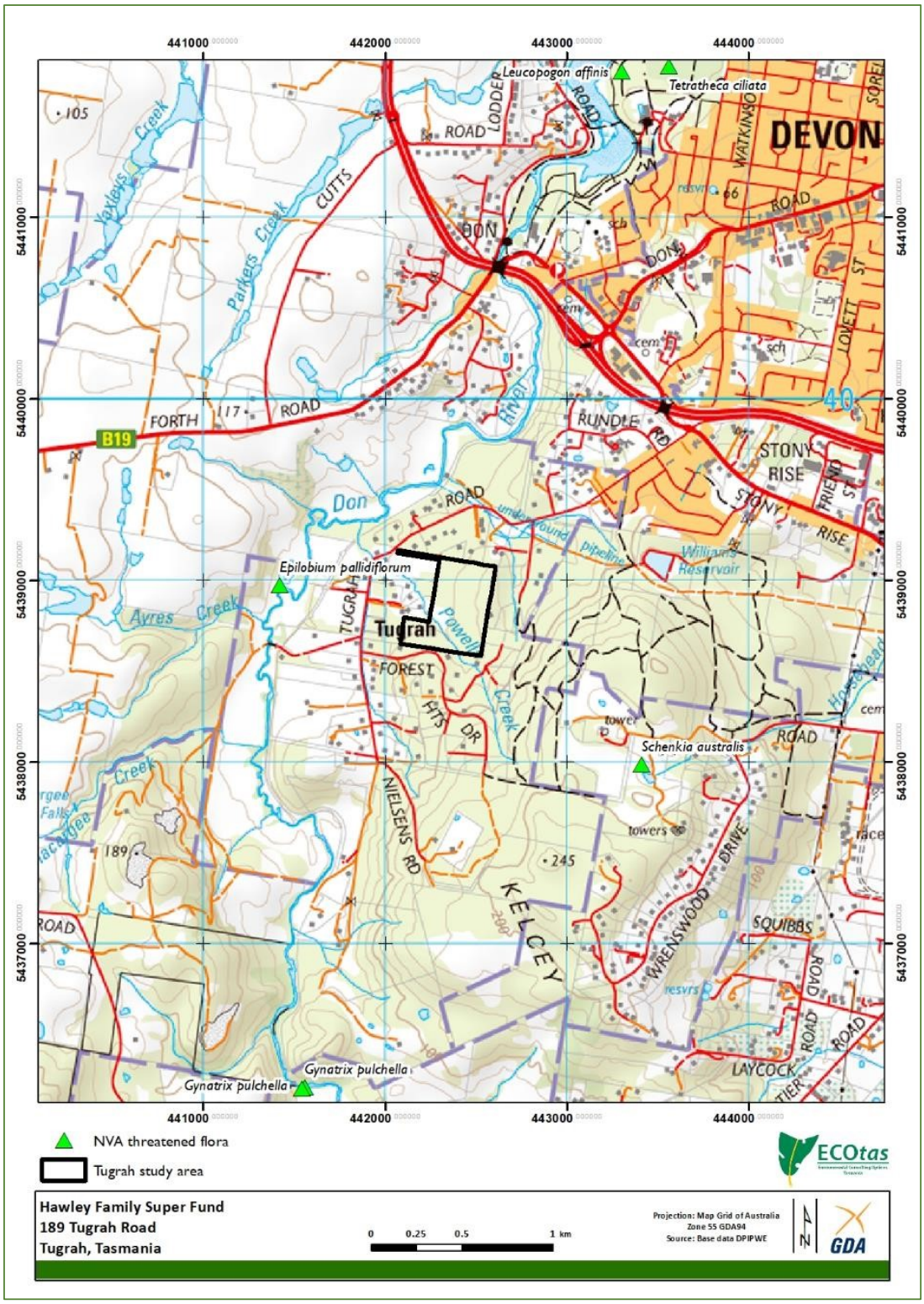


Figure 9. Distribution of threatened flora close to the study area (overview)

Figure 10. Distribution of threatened fauna close to the study area (overview)

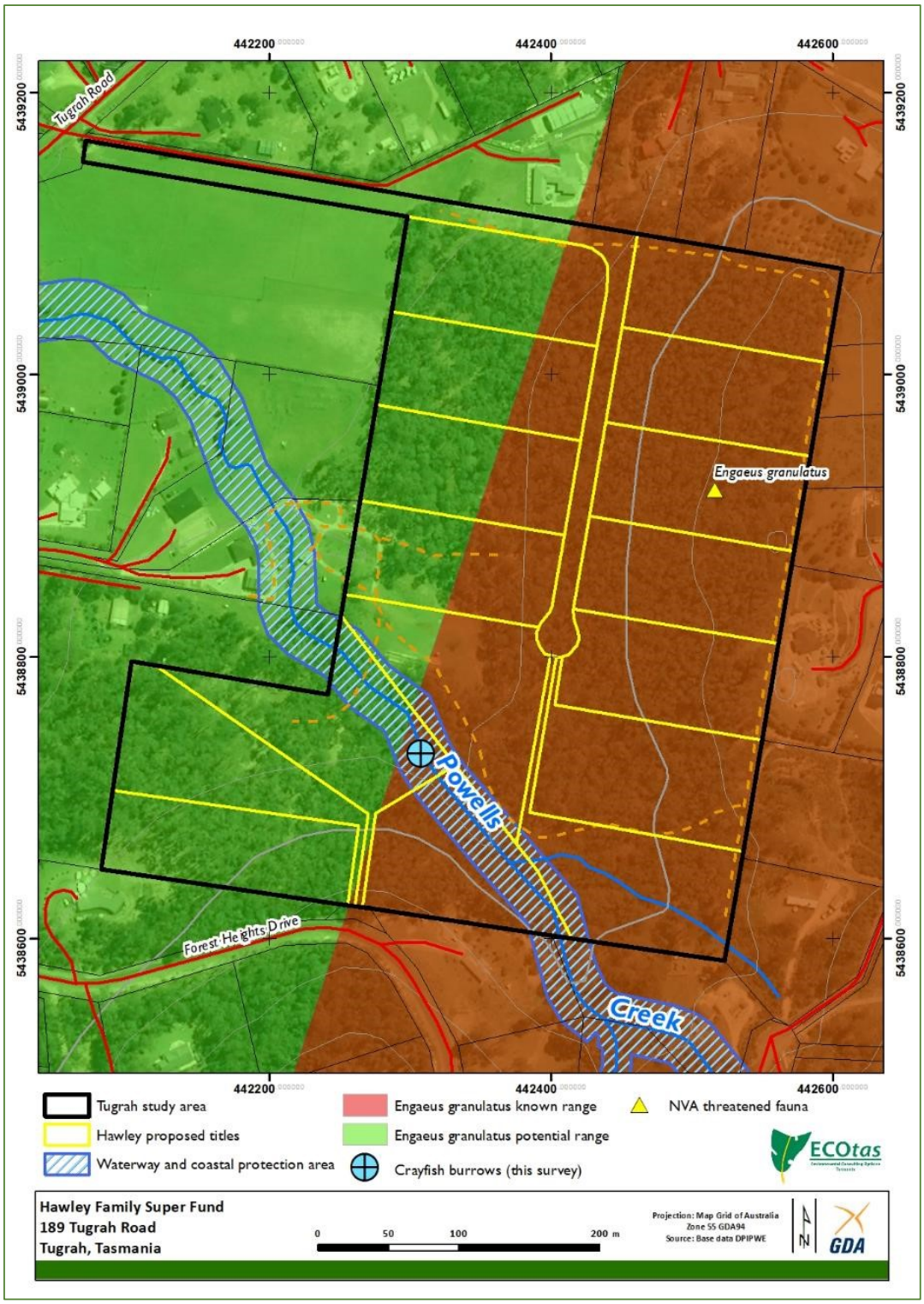


Figure 11. *Engaeus granulatus* (central north burrowing crayfish) known record, location of burrows (this survey), potential and known range and extent of Waterway and Coastal Protection Area overlay

pasture drains, etc.). Significant habitat for the central north burrowing crayfish is all native vegetation within the immediate catchments where the species is known to occur (FPA 2021).

The study area is dissected by the known range of this species in the eastern two thirds and potential range in the western third (Figure 11), based on FPA (2021). There is a known record of this species in the central east of the study area (Figures 10 & 11) from 25 Feb. 2016. However, the location of the record is on a dry slope with no habitat present (no watercourses, moist areas or drainage seeps) and has an accuracy of ± 27,862 m (i.e. ± 27.8 km) with no location information noted. Assuming the record falls within the known range of this species to the east of the study area, the location potentially could occur anywhere within the known range of this species. There is a more accurate record (± 25 m) ca. 300 m to the northeast of the study area with a location description of "Tugrah Road Subdivision" (Karen Richards 24 Nov. 2004).

The current survey located burrows of an *Engaeus* species in a section of Powells Creek that has soft banks and a silty stream channel (Figure 11). Five burrows (Plates 9 & 10) were located over approximately 10 m^2 within *Eucalyptus obliqua* forest with broad-leaf shrubs (TASVEG code: WOB). This area is undisturbed and in good condition. A formal "dig" was not conducted to determine the species given that the record is within the "known range" of the species and that Powells Creek should be protected under the relevant provisions of the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Devonport*. It should be noted that the other sections of Powells Creek to the west and east is unfavourable due to exposed bedrock or being "gravelly", which does not allow the construction of burrows.

The subdivision proposal is unlikely to have an impact on this species where a permit under Section 51 of the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (TSPA) or a formal referral to the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment under the *Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBCA) is not considered required IF the habitat is maintained along Powells Creek and it can be demonstrated that there will be no significant alteration to the drainage conditions of the creek system.

Plates 9 & 10. Crayfish burrows (yellow circles) along Powells Creek

Threatened fauna species potentially present (database analysis)

Figure 10 indicates threatened fauna species near to the study area and Table D1 (Appendix D) 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.

The site assessment indicated that the subject title 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* (masked owl), *Accipiter novaehollandiae* (grey goshawk), *Haliaeetus leucogaster* (white-bellied sea-eagle) and *Aquila audax* (wedge-tailed eagle). The proposed subdivision is not anticipated to have a significant deleterious impact on these species.

The broader title supports some level of potential habitat for *Lathamus discolor* (swift parrot). At present, due largely to land use history, the title does not support breeding habitat because of the absence of suitable hollow-bearing trees. Most trees are probably a minimum of 50 years away from forming hollows, The site does support *Eucalyptus ovata* (black gum) so this component of potential foraging habitat is present. Most of these trees occur within the western outlet of Powells Creek from the title within the Waterway and Coastal Protection Area overlay of the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Devonport.* Furthermore, *Eucalyptus ovata* (black gum) occurs as an occasional canopy subspecies amongst the vegetation mapped as DOB in the west of the title. While it is preferred to retain *Eucalyptus ovata* if practical, its distribution is such that hazard management specifications (mainly horizontal separation) may be difficult to achieve without some removal. Given the scattered distribution of these trees that do not form a canopy dominant, the loss is not regarded as significant at any reasonable scale.

Other ecological values

Weed species

Erica lusitanica (spanish heath) and *Rubus leucostachys* (blackberry) classified as declared weeds within the meaning of the Tasmanian *Weed Management Act 1999* were detected from the title area. *Erica lusitanica* (spanish heath) is localised to the margin of main cleared area in the centre west of the title. The landowner has actively been eradicating species from this area [Phil Hawley pers. comm]. Powells Creek supports occasional clumps of *Rubus leucostachys* (blackberry). These plants are currently small and scattered, however, have the potential to be invasive.

Given that access to the proposed subdivision will be from either Tugrah Road or Forest Heights Drive, the risk of construction machinery and vehicles introducing novel weeds to the subject title is considered negligible. Works within the title (e.g. construction of the main northern access road) have the potential to marginally exacerbate the existing distribution of weeds. However, special management (e.g. a complex weed management plan) is not considered warranted because the individual owner occupation/management of the separate lots is considered the most appropriate (and realistic) means of achieving control of any declared species, where vigilance and immediate control are practical. Further to the present title, it is recommended to consider vegetation debris and topsoil created during works to be "contaminated" with weed propagules. As such, this material should be disposed of carefully, either off-site at a registered municipal facility or on-site (e.g. burial beneath new access and/or building, for example).

Several planning manuals provide guidance on appropriate management actions, which can be referred to develop site-specific prescriptions for any proposed works in the study 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 (*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 subject title does not support *Nothofagus cunninghamii*. No special management is required.

Rootrot pathogen, *Phytophthora cinnamomi*

Phytophthora cinnamomi (PC) is widespread in lowland areas of Tasmania, across all land tenures. However, disease will not develop when soils are too cold or too dry. For these reasons, PC is not a threat to susceptible plant species that grow at altitudes higher than about 700 m or where annual rainfall is less than about 600 mm (e.g. Midlands and Derwent Valley). Furthermore, disease is unlikely 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 sufficient to suppress disease. Hence PC is not 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 types identified from the study area are recognised as being moderately susceptible to PC, most notably DOB. Site assessment did not record any field symptoms (dead and/or dying susceptible plant species). It should be noted that susceptible plant species are in very low occurrence on the title. Given that the development is surrounded by residential developments, the current level of disturbance and that the title is generally well-drained, no special management should be required in relation to PC.

Myrtle rust

Myrtle rust is a disease limited to plants in the Myrtaceae family. This plant disease 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 (DPIPWE 2015).

No evidence of myrtle rust was noted (several 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).

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.

Powells Creek supports potential habitat for amphibians but the balance of title does not support habitat types strongly associated with amphibian species (except in very general and highly opportunistic terms). Given that works will not materially impact on Powells Creek, special management should not be warranted.

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

CofA (2021) indicates that the following threatened ecological communities listed on the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBCA) are likely to, or may, occur within the area:

- Giant Kelp Marine Forests of South East Australia – marine environments are entirely absent;
- Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh – estuarine, littoral coastal marine environments are entirely absent; and
- Tasmanian Forests and Woodlands dominated by Black Gum or Brookers Gum *(Eucalyptus ovata* / E*. brookeriana*) [Critically Endangered] – existing vegetation mapping (Figure 7) and revised vegetation mapping (Figure 8) indicates that this community is not present within or adjacent to the subject title

That is, 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) and/or the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (TSPA) were detected, or are known from database information, from the study area.

Threatened fauna

- One fauna species, *Engaeus granulatus* (Central North burrowing crayfish) listed as threatened (Endangered) on the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBCA) and the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (TSPA) (endangered) was possibly detected (unconfirmed burrows only) from the study area.
- The subject title supports potential habitat (to varying degrees) of several species, as follows:
  - *Sarcophilus harrisii* (Tasmanian devil);
  - *Dasyurus maculatus* subsp. *maculatus* (spotted-tailed quoll);
  - *Dasyurus viverrinus* (eastern quoll);
  - *Perameles gunnii* subsp. *gunnii* (eastern barred bandicoot)
  - *Accipiter novaehollandiae* (grey goshawk);
  - *Haliaeetus leucogaster* (white-bellied sea-eagle);
  - *Aquila audax* (wedge-tailed eagle);
  - *Tyto novaehollandiae* (masked owl); and
  - *Lathamus discolor* (swift parrot).

Vegetation types

- The subject title supports the following TASVEG mapping units:
  - *Eucalyptus obliqua* forest with broad-leaf shrubs (TASVEG code: WOB);
  - *Eucalyptus obliqua* dry forest (TASVEG code: DOB);
  - *Eucalyptus amygdalina-Eucalyptus obliqua* damp sclerophyll forest (TASVEG code: DSC); and
  - extra-urban miscellaneous (TASVEG code: FUM).
- None of the above communities are listed as threatened on Schedule 3A of the Tasmanian *Nature Conservation Act 2002*.
- None of the vegetation communities equate to threatened ecological communities under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

Weeds

- Two plant species classified as declared weeds within the meaning of the Tasmanian *Weed Management Act 1999* were detected from the title area, as follows:
  - *Erica lusitanica* (spanish heath): scattered in the cleared area in the centre west of the title; and
  - *Rubus leucostachys (*blackberry): localised plants along Powells Creek.

Plant disease

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

Animal disease (chytrid)

- The part of the subject title proposed for development does not support particular habitats conducive to frog chytrid disease (Powells Creek is not likely to be impacted in any meaningful manner).

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, DPIPWE, 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.

The subject title does not support known locations of threatened flora species, such that the Act has no application in relation to flora.

The subject title supports a known location of a threatened fauna species, namely *Engaeus granulatus* (Central North burrowing crayfish). However, that record is of very low precision with no evidence that it relates to the title as such. In the absence of demonstrating occupation by the species at this location, the Act cannot have application in relation to the database record (impossible to "knowingly take a specimen"). The Act does not refer to the concept of potential habitat so has no direct application in relation to such that may occur along Powells Creek. While there is possible evidence the species occurs at one location along Powells Creek, the Act would only have application if (a) it was demonstrated that the burrows support the listed species (which would require excavation and we do not support this activity where there are only localised

burrows) and (b) it could be demonstrated that an activity would result in "knowingly taking of a listed species". It is noted that the possible location of this species within Powells Creek should be protected under the relevant provisions of the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Devonport.*

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 Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment 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".

Listed ecological communities

The subject title does not support such communities.

Threatened flora

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

Threatened fauna

The subject title 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 wide-ranging species such as the wedge-tailed eagle and masked owl).

The subject title does support a known location of *Engaeus granulatus* (central north burrowing crayfish) within Powells Creek (see discussion under TSPA regarding veracity of the record). However, there is no direct evidence the subject title supports the species.

Forests and woodlands supporting *Eucalyptus ovata* (black gum) are strongly associated with the swift parrot. There may be limited impact to some scattered individuals of mainly regrowth-form *Eucalyptus ovata* to satisfy hazard management specifications.

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; reduce the area of occupancy of an important population; fragment an existing important population into two or more populations (unlikely); adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species; disrupt the breeding cycle of an important population; modify, destroy, remove or isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline; result in invasive species that are harmful to a threatened species becoming established in the threatened species' habitat; introduce disease that may cause the species to decline; or interfere substantially with the recovery of the species.

With respect to the aforementioned species, it is difficult to anticipate a scenario in which a referral to the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment would be become necessary at the scale of the proposed activities. If a significant alteration to the drainage characteristics of Powells Creek is anticipated (e.g. alteration to stream flow regime, increased sedimentation, input of chemicals, etc.), the *Guidelines* may need to be reviewed in relation to *Engaeus granulatus*. This may include the need to undertake an excavation (under appropriate TSPA permit) to determine the occupant and review of potential impacts from subdivision and eventual occupation of lots.

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, the proposed development (buildings and associated elements) will not require a Forest Practices Plan.

Tasmanian *Nature Conservation Act 2002*

Schedule 3A of the Act lists vegetation types classified as threatened within Tasmania. No such vegetation types have been identified.

Tasmanian *Weed Management Act 1999*

Two plant species classified as declared weeds within the meaning of the Tasmanian *Weed Management Act 1999* were detected from the subject title, viz, *Erica lusitanica* (spanish heath) and *Rubus leucostachys* (blackberry). The Devonport municipality is a zone B municipality (widespread infestations) with respect to both species under the Statutory Weed Management Plans (see www.dpiwpe.tas.gov.au). "Containment is the most appropriate management objective for Zone B municipalities which have problematic infestations but no plan and/or resources to undertake control actions at a level required for eradication. The management outcome for Zone B municipalities is ongoing prevention of the spread of [these species] from existing infestations to areas free or in the process of becoming free of [these species]". In this case, eventual owner-occupation/management is considered the most appropriate long-term management option, where vigilance and immediate control are practical. Further to the present title, it is recommended to consider vegetation debris and topsoil created during works to be "contaminated" with weed propagules. As such, this material should be disposed of carefully, either off-site at a registered municipal facility or on-site (e.g. burial beneath new access and/or building, for example).

Tasmanian *Wildlife (General) Regulations 2010*

While the assessment of the study area indicated the presence of species listed on schedules of the *Regulations* (i.e. "specially protected wildlife", "protected wildlife", "partly protected wildlife"), no individuals, or products (e.g. nests, dens, etc.), of these species, are likely to be directly physically affected by the works.

Tasmanian *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*

Note that the following is our interpretation of the provisions of the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Devonport* and may not necessarily represent the views of Devonport 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 applicable planning scheme for the study area is the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme - Devonport*. The title is zoned as Rural Living Zone A (Figure 4) under the *Scheme* and with most of the subject title subject to the Priority Vegetation Area overlay and partially subject to the Waterway and Coastal Protection Area overlay (Figure 5).

Below we address the various relevant provisions of the *Scheme* that relate to the management of values considered in the preceding report, 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 as:

C7.0 Natural Assets Code

C7.1 Code Purpose

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.

Of these purpose statements, C7.1.1 & C71.5 have possible application.

The Code has the following application:

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;

(b) a future coastal refugia area; and

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

(i) Rural Living Zone;

(ii) Rural Zone;

(iii) Landscape Conservation Zone;

(iv) Environmental Management Zone;

(v) Major Tourism Zone;

(vi) Utilities Zone;

(vii) Community Purpose Zone;

(viii) Recreation Zone;

(ix) Open Space Zone;

(x) Future Urban Zone;

(xi) Particular Purpose Zone; or

(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.

That is, C7.2.1(a) relevant to Powells Creek and C7.2.1(c)(i) to the balance of the area.

The Code defines "priority vegetation" as:

"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.

None of these statements are particularly relevant to the subject title because (a) no threatened vegetation types have been identified; (b) no threatened flora have been identified; (c) no significant habitat of threatened fauna has been confirmed (except in a general sense only); and (d) the native vegetation is not otherwise identified as of "local importance" (to the best of our knowledge).

Note that the Code defines "significant habitat" as:

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

(a) is known to be of high priority for the maintenance of breeding populations throughout the species' range; or

(b) the conversion of it to non-priority vegetation is considered to result in a long-term negative impact on breeding populations of the threatened fauna species.

These statements do not reasonably apply to any of the threatened fauna species potentially identified as present within the subject title, including the possible presence of *Engaeus granulatus* because its habitat would be protected within Powells Creek.

The Development Standards for Subdivision (C7.7) have two sub-clauses, one relevant to the Powells Creek being C7.7.1 Subdivision within a waterway and coastal protection area, and the one relevant to the balance area being C7.7.2 Subdivision within a priority vegetation area. These two sub-clauses are considered separately below.

The objective of C7.7.1 is stated as:

That:

(a) works associated with subdivision within a waterway and coastal protection area or a future coastal refugia area will not have an unnecessary or unacceptable impact on natural assets; and

(b) future development likely to be facilitated by subdivision is unlikely to lead to an unnecessary or unacceptable impact on natural assets.

If Powells Creek is excluded from subdivision works, the intent of the objective statement should be satisfied.

The Acceptable Solution of C7.7.1 is stated as:

A1

Each lot, or a lot proposed in a plan of subdivision, within a waterway and coastal protection area or a future coastal refugia area, must:

(a) be for the creation of 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, services, bushfire hazard management area or vehicular access within a waterway and coastal protection area or future coastal refugia area.

Depending on the final design of the subdivision, it appears that A1(e) will be satisfied.

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.

See previous commentary on the technical absence of "priority vegetation".

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 all of the current title is subject to the Priority Vegetation Area, satisfaction of A1 is not possible.

The Performance Criteria of C7.7.2 is 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(f) in that the subdivision will involve clearance of native vegetation but that there is limited (no) specific areas identified as priority vegetation on the site.

The Performance Criteria of C7.7.2 is stated as:

P1.2

Works association 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.

See previous commentary on the interpretation of the term "priority vegetation". Examination of the proposed subdivision layout in relation to the findings on natural values indicates that P1.2 can be satisfied.

Recommendations

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

Vegetation types

There should be no specific management requirements in relation to the native vegetation types identified from the proposed development area. In general terms, minimising the extent of "clearance and conversion" and/or "disturbance" to native vegetation along Powells Creek is recommended.

Threatened flora

The subject title does not support any such species such that species management is not required.

Threatened fauna

Apart from the generic recommendation to minimise the extent of "clearance and conversion" and/or "disturbance" to native vegetation within and adjacent to Powells Creek, specific management in relation to threatened fauna is not recommended.

Where practical, retention of individuals of *Eucalyptus ovata* (black gum) within hazard management areas is desirable but specific conditions should not be warranted, given that none of the trees that may need to be removed are hollow-bearing and there is adequate natural regeneration (multi-ages) of the species in the immediate vicinity such that any loss will be temporary and highly localised.

Minimising the extent of "clearance and conversion" and/or "disturbance" to native vegetation along Powells Creek is recommended to maintain the potential habitat of *Engaeus granulatus* (Central North burrowing crayfish).

Weed and disease management

Care should be taken to dispose of vegetation debris and topsoil created as part of works due to localised plants of some woody weeds and annual thistles. Beyond that, future owner-occupation is considered the most effective future and longer-term means of achieving weed management (i.e. vigilance and control as needed).

Legislative and policy implications

There are no formal requirements for a permit under Section 51 of the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (TSPA).

A formal referral to the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBCA) is not considered required IF the habitat of the known location of the Central North burrowing crayfish is maintained along Powells Creek. If a significant alteration to the drainage characteristics of Powells Creek is anticipated (e.g. alteration to stream flow regime, increased sedimentation, input of chemicals, etc.), the need for a referral may need to be reviewed in relation to *Engaeus granulatus*. This may include the need to undertake an excavation (under appropriate TSPA permit) to determine the occupant and review of potential impacts from subdivision and eventual occupation of lots.

Development will require a planning permit pursuant to the provisions of the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Devonport*. A review of the provisions of the Natural Assets Code indicates likely full compliance without the need for specific planning permit conditions.

REFERENCES

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.

APG (Angiosperm Phylogeny Group) (2016). An update of the Angiosperm Phylogeny Group classification for the orders and families of flowering plants: APG IV. *Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society* 181(1): 1–20.

Bryant, S.L. & Jackson, J. (1999). *Tasmania's Threatened Fauna Handbook: What, Where and How to Protect Tasmania's Threatened Animals*. Threatened Species Unit, Parks & Wildlife Service, Hobart.

CofA (Commonwealth of Australia) (2013). *EPBC Act Policy Statement 1.1: Significant Impact Guidelines – Matters of National Environmental Significance*. Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra.

CofA (Commonwealth of Australia) (2021). Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment's *Protected Matters Report* for a polygon defining the subject title, buffered by 5 km, dated 15 Jun. 2021 – Appendix G.

de Salas, M.F. (Ed.) (2021+) *Flora of Tasmania Online*. Tasmanian Herbarium, Hobart.

de Salas, M.F. & Baker, M.L. (2021). *A Census of the Vascular Plants of Tasmania, including Macquarie Island*. Tasmanian Herbarium, Hobart.

DPIPWE (Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water & Environment) (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.

DPIPWE (Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water & Environment) (2015). *Guidelines for Natural Values Surveys – Terrestrial Development Proposals*. Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water & Environment, Hobart.

DPIPWE (Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water & Environment) (2015). *Biosecurity Factsheet: Myrtle Rust*. Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water & Environment, Hobart.

DPIPWE (Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water & Environment) (2021). *Natural Values Atlas* report ECOtas_Hawley_Tugrah for a polygon defining the subject title (centred on 442378mE 5438843mN), buffered by 5 km, dated 15 Jun. 2021 – Appendix E.

DPIPWE (Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water & Environment) (2021) Threatened Native Vegetation Communities List, as per Schedule 3A of the Tasmanian *Nature Conservation Act 2002*. http://dpipwe.tas.gov.au/conservation/flora-of-tasmania/monitoring-and-mapping-tasmanias-vegetation-(tasveg)/tasveg-the-digital-vegetation-map-of-tasmania/threatened-native-vegetation-communities.

FPA (Forest Practices Authority) (2009). *Management of* Phytophthora cinnamomi *in Production Forests. Flora Technical Note No. 8*. Forest Practices Authority, Hobart.

FPA (Forest Practices Authority) (2016). *Habitat Descriptions of Threatened Flora in Tasmania*. Forest Practices Authority, Hobart.

FPA (Forest Practices Authority) (2017). *Threatened Flora Species Survey Notes*. Forest Practices Authority, Hobart.

FPA (Forest Practices Authority) (2021). *Biodiversity Values Database* report, specifically the species' information for grid reference centroid 442378mE 5438843mN (i.e. a point defining the approximate centre of the assessment area), buffered by 5 km and 2 km for threatened fauna and flora records, respectively, hyperlinked species' profiles and predicted range boundary maps, dated 15 Jun. 2021 – Appendix F.

Kitchener, A. & Harris, S. (2013+). *From Forest to Fjaeldmark: Descriptions of Tasmania's Vegetation*. Edition 2 (online edition). Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water & Environment, Hobart.

NRM South (2017). *A Guide to Environmental and Agricultural Weeds of Southern Tasmania*. 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.

TSS (Threatened Species Section) (2003+). *Notesheets* and *Listing Statements for* various threatened species. Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water & Environment, Hobart.

TSSC (Threatened Species Scientific Committee) (2011). *Commonwealth Conservation Advice on Botaurus poiciloptilus (Australasian Bittern).* Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population & Communities. Canberra.

Wapstra, M. (2018). *Flowering Times of Tasmanian Orchids: A Practical Guide for Field Botanists*. Self-published by the author (Fourth Edition, July 2018 version).

Wapstra, H., Wapstra, A., Wapstra, M. & Gilfedder, L. (2005+, updated online at www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au). *The Little Book of Common Names for Tasmanian Plants*. Department Primary Industries, Parks, Water & Environment, Hobart.

APPENDIX A. Vegetation community structure and composition

The tables below provide basic information on the structure and composition of the vegetation mapping units identified from the title.

Eucalyptus obliqua forest with broad-leaf shrubs (TASVEG code: WOB)

WOB occurs within the deeply dissected small valley associated with Powells Creek. WOB is characterised by a dominant tree layer of *Eucalyptus obliqua* (stringybark) with occasional *E. viminalis* (white gum). The understorey is typical wet sclerophyll forest with broad-leaved shrubs, sedges and ground ferns. On the margins of Powells Creek, WOB is gradational with DOB as soils become well-drained and more insolated, and with DSC on the flats in the west of the title.

Disturbance was noted along and on the margins of Powells Creek and the understorey has been modified in the far southeastern corner.

WOB is in good floristic condition with no weeds or other disturbance noted.

WOB in the south of the title, along Powells Creek

Stratum	Height (m) Cover (%)	Species (underline = dominant, parentheses = sparse)
Trees	30-35 m 25%	*Eucalyptus obliqua, (Eucalyptus viminalis)*
Trees	12-18 m 15%	*Eucalyptus obliqua, Acacia melanoxylon*
Tall shrubs	2-5 m 15%	*Pomaderris apetala, Exocarpos cupressiformis, Acacia melanoxylon, Bedfordia salicina*
Graminoids	<1.5 m 20-30%	*Lepidosperma elatius, Lomandra longifolia, Juncus bassianus, Gahnia grandis, Lepidosperma laterale*
Ground ferns	<4 m 15-60%	*Calochlaena dubia, Dicksonia antarctica, Blechnum nudum, Polystichum proliferum, Pteridium esculentum*
Herbs	+	*Acaena novae-zelandiae, Hydrocotyle hirta*

***Eucalyptus obliqua* dry forest (TASVEG code: DOB)**
DOB dominates the forest on the title, occurring on the more insolated and well-drained areas. DOB is characterised by a dominant tree layer of *Eucalyptus obliqua* (stringybark) over a diverse tall shrub/shrub layer with sedges and sagg species common. Historical fire evidence was noted with fire scarring on all *E. obliqua* bark. The DOB to the south of Powells Creek and in the western half of the title has had the understorey entirely removed with firewood cutting widespread. Numerous vehicle tracks are present. DOB ranges from good floristic condition with no weeds noted to poor condition where the understorey has been removed. Areas of the listed weed species *Erica lusitanica* (spanish heath) were noted surrounding the main clearing in the west. No symptoms of PC were noted.  DOB in the north of the study area

Stratum	**Height (m)** **Cover (%)**	**Species** (underline = dominant, parentheses = sparse; + = present only)
Trees	18-28 m 20-25%	*Eucalyptus obliqua*, *(Eucalyptus ovata* – occasional in the west*)*
Trees/tall shrubs	3-6 m 15%	*Acacia stricta*, *Exocarpos cupressiformis*, *Leptospermum scoparium*
Shrubs	<2 m 30%	*Epacris impressa, Pultenaea juniperina, P. daphnoides, Amperea xiphoclada, (Acacia verticillata), Leptospermum scoparium, Acacia myrtifolia*
Grasses/graminoids	<1.5 m 20-50%	*Lomandra longifolia, Lepidosperma concavum, L. laterale, Poa labillardierei, P. sieberiana*
Herbs	5-10%	*Lagenophora stipitata, Viola hederacea, Acaena novae-zelandiae, Euchiton japonicus, Poranthera microphylla*
Ferns	<1.5 m 15%	*Pteridium esculentum*

***Eucalyptus amygdalina-Eucalyptus obliqua* damp sclerophyll forest (TASVEG code: DSC)**
DSC is characterised by a mixed dominance of eucalypt species over an understorey with a mix of both wet and dry forest species. DSC was noted on the western outlet from the title of Powells Creek and in the northwest of the title. Within the title, DSC is characterised by a mixed dominance of *Eucalyptus obliqua, E. viminalis* and *E. ovata* with none of these species being dominant. Tall shrubs are dominated by *Exocarpos cupressiformis, Melaleuca ericifolia* and occasional *Pomaderris apetala* over a shrub layer of *Pultenaea juniperina, Epacris impressa* and *P. daphnoides.* Sedge and fern species are variable depending on drainage and past disturbance. Disturbance was noted in the southern section of DSC with many old tracks present and firewood harvesting noted. DSC is generally in good floristic condition; however, the listed weed species *Erica lusitanica* (spanish heath) and *Rubus leucostachys* (blackberry) were noted in the southern area. No symptoms of PC were noted.  DSC (background right) at the western outlet of POwells Creek from the title

Stratum	**Height (m)** **Cover (%)**	**Species** (underline = dominant, parentheses = sparse)
Trees	16-28 m 25%	*Eucalyptus obliqua, Eucalyptus ovata, Eucalyptus viminalis*
Trees	10-12 m 15%	*Eucalyptus obliqua, Eucalyptus ovata, Eucalyptus viminalis*
Tall shrubs	2-8 m 15%	*Melaleuca ericifolia, Exocarpos cupressiformis, Acacia melanoxylon, Pomaderris apetala*
Shrubs	0.5-3 m 10-20%	*Melaleuca ericifolia, Pultenaea juniperina, Leptospermum scoparium*
Grasses	+	*Austrostipa* spp., *Poa sieberiana, Rytidosperma caespitosum*
Graminoids	<2 m 20-30%	*Lepidosperma elatius, Lomandra longifolia, Gahnia grandis, Lepidosperma laterale*
Ferns	5-30%	*Pteridium esculentum, (Blechnum nudum), (Polystichum proliferum)*
Herbs	<10%	*Acaena novae-zelandiae, Hydrocotyle hirta*

APPENDIX B. Vascular plant species recorded from study area

Botanical nomenclature follows *A Census of the Vascular Plants of Tasmania* (de Salas & Baker 2021), with family placement updated to reflect the nomenclatural changes recognised in the *Flora of Tasmania Online* (de Salas 2021+) and APG (2016); common nomenclature follows *The Little Book of Common Names of Tasmanian Plants* (Wapstra et al. 2005+, updated online at www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au).

i = introduced/naturalised; e = endemic to Tasmania; DW = declared weed

Table B1. Summary of vascular species recorded from the subject title

	ORDER			
STATUS	**DICOTYLEDONAE**	**MONOCOTYLEDONAE**	**GYMNOSPERMAE**	**PTERIDOPHYTA**
	38	16	-	5
e	1	1	-	-
i	8	6	-	-
Sum	**47**	**23**	**-**	**5**
TOTAL	**75**			

DICOTYLEDONAE			
ANACARDIACEAE			
i	*Schinus molle*	pepper tree	
APIACEAE			
	Hydrocotyle hirta	hairy pennywort	
ASTERACEAE			
e	*Bedfordia salicina*	tasmanian blanketleaf	
i	*Cirsium vulgare*	spear thistle	
	Coronidium scorpioides	curling everlasting	
	Euchiton japonicus	common cottonleaf	
i	*Hypochaeris radicata*	rough catsear	
	Lagenophora stipitata	blue bottledaisy	
	Olearia lirata	forest daisybush	
	Ozothamnus ferrugineus	tree everlastingbush	
	Senecio linearifolius var. *linearifolius*	common fireweed groundsel	
ERICACEAE			
	Epacris impressa	common heath	
i	*Erica lusitanica*	spanish heath	DW
i	*Rhododendron ponticum*	rhododendron	
EUPHORBIACEAE			
	Amperea xiphoclada var. *xiphoclada*	broom spurge	
	Poranthera microphylla	small poranthera	
FABACEAE			
	Acacia dealbata subsp. *dealbata*	silver wattle	
	Acacia melanoxylon	blackwood	
	Acacia myrtifolia	redstem wattle	
	Acacia stricta	hop wattle	
	Acacia verticillata subsp. *verticillata*	prickly moses	
	Bossiaea prostrata	creeping bossia	
	Daviesia ulicifolia subsp. ulicifolia	yellow spiky bitterpea	
	Goodia lotifolia	smooth goldentip	
	Pultenaea daphnoides	heartleaf bushpea	
	Pultenaea juniperina	prickly beauty	
i	*Trifolium subterraneum*	subterranean clover	
GERANIACEAE			
	Geranium potentilloides var. *potentilloides*	mountain cranesbill	
GOODENIACEAE			
	Goodenia lanata	trailing native-primrose	
	Goodenia ovata	hop native-primrose	
HALORAGACEAE			
	Gonocarpus teucrioides	forest raspwort	

	MYRTACEAE		
	Eucalyptus obliqua	stringybark	
	Eucalyptus ovata var. *ovata*	black gum	
	Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. *viminalis*	white gum	
	Leptospermum scoparium	common teatree	
	Melaleuca ericifolia	coast paperbark	
	OXALIDACEAE		
	Oxalis perennans	grassland woodsorrel	
	POLYGONACEAE		
i	*Acetosella vulgaris*	sheep sorrel	
	RANUNCULACEAE		
	Clematis aristata	mountain clematis	
	RHAMNACEAE		
	Pomaderris apetala subsp. *apetala*	common dogwood	
	Pomaderris elliptica var. *elliptica*	yellow dogwood	
	ROSACEAE		
	Acaena novae-zelandiae	common buzzy	
i	*Rubus leucostachys*	blackberry	DW
	Rubus parvifolius	native raspberry	
	SANTALACEAE		
	Exocarpos cupressiformis	common native-cherry	
	Leptomeria drupacea	erect currantbush	
	VIOLACEAE		
	Viola hederacea subsp. hederacea	ivyleaf violet	
	MONOCOTYLEDONAE		
	AMARYLLIDACEAE		
	Dianella revoluta var. *revoluta*	spreading flaxlily	
	ASPARAGACEAE		
	Lomandra longifolia	sagg	
	CYPERACEAE		
	Carex appressa	tall sedge	
	Gahnia grandis	cutting grass	
	Lepidosperma concavum	sand swordsedge	
	Lepidosperma elatius	tall swordsedge	
	Lepidosperma laterale	variable swordsedge	
	IRIDACEAE		
	Diplarrena moraea	white flag-iris	
	JUNCACEAE		
	Juncus bassianus	forest rush	
	Juncus pallidus	pale rush	
	Luzula flaccida	pale woodrush	
	ORCHIDACEAE		
e	*Chiloglottis gunnii*	tall bird-orchid	
	Cyrtostylis reniformis	small gnat-orchid	
	POACEAE		
i	*Agrostis capillaris*	browntop bent	
i	*Anthoxanthum odoratum*	sweet vernalgrass	
i	*Dactylis glomerata*	cocksfoot	
i	*Holcus lanatus*	yorkshire fog	
i	*Poa annua*	winter grass	
	Poa labillardierei var. *labillardierei*	silver tussockgrass	
i	*Poa pratensis*	kentucky bluegrass	
	Poa sieberiana var. *sieberiana*	grey tussockgrass	
	Poa tenera	scrambling tussockgrass	
	Tetrarrhena distichophylla	hairy ricegrass	
	PTERIDOPHYTA		
	BLECHNACEAE		
	Blechnum nudum	fishbone waterfern	
	CULCITACEAE		
	Calochlaena dubia	rainbow fern	
	DENNSTAEDTIACEAE		
	Pteridium esculentum subsp. *esculentum*	bracken	
	DICKSONIACEAE		
	Dicksonia antarctica	soft treefern	
	DRYOPTERIDACEAE		
	Polystichum proliferum	mother shieldfern	

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 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 DPIPWE's *Natural Values Atlas* (DPIPWE 2021) and other sources where indicated. Habitat descriptions are taken from FPA (2016), FPA (2017) and TSS (2003+), except where otherwise indicated. Species marked with # are listed in CofA (2021).

Scientific name **Common name**	**Status** TSPA EPBCA	**Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)**	**Comments on study area and database records**
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 a considerable distance from the river, in flood channels scoured by previous flood action, exposing river pebbles. Most populations are in the Central Highlands, but other populations occur in the northeast and upland areas in the central north.	Potential habitat very marginally present in the flood channel area associated with Powells Creek although it is highly atypical of all known sites and the species is not known from this part of the north coast.
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.	Potential habitat is present in the DOB woodland; however, the title is atypical of the known habitat. It should be noted that the closest database record is old (1961) and no recent records have been noted in the greater Devonport area.
Caladenia caudata tailed spider-orchid	v VU # only	*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.	Potential habitat marginally present in the areas mapped as DOB. However, most of the area mapped as DOB is now long unburnt or highly modified and therefore highly unsuitable at a local scale. Herb diversity is low throughout. The survey was outside the peak flowering period of the species (Wapstra 2018). A further timed-

Scientific name Common name	Status TSPA EPBCA	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)	Comments on study area and database records
		Substrates vary from dolerite to sandstone to granite, with soils ranging from deep windblown sands, sands derived from sandstone and well-developed clay loams developed from dolerite. A high degree of insolation is typical of many sites.	targeted survey to coincide with the peak flowering period (Wapstra 2018) is not considered warranted as there is a statistically very low likelihood of occurrence.
Caladenia pallida rosy spider-orchid	e CR # only	*Caladenia pallida* appears to be restricted to lowland areas with an annual rainfall less than 1,000 mm. In recent years it has only been recorded from dry *Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest in the northern Midlands at Epping Forest and in the central north at Railton. However, it was once more widespread and it may have occupied more diverse habitats.	Potential habitat absent.
Epilobium pallidiflorum showy willowherb	r -	*Epilobium pallidiflorum* occurs in wet places (e.g. natural wetlands amongst forest, margins of *Melaleuca ericifolia* swamp forest, scrubby-sedgy *E. ovata* woodland on heavy soils, etc.) mostly in the north and northwest of the State.	Potential habitat is present at the western outlet of Powells Creek in DSC forest. This distinctive herb was not detected (no seasonal constraint on detection and/or identification).
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 absent.
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 marginally present at the western outlet of Powells Creek in DSC forest. This distinctive shrub was not detected (no seasonal constraint on detection and/or identification).
Lepidium hyssopifolium soft peppercress	e EN # only	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.	Potential habitat absent.
Leucochrysum albicans subsp. *tricolor* grassland paperdaisy	e EN # only	*Leucochrysum albicans* var. *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	Potential habitat absent

Scientific name **Common name**	**Status** TSPA EPBCA	**Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)**	**Comments on study area and database records**
		tussock grassland, though most of this habitat is now converted to improved pasture or cropland.	
Leucopogon affinis lance beardheath	r -	*Leucopogon affinis* occurs in a broad range of habitats including tall scrub, mainly on stabilised dune sands and hinterlands, lagoon margins, and gullies and riverbanks in wet eucalypt forest, probably restricted to the Bass Strait islands. Observations near Devonport, Latrobe and Arthur River require confirmation.	Potential habitat very marginally present in the wet forest along Powells Creek. This distinctive shrub was not detected (no seasonal constraint on detection and/or identification).
Limonium australe var. *australe* yellow sea-lavender	r -	*Limonium australe* var. *australe* occurs in succulent or graminoid saltmarsh close to the high water mark, typically near small brackish streams.	Potential habitat absent
Pimelea curviflora var. *gracilis* slender curved riceflower	r -	*Pimelea curviflora* var. *gracilis* occurs in a range of vegetation types from wet and dry sclerophyll forest to hardwood plantations. Understories vary from open and grassy to densely shrubby. It can densely colonise disturbed sites such as firebreaks, log landings and tracks.	Potential habitat present. This distinctive shrub was not detected (no seasonal constraint on detection and/or identification).
Prasophyllum apoxychilum tapered leek-orchid	v EN # only	*Prasophyllum apoxychilum* is restricted to eastern and northeastern Tasmania where it occurs in coastal heathland or grassy and scrubby open eucalypt forest on sandy and clay loams, often among rocks. It occurs at a range of elevations and seems to be strongly associated with dolerite in the east and southeast of its range.	Potential habitat marginally present in the areas mapped as DOB. However, most of the area mapped as DOB is now long unburnt or highly modified and therefore highly unsuitable at a local scale. Herb diversity is low throughout. The survey was outside the peak flowering period of the species (Wapstra 2018). A further timed-targeted survey to coincide with the peak flowering period (Wapstra 2018) is not considered warranted as there is a statistically very low likelihood of occurrence due to the poor-quality habitat.
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.
Schenkia australis spike centaury	r -	*Schenkia australis* has been recorded from rainforest, wet sclerophyll forest, dry sclerophyll forest and heathland in the east and north of the State. It has also been recorded from forest sites which were cleared for pasture. Several recent sites are from windswept coastal heathland/scrub.	Potential habitat present. This perennial herb was not detected (no significant seasonal constraint on detection and/or identification).
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.

Scientific name **Common name**	**Status** TSPA EPBCA	**Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)**	**Comments on study area and database records**
Senecio psilocarpus swamp fireweed	e VU # only	*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.
Tetratheca ciliata northern pinkbells	r -	*Tetratheca ciliata* occurs from near-coastal areas in the State's north at elevations below 70 m, ranging from Rocky Cape in the west to Tomahawk/Boobyalla in the east, and an outlying site near Liffey about 60 km inland and 320 m a.s.l. It has been recorded from heathlands and heathy woodlands on sandy well-drained soils, the woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus amygdalina*.	Potential habitat marginally present. This perennial shrub was not detected (no seasonal constraint on detection and/or identification).
Thelymitra jonesii skyblue sun-orchid	e EN # only	*Thelymitra jonesii* occurs in moist coastal heath on sandy to peaty soils and in *Eucalyptus obliqua* forest in deep loam soil over dolerite.	Potential habitat absent (highly atypical of all known 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.

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 DPIPWE's *Natural Values Atlas* (DPIPWE 2021), Bryant & Jackson (1999) and FPA (2021); marine, wholly pelagic and littoral species such as marine mammals, fish and offshore seabirds are excluded. Species marked with # are listed in CofA (2021).

Scientific name **Common name**	**Status** TSPA EPBCA	**Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)**	**Comments on project area and database records**
Accipiter 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.).	Refer to **FINDINGS *Fauna species*** for more detail.
Alcedo azurea subsp. *diemenensis* Tasmanian azure kingfisher	e EN #	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 habitat absent.
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).	Potential habitat absent.
Apus pacificus fork-tailed swift	- - # only	Occasional non-breeding migrant to Tasmania only.	Potential habitat widespread but this is an aerially-foraging bird that rarely lands. Further consideration of this species should not be required.
Aquila audax subsp. *fleayi* Tasmanian 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 the largest in a	Refer to **FINDINGS *Fauna species*** for more detail.

Scientific name Common name	Status TSPA EPBCA	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)	Comments on project area and database records
		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.	
Astacopsis gouldi Giant freshwater crayfish	v VU #	Potential habitat is freshwater streams of all sizes. Characteristics of potential habitat include a combination of well-shaded flowing and still waters, deep pools, decaying logs and undercut banks. Riparian vegetation needs to be native and predominantly intact to provide shade, nutrient, energy and structural inputs into streams. Smaller juveniles inhabit shallow fast-flowing streams favouring habitats with rocks or logs that are large enough to be stable but not embedded in finer substrates but overlie coarser substrates and/or have a distinct cavity underneath. Perennial headwater streams have substantially higher juvenile densities than non-perennial headwater streams.	Potential habitat is marginally present in Powells Creek. However, this creek lacks shading and woody debris and rocks for juveniles are sparse. This habitat should not be disturbed under the relevant provisions of *Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Devonport.* Refer to **FINDINGS *Fauna species*** for more detail under *Engaeus granulatus* (Central North burrowing crayfish).
Beddomeia turnerae Minnow River freshwater snail	r -	Potential habitat is generally restricted to smaller streams across larger catchments. Significant habitat is all native vegetation within the known range.	The study area is outside of the known range of this species. This species is not further considered further.
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 is absent.
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.	Refer to **FINDINGS *Fauna species*** for more detail.

Scientific name Common name	Status TSPA EPBCA	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)	Comments on project area and database records
Dasyurus viverrinus eastern quoll	- EN #	Potential habitat is a variety of habitats including rainforest, heathland, alpine areas and scrub. However, it seems to prefer dry forest and native grassland mosaics which are bounded by agricultural land.	Refer to **FINDINGS *Fauna species*** for more detail.
Engaeus granulatus Central North burrowing crayfish	e EN #	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.). Significant habitat is all native vegetation within the immediate catchments where the species is known to occur.	Refer to **FINDINGS *Fauna species*** for more detail.
Galaxiella pusilla eastern dwarf galaxias	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. Juveniles congregate in groups at the water surface in pools free of vegetation.	Potential habitat is marginally present in the form of Powells Creek. However, this is atypical of known habitats. There are no known records within 5 km of the proposal or the greater area (the project area is well outside the accepted range of the species).
Haliaeetus 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), lakes or complexes of large farm dams.	Refer to **FINDINGS *Fauna species*** for more detail.
Hirundapus caudacutus white-throated needletail	- VU #	This species is mostly aerial, from heights of less than 1 m up to more than 1,000 m above the ground. Although they occur over most types of habitat, they are recorded most often above wooded areas, including open forest and rainforest, and may also fly below the canopy between trees or in clearings. When flying above farmland, they are more often recorded above partly cleared pasture, plantations or remnant vegetation at the edge of paddocks. In coastal areas, they have been observed flying over sandy	Potential habitat present. However, as this species rarely lands or roosts (and does not breed) on the Australian migration, any proposal should not have a deleterious impact on the species.

Scientific name Common name	Status TSPA EPBCA	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)	Comments on project area and database records
		beaches or mudflats, and often around coastal cliffs and other areas with prominent updraughts, such as ridges and sand-dunes.	
Lathamus discolor swift parrot	e CR #	Potential habitat comprises potential foraging habitat and potential nesting habitat. Potential foraging habitat comprises *Eucalyptus globulus* (blue gum) or *Eucalyptus ovata* (black gum) trees that are old enough to flower. For management purposes, potential nesting habitat is considered to comprise eucalypt forests that contain hollow-bearing trees.	Refer to **FINDINGS *Fauna species*** for more detail.
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.	There are no known records within 5 km of the proposal or the greater area (the project area is well outside the accepted range of the species). Potential habitat is marginally present in the form of Powells Creek.
Litoria raniformis green and golden 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.	This species is known from old records (1978) with no records occurring in the greater area in recent times. Potential habitat is marginally present in the form of Powells Creek. This habitat should not be disturbed under the relevant provisions of *Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Devonport.*
Myiagra cyanoleuca satin flycatcher	- - # only	Potential habitat is variable but mainly eucalypt-dominated forests, with a stronger association with wetter forest gullies.	Potential habitat present. This is a spring-summer migrant that may occasionally utilise the greater project area for foraging and possibly for nesting. It is highly unlikely that any works will significantly impact on the potential habitat of the species.
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.	Refer to **FINDINGS *Fauna species*** for more detail.
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 is absent. Powells Creek is ephemeral with barriers preventing fish migration (small weirs, culverts etc.).
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.

Scientific name **Common name**	**Status** TSPA EPBCA	**Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)**	**Comments on project area and database records**
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, rocky outcrops, knolls, caves and earth banks, free from risk of inundation and with at least one entrance through which a devil could pass.	Refer to **FINDINGS *Fauna species*** for more detail.
Tyto novaehollandiae subsp. *castanops* Tasmanian masked owl	e VU #	Potential habitat is all areas with trees with large hollows (≥15 cm entrance diameter). In terms of using mapping layers, potential habitat is considered to be all areas with at least 20% mature eucalypt crown cover (PI type mature density class 'a', 'b', or 'c'). 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).	Refer to **FINDINGS *Fauna species*** for more detail.

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

Appended as pdf file.

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

Appended as pdf file.

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

Appended as pdf file.

ATTACHMENT

- .shp file of revised vegetation mapping

Natural Values Atlas Report

Authoritative, comprehensive information on Tasmania's natural values.

Reference: ECOtas_Hawley_Tugrah
Requested For: Brian French
Report Type: Summary Report
Timestamp: 09:00:26 AM Tuesday 15 June 2021

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

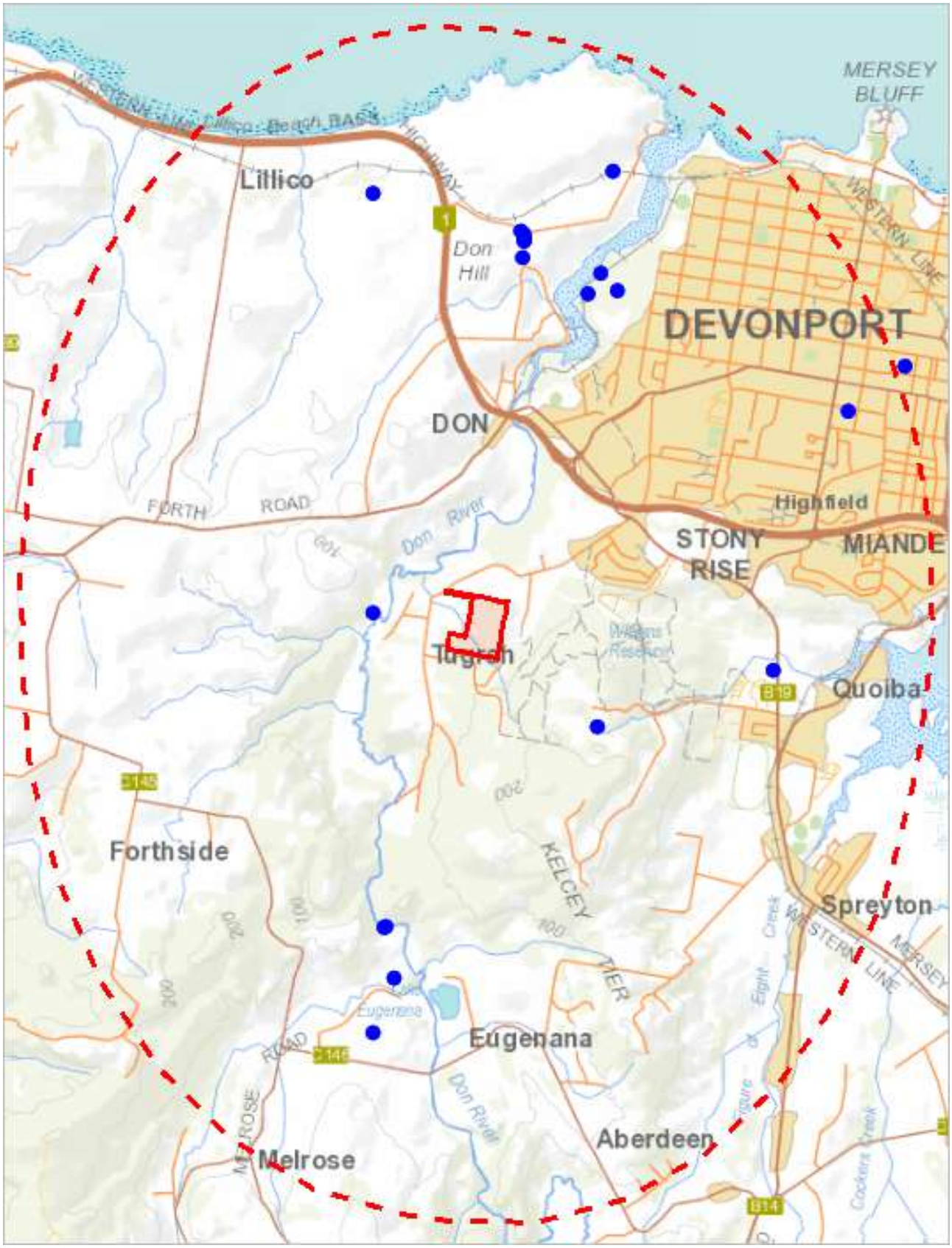
The centroid for this query GDA94: 442378.0, 5438843.0 falls within:

Property: 7560297

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

Threatened flora within 5000 metres

446565, 5444391



438098, 5433372

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

Threatened flora within 5000 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

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

Legend: Cadastral Parcels

Threatened flora within 5000 metres

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Bio	Observation Count	Last Recorded
Brunonia australis	blue pincushion	r		n	1	26-Nov-1961
Epilobium pallidiflorum	showy willowherb	r-		n	12	10-Dec-2019
Gynatrix pulchella	fragrant hempbush	r		n	2	03-Jun-2002
Leucopogon affinis	lanceleaf beardheath	r		n	1	30-Sep-2004
Limonium australe var. australe	yellow sea-lavender	r		n	1	01-May-1961
Pimelea curviflora	curved riceflower	p		n	1	09-Jan-1940
Pimelea curviflora var. gracilis	slender curved riceflower	r		n	1	30-Sep-1991
Schenkia australis	spike centaury	r		n	1	01-Jan-1995
Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani	river clubsedge	r		n	1	01-Jan-2001
Tetratheca ciliata	northern pinkbells	r		n	1	01-Jan-1900

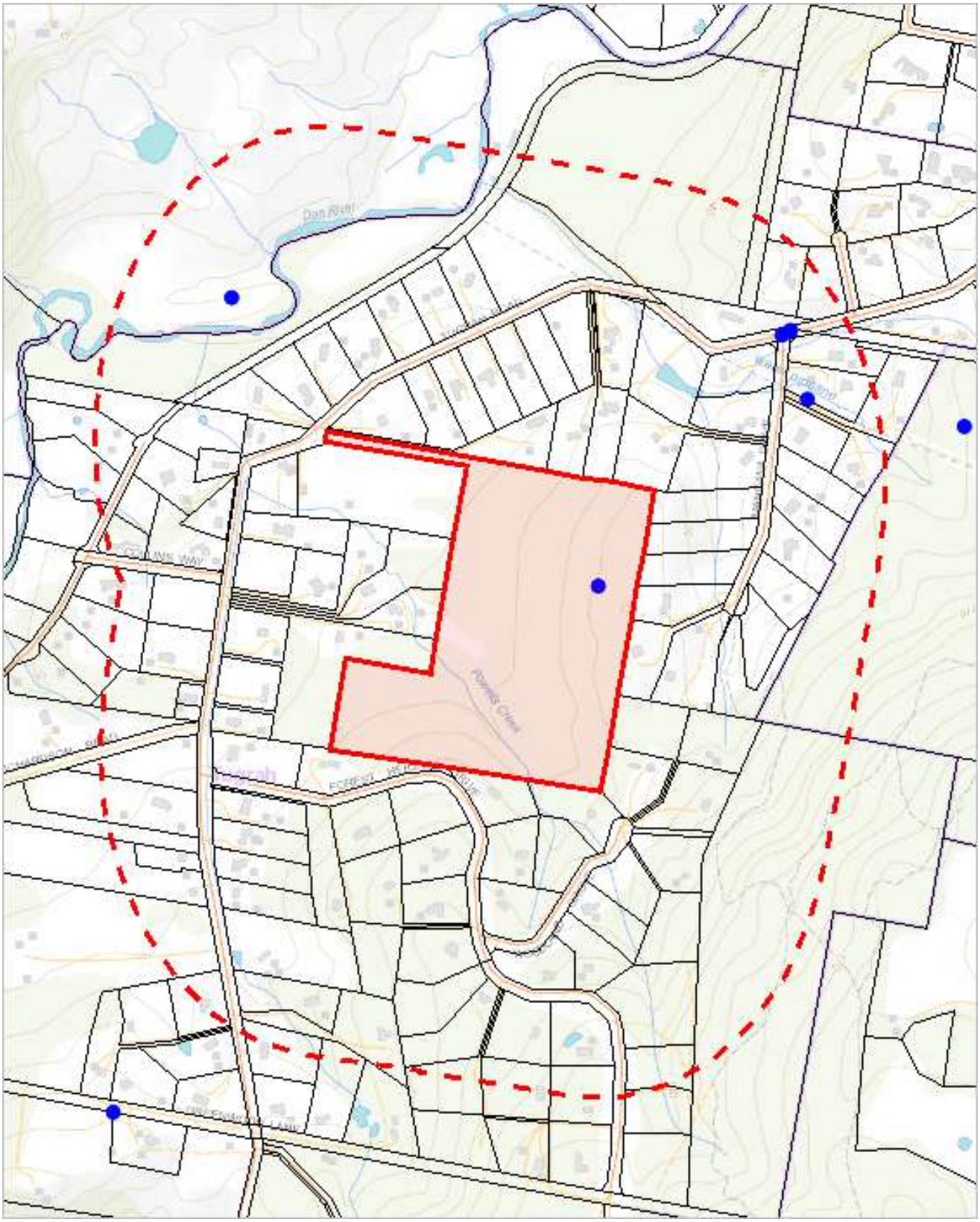
Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

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

Threatened fauna within 500 metres

443144, 5439873



441533, 5437879

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

Threatened fauna within 500 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

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

Legend: Cadastral Parcels

Threatened fauna within 500 metres

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Bio	Observation Count	Last Recorded
Astacopsis gouldi	giant freshwater crayfish	v	VU	e	1	01-Jan-1991
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	e	EN	e	2	25-Feb-2016
Sarcophilus harrisii	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	3	16-Jan-2015

Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

Threatened fauna within 500 metres

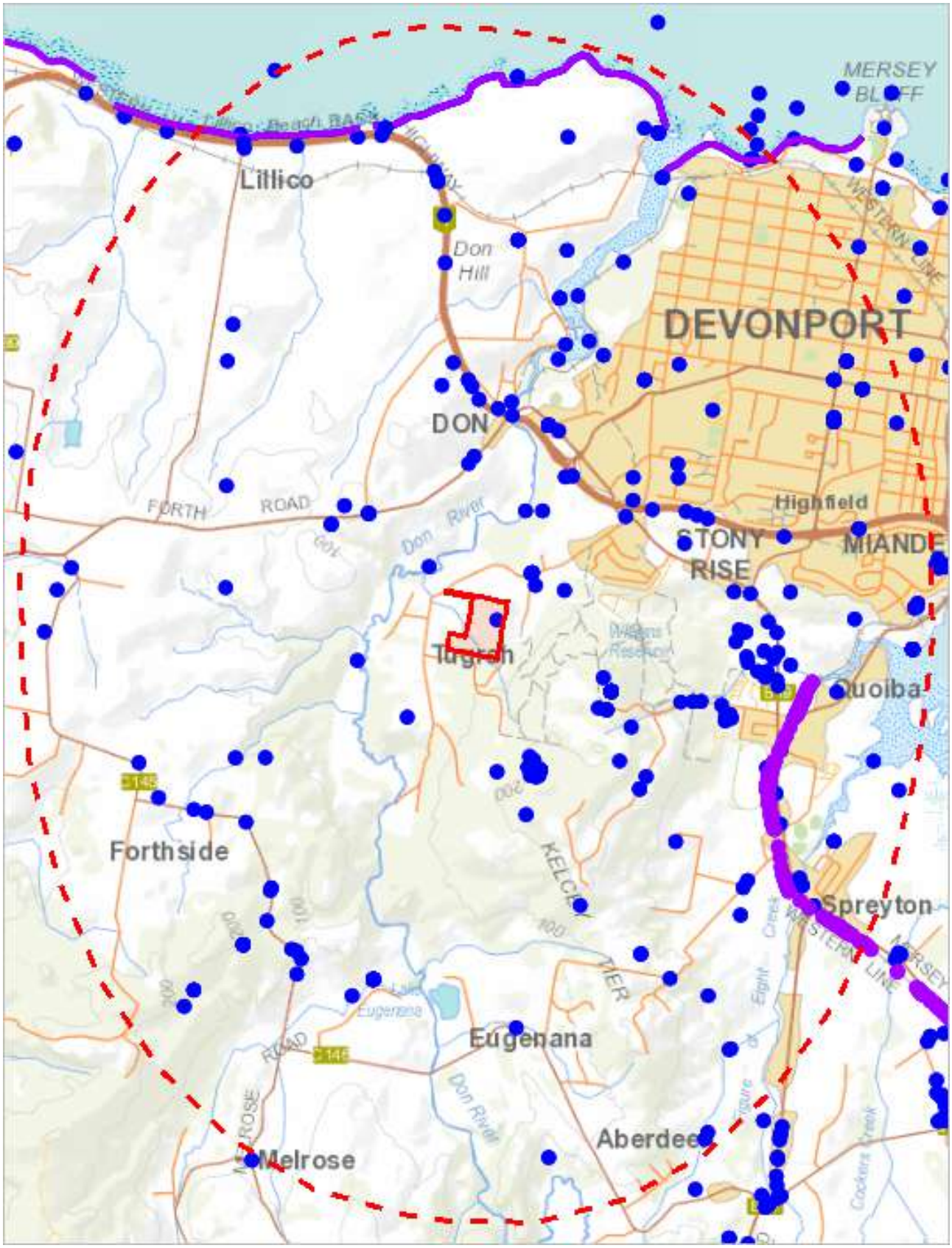
(based on Range Boundaries)

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	BO	Potential	Known	Core
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	e	CR	mbe	1	0	0
Dasyurus maculatus subsp. maculatus	spotted-tail quoll	r	VU	n	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
Ceyx azureus subsp. diemenensis	Tasmanian azure kingfisher	e	EN	e	0	0	1
Pseudemoia pagenstecheri	tussock skink	v		n	1	0	0
Astacopsis gouldi	giant freshwater crayfish	v	VU	e	1	0	0
Tyto novaehollandiae subsp. castanops	masked owl (Tasmanian)	e	VU	e	1	0	1
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		n	2	0	0
Limnodynastes peroni	striped marsh frog	e		n	1	0	0
Galaxiella pusilla	eastern dwarf galaxias	v	VU	n	1	0	0
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	e		n	1	0	1
Sarcophilus harrisii	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	1	0	0
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot		VU	n	1	0	0
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	e	1	0	0
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	e	EN	e	1	1	0
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll		EN	n	0	0	1

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

Threatened fauna within 5000 metres

446565, 5444391



438098, 5433372

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

Threatened fauna within 5000 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

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

Legend: Cadastral Parcels

Threatened fauna within 5000 metres

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Bio	Observation Count	Last Recorded
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	e		n	34	03-Dec-2020
Alcedo azurea subsp. diemenensis	azure kingfisher or azure kingfisher (tasmanian)	e	EN	e	1	01-Jan-1900
Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	pe	PEN	n	26	02-Aug-2018
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	e	2	19-Apr-2021
Astacopsis gouldi	giant freshwater crayfish	v	VU	e	5	01-Jan-1991
Botaurus poiciloptilus	australasian bittern		EN	n	2	01-Aug-1982
Ceyx azureus subsp. diemenensis	Tasmanian azure kingfisher	e	EN	e	1	15-Oct-1895
Dasyurus maculatus	spotted-tail quoll	r	VU	n	2	26-May-2020
Dasyurus maculatus subsp. maculatus	spotted-tail quoll	r	VU	n	7	11-Apr-1996
Eagle sp.	Eagle	e	EN	n	1	27-Aug-2003
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	e	EN	e	60	29-Oct-2020
Eubalaena australis	southern right whale	e	EN	m	1	18-Oct-2010
Gazameda gunnii	Gunn's screw shell	v		ae	1	11-Jan-1985
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		n	42	14-Aug-2020
Hirundapus caudacutus	white-throated needletail		VU	n	12	02-Apr-2015
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	e	CR	mbe	75	20-Oct-2020
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	v	VU	n	3	18-Jan-1978
Megaptera novaeangliae	humpback whale	e	VU	m	5	15-Nov-2009
Numenius madagascariensis	eastern curlew	e	CR	n	1	06-Mar-2017
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot		VU	n	27	13-Apr-2020
Prototroctes maraena	australian grayling	v	VU	ae	2	20-Feb-1985
Pteropus poliocephalus	grey-headed flying-fox		VU	n	1	18-May-2010
Sarcophilus harrisii	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	56	10-Feb-2017
Sternula nereis subsp. nereis	fairy tern	v	VU	n	1	07-Mar-2012
Thalassarche cauta	shy albatross	v	EN	n	9	08-Nov-2018
Thalassarche melanophris	black-browed albatross	e	VU	n	7	08-Nov-2018
Thinornis rubricollis	hooded plover		VU	n	1	16-Nov-2010
Thylacinus cynocephalus	thylacine	x	EX	ex	1	01-Jan-1900
Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	pe	PVU	n	12	01-Feb-1995
Tyto novaehollandiae subsp. castanops	masked owl (Tasmanian)	e	VU	e	1	11-Jun-1957

Unverified Records

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Bio	Observation Count
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	e	EN	e	662

Threatened fauna within 5000 metres

(based on Range Boundaries)

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	BO	Potential	Known	Core
Dasyurus maculatus subsp. maculatus	spotted-tail quoll	r	VU	n	1	0	3
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	e	CR	mbe	1	0	0
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	v	VU	n	1	0	1
Prototroctes maraena	australian grayling	v	VU	ae	7	0	0
Ceyx azureus subsp. diemenensis	Tasmanian azure kingfisher	e	EN	e	0	0	1
Antipodia chaostola	chaostola skipper	e	EN	ae	2	0	0
Pseudemoia pagenstecheri	tussock skink	v		n	1	0	0
Beddomeia turnerae	hydrobiid snail (minnow river)	r		eH	0	1	0
Astacopsis gouldi	giant freshwater crayfish	v	VU	e	1	0	0
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		n	3	0	0
Tyto novaehollandiae subsp. castanops	masked owl (Tasmanian)	e	VU	e	1	0	1
Limnodynastes peroni	striped marsh frog	e		n	1	0	0
Galaxiella pusilla	eastern dwarf galaxias	v	VU	n	3	0	0
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	e		n	1	0	1
Sarcophilus harrisii	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	1	0	0
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot		VU	n	1	0	0
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	e	1	0	0
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	e	EN	e	1	1	0
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll		EN	n	0	0	1

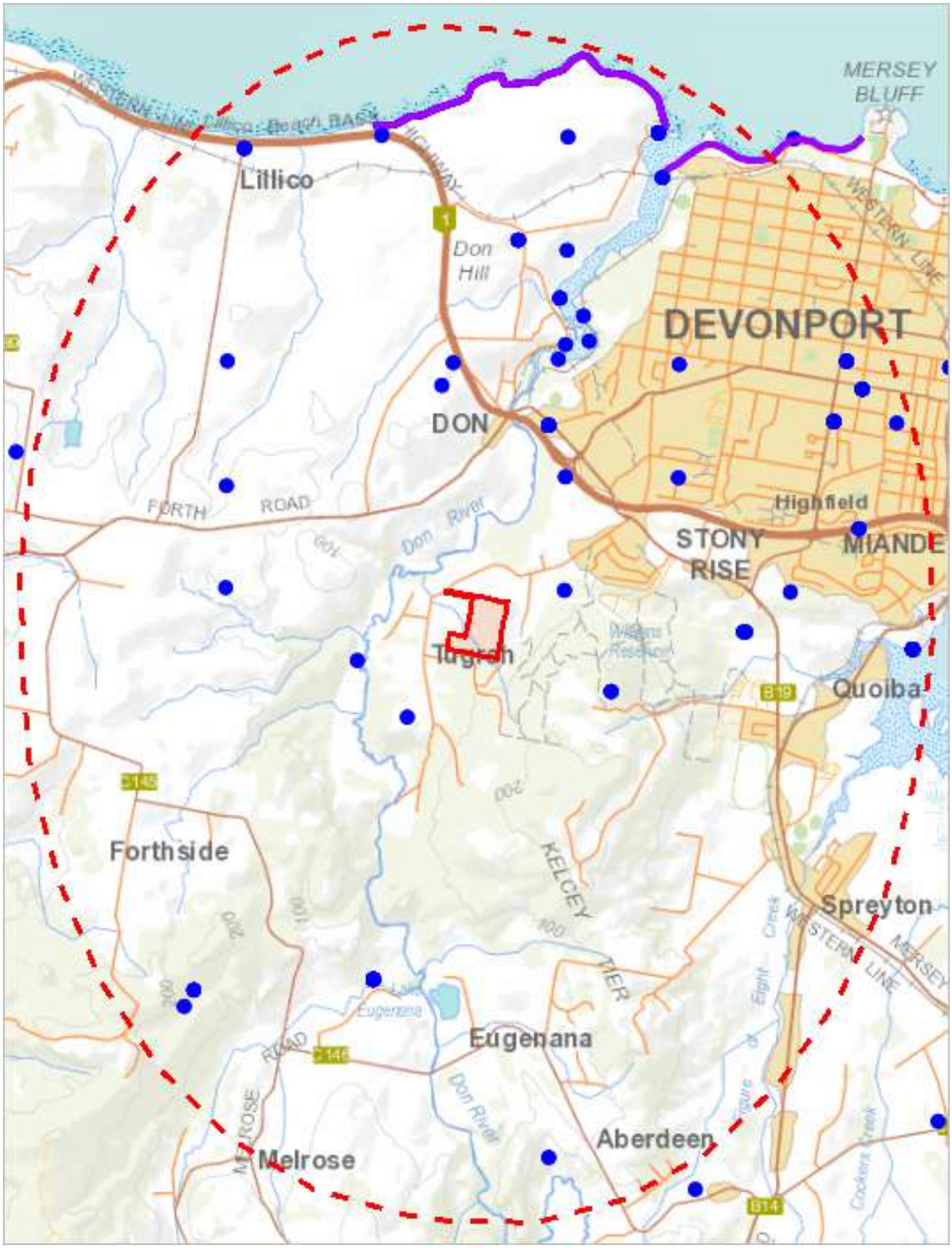
Threatened fauna within 5000 metres

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

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

Raptor nests and sightings within 5000 metres

446565, 5444391



438098, 5433372

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
1257	Eagle sp.	Eagle	Nest	1	27-Aug-2003
1737	Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	1	25-Sep-2008
2548	Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Nest	1	10-Oct-2018
2834	Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Nest	1	03-Dec-2020
2853	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	1	19-Apr-2021
922	Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	1	25-Sep-2008
922	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	1	19-Dec-2000
	Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Not Recorded	18	16-Aug-2018
	Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Sighting	14	22-Aug-2020
	Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	Not Recorded	24	02-Aug-2018
	Falco peregrinus	peregrine falcon	Not Recorded	3	08-Mar-2014
	Falco peregrinus	peregrine falcon	Sighting	2	26-Aug-2020
	Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	Not Recorded	35	08-Aug-2018
	Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	Sighting	2	14-Aug-2020
	Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	Not Recorded	5	16-Apr-1978
	Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	Sighting	7	01-Feb-1995

Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

Raptor nests and sightings within 5000 metres

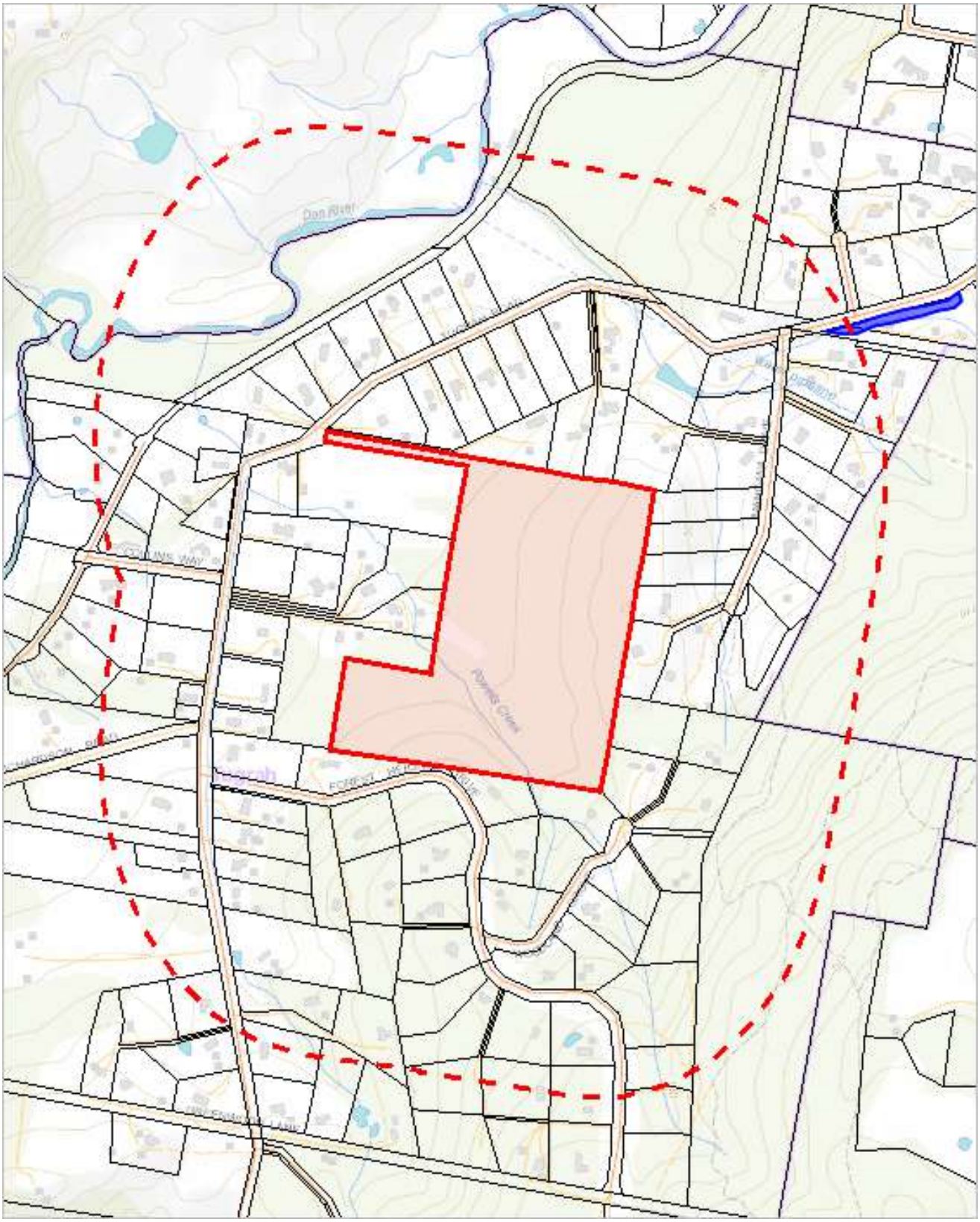
(based on Range Boundaries)

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

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

Tas Management Act Weeds within 500 m

443144, 5439873



441533, 5437879

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

Tas Management Act Weeds within 500 m

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

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

Legend: Cadastral Parcels

Tas Management Act Weeds within 500 m

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	Observation Count	Last Recorded
Ulex europaeus	gorse	2	10-Oct-2011

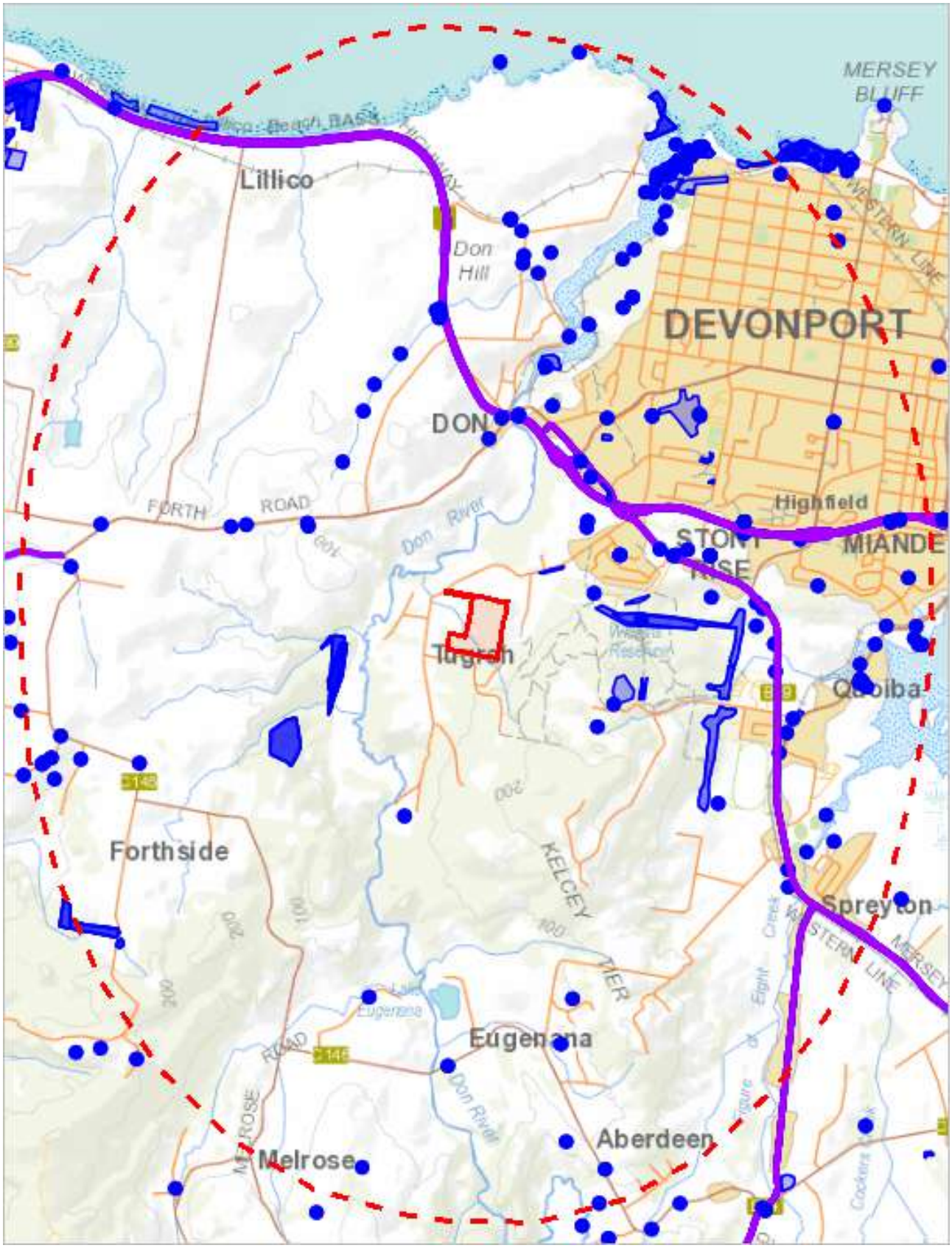
Unverified Records

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

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

Tas Management Act Weeds within 5000 m

446565, 5444391



438098, 5433372

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
Amaranthus albus	tumble pigweed	1	01-Apr-1999
Asparagus asparagoides	bridal creeper	114	01-Jul-2013
Bassia scoparia	copper saltbush	1	01-Jan-1998
Carduus pycnocephalus	slender thistle	4	10-Dec-2019
Carduus tenuiflorus	winged thistle	1	30-Sep-1994
Carthamus lanatus	saffron thistle	1	01-Nov-1998
Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. monilifera	boneseed	13	01-Jul-2013
Cirsium arvense var. arvense	creeping thistle	2	09-Apr-2019
Cortaderia jubata	pink pampasgrass	3	07-Mar-1988
Cortaderia selloana	silver pampasgrass	2	02-Sep-2011
Cortaderia sp.	pampas grass	19	10-Jul-2017
Cuscuta suaveolens	fringed dodder	1	23-Apr-1999
Cytisus scoparius	english broom	7	05-Dec-2019
Echium plantagineum	patersons curse	3	08-Nov-2010
Erica lusitanica	spanish heath	28	08-Nov-2019
Erica scoparia	twig heath	1	20-Aug-2015
Foeniculum vulgare	fennel	9	10-Dec-2019
Genista monspessulana	montpellier broom	14	25-Aug-2020
Hypericum perforatum	perforated st johns-wort	1	24-Dec-1955
Hypericum perforatum subsp. veronense	perforated st johns-wort	13	28-Jan-2011
Ilex aquifolium	holly	2	26-Jul-2004
Lepidium draba	hoary cress	3	01-Dec-2015
Marrubium vulgare	white horehound	2	13-Dec-1987
Myriophyllum aquaticum	parrotfeather	2	21-Sep-2005
Nassella tenuissima	mexican feather grass	1	14-Apr-2011
Rubus anglocandicans	blackberry	14	10-Dec-2019
Rubus fruticosus	blackberry	39	11-Dec-2012
Salix caprea	goat willow	2	15-Jan-2004
Salix cinerea subsp. oleifolia	rusty willow	2	15-Jan-2004
Salix x fragilis nothovar. fragilis	crack willow	6	10-Dec-2019
Senecio jacobaea	ragwort	14	07-Jan-1998
Ulex europaeus	gorse	64	11-Sep-2020
Xanthium spinosum	bathurst burr	10	08-Apr-2019

Unverified Records

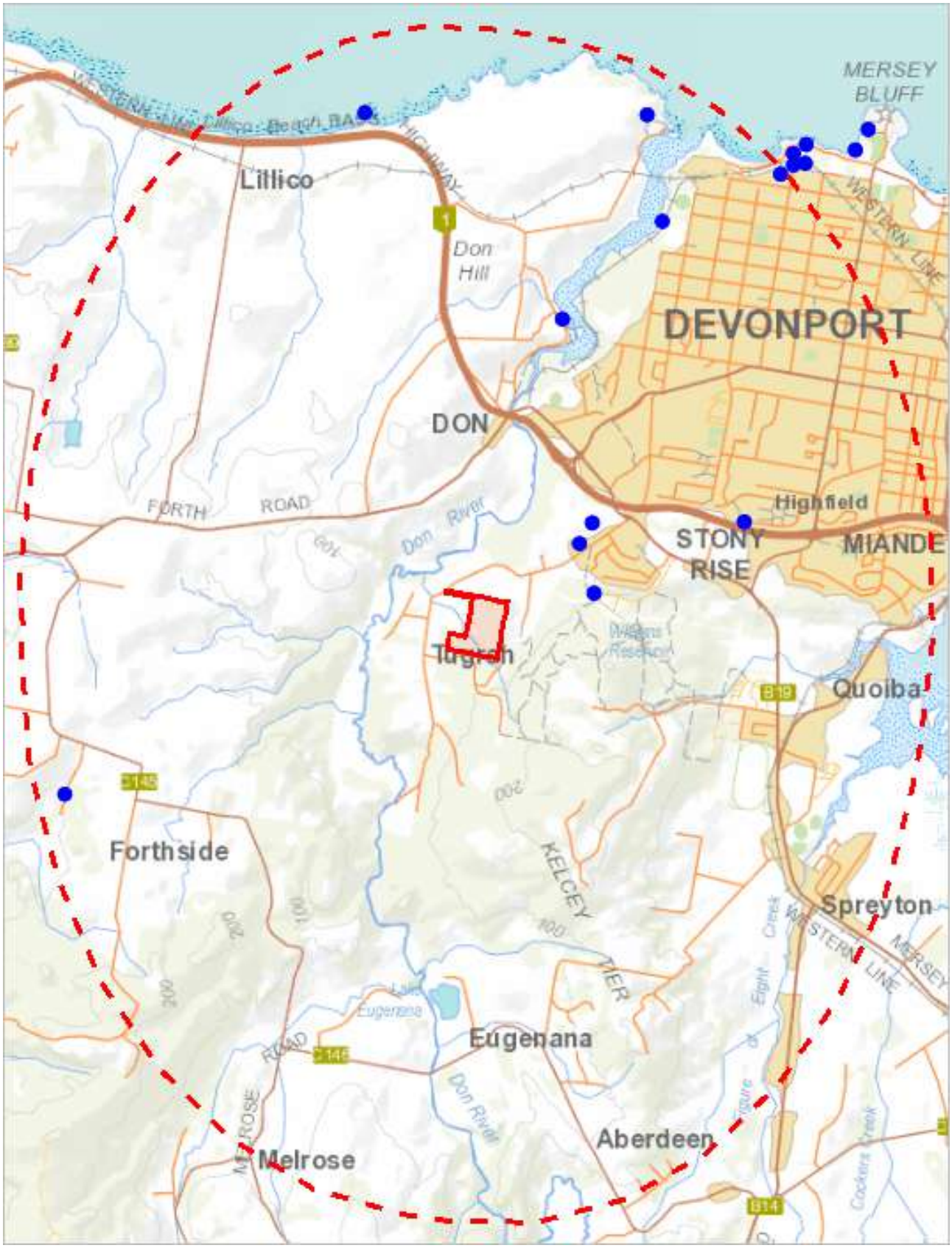
For more information about introduced weed species, please visit the following URL for contact details in your area:

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

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

Priority Weeds within 5000 m

446565, 5444391



438098, 5433372

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
Billardiera heterophylla	bluebell creeper	4	22-Sep-2005
Pittosporum undulatum	sweet pittosporum	5	10-Dec-2019
Polygala myrtifolia	myrtleleaf milkwort	3	25-Aug-2020
Verbascum thapsus	great mullein	1	06-Sep-2004
Watsonia meriana var. bulbillifera	bulbil watsonia	1	17-Nov-1986

Unverified Records

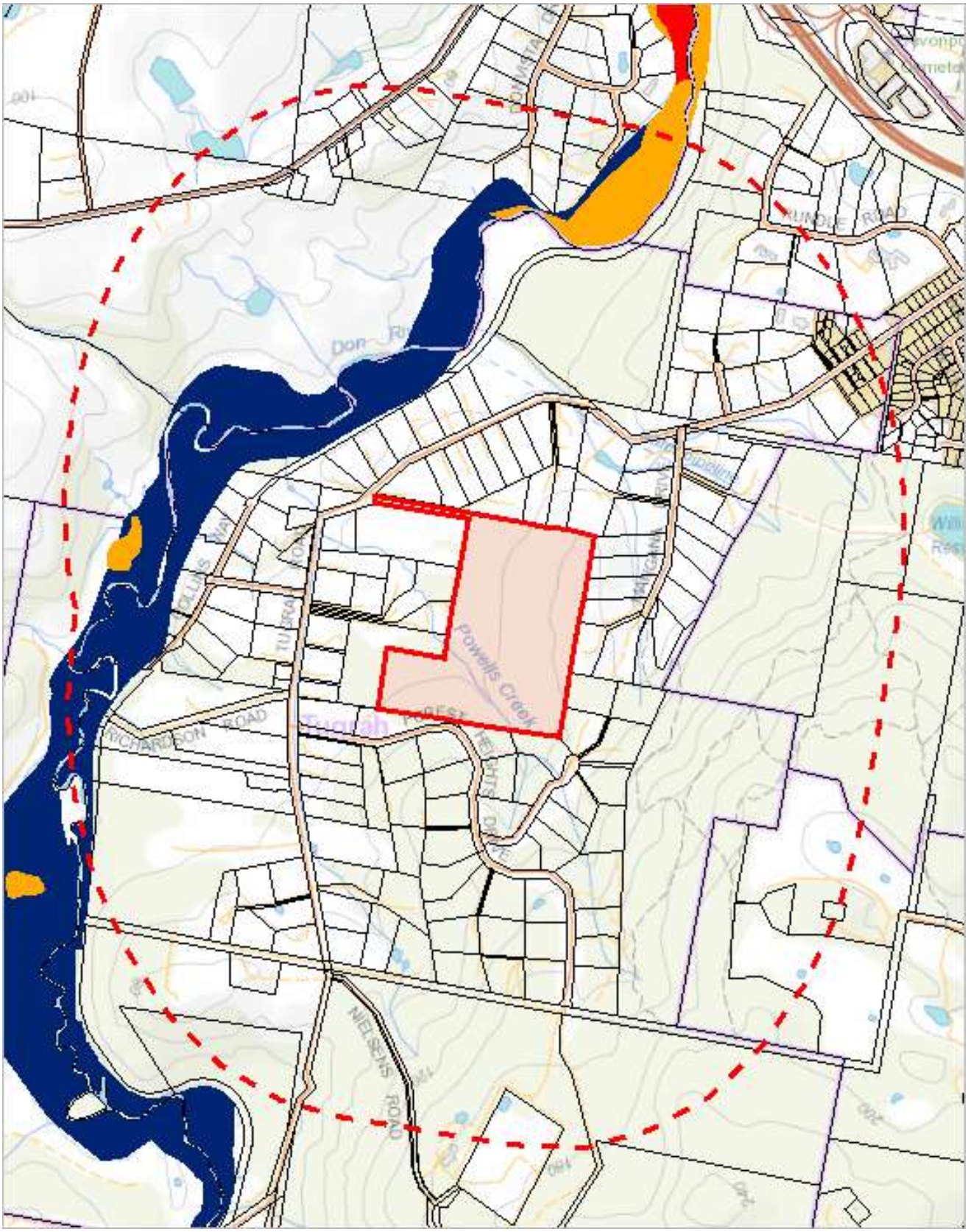
For more information about introduced weed species, please visit the following URL for contact details in your area:

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

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

Acid Sulfate Soils within 1000 metres

443524, 5440375



441152, 5437378

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

Acid Sulfate Soils within 1000 metres

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

High | Low | Extremely Low

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

High | Low | Extremely Low

Legend: Marine Subaqueous/Intertidal Acid Sulfate Soil

High (Intertidal) | High (Subtidal)

Legend: Cadastral Parcels

Acid Sulfate Soils within 1000 metres

Dataset Name	Acid Sulfate Soil Probability	Acid Sulfate Soil Atlas	Description
Coastal Acid Sulfate Soils	Extremely Low	Ci(p2)	Extremely low probability of occurance (1-5% of mapping unit). with occurences in small areas. Sandplains and dunes 2-10m AHD, ASS generally below 1m from the surface. Heath, forests. Holocene or Pleistocene. Potential acid sulfate soil (PASS) = sulfidic material (Isbell 1996 p.122). Analytical data are incomplete but are sufficient to classify the soil with a reasonable degree of confidence.
Coastal Acid Sulfate Soils	Extremely Low	Cj(p3)	Extremely low probability of occurance (1-5% of mapping unit). with occurences in small areas. Sandplains and dunes >10m AHD, ASS generally below 1m from the surface. Heath, forests. Mainly Pleistocene. Potential acid sulfate soil (PASS) = sulfidic material (Isbell 1996 p.122). No necessary analytical data are available but confidence is fair, based on a knowledge of similar soils in similar environments.
Coastal Acid Sulfate Soils	Low	Bf(p3)	Low probability of occurance (6-70% chance of occurrence in mapping unit). Floodplains 2-4m AHD, ASS generally below 1m from the surface.generally wetland forests. (e.g Melaleuca, Casuarina). Includes plains and levees. Potential acid sulfate soil (PASS) = sulfidic material (Isbell 1996 p.122). No necessary analytical data are available but confidence is fair, based on a knowledge of similar soils in similar environments.
Coastal Acid Sulfate Soils	Low	Bm(p3)	Low probability of occurance (6-70% chance of occurrence in mapping unit). Hydrosols, ASS generally within upper 1m in wet/riparian areas with Hydrosols (Isbell 1996). Potential acid sulfate soil (PASS) = sulfidic material (Isbell 1996 p.122). No necessary analytical data are available but confidence is fair, based on a knowledge of similar soils in similar environments.

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

Telephone: (03) 6777 2227

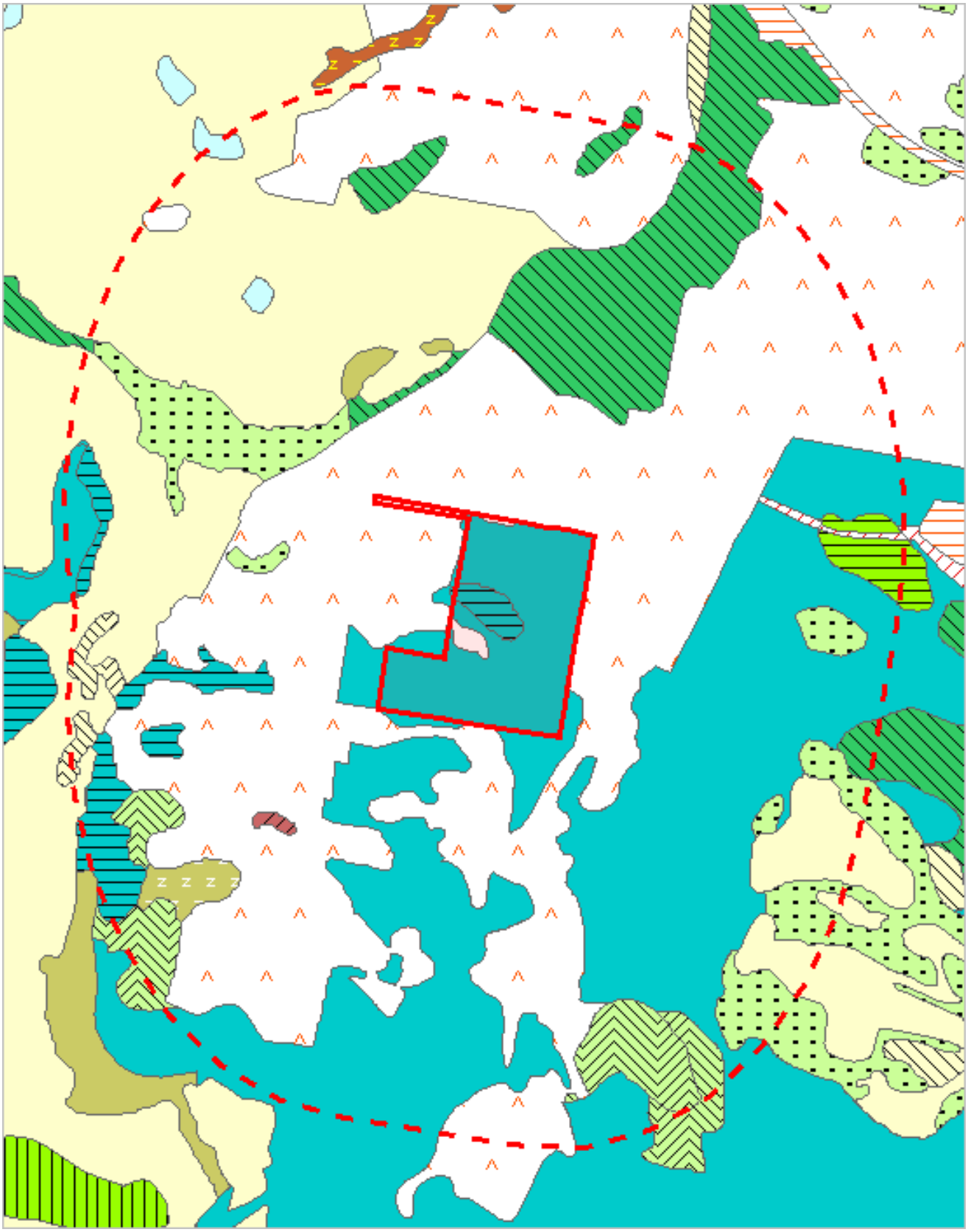
Fax: (03) 6336 5111

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

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

TASVEG 4.0 Communities within 1000 metres

443524, 5440375



441152, 5437378

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

TASVEG 4.0 Communities within 1000 metres

Legend: TASVEG 4.0

- (AAP) Alkaline pans
- (AHF) Freshwater aquatic herbland
- (AHL) Lacustrine herbland
- (AHS) Saline aquatic herbland
- (ARS) Saline sedgeland / rushland
- (ASF) Fresh water aquatic sedgeland and rushland
- (ASP) Sphagnum peatland
- (ASS) Succulent saline herbland
- (AUS) Saltmarsh (undifferentiated)
- (AWU) Wetland (undifferentiated)
- (DAC) Eucalyptus amygdalina coastal forest and woodland
- (DAD) Eucalyptus amygdalina forest and woodland on dolerite
- (DAM) Eucalyptus amygdalina forest on mudstone
- (DAS) Eucalyptus amygdalina forest and woodland on sandstone
- (DAZ) Eucalyptus amygdalina inland forest and woodland on Cainozoic deposits
- (DBA) Eucalyptus barberi forest and woodland
- (DCO) Eucalyptus coccifera forest and woodland
- (DCR) Eucalyptus cordata forest
- (DDE) Eucalyptus delegatensis dry forest and woodland
- (DDP) Eucalyptus dalrympleana - Eucalyptus pauciflora forest and woodland
- (DGL) Eucalyptus globulus dry forest and woodland
- (DGW) Eucalyptus gunnii woodland
- (DKW) King Island Eucalypt woodland
- (DMO) Eucalyptus morrisbyi forest and woodland
- (DMW) Midlands woodland complex
- (DNF) Eucalyptus nitida Furneaux forest
- (DNI) Eucalyptus nitida dry forest and woodland
- (DOB) Eucalyptus obliqua dry forest
- (DOV) Eucalyptus ovata forest and woodland
- (DOW) Eucalyptus ovata heathy woodland
- (DPD) Eucalyptus pauciflora forest and woodland on dolerite
- (DPE) Eucalyptus perriniana forest and woodland
- (DPO) Eucalyptus pauciflora forest and woodland not on dolerite
- (DPU) Eucalyptus pulchella forest and woodland
- (DRI) Eucalyptus risdonii forest and woodland
- (DRO) Eucalyptus rodwayi forest and woodland
- (DSC) Eucalyptus amygdalina - Eucalyptus obliqua damp sclerophyll forest
- (DSG) Eucalyptus sieberi forest and woodland on granite
- (DSO) Eucalyptus sieberi forest and woodland not on granite
- (DTD) Eucalyptus tenuiramis forest and woodland on dolerite
- (DTG) Eucalyptus tenuiramis forest and woodland on granite
- (DTO) Eucalyptus tenuiramis forest and woodland on sediments
- (DVC) Eucalyptus viminalis - Eucalyptus globulus coastal forest and woodland
- (DVF) Eucalyptus viminalis Furneaux forest and woodland
- (DVG) Eucalyptus viminalis grassy forest and woodland
- (FAC) Improved pasture with native tree canopy
- (FAG) Agricultural land
- (FMG) Marram grassland
- (FPE) Permanent easements
- (FPF) Pteridium esculentum fernland
- (FPH) Plantations for silviculture - hardwood
- (FPS) Plantations for silviculture - softwood
- (FPU) Unverified plantations for silviculture
- (FRG) Regenerating cleared land
- (FSM) Spartina marshland
- (FUM) Extra-urban miscellaneous
- (FUR) Urban areas
- (FWU) Weed infestation
- (GCL) Lowland grassland complex

TASVEG 4.0 Communities within 1000 metres

(GHC) Coastal grass and herbfield
(GPH) Highland Poa grassland
(GPL) Lowland Poa labillardierei grassland
(GRP) Rockplate grassland
(GSL) Lowland grassy sedgeland
(GTL) Lowland Themeda triandra grassland
(HCH) Alpine coniferous heathland
(HCM) Cushion moorland
(HHE) Eastern alpine heathland
(HHW) Western alpine heathland
(HSE) Eastern alpine sedgeland
(HSW) Western alpine sedgeland/herbland
(HUE) Eastern alpine vegetation (undifferentiated)
(MBE) Eastern buttongrass moorland
(MBP) Pure buttongrass moorland
(MBR) Sparse buttongrass moorland on slopes
(MBS) Buttongrass moorland with emergent shrubs
(MBU) Buttongrass moorland (undifferentiated)
(MBW) Western buttongrass moorland
(MDS) Subalpine Diplarrena latifolia rushland
(MGH) Highland grassy sedgeland
(MRR) Restionaceae rushland
(MSW) Western lowland sedgeland
(NAD) Acacia dealbata forest
(NAF) Acacia melanoxylon swamp forest
(NAL) Allocasuarina littoralis forest
(NAR) Acacia melanoxylon forest on rises
(NAV) Allocasuarina verticillata forest
(NBA) Bursaria - Acacia woodland
(NBS) Banksia serrata woodland
(NCR) Callitris rhomboidea forest
(NLA) Leptospermum scoparium - Acacia mucronata forest
(NLE) Leptospermum forest
(NLM) Leptospermum lanigerum - Melaleuca squarrosa swamp forest
(NLN) Subalpine Leptospermum nitidum woodland
(NME) Melaleuca ericifolia swamp forest
(OAQ) Water, sea
(ORO) Lichen lithosere
(OSM) Sand, mud
(RCO) Coastal rainforest
(RFE) Rainforest fernland
(RFS) Nothofagus gunnii rainforest scrub
(RHP) Lagarostrobos franklinii rainforest and scrub
(RKF) Athrotaxis selaginoides - Nothofagus gunnii short rainforest
(RKP) Athrotaxis selaginoides rainforest
(RKS) Athrotaxis selaginoides subalpine scrub
(RKX) Highland rainforest scrub with dead Athrotaxis selaginoides
(RML) Nothofagus - Leptospermum short rainforest
(RMS) Nothofagus - Phyllocladus short rainforest
(RMT) Nothofagus - Atherosperma rainforest
(RMU) Nothofagus rainforest (undifferentiated)
(RPF) Athrotaxis cupressoides - Nothofagus gunnii short rainforest
(RPP) Athrotaxis cupressoides rainforest
(RPW) Athrotaxis cupressoides open woodland
(RSH) Highland low rainforest and scrub
(SAL) Acacia longifolia coastal scrub
(SBM) Banksia marginata wet scrub
(SBR) Broad-leaf scrub
(SCA) Coastal scrub on alkaline sands
(SCH) Coastal heathland
(SCL) Heathland on calcareous substrates

TASVEG 4.0 Communities within 1000 metres

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

Legend: Cadastral Parcels

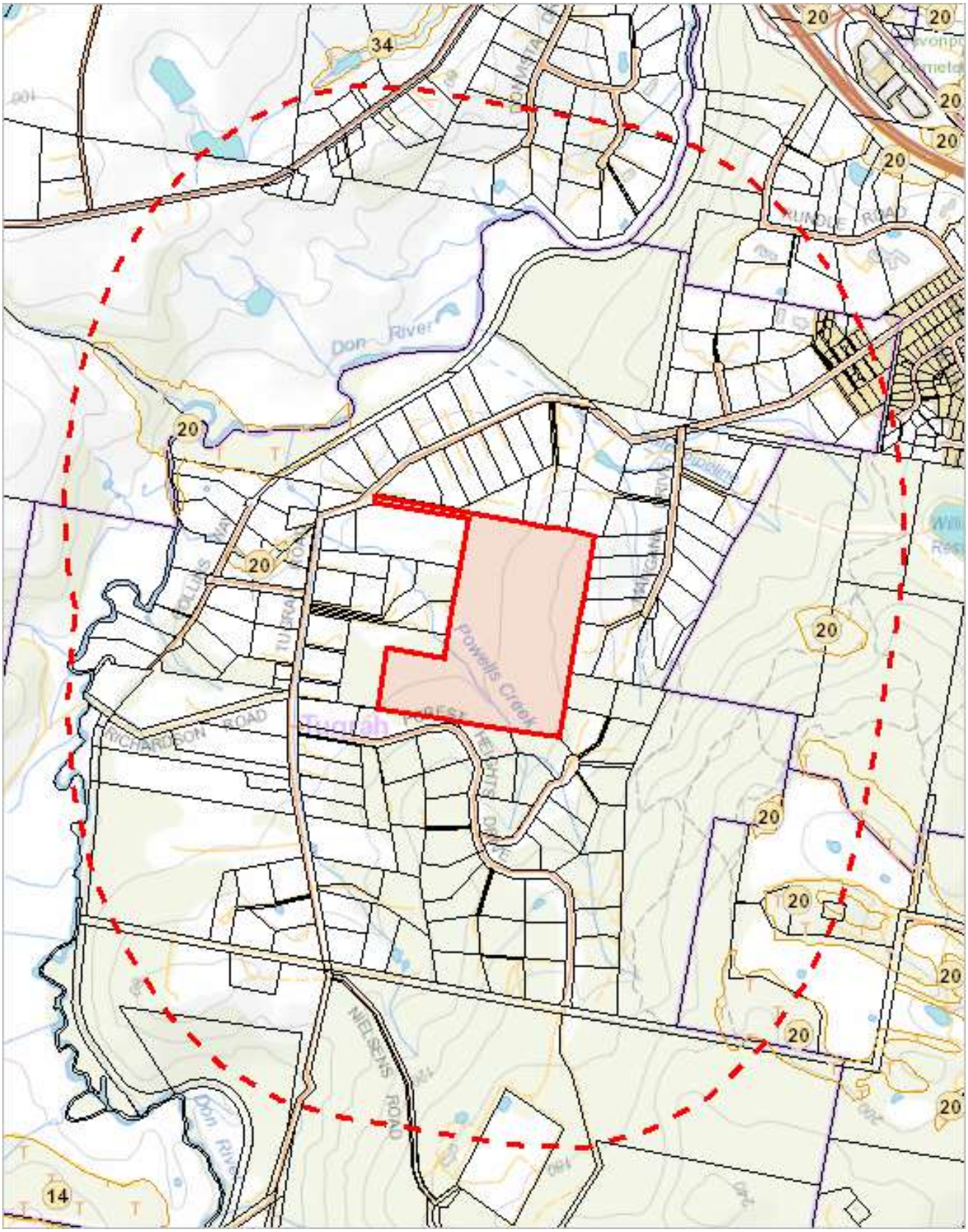
TASVEG 4.0 Communities within 1000 metres

Code	Community	Canopy Tree
DAD	(DAD) Eucalyptus amygdalina forest and woodland on dolerite	
DOB	(DOB) Eucalyptus obliqua dry forest	
DOV	(DOV) Eucalyptus ovata forest and woodland	
DVG	(DVG) Eucalyptus viminalis grassy forest and woodland	
FAG	(FAG) Agricultural land	
FPE	(FPE) Permanent easements	
FUR	(FUR) Urban areas	
FWU	(FWU) Weed infestation	
NAD	(NAD) Acacia dealbata forest	
NBA	(NBA) Bursaria - Acacia woodland	
OAQ	(OAQ) Water, sea	
SMR	(SMR) Melaleuca squarrosa scrub	
WOB	(WOB) Eucalyptus obliqua forest with broad-leaf shrubs	
WOU	(WOU) Eucalyptus obliqua wet forest (undifferentiated)	

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

Threatened Communities (TNVC 2020) within 1000 metres

443524, 5440375



441152, 5437378

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

Threatened Communities (TNVC 2020) within 1000 metres

Legend: Threatened Communities

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

Legend: Cadastral Parcels

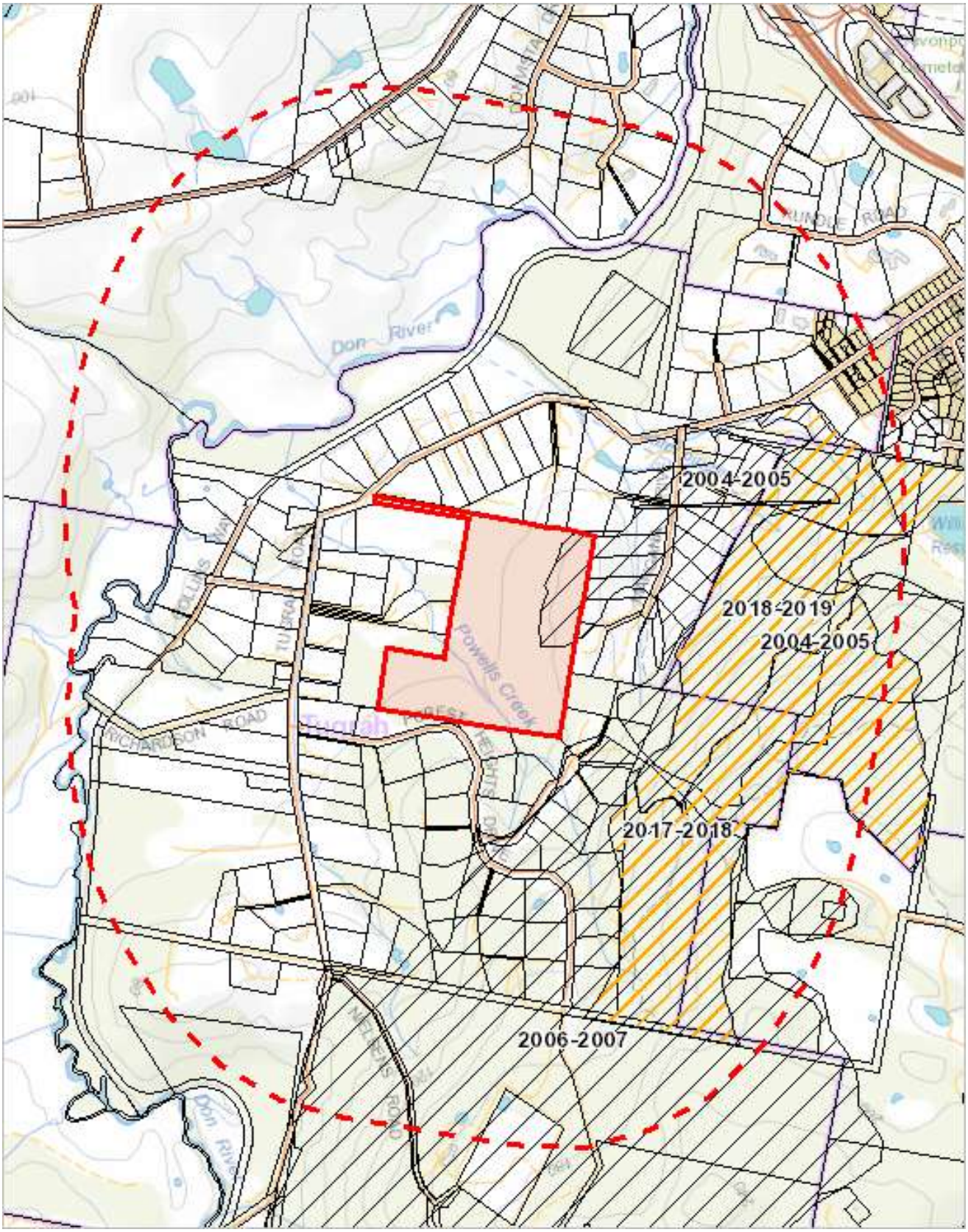
Threatened Communities (TNVC 2020) within 1000 metres

Scheduled Community Id	Scheduled Community Name
20	Eucalyptus ovata forest and woodland

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

Fire History (All) within 1000 metres

443524, 5440375



441152, 5437378

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

Fire History (All) within 1000 metres

Legend: Fire History All

- Bushfire-Unknown Category
- Completed Planned Burn
- Bushfire

Legend: Cadastral Parcels

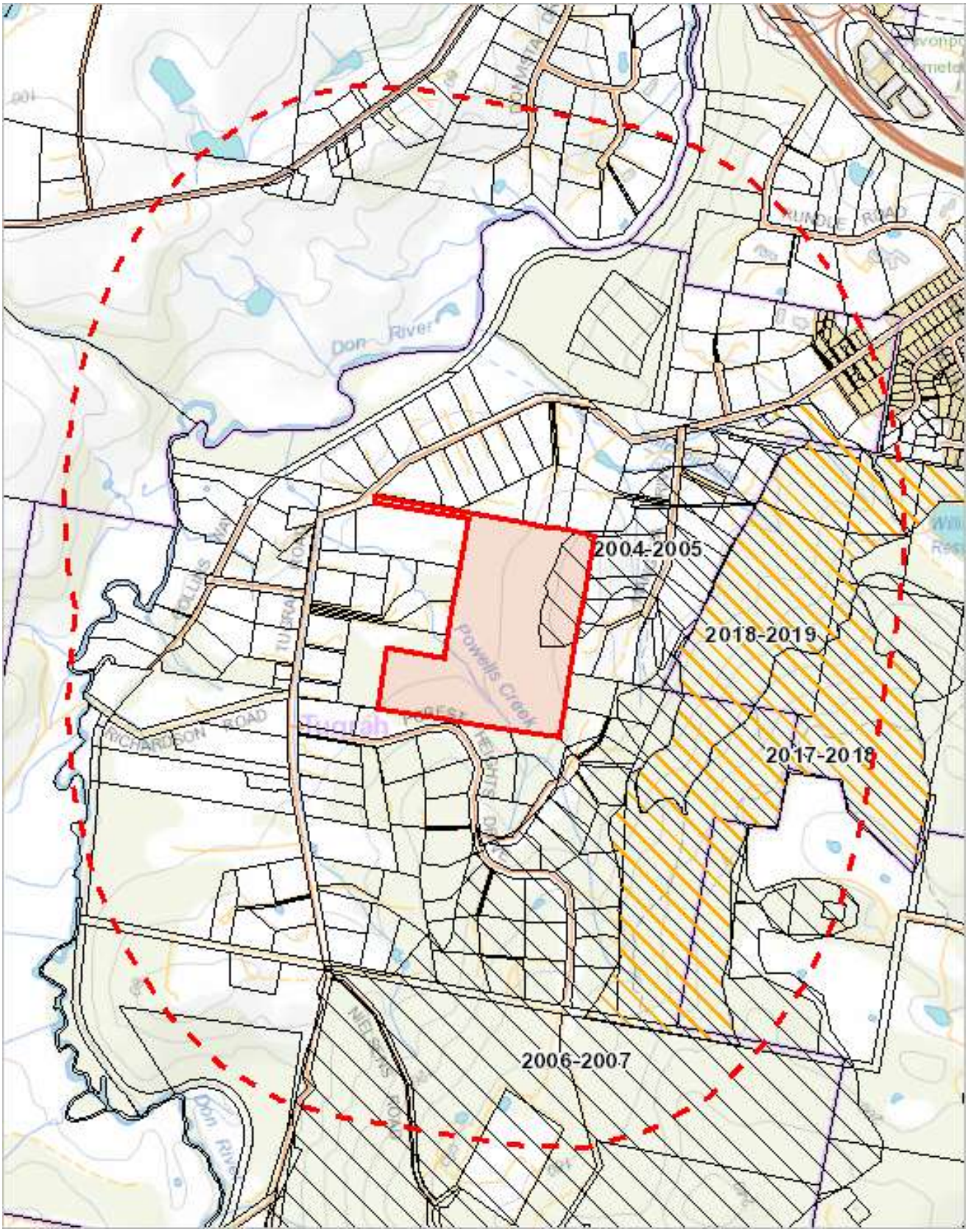
Fire History (All) within 1000 metres

Incident Number	Fire Name	Ignition Date	Fire Type	Ignition Cause	Fire Area (HA)
106804	Tugrah	29-Nov-2004	Bushfire	Undetermined	44.8930983
128816	Tugrah Road	08-Dec-2006	Bushfire	Undetermined	153.39457426
228142	Roberton Close	29-Apr-2015	Bushfire	Deliberate	3.55854064
TCK103BU	Kelcey Tier 3	13-Apr-2016	Planned Burn	Planned Burn	3.35512378
TCK104BU	Kelcey Tier 4	13-Apr-2016	Planned Burn	Planned Burn	6.36571692
TCK106BU	Kelcey Tier 6	19-Apr-2018	Planned Burn	Planned Burn	35.89063306
TCK106BU	Kelcey Tier 6	30-Oct-2018	Planned Burn	Planned Burn	17.42389948

For more information about Fire History, please contact the Manager Community Protection Planning, Tasmania Fire Service.
Telephone: 1800 000 699
Email: planning@fire.tas.gov.au
Address: cnr Argyle and Melville Streets, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000

Fire History (Last Burnt) within 1000 metres

443524, 5440375



441152, 5437378

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

Fire History (Last Burnt) within 1000 metres

Legend: Fire History Last

- Bushfire-Unknown category
- Bushfire
- Completed Planned Burn

Legend: Cadastral Parcels

Fire History (Last Burnt) within 1000 metres

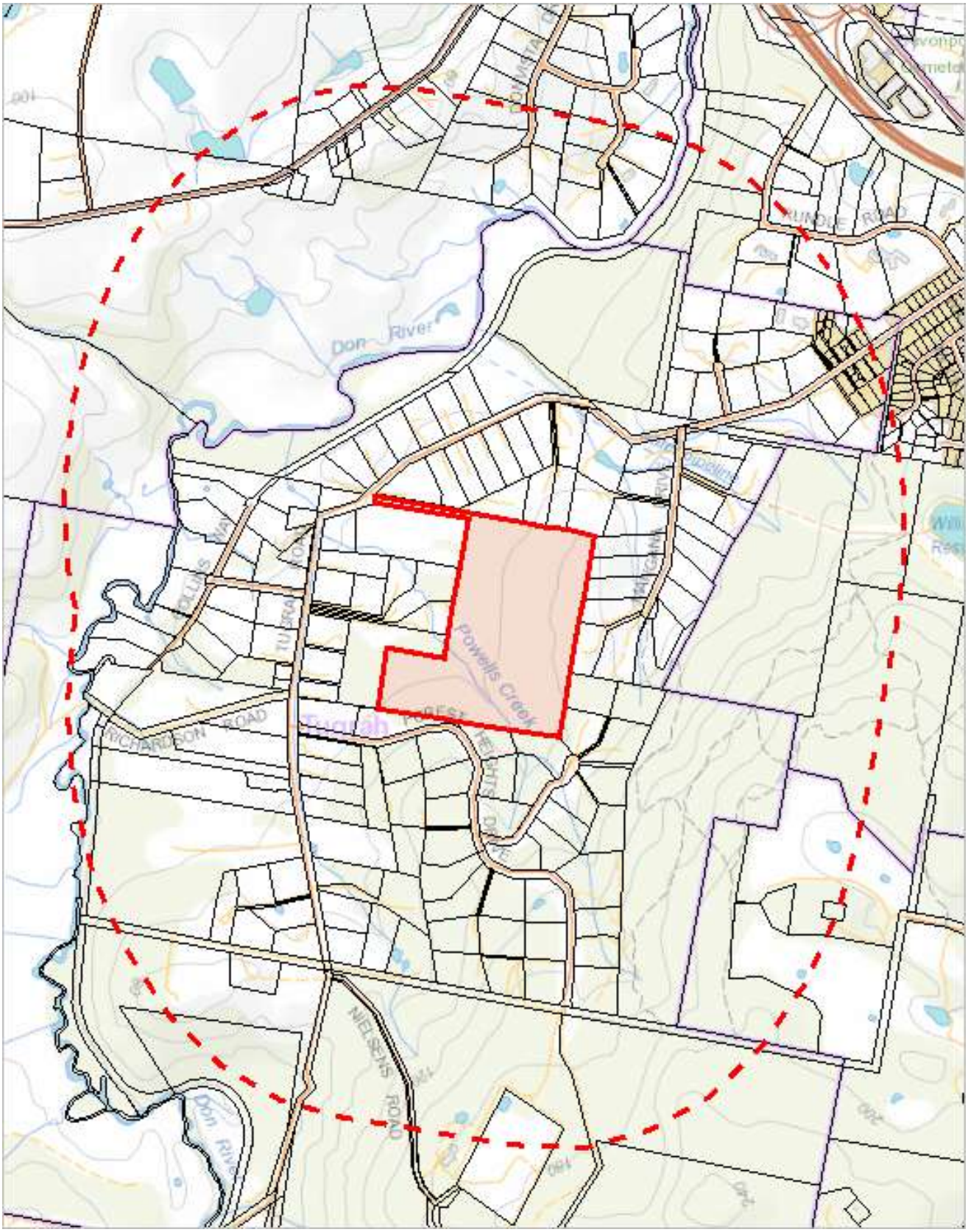
Incident Number	Fire Name	Ignition Date	Fire Type	Ignition Cause	Fire Area (HA)
106804	Tugrah	29-Nov-2004	Bushfire	Undetermined	44.8930983
128816	Tugrah Road	08-Dec-2006	Bushfire	Undetermined	153.39457426
228142	Roberton Close	29-Apr-2015	Bushfire	Deliberate	3.55854064
TCK103BU	Kelcey Tier 3	13-Apr-2016	Planned Burn	Planned Burn	3.35512378
TCK104BU	Kelcey Tier 4	13-Apr-2016	Planned Burn	Planned Burn	6.36571692
TCK106BU	Kelcey Tier 6	19-Apr-2018	Planned Burn	Planned Burn	35.89063306
TCK106BU	Kelcey Tier 6	30-Oct-2018	Planned Burn	Planned Burn	17.42389948

For more information about Fire History, please contact the Manager Community Protection Planning, Tasmania Fire Service.
Telephone: 1800 000 699
Email: planning@fire.tas.gov.au
Address: cnr Argyle and Melville Streets, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000

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

Known biosecurity risks within 1000 meters

443524, 5440375



441152, 5437378

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.dpipwe.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.dpipwe.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.dpipwe.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

Australian Government

Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment

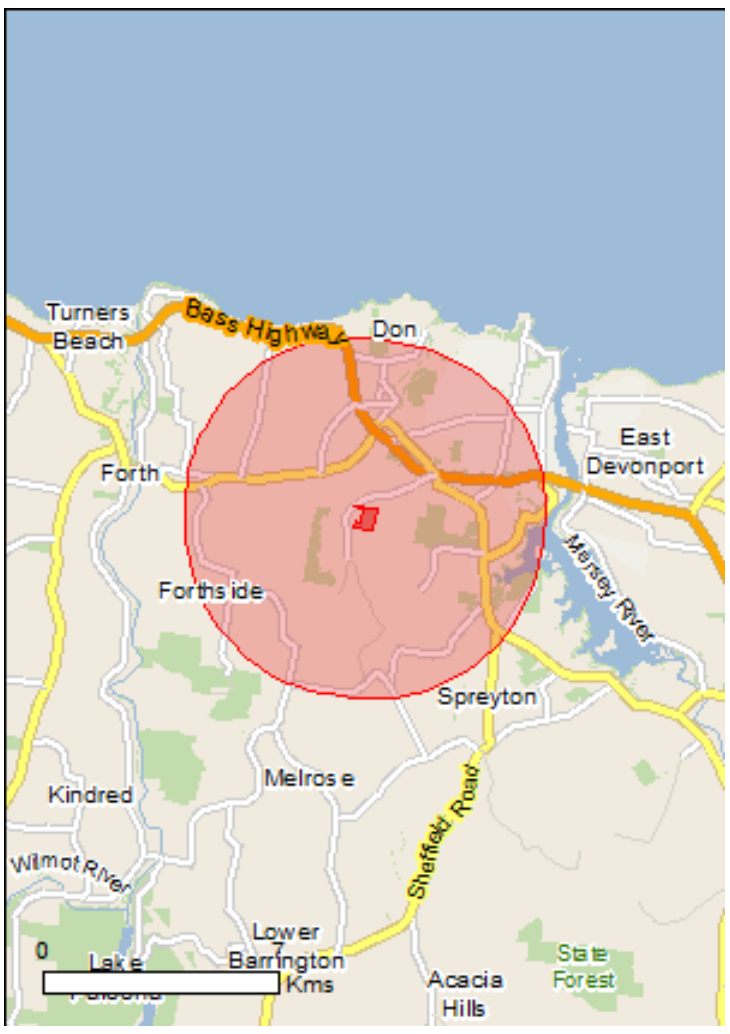
EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

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.

Information on the coverage of this report and qualifications on data supporting this report are contained in the caveat at the end of the report.

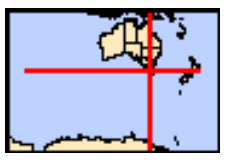
Information is available about Environment Assessments and the EPBC Act including significance guidelines, forms and application process details.

Report created: 15/06/21 09:25:30



This map may contain data which are ©Commonwealth of Australia (Geoscience Australia), ©PSMA 2015

Coordinates
Buffer: 5.0Km



Summary

Matters of National Environmental 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:	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	9
Listed Threatened Species:	55
Listed Migratory Species:	37

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 http://www.environment.gov.au/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 Land:	1
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	64
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	10
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None

Extra Information

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

State and Territory Reserves:	2
Regional Forest Agreements:	1
Invasive Species:	27
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
Key Ecological Features (Marine)	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.

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Giant Kelp Marine Forests of South East Australia	Endangered	Community may occur within area
Giant Kelp Marine Forests of South East Australia	Endangered	Community may occur within area
Giant Kelp Marine Forests of South East Australia	Endangered	Community may occur within area
Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh	Vulnerable	Community likely to occur within area
Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh	Vulnerable	Community likely to occur within area
Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh	Vulnerable	Community likely to occur within area
Tasmanian Forests and Woodlands dominated by black gum or Brookers gum (Eucalyptus ovata / E. brookeriana)	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area
Tasmanian Forests and Woodlands dominated by black gum or Brookers gum (Eucalyptus ovata / E. brookeriana)	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area
Tasmanian Forests and Woodlands dominated by black gum or Brookers gum (Eucalyptus ovata / E. brookeriana)	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area

Listed Threatened Species [Resource Information]

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Birds		
Aquila audax fleayi Tasmanian Wedge-tailed Eagle, Wedge-tailed Eagle (Tasmanian) [64435]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area
Botaurus poiciloptilus Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Ceyx azureus diemenensis Tasmanian Azure Kingfisher [25977]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni Gibson's Albatross [82270]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea epomophora Southern Royal Albatross [89221]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Fregetta grallaria grallaria White-bellied Storm-Petrel (Tasman Sea), White-bellied Storm-Petrel (Australasian) [64438]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Breeding known to occur within area
Limosa lapponica baueri Nunivak Bar-tailed Godwit, Western Alaskan Bar-tailed Godwit [86380]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Pachyptila turtur subantarctica Fairy Prion (southern) [64445]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Phoebetria fusca Sooty Albatross [1075]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera Gould's Petrel, Australian Gould's Petrel [26033]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Sternula nereis nereis Australian Fairy Tern [82950]	Vulnerable	Breeding likely to occur within area
Thalassarche bulleri Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [64460]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche bulleri platei Northern Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [82273]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche chrysostoma Grey-headed Albatross [66491]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within

Name	Status	Type of Presence
		area
Thalassarche impavida		
Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche melanophris		
Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche salvini		
Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche steadi		
White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus		
Eastern Hooded Plover, Eastern Hooded Plover [90381]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Tyto novaehollandiae castanops (Tasmanian population)		
Masked Owl (Tasmanian) [67051]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Crustaceans		
Astacopsis gouldi		
Giant Freshwater Crayfish, Tasmanian Giant Freshwater Lobster [64415]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Engaeus granulatus		
Central North Burrowing Crayfish [78959]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Fish		
Prototroctes maraena		
Australian Grayling [26179]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Frogs		
Litoria raniformis		
Growling Grass Frog, Southern Bell Frog, Green and Golden Frog, Warty Swamp Frog, Golden Bell Frog [1828]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Mammals		
Balaenoptera musculus		
Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
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
Dasyurus viverrinus		
Eastern Quoll, Luaner [333]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Eubalaena australis		
Southern Right Whale [40]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Megaptera novaeangliae		
Humpback Whale [38]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Perameles gunnii gunnii		
Eastern Barred Bandicoot (Tasmania) [66651]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Sarcophilus harrisii		
Tasmanian Devil [299]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Plants		
Barbarea australis Native Wintercress, Riverbed Wintercress [12540]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Caladenia caudata Tailed Spider-orchid [17067]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Caladenia pallida Rosy Spider-orchid, Pale Spider-orchid, Summer Spider-orchid [9604]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Glycine latrobeana Clover Glycine, Purple Clover [13910]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Lepidium hyssopifolium Basalt Pepper-cress, Peppercress, Rubble Pepper-cress, Pepperweed [16542]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Leucochrysum albicans subsp. tricolor Hoary Sunray, Grassland Paper-daisy [89104]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Prasophyllum apoxychilum Tapered Leek-orchid [64947]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pterostylis ziegeleri Grassland Greenhood, Cape Portland Greenhood [64971]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Senecio psilocarpus Swamp Fireweed, Smooth-fruited Groundsel [64976]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thelymitra jonesii Sky-blue Sun-orchid [76352]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Xerochrysum palustre Swamp Everlasting, Swamp Paper Daisy [76215]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Reptiles		
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Sharks		
Carcharodon carcharias White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Listed Migratory Species

[Resource Information]

* Species is listed under a different scientific name on the EPBC Act - Threatened Species list.

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Migratory Marine Birds		
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Ardenna carneipes Flesh-footed Shearwater, Fleshy-footed Shearwater [82404]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Ardenna grisea Sooty Shearwater [82651]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea epomophora Southern Royal Albatross [89221]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phoebetria fusca Sooty Albatross [1075]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sternula albifrons Little Tern [82849]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche bulleri Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [64460]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche chrysostoma Grey-headed Albatross [66491]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Migratory Marine Species		
Balaena glacialis australis Southern Right Whale [75529]	Endangered*	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Caperea marginata Pygmy Right Whale [39]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Carcharodon carcharias White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Lagenorhynchus obscurus Dusky Dolphin [43]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Lamna nasus Porbeagle, Mackerel Shark [83288]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Migratory Terrestrial Species		
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Breeding known to occur within area
Migratory Wetlands Species		
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Commonwealth Land [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.

Name
Commonwealth Land -

Listed Marine Species [Resource Information]

* Species is listed under a different scientific name on the EPBC Act - Threatened Species list.

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Birds		
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [59542]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea epomophora Southern Royal Albatross [89221]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea gibsoni Gibson's Albatross [64466]	Vulnerable*	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Breeding known to occur within area
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Breeding known to occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Pachyptila turtur Fairy Prion [1066]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Phoebetria fusca Sooty Albatross [1075]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Puffinus carneipes Flesh-footed Shearwater, Fleshy-footed Shearwater [1043]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Puffinus griseus Sooty Shearwater [1024]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Sterna albifrons Little Tern [813]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche bulleri Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [64460]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche chrysostoma Grey-headed Albatross [66491]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche sp. nov. Pacific Albatross [66511]	Vulnerable*	Species or species habitat may occur within

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
		area
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thinornis rubricollis Hooded Plover [59510]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thinornis rubricollis rubricollis Hooded Plover (eastern) [66726]	Vulnerable*	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Fish		
Heraldia nocturna Upside-down Pipefish, Eastern Upside-down Pipefish, Eastern Upside-down Pipefish [66227]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippocampus abdominalis Big-belly Seahorse, Eastern Potbelly Seahorse, New Zealand Potbelly Seahorse [66233]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippocampus breviceps Short-head Seahorse, Short-snouted Seahorse [66235]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Histiogamphelus briggsii Crested Pipefish, Briggs' Crested Pipefish, Briggs' Pipefish [66242]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Histiogamphelus cristatus Rhino Pipefish, Macleay's Crested Pipefish, Ring-back Pipefish [66243]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hypselognathus rostratus Knifesnout Pipefish, Knife-snouted Pipefish [66245]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Kaupus costatus Deepbody Pipefish, Deep-bodied Pipefish [66246]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Kimblaeus bassensis Trawl Pipefish, Bass Strait Pipefish [66247]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Lissocampus caudalis Australian Smooth Pipefish, Smooth Pipefish [66249]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Lissocampus runa Javelin Pipefish [66251]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Maroubra perserrata Sawtooth Pipefish [66252]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mitotichthys semistriatus Halfbanded Pipefish [66261]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mitotichthys tuckeri Tucker's Pipefish [66262]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Notiocampus ruber Red Pipefish [66265]		Species or species habitat may occur within

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
		area
Phyllopteryx taeniolatus Common Seadragon, Weedy Seadragon [66268]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pugnaso curtirostris Pugnose Pipefish, Pug-nosed Pipefish [66269]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Solegnathus robustus Robust Pipehorse, Robust Spiny Pipehorse [66274]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Solegnathus spinosissimus Spiny Pipehorse, Australian Spiny Pipehorse [66275]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Stigmatopora argus Spotted Pipefish, Gulf Pipefish, Peacock Pipefish [66276]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Stigmatopora nigra Widebody Pipefish, Wide-bodied Pipefish, Black Pipefish [66277]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Stipecampus cristatus Ringback Pipefish, Ring-backed Pipefish [66278]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Urocampus carinirostris Hairy Pipefish [66282]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Vanacampus phillipi Port Phillip Pipefish [66284]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Vanacampus poecilolaemus Longsnout Pipefish, Australian Long-snout Pipefish, Long-snouted Pipefish [66285]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mammals		
Arctocephalus forsteri Long-nosed Fur-seal, New Zealand Fur-seal [20]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Arctocephalus pusillus Australian Fur-seal, Australo-African Fur-seal [21]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Reptiles		
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Whales and other Cetaceans [Resource Information]

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Mammals		
Balaenoptera acutorostrata Minke Whale [33]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Caperea marginata Pygmy Right Whale [39]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Delphinus delphis Common Dolphin, Short-beaked Common Dolphin [60]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Eubalaena australis Southern Right Whale [40]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Globicephala macrorhynchus Short-finned Pilot Whale [62]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Grampus griseus Risso's Dolphin, Grampus [64]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Lagenorhynchus obscurus Dusky Dolphin [43]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Tursiops truncatus s. str. Bottlenose Dolphin [68417]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves [Resource Information]

Name	State
Don Heads	TAS
Eugenana	TAS

Regional Forest Agreements [Resource Information]

Note that all areas with completed RFAs have been included.

Name	State
Tasmania RFA	Tasmania

Invasive Species [Resource Information]

Weeds reported here are the 20 species of national significance (WoNS), along with other introduced plants that are considered by the States and Territories to pose a particularly significant threat to biodiversity. The following feral animals are reported: Goat, Red Fox, Cat, Rabbit, Pig, Water Buffalo and Cane Toad. Maps from Landscape Health Project, National Land and Water Resouces Audit, 2001.

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Birds		
Acridotheres tristis Common Myna, Indian Myna [387]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Alauda arvensis Skylark [656]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Anas platyrhynchos Mallard [974]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Carduelis carduelis European Goldfinch [403]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Carduelis chloris European Greenfinch [404]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Columba livia Rock Pigeon, Rock Dove, Domestic Pigeon [803]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Passer domesticus House Sparrow [405]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Streptopelia chinensis Spotted Turtle-Dove [780]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sturnus vulgaris Common Starling [389]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Turdus merula Common Blackbird, Eurasian Blackbird [596]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Mammals		
Canis lupus familiaris Domestic Dog [82654]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Felis catus Cat, House Cat, Domestic Cat [19]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Lepus capensis Brown Hare [127]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Mus musculus House Mouse [120]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Oryctolagus cuniculus Rabbit, European Rabbit [128]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Rattus rattus Black Rat, Ship Rat [84]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Vulpes vulpes Red Fox, Fox [18]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Plants		
Asparagus asparagoides Bridal Creeper, Bridal Veil Creeper, Smilax, Florist's Smilax, Smilax Asparagus [22473]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Asparagus scandens Asparagus Fern, Climbing Asparagus Fern [23255]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Chrysanthemoides monilifera Bitou Bush, Boneseed [18983]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. monilifera Boneseed [16905]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Cytisus scoparius Broom, English Broom, Scotch Broom, Common Broom, Scottish Broom, Spanish Broom [5934]		Species or species habitat likely to occur

Name	Status	Type of Presence
		within area
Genista linifolia Flax-leaved Broom, Mediterranean Broom, Flax Broom [2800]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Genista monspessulana Montpellier Broom, Cape Broom, Canary Broom, Common Broom, French Broom, Soft Broom [20126]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Rubus fruticosus aggregate Blackberry, European Blackberry [68406]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Salix spp. except S.babylonica, S.x calodendron & S.x reichardtii Willows except Weeping Willow, Pussy Willow and Sterile Pussy Willow [68497]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Ulex europaeus Gorse, Furze [7693]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Caveat

The information presented in this report has been provided by a range of data sources as acknowledged at the end of the report.

This report is designed to assist in identifying the locations of places which may be relevant in determining obligations under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. It holds mapped locations of World and National Heritage properties, Wetlands of International and National Importance, Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves, listed threatened, migratory and marine species and listed threatened ecological communities. Mapping of Commonwealth land is not complete at this stage. Maps have been collated from a range of sources at various resolutions.

Not all species listed under the EPBC Act have been mapped (see below) and therefore a report is a general guide only. Where available data supports mapping, the type of presence that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. People using this information in making a referral may need to consider the qualifications below and may need to seek and consider other information sources.

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.

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

Where very little information is available for 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 reliable distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions as time permits.

Only selected species covered by the following provisions of the EPBC Act have been mapped:

- migratory and
- marine

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in reports produced from this database:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered as vagrants
- some species and ecological communities that have only recently been listed
- some terrestrial species that overfly the Commonwealth marine area
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in small numbers

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

- non-threatened seabirds which have only been mapped for recorded breeding sites
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

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

Coordinates

-41.196778 146.309144,-41.197682 146.315539,-41.201992 146.314444,-41.201331 146.309187,-41.200104 146.309488,-41.20033 146.311183,-41.19731 146.311783,-41.196907 146.309058,-41.196778 146.309144,-41.196778 146.309144

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.

Department of Agriculture Water and the Environment
GPO Box 858
Canberra City ACT 2601 Australia
+61 2 6274 1111

Threatened Fauna Range Boundaries Boundaries

Search Point 442378E,5438843N is within the following fauna range boundaries as at Tue Jun 15 2021 09:20:43 GMT+1000 (Australian Eastern Standard Time)

Common name	Species name	Range Class	Habitat Description
grey goshawk	Accipiter novaehollandiae	Core Range	Potential habitat for the grey goshawk is native forest with mature elements below 600 m altitude, particularly along watercourses. FPA's Fauna Technical Note 12 can be used as a guide in the identification of grey goshawk habitat. Significant habitat for the grey goshawk 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.). FPA's Fauna Technical Note 12 can be used as a guide in the identification of grey goshawk habitat.
azure kingfisher or azure kingfisher (tasmanian)	Alcedo azurea subsp. diemenensis	Core Range	Potential habitat for the Azure Kingfisher 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).
wedge-tailed eagle	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	Potential Range	Potential habitat for the wedge-tailed eagle 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 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. More than one nest may occur within a territory but only one is used for breeding in any one year. Breeding failure often promotes a change of nest in the next year. [see FPA's Fauna Technical Note 1 and FPA's Fauna Technical Note 6 for more information] Significant habitat for the wedge-tailed eagle 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).
giant freshwater crayfish	Astacopsis gouldi	Potential Range	Potential habitat for the giant freshwater crayfish is freshwater streams of all sizes. Characteristics of potential habitat include a combination of well-shaded flowing and still waters, deep pools, decaying logs and undercut banks. Riparian vegetation needs to be native and predominantly intact to provide shade, nutrient, energy and structural inputs into streams. Smaller juveniles inhabit shallow fast-flowing streams favouring habitats with rocks or logs that are large enough to be stable but not embedded in finer substrates, but overlie coarser substrates and/or have a distinct cavity underneath. Perennial headwater streams have substantially higher juvenile densities than non-perennial headwater streams. See FPA's Fauna Technical Note 16 for guidance on how to identify categories of potential habitat suitability (high suitability habitat, moderate suitability habitat and low suitability habitat) of class 4 streams. The GFC Habitat Suitability Map may be used in the assessment of habitat suitability for all other stream classes, however on-ground assessment is recommended.
spotted-tailed quoll	Dasyurus maculatus	Core Range	Potential habitat for the spotted-tailed quoll is coastal scrub, riparian areas, rainforest, wet forest, damp forest, dry forest and blackwood swamp forest (mature and regrowth), particularly where structurally complex areas are present, and includes remnant patches in cleared agricultural land or plantation areas. Significant habitat for the spotted-tailed quoll 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 (>0.5ha) 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.
eastern quoll	Dasyurus viverrinus	Core Range	Potential habitat for the Eastern quoll includes rainforest, heathland, alpine areas and scrub. However, it seems to prefer dry forest and native grassland mosaics which are bounded by agricultural land. Potential range for the Eastern Quoll is the whole of mainland Tasmania and Bruny Island. Core range for the Eastern Quoll is a specialist-defined area based primarily on modelling work published in Fancourt et al 2015 and additional expert advice.
Central North burrowing crayfish	Engaeus granulatus	Known Range	Potential habitat for the Central North Burrowing Crayfish 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.). Significant habitat for the Central North Burrowing Crayfish is all native vegetation within the immediate catchments where the species is known to occur.
Dwarf galaxias	Galaxiella pusilla	Potential Range	Potential habitat for the dwarf galaxiid is slow-flowing waters such as swamps, lagoons, drains or backwaters of streams, often 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 (although these will usually be connected to permanent water). Habitat may include forested swampy areas but does not include blackwood swamp forest. Juveniles congregate in groups at the water surface in pools free of vegetation. Significant habitat for the dwarf galaxiid is all potential habitat and a 30m stream-side reserve within the core range.
white-bellied sea-eagle	Haliaeetus leucogaster	Potential Range	Potential habitat for the White-Bellied Sea-eagle species 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), lakes or complexes of large farm dams. Scattered trees along river banks or pasture land may also be used. Significant habitat for the white-bellied sea-eagle 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).
swift parrot	Lathamus discolor	NW breeding areas	Potential breeding habitat for the Swift Parrot 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. 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 may need to be largely 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 parrot habitat assessment Technical Note). Significant habitat is all potential breeding habitat within the SE potential breeding range and the NW breeding areas.

Common name	Species name	Range Class	Habitat Description
striped marsh frog	Limnodynastes peroni	Potential Range	Potential habitat for the striped marsh frog 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 for the striped marsh frog is still or very slow flowing water bodies, with at least some vegetation, and a lack of obvious pollutants (oils, chemicals, etc). See FPA Fauna Technical Note 18 for further guidance on assessing significant habitat for the striped marsh frog.
green and golden frog	Litoria raniformis	Potential Range	Potential habitat for the green and gold frog is permanent and temporary waterbodies, usually with vegetation in or around them. Potential habitat includes 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 for the green and gold frog is still or very slow flowing water bodies, with at least some vegetation, and a lack of obvious pollutants (oils, chemicals, etc). See FPA Fauna Technical Note 18 for further guidance on assessing significant habitat for the green and gold frog.
eastern barred bandicoot	Perameles gunnii	Potential Range	Potential habitat for the eastern barred bandicoot 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 for the Eastern Barred Bandicoot is dense tussock grass-sagg-sedge swards, piles of coarse woody debris and denser patches of low shrubs (especially those that are densely branched close to the ground providing shelter) within the core range of the species.
australian grayling	Prototroctes maraena	Potential Range	Potential habitat for the Australian Grayling 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.
tasmanian devil	Sarcophilus harrisii	Potential Range	Potential habitat for the Tasmanian devil 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 (4-27 km^2). Significant habitat for the Tasmanian devil is a patch of potential denning habitat where three or more entrances (large enough for a devil to pass through) may be found within 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 (Pemberton 1990). Potential denning habitat for the Tasmanian devil is areas of burrowable, well-drained soil, log piles or sheltered overhangs such as cliffs, rocky outcrops, knolls, caves and earth banks, free from risk of inundation and with at least one entrance through which a devil could pass. FPA's Fauna Technical Note 10 can be used as a guide in the identification of potential denning habitat
masked owl	Tyto novaehollandiae	Core Range	Potential habitat for the masked owl 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 also constitute potential habitat. Significant habitat for the masked owl is any area of native dry forest, within the core range, with trees with large hollows (≥15 cm entrance diameter). Remnants and paddock trees (in any dry or wet forest type) in agricultural areas may also constitute significant habitat. See FPA Fauna Technical Note 17 for guidance on assessing masked owl habitat using 'on-ground' and remote methods.

Showing 1 to 16 of 16 entries

Threatened Fauna Records

Fauna Records within 5000m of 442378E,5438843N at Tue Jun 15 2021 09:20:43 GMT+1000 (Australian Eastern Standard Time)

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

Species name	Common name	Reported Position accuracy (m)	X	Y	Distance (m)	Obs. type	Obs. date	Date accuracy	Obs. state	Project code + Foreign id	NVA id
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	1000	446212	5441283	4545	Sighting	1900-01-01	Unknown	Present	anuran anuran:anuran:2003/1	NVA
Prototroctes maraena	australian grayling	100	442912	5439883	1169	Sighting	1985-02-20	Unknown	Present	fish-pd cra-rfa:fish-pd:1228/1	NVA
Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	5000	445594	5441224	4001	Sighting	1964-08-03	Unknown	Present	fos cra-rfa:fos:13524/1	NVA
Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	5000	445594	5441224	4001	Sighting	1958-12-15	Unknown	Present	fos cra-rfa:fos:13526/1	NVA
Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	5000	445594	5441224	4001	Sighting	1959-07-20	Unknown	Present	fos cra-rfa:fos:13527/1	NVA
Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	9000	445594	5441224	4001	Sighting	1978-04-16	Unknown	Present	qvm-fos cra-rfa:qvm-fos:12543/1	NVA
Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	1000	440112	5440083	2583	Sighting	1995-02-01	Unknown	Present	qvm-fos cra-rfa:qvm-fos:12600/1	NVA
Astacopsis gouldi	giant freshwater crayfish	100	440212	5437683	2457	Sighting	1991-01-01	Year	Present	fhb fauna_hb:fhb:2723/1	NVA
Astacopsis gouldi	giant freshwater crayfish	100	441912	5439383	713	Sighting	1991-01-01	Year	Present	fhb fauna_hb:fhb:2724/1	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	200	444412	5440783	2811	Sighting	1997-06-05	Day	Present	fpagf_data fpagf:fpagf_data:33/1	NVA
Astacopsis gouldi	giant freshwater crayfish	100	443212	5441783	3056	Sighting	1900-01-01	Unknown	Present	fhb fauna_hb:fhb:1537/1	NVA
Astacopsis gouldi	giant freshwater crayfish	100	446912	5440483	4821	Sighting	1900-01-01	Unknown	Present	fhb fauna_hb:fhb:1538/1	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	4239	441250	5443167	4469	Sighting	1991-10-23	Day	Present	rk_db roadkill:rk_DB:704/1	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	516	441930	5442872	4054	Sighting	1993-04-14	Day	Present	rk_db roadkill:rk_DB:708/1	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	3928	442025	5442484	3658	Sighting	1992-12-17	Day	Present	rk_db roadkill:rk_DB:714/1	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	4083	442245	5441034	2195	Sighting	1992-04-18	Day	Present	rk_db roadkill:rk_DB:719/3	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	4239	442342	5440860	2017	Sighting	1991-10-23	Day	Present	rk_db roadkill:rk_DB:721/1	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	3928	444373	5439825	2224	Sighting	1992-12-17	Day	Present	rk_db roadkill:rk_DB:734/1	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	4239	441963	5442778	3957	Sighting	1991-10-23	Day	Present	rk_db roadkill:rk_DB:709/2	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	4083	443175	5440192	1567	Sighting	1992-04-18	Day	Present	rk_db roadkill:rk_DB:724/1	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	3625	443885	5439901	1841	Sighting	1992-01-09	Day	Present	rk_db roadkill:rk_DB:730/1	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	3625	444183	5439887	2085	Sighting	1992-01-09	Day	Present	rk_db roadkill:rk_DB:732/2	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	3625	444279	5439857	2155	Sighting	1992-01-09	Day	Present	rk_db roadkill:rk_DB:733/3	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	1278	445052	5439673	2800	Sighting	1987-01-13	Day	Present	rk_db roadkill:rk_DB:742/1	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	100	443649	5439839	1615	Sighting	1992-06-12	Day	Present	rk_sh1 roadkill:rk_SH1:728/1	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	749	446067	5435954	4686	Sighting	1992-06-12	Day	Present	rk_sh1 roadkill:rk_SH1:751/2	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	10	446395	5439433	4060	Sighting	2006-11-01	Month	Present	tss data AS12	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	100	444892	5438433	2547	Sighting	2005-06-25	Day	Present	tss data	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	100	444912	5437632	2809	Sighting	2005-06-25	Day	Present	tss data	NVA

Species name	Common name	Reported Position accuracy (m)	X	Y	Distance (m)	Obs. type	Obs. date	Date accuracy	Obs. state	Project code + Foreign id	NVA id
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	100	445212	5436663	3575	Sighting	2005-06-25	Day	Present	tss data	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	100	444692	5436333	3414	Sighting	2005-06-25	Day	Present	tss data	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	25	446215	5439060	3843	Sighting	2005-06-25	Day	Present	tss data	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	25	446213	5439049	3841	Sighting	1999-10-01	Day	Present	tss data	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	100	444632	5438743	2256	Sighting	2003-07-01	Day	Present	tss data	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	100	444882	5438663	2510	Sighting	2003-07-01	Day	Present	tss data	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	25	446417	5439483	4089	Sighting	2004-04-01	Day	Present	tss data	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	25	442855	5439225	611	Sighting	2004-11-24	Day	Present	tss data	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	25	444918	5438920	2541	Sighting	2005-02-21	Day	Present	tss data	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	25	444660	5438847	2282	Sighting	2005-02-21	Day	Present	tss data	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	25	444730	5438610	2364	Sighting	2006-12-07	Day	Present	tss data	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	25	444740	5438560	2379	Sighting	2006-12-07	Day	Present	tss data	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	25	443441	5441259	2640	Sighting	2006-07-12	Day	Present	tss data	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	200	442810	5437605	1311	Nest	2005-01-01	Day	Present	tss data	NVA
Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	100	442012	5440983	2171	Sighting	1950-01-01	Day	Present	fpaf 6011	NVA
Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	100	443012	5434183	4703	Sighting	1950-01-01	Day	Present	fpaf 5938	NVA
Alcedo azurea subsp. diemenensis	azure kingfisher or azure kingfisher (tasmanian)	10000	445858	5437700	3663	Sighting	1900-01-01	Unknown	Present	wakd WapCey277	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	10	446086	5437443	3963	Sighting	2008-01-26	Day	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	10	442804	5437623	1292	Nest	2011-10-30	Day	Present	spn	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	10	442831	5437638	1287	Nest	2011-10-30	Day	Present	spn	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	10	442837	5437597	1328	Nest	2011-10-30	Day	Present	spn	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	10	442858	5437646	1290	Nest	2011-10-30	Day	Present	spn	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	10	442854	5437683	1254	Nest	2011-10-30	Day	Present	spn	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	10	442900	5437548	1396	Nest	2011-10-30	Day	Present	spn	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	10	442898	5437567	1378	Nest	2011-10-30	Day	Present	spn	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	10	442527	5437580	1272	Nest	2011-10-30	Day	Present	spn	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	10	442843	5437575	1351	Nest	2011-10-30	Day	Present	spn	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	10	442816	5437716	1209	Nest	2011-10-30	Day	Present	spn	NVA

Species name	Common name	Reported Position accuracy (m)	X	Y	Distance (m)	Obs. type	Obs. date	Date accuracy	Obs. state	Project code + Foreign id	NVA id
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	10	442873	5437536	1398	Nest	2011-10-30	Day	Present	spn	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	10	442910	5437597	1355	Nest	2011-10-30	Day	Present	spn	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	10	444544	5438043	2309	Chimney	2011-07-29	Day	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	10	444392	5434356	4918	Sighting	2011-07-29	Day	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	10	444416	5434415	4874	Chimney	2011-07-29	Day	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	10	444601	5435145	4315	Chimney	2011-07-29	Day	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	10	444545	5438075	2299	Chimney	2011-07-29	Day	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	10	444556	5438081	2307	Chimney	2011-07-29	Day	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	10	444593	5438079	2343	Chimney	2011-07-29	Day	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	10	444586	5438099	2330	Chimney	2011-07-29	Day	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	10	444554	5438081	2306	Chimney	2011-07-29	Day	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	10	444597	5438066	2351	Chimney	2011-07-29	Day	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	10	444594	5438071	2347	Chimney	2011-07-29	Day	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	10	444583	5438101	2326	Chimney	2011-07-29	Day	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Eagle sp.	Eagle	30	441284	5438551	1132	Nest	2003-08-27	Day	Present	rnd 1257	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	10	445118	5438540	2757	Sighting	2012-03-22	Week	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	10	444616	5435153	4316	Sighting	2011-10-15	Week	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	10	439860	5435634	4079	Nest	2008-09-25	Day	Present	rnd 922	NVA
Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	10	439776	5435489	4245	Nest	2008-09-25	Day	Present	rnd 1737	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	25	445463	5436295	4001	Chimney	2012-09-12	Day	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	25	445299	5436401	3807	Chimney	2012-09-12	Day	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	25	444962	5437143	3093	Chimney	2012-09-12	Day	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	25	445037	5437786	2861	Chimney	2012-09-12	Day	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	25	445194	5438140	2902	Chimney	2012-09-12	Day	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	25	445312	5438390	2969	Chimney	2012-09-12	Day	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA

Species name	Common name	Reported Position accuracy (m)	X	Y	Distance (m)	Obs. type	Obs. date	Date accuracy	Obs. state	Project code + Foreign id	NVA id
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	250	441261	5435594	3436	Sighting	1995-01-01	Year	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Prototroctes maraena	australian grayling	20	442761	5439882	1107	Sighting	1985-02-20	Day	Present	fish	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	10	444411	5435620	3811	Camera Trap	2014-08-21	Day	Present	pws	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	5	442910	5437597	1355	Nest	2013-11-15	Month	Present	dsspr KET12	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	5	442831	5437575	1346	Nest	2013-11-15	Month	Present	dsspr KET15	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	5	442822	5437548	1369	Nest	2013-11-15	Month	Present	dsspr KET17	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	25	445529	5438305	3197	Sighting	2014-01-12	Day	Present	dpiw-fauna ECOtas (422)	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	25	445341	5436420	3828	Sighting	2014-01-19	Day	Present	dpiw-fauna ECOtas (422)	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	25	446240	5439095	3870	Sighting	2014-11-05	Day	Present	ecotasmisc	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	50	446423	5439404	4084	Sighting	2005-10-01	Day	Present	fwcr KR_Engaeus_NDEA_343	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	50	446461	5439416	4123	Sighting	2005-10-01	Day	Present	fwcr KR_Engaeus_NDEA_344	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	50	446500	5439430	4164	Sighting	2005-10-01	Day	Present	fwcr KR_Engaeus_NDEA_345	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	50	446236	5439062	3864	Sighting	2005-10-01	Day	Present	fwcr KR_Engaeus_NDEA_346	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	50	446112	5435991	4699	Sighting	2005-10-01	Day	Present	fwcr KR_Engaeus_NDEA_376	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	50	446109	5436000	4691	Sighting	2005-10-01	Day	Present	fwcr KR_Engaeus_NDEA_377	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	50	446090	5436008	4671	Sighting	2005-10-01	Day	Present	fwcr KR_Engaeus_NDEA_378	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	50	445225	5436595	3628	Sighting	2005-10-01	Day	Present	fwcr KR_Engaeus_NDEA_390	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	50	445238	5436597	3636	Sighting	2005-10-01	Day	Present	fwcr KR_Engaeus_NDEA_391	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	5	442805	5437623	1293	Nest	2016-12-11	Day	Present	dsspr 36001215	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	5	442805	5437623	1293	Nest	2016-12-11	Day	Present	dsspr 36001214	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	5	442805	5437623	1293	Nest	2016-12-11	Day	Present	dsspr 36001216	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	5	442842	5437576	1349	Nest	2016-11-03	Day	Present	dsspr 36001053	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	5	442842	5437576	1349	Nest	2016-11-03	Day	Present	dsspr 36001052	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	5	442842	5437576	1349	Nest	2016-11-03	Day	Present	dsspr 36001051	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	5	442842	5437576	1349	Nest	2016-11-03	Day	Present	dsspr 36001054	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	5	442842	5437576	1349	Nest	2016-11-03	Day	Present	dsspr 36001055	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	5	442842	5437576	1349	Nest	2016-11-03	Day	Present	dsspr BXRH61_6	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	5	442910	5437597	1355	Nest	2016-12-19	Day	Present	dsspr 36001227	NVA

Species name	Common name	Reported Position accuracy (m)	X	Y	Distance (m)	Obs. type	Obs. date	Date accuracy	Obs. state	Project code + Foreign id	NVA id
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	5	442910	5437597	1355	Nest	2016-12-19	Day	Present	dsspr 36001229	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	5	442910	5437597	1355	Nest	2016-12-19	Day	Present	dsspr 36001228	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	5	442910	5437597	1355	Nest	2016-12-19	Day	Present	dsspr 36001230	NVA
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	10	444697	5438829	2319	Nest	2018-10-10	Week	Present	rnd 2548	NVA
Sarcophilus harrisii	tasmanian devil	10	443462	5438416	1165	Camera Trap	2014-06-04	Day	Present	sppr	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	200	445695	5442232	4742	Carcass	2019-10-13	Day	Present	rtar	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	200	444998	5438409	2656	Carcass	2019-12-23	Day	Present	rtar	NVA
Dasyurus maculatus	spotted-tail quoll	200	444969	5438596	2603	Carcass	2020-02-15	Day	Present	rtar	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	200	442255	5440295	1457	Carcass	2020-01-09	Day	Present	rtar	NVA
Dasyurus maculatus	spotted-tail quoll	200	444759	5439167	2403	Carcass	2020-05-26	Day	Present	rtar	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	2000	440159	5441507	3467	Carcass	2020-04-13	Day	Present	inat https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/42132290	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	5	444828	5438481	2477	Taken under permit	2020-03-19	Day	Present	cassr	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	5	442910	5437598	1354	Signs of Artificial Nest Use	2019-12-01	3 Months	Present	dsspr BXRH05	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	5	442805	5437624	1292	Signs of Artificial Nest Use	2019-12-01	3 Months	Present	dsspr BXRH47	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	5	442842	5437577	1348	Signs of Artificial Nest Use	2019-12-01	3 Months	Present	dsspr BXRH61	NVA
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	10	444720	5438829	2342	Nest	2020-12-03	Day	Present	rnd 2834	NVA
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	-1	443949	5442831	4286	Not Recorded	2018-06-01	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	10000	445486	5440724	3633	Not Recorded	1910-01-01	Year	Present	dr340	NVA
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	-1	440246	5443060	4725	Not Recorded	2009-02-21	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	2000	445486	5440691	3616	Not Recorded	1959-07-20	Day	Present	dr341	NVA
Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	-1	443910	5443226	4643	Not Recorded	2015-06-22	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	2000	445486	5440691	3616	Not Recorded	1958-12-05	Day	Present	dr341	NVA
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	-1	442959	5440638	1887	Not Recorded	2018-08-07	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	-1	445735	5440979	3979	Not Recorded	2013-12-31	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	-1	445735	5440979	3979	Not Recorded	2008-09-03	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	-1	443910	5443226	4643	Not Recorded	2015-06-05	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	-1	446197	5438686	3822	Not Recorded	2018-08-08	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	-1	446197	5438686	3822	Not Recorded	2017-04-11	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	-1	443051	5441759	2993	Not Recorded	2015-08-24	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	-1	442959	5440638	1887	Not Recorded	2017-05-09	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	-1	438248	5440366	4402	Not Recorded	2015-01-30	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA

Species name	Common name	Reported Position accuracy (m)	X	Y	Distance (m)	Obs. type	Obs. date	Date accuracy	Obs. state	Project code + Foreign id	NVA id
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	-1	441447	5435740	3240	Not Recorded	2016-03-20	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	-1	443910	5443226	4643	Not Recorded	2018-05-24	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	-1	442959	5440638	1887	Not Recorded	2017-02-24	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	-1	441447	5435740	3240	Not Recorded	2017-11-06	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	-1	445735	5440979	3979	Not Recorded	2013-09-19	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	-1	442959	5440638	1887	Not Recorded	2018-08-16	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	-1	446197	5438686	3822	Not Recorded	2018-05-23	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	-1	443051	5441759	2993	Not Recorded	2018-07-09	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	-1	445486	5440689	3615	Not Recorded	1996-02-25	Day	Present	dr345	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	-1	445483	5441057	3814	Not Recorded	1968-11-27	Day	Present	dr342	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	-1	445735	5440979	3979	Not Recorded	2015-10-13	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	-1	445715	5439747	3457	Not Recorded	2017-05-22	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	-1	446197	5438686	3822	Not Recorded	2017-03-10	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	27862	442516	5438918	157	Not Recorded	2016-02-25	Day	Present	dr1411	NVA
Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	-1	442679	5442269	3439	Not Recorded	2018-03-16	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	-1	443051	5441759	2993	Not Recorded	2018-07-09	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	-1	441447	5435740	3240	Not Recorded	2015-06-12	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	-1	445715	5439747	3457	Not Recorded	2017-05-22	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	-1	446042	5440681	4099	Not Recorded	2017-03-09	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Tyto novaehollandiae subsp. castanops	masked owl (Tasmanian)	10000	445486	5440724	3633	Not Recorded	1957-06-11	Day	Present	dr340	NVA
Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	-1	445735	5440979	3979	Not Recorded	2012-03-17	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	-1	443910	5443226	4643	Not Recorded	2015-06-22	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	-1	446197	5438686	3822	Not Recorded	2018-07-26	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	-1	446197	5438686	3822	Not Recorded	2014-08-05	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	-1	442679	5442269	3439	Not Recorded	2017-05-10	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	-1	442959	5440638	1887	Not Recorded	2018-08-12	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	-1	445486	5440689	3615	Not Recorded	1978-04-16	Day	Present	dr345	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	-1	445735	5440979	3979	Not Recorded	2003-12-29	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	-1	442959	5440638	1887	Not Recorded	2018-07-20	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	-1	442959	5440638	1887	Not Recorded	2018-07-20	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	-1	443910	5443226	4643	Not Recorded	2018-03-24	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	-1	441462	5443183	4436	Not Recorded	2018-04-30	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA

Species name	Common name	Reported Position accuracy (m)	X	Y	Distance (m)	Obs. type	Obs. date	Date accuracy	Obs. state	Project code + Foreign id	NVA id
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	-1	443910	5443226	4643	Not Recorded	2018-07-27	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	-1	443531	5438295	1277	Not Recorded	2017-11-08	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	-1	443531	5438295	1277	Not Recorded	2017-11-08	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	-1	443949	5442831	4286	Not Recorded	2013-02-22	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	-1	445735	5440979	3979	Not Recorded	2011-06-15	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	-1	442959	5440638	1887	Not Recorded	2018-07-31	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	-1	441447	5435740	3240	Not Recorded	2017-11-06	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	-1	441447	5435740	3240	Not Recorded	2015-04-06	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	-1	443910	5443226	4643	Not Recorded	2017-03-28	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	-1	446197	5438686	3822	Not Recorded	2018-05-23	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	-1	446197	5438686	3822	Not Recorded	2017-04-04	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	-1	446197	5438686	3822	Not Recorded	2018-06-06	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	-1	443531	5438295	1277	Not Recorded	2017-08-01	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	-1	443531	5438295	1277	Not Recorded	2017-10-26	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	-1	443273	5436407	2595	Not Recorded	2013-06-29	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	2000	446886	5440701	4876	Not Recorded	1960-04-12	Day	Present	dr341	NVA
Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	-1	441447	5435740	3240	Not Recorded	2013-09-12	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	-1	445483	5441057	3814	Not Recorded	1970-09-01	Day	Present	dr342	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	-1	445735	5440979	3979	Not Recorded	2003-09-30	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	-1	443531	5438295	1277	Not Recorded	2017-03-23	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	-1	443531	5438295	1277	Not Recorded	2017-11-14	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	2000	445486	5440691	3616	Not Recorded	1964-08-03	Day	Present	dr341	NVA
Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	-1	441447	5435740	3240	Not Recorded	2017-10-24	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	-1	445735	5440979	3979	Not Recorded	2017-05-17	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	-1	443910	5443226	4643	Not Recorded	2016-03-13	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	-1	442959	5440638	1887	Not Recorded	2017-03-22	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	-1	443531	5438295	1277	Not Recorded	2017-11-08	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	-1	442679	5442269	3439	Not Recorded	2018-08-02	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	-1	441447	5435740	3240	Not Recorded	2017-11-06	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	-1	445735	5440979	3979	Not Recorded	2013-01-26	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	-1	445483	5441057	3814	Not Recorded	1970-09-01	Day	Present	dr342	NVA
Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	-1	441447	5435740	3240	Not Recorded	2015-04-06	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	-1	446197	5438686	3822	Not Recorded	2018-05-30	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA

Species name	Common name	Reported Position accuracy (m)	X	Y	Distance (m)	Obs. type	Obs. date	Date accuracy	Obs. state	Project code + Foreign id	NVA id
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	-1	446197	5438686	3822	Not Recorded	2017-03-08	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	-1	443531	5438295	1277	Not Recorded	2017-11-14	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	-1	443531	5438295	1277	Not Recorded	2017-11-14	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	-1	445735	5440979	3979	Not Recorded	2013-12-27	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	-1	443910	5443226	4643	Not Recorded	2017-05-11	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	-1	443910	5443226	4643	Not Recorded	2017-05-11	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	-1	443910	5443226	4643	Not Recorded	2018-05-10	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	2000	445486	5440691	3616	Not Recorded	1978-01-18	Day	Present	dr341	NVA
Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	-1	441729	5438054	1022	Not Recorded	2017-03-23	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	-1	443910	5443226	4643	Not Recorded	2018-05-31	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	-1	445514	5436989	3643	Not Recorded	1984-02-20	Day	Present	dr345	NVA
Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	-1	442679	5442269	3439	Not Recorded	2017-04-05	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	-1	446197	5438686	3822	Not Recorded	2017-04-19	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	-1	443531	5438295	1277	Not Recorded	2017-11-14	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	-1	443531	5438295	1277	Not Recorded	2017-11-14	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	-1	442679	5442269	3439	Not Recorded	2017-04-20	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	-1	441447	5435740	3240	Not Recorded	2017-10-26	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	-1	445514	5436989	3643	Not Recorded	1982-11-01	Month	Present	dr345	NVA
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	-1	441447	5435740	3240	Not Recorded	2017-11-06	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	-1	443531	5438295	1277	Not Recorded	2017-12-12	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	-1	444998	5437408	2987	Not Recorded	1998-12-21	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	-1	441447	5435740	3240	Not Recorded	2017-10-24	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	-1	442959	5440638	1887	Not Recorded	2017-02-24	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	-1	443531	5438295	1277	Not Recorded	2017-11-14	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	-1	443531	5438295	1277	Not Recorded	2017-12-12	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	-1	443531	5438295	1277	Not Recorded	2017-10-26	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Astacopsis gouldi	giant freshwater crayfish	10000	440477	5437688	2224	Not Recorded	1972-12-09	Day	Present	dr347	NVA
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	-1	441447	5435740	3240	Not Recorded	2017-11-06	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	-1	443531	5438295	1277	Not Recorded	2017-11-08	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	-1	443531	5438295	1277	Not Recorded	2017-11-08	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	2000	445486	5440691	3616	Not Recorded	1965-01-01	Day	Present	dr341	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	20	446473	5439420	4135	Capture	2019-11-07	Day	Present	chpo	NVA

Species name	Common name	Reported Position accuracy (m)	X	Y	Distance (m)	Obs. type	Obs. date	Date accuracy	Obs. state	Project code + Foreign id	NVA id
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	20	446473	5439420	4135	Capture	2020-09-14	Day	Present	chpo	NVA
Engaeus granulatus	Central North burrowing crayfish	20	446473	5439420	4135	Capture	2020-10-29	Day	Present	chpo	NVA
Hirundapus caudacutus	white-throated needletail	500	444113	5436976	2549	Not Recorded	1900-01-01	Unknown	Present	dr359	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	-1	443910	5443226	4643	Not Recorded	2018-08-29	Day	Present	dr2009 URN:CornellLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS652313651	NVA
Ceyx azureus subsp. diemenensis	Tasmanian azure kingfisher	-1	446913	5436993	4898	Not Recorded	1895-10-15	Day	Present	dr346 B3362	NVA
Hirundapus caudacutus	white-throated needletail	2000	445486	5440691	3616	Not Recorded	1963-03-09	Day	Present	dr341 B30649	NVA
Hirundapus caudacutus	white-throated needletail	4500	445483	5441057	3814	Not Recorded	1900-01-01	Unknown	Present	dr570	NVA
Hirundapus caudacutus	white-throated needletail	-1	438512	5438781	3866	Not Recorded	1980-02-02	Day	Present	dr345 QVM:1980:2:0269	NVA
Hirundapus caudacutus	white-throated needletail	-1	445735	5440979	3979	Not Recorded	2015-04-02	Day	Present	dr2009 URN:CornellLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS369035659	NVA
Hirundapus caudacutus	white-throated needletail	900	443806	5441045	2624	Not Recorded	1900-01-01	Unknown	Present	dr570	NVA
Hirundapus caudacutus	white-throated needletail	900	443806	5441045	2624	Not Recorded	1900-01-01	Unknown	Present	dr570	NVA
Hirundapus caudacutus	white-throated needletail	900	445483	5441057	3814	Not Recorded	1900-01-01	Unknown	Present	dr570	NVA
Hirundapus caudacutus	white-throated needletail	900	443806	5441045	2624	Not Recorded	1900-01-01	Unknown	Present	dr570	NVA
Hirundapus caudacutus	white-throated needletail	900	445483	5441057	3814	Not Recorded	1900-01-01	Unknown	Present	dr570	NVA
Hirundapus caudacutus	white-throated needletail	900	443788	5443265	4641	Not Recorded	1900-01-01	Unknown	Present	dr570	NVA
Hirundapus caudacutus	white-throated needletail	900	443806	5441045	2624	Not Recorded	1900-01-01	Unknown	Present	dr570	NVA

Showing 1 to 254 of 254 entries

Threatened Flora Records

Flora Records within 2000m of 442378E, 5438843N at Tue Jun 15 2021 09:20:43 GMT+1000 (Australian Eastern Standard Time)

Species name	Common name	Reported Position accuracy (m)	X	Y	Distance (m)	Obs. type	Obs. date	Date accuracy	Obs. state	NVA id
Schenkia australis	spike centaury	100	443412	5437983	1345	Sighting	1995-01-01	Year	Present	NVA
Epilobium pallidiflorum	showy willowherb	2000	441419	5438972	968	Sighting	1970-02-25	Day	Present	NVA

Showing 1 to 2 of 2 entries

Threatened Flora Survey Notes

SURVEY SKILL LEVEL
Refer to Threatened Flora Species Survey Notes (FPA 2016) for more information.

Survey skill level:

1: highly distinctive species – an FPO or forest planner can undertake surveys

2: distinctive species – a flora-competent forest planner can undertake surveys

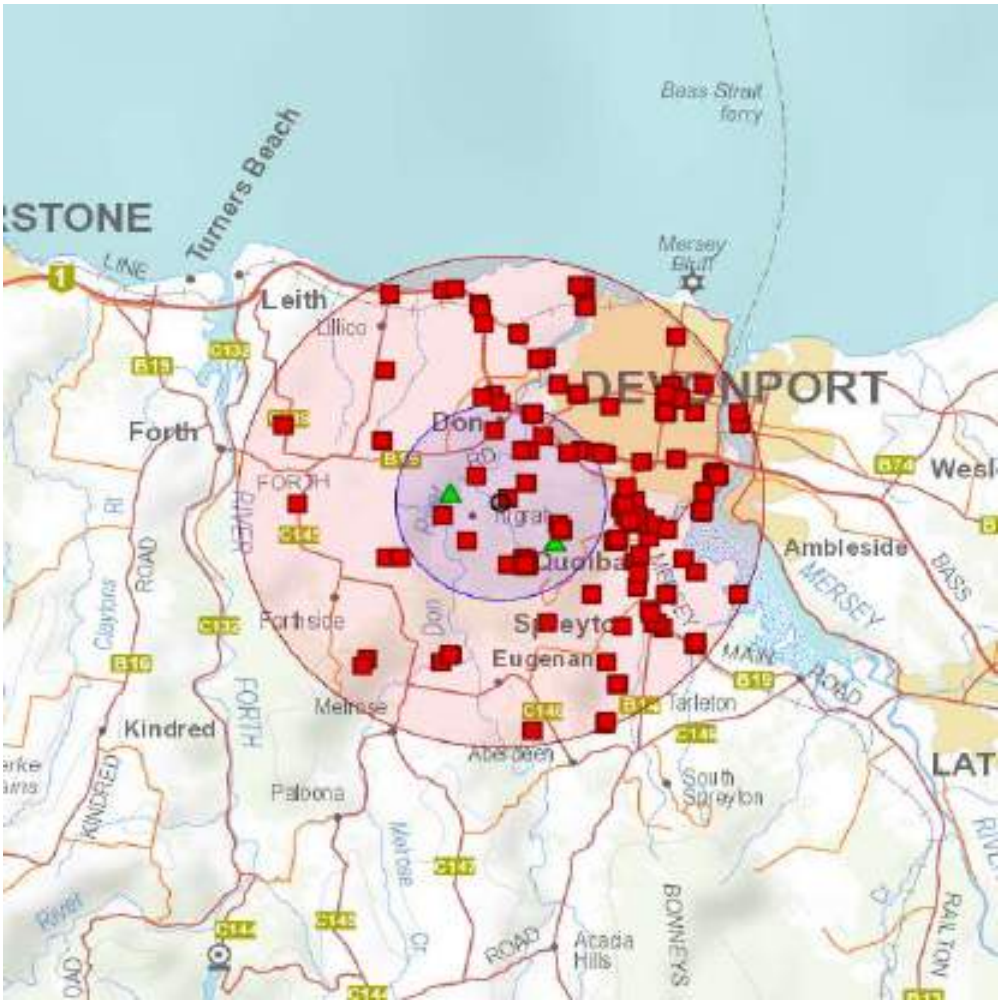
3: non-distinctive species and species occupying specialised niches – only experienced field botanists can undertake surveys

HABITAT DESCRIPTION

Refer to Habitat Descriptions of Threatened Flora in Tasmania (FPA 2016) for more information.

Species name	Common name	Life form	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Habitat description	Survey guidelines	Survey skill level
Epilobium pallidiflorum	showy willowherb	herb	r, -	Epilobium pallidiflorum occurs in wet places (e.g. natural wetlands amongst forest, margins of Melaleuca ericifolia swamp forest, scrubby-sedgy E. ovata woodland on heavy soils, etc.) mostly in the north and northwest of the State.	Flowers and fruits are required to identify this herb. The peak flowering period is from October to March, but some observations, perhaps associated with wetter autumns, have extended through to July.	2
Schenkia australis	spike centaury	annual herb	r, -	Schenkia australis has been recorded from rainforest, wet sclerophyll forest, dry sclerophyll forest and heathland in the east and north of the State. It has also been recorded from forest sites which were cleared for pasture. Several recent sites are from windswept coastal heathland/scrub.	This herb can only be detected during spring-summer. Flowers and fruits are needed for identification. There is considerable confusion between Schenkia australis and the introduced Centaurium erythraea and C. tenuiflorum.	3

Showing 1 to 2 of 2 entries


Bass Strait ferry
Turners Beach
Mersey Bluff
Leith
Ulverstone
Forth
Ambleside
Kindred
Eugenana
Tarleton
Melrose
Abbotsham
Paloona
South Spreyton
Acacia Hills
FORTH RIVER
MERSEY
MAIN ROAD
BASS
KINDRED
BONNEYS
RAILTON

MICHELL HODGETTS SURVEYORS

A.C.N. 109 596 152

AUTHORISED SURVEYORS

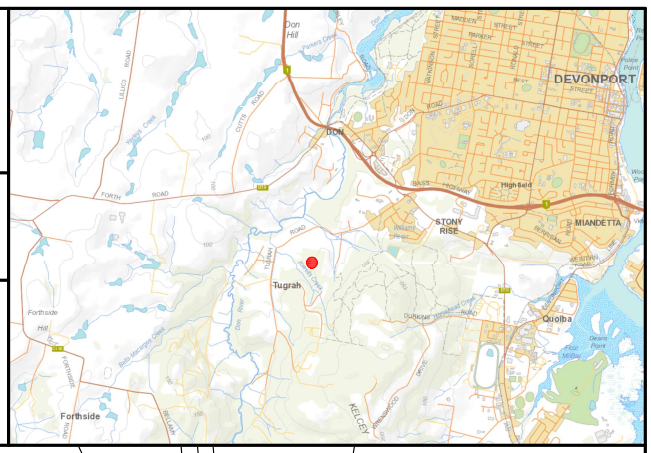
DEVONPORT – WYNYARD – SMITHTON – LAUNCESTON – SCOTTSDALE

P.O. Box 712 , Devonport 7310
AUSDOC DX 70346 , Devonport
Telephone (03) 6424 5144
Fax (03) 6423 4090
E.Mail : mhasurv@bigpond.net.au

PROPOSED SUBDIVISION

189 Tugrah Road, Tugrah

P.G. & W.J. Hawley atf The Hawley Family Super Fund



LOCATION PLAN

TUGRAH

STAGE 1 – LOTS 1–4
STAGE 2 – AS THE MARKET DICTATES

N

TUGRAH ROAD

100 ROAD 1.07ha

5 1.00ha

6 1.00ha

7 1.00ha

8 1.00ha

9 1.26ha

16 1.00ha

15 1.00ha

14 1.00ha

13 1.00ha

12 1.01ha

11 1.24ha

10 1.17ha

4 1.04ha

3 1.13ha

2 1.03ha

1 1.00ha

(CT.36654-3)

15m

30m

POWELLS CREEK

FOREST HEIGHTS DRIVE

This plan has been prepared only for the purpose of obtaining subdivision approval from the local planning authority & the information shown hereon should be used for no other purpose.

All dimensions & areas subject to final survey .

All measurements are in metres .

Drawn : J.A.T	Scale : 1:2500(A3)	Date : 26/04/21

Paul Hodgetts – registered land surveyor

Drawing No.

221078

MICHELL HODGETTS SURVEYORS

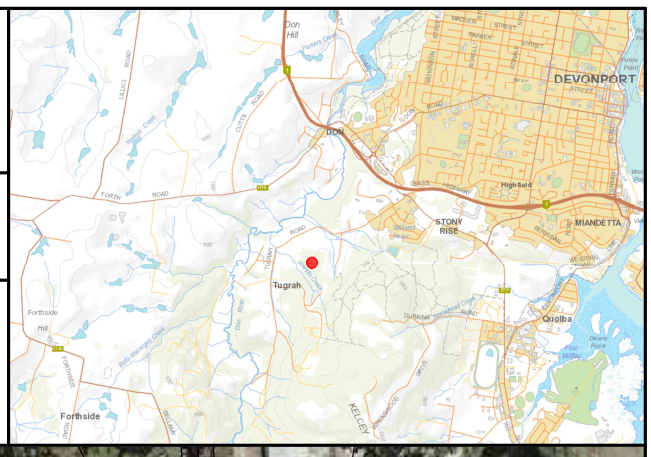
A.C.N. 109 596 152
AUTHORISED SURVEYORS
DEVONPORT – WYNYARD – SMITHTON – LAUNCESTON – SCOTTSDALE

P.O. Box 712 , Devonport 7310
AUSDOC DX 70346 , Devonport
Telephone (03) 6424 5144
Fax (03) 6423 4090
E.Mail : mhasurv@bigpond.net.au

PROPOSED SUBDIVISION

189 Tugrah Road, Tugrah

P.G. & W.J. Hawley atf The Hawley Family Super Fund



This plan has been prepared only for the purpose of obtaining subdivision approval from the local planning authority & the information shown hereon should be used for no other purpose.

All dimensions & areas subject to final survey .

All measurements are in metres .

Drawn : J.A.T	Scale : 1:2500(A3)	Date : 26/04/21

Paul Hodgetts – registered land surveyor

Drawing No.

221078

From: ricky speight <rickyspeight@bigpond.com>
Sent: Monday, 6 September 2021 1:40 PM
To: Devonport City Council
Subject: sub division appeal ,application number PA2021.0122
Attachments: APP# PA2021.0122 16 LOT SUBDIVISION APPEAL.pdf

Lot 16 Sub divison PA 2021.0122

To Whom it may Concern.

I am Writing In regards to the purposed sub division at 189 Tugrah Rd.

I am a resident at 173 Tugrah Rd. for the Past 10 plus years.

My Concerns are:

- Increased traffic onto tugrah Rd, as roads are not adequate for more traffic, narrow, no guard railings over existing Colverts, no footpaths or lighting, Concerns of personal safety and of others.
- Access off Tugrah Rd Into 189 access Rd (Intersection) hinder traffic as it's off the S bend it's on, making it a high risk Intersection
- Water Run off, thru the existing propertu's
- Traffic noise Into the Sub division along the 189 Tugrah Rd access, as it runs within 5 meters of my boundary and feel there will be an Increase of noise pollution from traffic day and night.

- Decrease Property Value as of the access road nearing the house and Increased noise and privacy Issues.
- The Unruly Sight of more power poles being Installed
- The Continual problem of dust whilst this project Continues

I am not against progression, but I am Concerned about these points as according to the purposed plan, there will be 16 blocks up for sale, with most family's these days being a 2 Car family that Would be 32 Vehicles in and out at a minimum let alone delivery drivers etc etc...
I feel the access Road should be moved to a more appropriate position. If it Cannot be agreed Upon, a Sound / privacy fence should be built to protect the Current residents.
Any Concerns please feel free to Contact me.

Ricky Speight
173 Tugrah RD, Tugrah
PH: 0437 124 055

From: Daniel Briggs <briggsy86@hotmail.com>
Sent: Monday, 6 September 2021 3:36 PM
To: Devonport City Council
Subject: PA2021.0122

To the General manager

Hi I own 14 Collins way in tugrah and I'm voicing my concerns about the run off water that will be generated from this new subdivision at 189 Tugrah road. My property has pretty much all the run off water from the eastern side of tugrah road already running through it. With more directed runoff and less natural soakage this water way almost surely won't survive. The water already builds up on the road side (up to the bitumen) as the x2 culverts under the road struggle to keep up with runoff. In my opinion the water way will need widening and lining with a suitable base to stop erosion. If you require any further information , feel free to email.

Regards

Daniel Briggs.....

DEVONPORT CITY COUNCIL
ABN 42 611 446 016
PO Box 604 Devonport TAS 7310 – 137 Rooke Street, Devonport
Telephone 03 6424 0511
Email council@devonport.tas.gov.au Web www.devonport.tas.gov.au

Submission Date
09/09/2021

I/We
Darren & Jessica Collins

Of
187, Tugrah Rd
Tugrah, TAS 7310
Australia

Email Address
admin@cbcbuildng.com.au

Phone Number
+61400022617

Development Application Number
PA2021.0122

Address of Development
189 Tugrah Road
Tugrah 7310
Australia

Details of representation
Whilst we are certainly not in objection to the subdivision of the land, we do hold concerns over the proposed new road for Lot 100 and which will run the entire course of our boundary on our southern side, particularly more so where it is proposed to be situated 10 meters from the back of our home/enclosed yard where our young children play and bedrooms etc are located.

Under the development standards for subdivision, 11.5.2 Roads we would like consideration given with regard to the safety & privacy of our home as 'surrounding land' and would request that the subdivsion owner be requested to construct a 2.1m timber paling fence along the back boundary of our house, approx 150m (see attached highlighted plan). At present there is only a wire farm fence that divides the properties and we do not feel this is safe given a road is now proposed for this area. If there was another block butting into our property we wouldn't feel this was an issue, however a road is completely different. We would be happy to share the cost of the fence.

If you have any queries please do not hesitate to contact us.

Thank you

Upload Supporting Documentation such as photos, plans, sketches etc (optional)

DEVONPORT CITY COUNCIL
ABN 47 611 446 016
PO Box 604 Devonport TAS 7310 137 Rooke Street, Devonport
Telephone 03 6424 0511
Email council@devonport.tas.gov.au Web www.devonport.tas.gov.au

- fence-plan.jpg
- fence-plan1.jpg

Consent

✔ I agree that all the information i have provided is accurate and is truthful.

Privacy Consent

✔ I agree to the privacy policy of the Devonport City Council.


ODGETTS SURVEYORS
A.C.N. 109 396 152
THORISED SURVEYORS
– SMITHTON – LAUNCESTON – SCOTTSDALE
Telephone (03) 6424 5144
Fax (03) 6423 4090
E.Mail : mhasurv@bigpond.net.au
SED SUBDIVISION
ugrah Road, Tugrah
tf The Hawley Family Super Fund
STAGE 1 – LOTS 1–4
STAGE 2 – AS THE MARKET DICTATES
100
ROAD
1.07ha
361.6
397.1
127.8
5
1.00ha
68.5
48.5
67.8
147.8
6
1.00ha
67.8
67.8
271.0
147.5
7
1.00ha
68.2
236.0
67.8

From: Jenni Abela <jenjim196@hotmail.com>
Sent: Monday, 13 September 2021 3:58 PM
To: Devonport City Council
Subject: All Representations - PA2021.0122 - 189 Tugrah Road

To the General Manager

I am writing to you in relation to the application for Planning Permit -Application Number PA2021 .0122, Address 189 Tugrah Road, Tugrah

My concern is in relation to the drainage system for the new blocks with the current drainage system on Tugrah Road.

I live at 196 Tugrah Road and currently I have a lot of water that travels through our property from the road due to the inadequate drainage system on Tugrah Road.

In the past I have sent in photos and had council workers out to my property to assess this problem. They have stated they can see and understand the problem but nothing has been done on our side of the road to eliminate the problem.

With the new blocks as the proposed plan I am concerned that Tugrah Road will not be able to handle the run off from storm water drains into Powells Creek that runs through our property.

Currently the creek is running at near full capacity as all storm waters from Forest Heights and Tugrah Road run into the creek.

When we have increased rainfall the creek floods and the sides cave in. Council workers have repaired this problem a few times when I have notified them.

We have spent a great deal of money on drainage in our property due to the fact of the excess water problem coming from the road and I am afraid we will not be able to cope with anymore.

In relation to the traffic accidents on Tugrah Road there has been a greater number than documented on report. Perhaps 3 have been reported to police but as the landowner I have witnessed a great deal more and subsequently built a rock wall to protect my family and property.

I am very happy for the proposed plan to continue, however am very concerned about the drainage problem and hope this issue can beaddressed and rectified.

I am happy to meet and discuss this issue with you.

Yours Sincerely

Jim Abela
Land Owner
196 Tugrah Road
Tugrah 7310

Sent from Mail for Windows

DEVONPORT CITY COUNCIL
ABN: 47 611 446 016
PO Box 604 Devonport TAS 7310 – 137 Rooke Street, Devonport
Telephone 03 6424 0511
Email council@devonport.tas.gov.au Web www.devonport.tas.gov.au

Submission Date
13/09/2021

I/We
Frank and Lesley Dimech

Of
202 Tugrah Road
Tugrah, Tasmania 7310
Australia

Email Address
lizzimint_70@hotmail.com

Phone Number
0473869896

Development Application Number
PA2021-0122

Address of Development
189 Tugrah Rd Tugrah
Devonport 7310
Australia

Details of representation
The General Manager
Application for planning Permit
Proposed Subdivision 189 Tugrah Rd Tugrah

I am writing about PA2021-0122
Water runoff, there seems to be no mention on Surveyor's report or Rebecca Green & associates planning application about water runoff, which will have serious impacts on not only other properties, but also the fauna within this area.
Is the developer putting storm water pipes in when the road is built? If not, what impact would it have on current residents who live below the proposed development? As now there is no satisfactory draining on Tugrah Rd, have a look outside 200,202 & 204 Tugrah Rd all there is, is a gully access from these lots and with the extra water runoff from development it would/will cause flooding and more erosion in these and other properties below the development. There is already erosion in this area.
Should the developer be responsible for the fix off water runoff, or would this be the council's responsibility for the drainage, and would the council change the zoning for residents below the development to a flood zone?
If this is so we would like the valuer general to lower our property value and get a considerable reduction on our current rates from the council.

DEVONPORT CITY COUNCIL
ABN: 47 611 446 016
PO Box 604 Devonport TAS 7310 – 137 Rooke Street, Devonport
Telephone 03 6424 0511
Email council@devonport.tas.gov.au Web www.devonport.tas.gov.au

There are a lot of trees in the development, is there any "Tree Preservation" on any currently in this area? The report shows investigations to surrounding flora was completed in the middle of Winter when most flora is dormant, I feel another report should be completed within summer to confirm there is limited endangered flora within this area.
Is there any requirement for anyone who buys any one of these lots to maintain a percentage off trees in each lot? If not, why?
The more trees cut down will incur more erosion, loss of habitat to our native flora and fauna.
We are aware of the native Crayfish that are currently in the creeks around this area? Can a report be done on the impact this would have? Any changes to current habitat would be crucial for their survival. Your report shows potential signs of Crayfish, has anyone talked to locals in this area about sightings? Has anyone asked The Crayfish Recovery Team to do a full report? If not, I feel the species needs this to be done before we lose it.
Bush fire Hazard Assessment report & plan, you use the word EGRESS (meaning leaving a place direct means of access)
Currently on these plans there is only 1 way in and 1 way out, if a fire blocks the only exit, there would be no means of escape. The proposed road should be a through road giving those residents 2 means of escape if required. If this could be considered and our questions answered above to our satisfaction, we would then have no objection of this development.
Application for planning Permit
Proposed Subdivision 189 Tugrah Rd Tugrah

In the report from ECOtas it contains a list of threatened fauna, particularly The Central North Burrowing Crayfish, was possibly detected, was there any consultation within the neighborhood? As a local to this area, I have also been advised that there may also be Giant Freshwater Crayfish, which is also endangered, there habitat is crucial for their survival, and another biggest threat is modification to any water flow in surrounding area, which would happen when clearing/building starts.
Can we please have further investigations within this area, not only the properties either side of proposed development, but also neighbors surrounding Don River, as Powells Creek flows into that river.
I would also like to be assured you are doing everything in your power to protect this area and all species currently found in this area and can suggest contacting The Crayfish Recovery Team headed up by Fiona Marshall of the cradle coast area, her team are doing significant work in their field to monitor and protect this species.
Are you really willing to allow this development proposal without doing further investigating to potentially stop any other Tasmanian animal from being extinct?
Below shows threatened species within 500mtrs, last recorded dates, are you seriously going to develop this area and potentially let these species die?

Lastly Devonport is advertised as the City of the future, please note other councils actually mail neighbouring properties and surrounding areas any development applications personally, not just a sign on the front fences, which the wind/rain can remove or blow away.

Regards
Frank & Lesley Dimech

Upload Supporting Documentation such as photos, plans, sketches etc (optional)

- IMG_8911.JPG
- IMG_8910.JPG

The City with Spirit

DEVONPORT CITY COUNCIL
ABN: 47 611 446 016
PO Box 604 Devonport TAS 7310 – 137 Rooke Street, Devonport
Telephone 03 6424 0511
Email council@devonport.tas.gov.au Web www.devonport.tas.gov.au

- IMG_8909.JPG
- IMG_8908.JPG
- IMG_8907.JPG
- IMG_8906.JPG
- IMG_8905.JPG
- IMG_8904.JPG
- IMG_8903.JPG
- IMG_8902.JPG

Consent

✔ I agree that all the information i have provided is accurate and is truthful.

Privacy Consent

✔ I agree to the privacy policy of the Devonport City Council.

Environment Strategy 2019-2024 – Year Three Status

STRATEGIC FOCUS 1. CONSERVING OUR BIODIVERSITY

Action		Details	Responsibility	Priority	Status	Outputs 1/8/20 – 31/7/21
Invasive Flora and Fauna						
1.1	Develop and implement an annual works plan for the control of priority and declared weeds	• Annual mapping of weed distribution • Explore low impact weed control methods	Community Services	High	Ongoing	• Control of priority environmental & declared weeds undertaken regularly
1.2	Maintain public awareness of and engagement in weed identification and control activities	• Provide advice to private property owners when requested • Work with private property owners with declared weeds to contain or eradicate infestation • Deliver education and hands-on programs	Community Services	High	Ongoing	• Friends of Don Reserve undertake weed control • Meeting with private property owners as requested
1.3	Encourage responsible pet ownership	• Cat management • Promote on-leash dog control in Council parks and reserves as per the Dog Management Policy (includes updating signage)	Risk Management Infrastructure & Works	High	Ongoing	• Educational brochures on responsible cat ownership have been produced and relevant information has been posted to DCC website • An education program has been developed highlighting requirements for responsible dog ownership. Information will be placed on website and promoted periodically through facebook • Signage under review.
1.4	Work with state agencies and relevant partners to plan and manage the control of stray and feral animals	• Work with DPIPWE / Cradle Coast NRM to implement the Tasmanian Cat Management Plan	Risk Management	High	Ongoing	• Cat Management Strategy has been drafted and is under review.

Action		Details	Responsibility	Priority	Status	Outputs 1/8/20 – 31/7/21
1.5	Report sightings of introduced species to DPIPWE	• Assist DPIPWE to raise community awareness and reporting of introduced species • Where required manage potential impacts in consultation with DPIPWE • Incudes threatening pathogens	Risk Management	High	Ongoing	• The Compliance Officer works closely with NRM to assist in identification and eradication strategies
1.6	Target identified priority weeds on Council roads as part of the roadside maintenance weed spraying program	• On non-Council roads, advise the property owner of the priority weeds as required	Infrastructure & Works Community Services	Medium	Ongoing	• Contractors engaged regularly to control roadside priority weeds.
1.7	Increase the extent of hygiene practices into DCC contract process, operations, and activities on Council land to minimise the risk of weed spread into new or sensitive areas	• May require wash down facilities in strategic locations • Determine areas considered `sensitive'	Infrastructure & Works Community Services	Medium		• Training needs documented and training sourced for delivery in 2021/22
Biodiversity Health						
1.8	Develop a Master Plan for the Kelcey Tier Greenbelt	Considers natural, social, recreational, and cultural values	Community Services	High	Complete	• Master Plan complete July 2019, available on Council's website
1.9	Undertake revegetation where required to support biodiversity	• Use local native species • Encourage development of flora and fauna corridors • Consider use of local native species on nature strips and in parks & reserves in accordance with Council policy	Community Services Infrastructure & Works	High	Ongoing	Native species planted: • Don Reserve Path – 1350 • Don Reserve Northern section - 330 • Don River / Gun Club – 450 • Mersey Bluff – 250 • Pardoe Beach – 510 • Caroline St North Foreshore – 310
1.10	Manage known threatened species populations to best-practice standards	For instance, continue to manage Clayton Drive Reserve to increase habitat health for the translocated Central North Burrowing Crayfish	Infrastructure & Works Community Services	High	Ongoing	• Council acquitted a grant of $18,690 under the Department of Industry, Innovation and Science - Communities Environment Program to build and install nest boxes for the endangered Swift Parrot, in the Kelcey Tier Greenbelt • Received a grant from Wildcare for $9695 to eradicate sugar gliders predating on swift parrots in Kelcey Tier Greenbelt

Action		Details	Responsibility	Priority	Status	Outputs 1/8/20 – 31/7/21
1.11	Encourage community awareness of and involvement in conservation activities	• Support volunteer and school participation • Deliver community events celebrating biodiversity e.g. National Tree Day, Clean up Australia Day, Biodiversity month, Bioblitz • Develop or review relevant promotional material, consider using digital platforms	Community Services	High	Ongoing	• 4 community events delivered with 41 participants • Up to 12 Friends of Don Reserve met to undertake weed control or plant native plants for a total of 322 hours. • Wildcare group - Friends of Devonport Reserves Up to 10 people have attended events contributing 50 hours
1.12	Address through compliance, incentives, or education: • illegal dumping of (garden) waste • removal/degradation of native vegetation	Includes: • Planting of non- native species in reserves • Planting environmental weeds in gardens	Risk Management Community Services	High	Ongoing	**Ongoing:** • Regular patrols are undertaken by the Compliance Officer • Public are encouraged to report any suspicious behaviour
1.13	Manage bushfire hazard reduction burns with consideration of ecological priorities	As outlined in the Don Reserve and Kelcey Tier Greenbelt Bushfire Management Plans	Infrastructure & Works Community Services	High	Ongoing	**Ongoing:** • Firebreak maintenance undertaken annually
1.14	Monitor priority species and habitat	• Record in database linked to Council's GIS • Consider reporting on city wide ecological health every 10 years	Community Services	Medium	In progress	• Swift parrots in Kelcey Tier Greenbelt will be monitored by Wildcare volunteers via an app during the 2021/22 breeding season

Conserving Our Biodiversity Targets:

<table>
<tr><th>Target</th><th>Status 31 July 2021</th></tr>
<tr><td>The area of revegetation is increased by 100% by 2024 from 2018-19 levels</td><td><table><tr><td>Year</td><td>Ha revegetated</td></tr><tr><td>2018-19</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>2019-20</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>2020-21</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>% change</td><td>50%</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>A 25% increase in community participation by 2024 from 2018-19 levels</td><td><table><tr><td>Year</td><td>Community members participated</td></tr><tr><td>2018-19</td><td>179</td></tr><tr><td>2020-21</td><td>264</td></tr><tr><td>% change</td><td>47%</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Increase in the extent of hygiene practices of Council and integration into contracts</td><td>Yet to commence</td></tr>
<tr><td>Decrease in reports of illegal dumping of garden waste / clearing native vegetation by 2024 from 2018-19</td><td><table><tr><td>Year</td><td>Number reports - garden waste dumped</td><td>Number reports - illegal dumping of waste</td></tr><tr><td>2018-19</td><td>0</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>2019-20</td><td>6</td><td>11</td></tr><tr><td>2020-21</td><td>2</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>% change</td><td>200%</td><td>128%</td></tr></table></td></tr>
</table>

STRATEGIC FOCUS 2. HEALTHY WATERWAYS AND COASTS

Action		Details	Responsibility	Priority	Status	Outputs 1/8/20 – 31/7/21
2.1	Revegetate and /or improve health of riparian zones	• Improves water quality and aquatic ecosystem health • Reduces stream bank erosion and sedimentation • Use local native species	Community Services	High	Ongoing	• As per Action 1.9
2.2	Engage volunteers in activities to protect our waterways and coasts	Hands-on and education projects	Community Services	High	Ongoing	• 40 students from Don College participated in revegetation and clean-up projects • Friends of Don Reserve perform clean-up activities when meeting fortnightly

Action		Details	Responsibility	Priority	Status	Outputs 1/8/20 – 31/7/21
2.3	Progressively extend installation of gross pollutants traps across the stormwater system	High volume stormwater drains to have gross pollutant traps installed with their effectiveness monitored	Infrastructure & Works	High	Yet to commence	• Funds allocated in 2021/22
2.4	Integrate Water Sensitive Urban Design into new Council projects and developments where possible	Design that filters pollution from stormwater runoff	Infrastructure & Works	High	Ongoing	• As required
2.5	Unauthorised activity on beaches / coastline – advocate for improved understanding of the issue's significance and develop appropriate responses	• May require a combination of access restriction, enforcement, and community education approaches • Will require multi- stakeholder approach	Community Services	Low	Ongoing	• No action required 2020/21

Healthy Waterways and Coasts Targets:

Targets	Status 30 July 2021
The area of rehabilitation work in riparian zones is increased by 100% by 2024 from 2018-19 levels	Year: Ha rehabilitation riparian zones 2018-19: 4 2019-20: 1 2020-21: 0.1 % change: 27.5%
A 25% increase in community participation by 2024 from 2018-2019 levels	Year: Community members participated 2018-19: 80 2020-21: 52 % change: -35%
No evidence of disturbance to shorebird breeding sites	No evidence reported

STRATEGIC FOCUS 3. LIVING LIGHTLY

Action		Details	Responsibility	Priority	Status	Outputs 1/8/20 – 31/7/21
Energy Efficiency						
3.1	Progressively upgrade Council-owned building, street and park lights with energy efficient light emitting diode (LED) lights	• Lighting upgraded upon replacement of globes or for new projects • Consider using smart technology, solar lighting where appropriate • Develop tools to assist staff with purchase of energy efficient fixtures, fittings, and appliances	Infrastructure & Works	High	Ongoing	• Council has changed 48% of its 3320 streetlights to LED (as of May 2021), up from 45% a year ago
3.2	Investigate alternative power generation opportunities	Includes solar & wind generation, use of battery storage, considering whole of life cycle, payback periods etc	Infrastructure & Works	High	In progress	• Planning underway to install a 55kW solar system on the paranaple Arts Centre
3.3	Continue to undertake building retrofits (general energy efficiency) for large facilities	Consider energy saving measures - heating, cooling, ventilation, and loss	Infrastructure & Works	High	Ongoing	• Heating systems renewed
3.4	Investigate electric vehicle charging infrastructure	• Include consideration of alternative power sources • Promote existing local charging stations	Infrastructure & Works	High	Complete	• Fast charge electric vehicle charging station installed in the multilevel carpark
3.5	Promote or deliver active transport and energy efficiency community education programs	For example: • Host ride to work / walk to work programs, and other active transport programs in conjunction with the Bike Strategy and Pedestrian Strategy • Deliver Living Lightly Expo • Promote car/ride sharing schemes as they become available	Community Services	High	In progress	• Commuter bike riding grant funded project complete • Living Lightly Expo planned for October 2021

Action		Details	Responsibility	Priority	Status	Outputs 1/8/20 – 31/7/21
3.6	Reduce Council fleet emissions by transitioning to low carbon vehicles, reviewing service schedules, exploring alternative transport options	• Based on technological improvements • Investigate whole of life efficiency when purchasing fleet vehicles • Explore alternative transport options to reduce number of use of fleet, e.g. electric bikes / scooters	Infrastructure & Works	Medium	In progress	• 2 Hybrid Toyota Rav 4's added to the fleet
3.7	Embed energy efficiency across DCC operations	Develop staff behaviour change education program	Community Services	Medium	Yet to commence	
3.8	Provide advice, advocate, or facilitate community scale enterprises that utilise alternative energy generation and consumption	Explore opportunities for shared power schemes, community shareholders, bulk buy schemes etc	Community Services Economic Development	Medium	Yet to commence	
3.9	Support new community or business initiatives that utilise low carbon approaches	Strengthen business/ industry partnerships to support and encourage new and emerging low carbon opportunities, for instance, ebike hire for visitors, co/tri- generation	Community Services Economic Development	Medium	Yet to commence	
3.10	Continue to support TasNetworks to roll out street light LED changeover program	Street lights are owned, maintained, and replaced under a negotiated arrangement with TasNetworks. TasNetworks plan to change all lamps to LED in the next 8-10 years.	Infrastructure & Works	Low	In progress	• Tas Networks upgrading street light globes with new technology when replacements are required
Water Sensitivity						
3.11	Promote water saving/ efficiency programs/ opportunities for residents	Rainwater tanks, treated use of greywater in accordance with planning/health regulations	Community Services	High	Yet to commence	

Action		Details	Responsibility	Priority	Status	Outputs 1/8/20 – 31/7/21
3.12	Install smart technology for high water-using properties / facilities	For example, sensors that irrigate sports field as required given level of dryness as opposed to regular times	Infrastructure & Works	Medium	In progress	• A smart irrigation controller has been installed as part of the Mersey Vale Memorial Park Modern Burial System, that allows off-site monitoring of moisture-related conditions and automatically adjusts watering to optimal levels.
3.13	Progressively retrofit high water-using properties with water efficient fixtures and fittings	• Includes development of tools to assist staff with purchase of water efficient fixtures, fittings, and appliances • Extends to leased Council facilities	Infrastructure & Works	Medium	In progress	• Water efficient fittings installed during upgrades

Action		Details	Responsibility	Priority	Status	Outputs 1/8/20 – 31/7/21
Liveable City						
3.14	Implement actions in the Waste Strategy that aim to firstly reduce the amount of waste generated and secondly reduce the amount of landfill through resource recovery and recycling	Some Waste Strategy actions include: • Investigate opportunities for recycling/ composting and use of biodegradable serving equipment at public events • Support composting schemes, community gardens/ enterprises and nature strip edible gardens to reduce food waste • Explore opportunities to segregate green waste from landfill • Promote reuse through local business and charities	Infrastructure & Works Community Services	Varied as per Waste Strategy	In progress	**In progress:** Achievements of the Waste Strategy 2020/21 • Total waste to landfill in 2020/21 increased by 1% from 2016/17 levels • Waste recovery rate in 2020/21 was 18% • Council have increased use of crushed (recycled) concrete as an alternative to quarried gravel on construction projects and have exhausted the available supply. • Budget allocation made for 2021-22 to prioritise increased recovery and diversion through WTS facility improvements.
3.15	Implement the DCC Corporate Climate Change Adaptation Plan to improve climate resilience	For instance, regarding Sea Level Rise and Storm Tide Risk - assess risks, prioritise works and implement dune / foreshore restoration programs as required	All departments	Varied as per Adaptation Plan	In progress	• Foreshore revegetation along Pardoe beach and Caroline St North
3.16	Ensure sustainability considerations in procurement decisions, including mandatory weightings in tenders, where appropriate	Improve procurement guidelines, processes, and tools to support staff to actively engage in sustainable procurement	Organisational Performance	Medium	Yet to commence	• Sustainability is currently considered, however, guidelines and tools to ensure consistency across organisation are to be developed
3.17	Identify, collect, and report on environmental data that will inform future decision- making and achievement of Strategy targets	Review Environmental Strategy targets and align with data collection and analysis capabilities where required	Community Services	Medium	Yet to commence	

Living Lightly Targets:

Targets	Status 31 July 2021

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Comments
Solar energy generated at Bass Strait Maritime Centre (kWh)	42,863	42,681	40,400	
Total energy of largest facilities - Dev Rec Centre, paranaple arts Centre, Aquatic Centre ((kWh):	1,246,898	1,251,474	1,344,558	
% of electricity used offset by solar	3.4%	3.4%	3.0%	% likely to be higher as solar panels on Art Storage Facility are not metered separately so unable to quantify kWh generated from this source

5% of electricity used in Council's largest facilities obtained from localised renewable energy sources

5% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions across Council operations by June 2024, based on June 2019 levels

Emissions conversion to be calculated once all usage data collated.

5% reduction on 2017-2018 energy usage in Council's largest facilities by 2024

Facility	kWh 2017/18	kWh 2018/19	kWh 2019/20	kWh 2020/21	Notes
Dev Rec Centre	123,289	124,606	121,041	140,204	Increase in 2018/19 due to higher usage rates. Reduction 2019/20 due to decreased usage during pandemic. Increase in 202o/21 due to return of indoor sports after COVID lockdown, and installation of 5 heat pumps.
paranaple arts centre	129,965	235,841	269,771	224,863	Town Hall meter not read for four months (2017/18) during renovation for arts centre. Increase during 2019/20 as operating combined facilities. Reduction in 2020/21 due to COVID disruption.
Aquatic Centre	448,897	886,451	860,662	979,491	Increase in 2018/19 a result of changes in which meters are read. Decrease in 2019/20 due to closure during pandemic. Increase in 2019/20 due to return in usage post COVID lockdown and change in power source from gas to electricity.
Total	702,151	1,246,898	1,251,474	1,344,558	Base line year is 2018/19. 7.8% increase in usage in 2020/21 from 2018/19.

<table>
<tr><th>Targets</th><th>Status 31 July 2021</th></tr>
<tr><td>Zero increase in potable water use of Council's largest water consuming facilities by June 2024 from 2019 baseline</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Year</th><th>Potable water use across all facilities (kL)</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td>2018-19</td><td>131,223</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>2019-20</td><td>107,385</td><td>KL updated from 2019-20 due to change in meter reading</td></tr>
<tr><td>2020-21</td><td>71,136</td><td>Significant reduction due to facility closure during COVID and consistent rainfall, reducing irrigation levels</td></tr>
<tr><td>% Change</td><td>-45.8%</td><td></td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Environmental sustainability is considered across all areas of Council, in decisions, project development and implementation, and reported accordingly to the community by 2024</td><td>In progress:
Environmental sustainability is a consideration in capital project development, procurement and council reporting. Electricity reports can now be completed via smart metering.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Increase in number of Council-delivered, or supported 'living lightly' community education programs by 2024 from 2018-19 levels</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Year</th><th>No. education programs</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td>2018-19</td><td>3</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>2019-20</td><td>3</td><td>COVID-19 has affected delivery of programs</td></tr>
<tr><td>2020-21</td><td>2</td><td>COVID-19 has affected delivery of programs</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU)

BETWEEN THE

TASMANIA
STATE EMERGENCY SERVICE

AND

DEVONPORT CITY COUNCIL
AND
LATROBE COUNCIL

01 August 202118

A Memorandum of Understanding

THIS MEMORANDUM is made this 1st day of August 2021~~18~~

BETWEEN:

THE TASMANIA STATE EMERGENCY SERVICE, as maintained under Section 25 of the Emergency Management Act 2006, of Cnr Argyle & Melville Streets, Hobart in Tasmania

AND

THE DEVONPORT CITY COUNCIL established pursuant to the Local Government Act 1993

AND

THE LATROBE COUNCIL established pursuant to the Local Government Act 1993

SIGNED for and on behalf of
TASMANIA STATE EMERGENCY SERVICE
By Mr A Lea,
Director
SES

_____

SIGNED for and on behalf of the
DEVONPORT CITY COUNCIL
By Mr M Atkins~~P West~~,
General Manager
Devonport City Council

_____

SIGNED for and on behalf of
LATROBE COUNCIL
By Mr G Monson,
General Manager
Latrobe Council

_____

Section A - Administrative Details

1. Definitions

"**Council**" means the Devonport City Council (DCC) and Latrobe Council (LC) as established under the *Local Government Act 1993*.

"**SES**" means the Tasmanian State Emergency Service as maintained under Section 25 of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*.

"**Mersey SES Unit**" means that part of the SES with responsibilities within the Council areas of Devonport and Latrobe as defined under the Local Government Act 1993, with its headquarters at MacFie St Devonport. This Unit is staffed by volunteers who operate under the supervision and guidance of permanent staff of SES North West Region Headquarters.

"**Parties**" means the Tasmania State Emergency Service, the Devonport City Council and Latrobe Council.

2. Purpose and Scope of Memorandum of Understanding

The purpose of this Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is to define the responsibilities of the SES, DCC and LC solely in relation to the provision and maintenance of the volunteer Mersey SES Unit established for Devonport and Latrobe municipalities.

As such, the scope of this MOU does not extend into broader emergency management issues or otherwise remove the legislative or accepted responsibilities of either council in relation to emergency management (eg planning, Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator (MC) responsibilities; emergency coordination centre management; provision of public information; road closures; provision of resources and maintenance of public infrastructure as detailed in either the *Emergency Management Act 2006*, Mersey Leven Emergency Management Plan (MLEMP) or any other associated plans.

In addition, the parties agree that this MOU and any future derivations of the same may initiate amendment, as required, to the MLEMP, to ensure consistency of roles stipulated in all related documentation.

3. Term of MOU

Both parties commit to the provision of support detailed in this MOU for an initial period of three (3) years, commencing in August 2021~~18~~.

4. Review of MOU

Both parties commit to the following management review procedure:

- Annual review to confirm successful performance of responsibilities and identify any issues for discussion; and
- Detailed review upon completion of term of agreement stipulated in Section 3. This review will create an opportunity to consider future arrangements, ie SES holding Council funding for the Unit or the implementation of a Centrally Funded Model either through extensions to this MOU or through the development of a new MOU. which may be negotiated by relevant parties.
-

5. Level of Service

Mersey SES will respond to emergencies in accordance with its roles detailed within the Mersey Leven EM Plan and associated documents eg storm and flood responses, rescues and associated emergency support roles.

In addition and at the request of other lead agencies, Mersey SES may also, provide support in response to other emergency situations in support of lead agencies within both council areas eg search and rescue, fires etc.

During emergency operations where Regional SES management provide a coordinating function, the Mersey SES Unit may be required to assist other council areas within the Region or State. This mutual obligation clause means that when the Latrobe and Devonport City Council areas require additional resources or capability, it will be forthcoming from other SES Units within the Region or State.

All services provided by Mersey SES Unit volunteers will be conducted by persons trained and assessed by the SES and deemed competent to conduct the services required.

6. Volunteer Training and Management

All Mersey SES Unit volunteers providing support within the Devonport/Latrobe municipal areas will be recruited, trained and managed under the supervision of permanent staff of SES North West Region Headquarters, located at 88 Wilson Street, Burnie.

7. Insurances

All volunteers of the Mersey SES Units will at all times be appropriately insured by the Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management while conducting SES - related work. Vehicle and equipment insurances are detailed in Section B.

8. Legal Relationship

Nothing in this MOU will be taken as creating the relationship of principal and agent or that of a partnership.

9. Reporting

Parties to this MOU agree to commit to a framework for two-way reporting (details included at Section B), to enable a thorough understanding of all relevant issues such as Council and other funding available to the Mersey SES Units, the number and nature of any training activities and call outs conducted, membership status and any issues identified for discussion in the maintenance of the MOU.

10. Administration

This MOU will be administered by the Municipal Emergency Management Coordinators for Devonport City and Latrobe Councils and the SES Regional Manager (North West).

11. Communication Protocols

Normal communication protocols as they apply to all emergency management incidents will continue to apply in accordance with relevant plans.

Section B - Commitments

1. SES

SES agrees to the following commitments made under this MOU:

(a) Establish vehicle and equipment standards

SES will investigate and determine standards and classifications for all vehicles, equipment and uniform to be issued to SES Units.

These standards will apply to all SES Units and will include the development and implementation of policies and procedures to manage such standards eg development and management of appropriate vehicle and equipment replacement programs based on priorities agreed to by relevant parties.

The SES Unit has a responsibility to ensure vehicles and equipment are in good working order and shall report defects or arrange repairs, maintenance and servicing to ensure all equipment meets the relevant standards.

(b) Contribution to the purchase of primary & secondary rescue vehicles

The vehicles are for the exclusive use of Mersey SES Unit, in the performance of its role.

State contribution will be provided on a needs basis in negotiation with Council. Suitable replacement vehicle will be as determined by SES in 1(a) above.

This contribution will be part of a state-wide, cyclic vehicle replacement contribution program and will be based on priorities and needs agreed between the parties with a maximum replacement age of 20 years where possible for any primary rescue vehicle purchased.

Special case by case additional funding considerations may be negotiated for additional secondary vehicles where this does not disadvantage other municipal SES Units.

Vehicles provided will be commissioned with signage, lighting and communications as required by standards determined in Section 1(a) above.

The parties acknowledge that the current appropriate fleet comprises two primary and two secondary support vehicles.

(c) Purchase of other major items of rescue equipment

SES agrees to fund other major items of general equipment for the exclusive use of the Mersey SES Unit in accordance with funding availability and priorities agreed to by relevant parties. Such items may include ~~radios, pagers, ladders, power tools, ropes, chain saws, pumps etc~~ ATV's, Light towers and items typically valued at more than $5000.

With Council assisting in the procurement of such items may include ladders, power tools, ropes, chain saws, pumps etc.

Commented [KS1]: Contradicts paragraph F

(d) Review of equipment holdings and scheduled replacement

An inventory of all equipment will be maintained and updated regularly and provided annually to Council for insurance purposes.

SES in consultation with the Mersey SES Unit Manager, will, where necessary, review the Mersey SES Unit holdings of all major items of equipment and, subject to funding availability, replace outdated or unrepairable equipment.

Where SES funding is not available, alternative funding options may be explored to replace or upgrade equipment.

The parties agree that the SES will take possession of any replaced equipment funded by the State for redeployment/reassignment or disposal.

(e) Uniform and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

SES will provide selected items of uniform and protective equipment to SES volunteers in accordance with standards determined in 1(a) above and as detailed in the SES Dress and Uniform Manual.

This commitment will help ensure a safe personal working environment for all SES volunteers, a standardised uniform code throughout the SES and minimise uniform costs for volunteers.

(f) Radio Equipment

SES will ~~assist with the provision and~~ supply and maintain radio communication equipment as deemed appropriate for the Unit's requirements.

(g) Training

SES Regional Staff, in consultation with the Mersey SES Unit Manager, will determine the training needs of the Unit. This will form the basis for training design, development and delivery to national standards.

SES Regional Staff will support the development of Annual Training Programs to meet the needs of the Mersey SES Unit volunteers as determined in prior training needs analysis.

The SES, ~~as a Registered Training Organisation (RTO)~~ agrees to provide nationally recognised training support to the Mersey SES Unit. This includes the maintenance of training records and the issue of any certificates of competence for SES volunteers in accordance with national standards.

SES and Council will consider opportunities for joint training of Council staff and Unit members (eg chainsaw, driving, first aid).

SES, through collaboration between the Mersey Unit Manager and Regional Staff, will ensure the completion of formal documentation for owner/occupier approval of any training on or in non-SES properties or facilities.

(h) Annual Budget

The Unit Manager will be responsible for the preparation of an Annual Budget for approval by the Regional Manager, prior to being submitted to Council by mid- March of each year.

The Budget should also include a 5 Year Strategic Plan forecasting the replacement/upgrade of equipment and vehicles.

This Plan will assist the parties in determining annual funding requirements as provided by SES and Councils.

(i) Reporting

The Mersey SES Unit Manager, in conjunction with the NW Regional Manager, will prepare a brief annual report for Councils which outlines the membership status, training and operational activity for the Mersey SES Unit.

The Annual Report will be for the previous financial year (01 July – 30 June) and is to be submitted by mid-August in that year.

The Regional Manager is responsible for approving the annual report prior to it being submitted to Council.

2. DEVONPORT CITY AND LATROBE COUNCILS

DCC and LC agree to the following commitments:

(a) Facilities and Infrastructure

DCC and LC will contribute toward facilities for the Mersey SES Unit. This includes: office spaces, training areas, operational command centre/s, stores areas, social/catering amenities and ablutions, radio communication areas, secure garage/s suitable for storage of operational rescue vehicles and large items of rescue equipment, secure outdoor training areas suitable for SES skills training such as general rescue, emergency roofing repair etc.

This includes costs associated with any MOU between Tasmania Police and SES relating to shared station facilities.

DCC and LC will contribute jointly~~, in consultation with SES, will contribute~~ an amount of $1000 per annum toward costs associated with rates and taxes, property maintenance, telecommunications, water and power charges for facilities utilised by the Mersey SES Unit.

(b) Registration

DCC and LC will register all vehicles allocated to the Mersey SES Unit.

(c) Insurance

Commented [KS2]: Check this is contents as well as vehicle contents

DCC and LC will at all times appropriately insure all rescue vehicles and equipment allocated to and for the use of the Mersey SES Unit in accordance with existing replacement values ~~(on an old for new basis).~~

(d) Maintenance and Running Costs

DCC and LC will pay for maintenance of ~~maintain~~ all vehicles (inclusive of running costs eg fuels) and equipment provided by SES in a safe and fully working condition in accordance with manufacturers instructions and where applicable Australian Standards and Tasmanian Workplace Standards and Regulations.

Vehicle maintenance and modifications are to be approved by SES Regional Management.

(e) Training

DCC and LC will support Mersey SES Unit training activities through assisting in the provision of training venues and facilities by arrangement e.g. allowing use of council land, buildings etc, and, where possible, by including SES volunteers in appropriate Council conducted training.

This will help ensure that Unit has access to the most suitable local training resources.

(f) Recurrent Costs - Summary

DCC and LC will make budgetary provision for and fund any recurrent costs associated with the day to day running of the Mersey SES Unit.

This budget will be determined in discussions between DCC and LC Emergency Management Coordinators, Mersey SES Unit Manager and the SES Regional Manager (NW).

Any funds allocated by DCC and LC will be accounted for in accordance with existing financial management procedures for councils. DCC and LC will provide at least quarterly reporting of such accounts to the Mersey SES Unit Manager and Regional Manager to enable future planning to be conducted.

Recurrent costs would normally include but not be limited to costs associated with the following areas:

- any purchase, lease, rates, taxes, insurance and maintenance charges associated with designated Mersey SES Units facilities;
- telephone rental, internet access and official telephone calls;
- vehicle registration, insurance, running and maintenance costs;
- maintenance and or replacement of any equipment where alternative funding options are not available or able to be utilised eg equipment from the approved budget allocation;
- insurance policies for all SES equipment;
- administrative costs related to printing, postage, photocopying and similar office requirements;
- providing consumable safety material and products to SES volunteers eg first aid kits, sunscreen; gloves, batteries and safety glasses;
- the purchase and maintenance of any pagers in addition to the five (5) issued to the Unit by SES;
- accommodation and meal allowance costs associated with meetings, training and operational activities;
- Operational training and event catering;
- operational consumable / disposable equipment e.g. sand and sandbags; tarpaulins, ropes and roping equipment and various tools;
- any other items deemed necessary within the current budget.

CRADLE COAST
AUTHORITY
Natural Resource Management

CRADLE COAST REGIONAL CAT MANAGEMENT STRATEGY (2021-2026)

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Strategy

Cats are an important part of the lives of many people. They are affectionate pets that provide love and companionship and owning a cat can have substantial health benefits. However, if cats are not managed responsibly their welfare will suffer and they can have significant adverse effects on the community, wildlife and agriculture.

Having a strategy for the management of cats in the Cradle Coast region helps all the stakeholders to focus on a common vision and identify the activities that contribute to achieving that vision.

The Cradle Coast Regional Cat Management Strategy 2021-2026 (the Strategy) has been developed through a comprehensive consultation process with key cat management stakeholders in the region including Burnie City Council, Central Coast Council, Circular Head Council, Devonport City Council, Kentish Council, King Island Council, Latrobe Council, Waratah-Wynyard Council, West Coast Council, Cradle Coast Authority (CCA), RSPCA Tasmania, Australian Veterinary Association and the Tasmanian Government (Biosecurity Tasmania and Tasmania Parks and Wildlife Service). The actions in the Strategy are developed to align with the requirements of the *Cat Management Act 2009*.

The Strategy aims to balance cat welfare, social, environmental and economic objectives and encourage valuable partnerships between State Government, Councils, cat management facilities, vets and the wider community.

Background

In 2012 the State Government proclaimed the *Cat Management Act 2009* (the Act) which is the principal legislation for managing domestic and stray cats in Tasmania. The Act aims to promote the welfare and responsible ownership of cats, provide for the effective management of cats and reduce the negative effect of cats on the environment. The Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (DPIPWE) has primary responsibility for administration of the Act and undertakes enforcement. Under the Act, Councils are not required to conduct cat management but may participate to a degree that they consider necessary or relevant and can resource.

In 2017 DPIPWE with the support of the Cat Management Reference Group developed the Tasmanian Cat Management Plan 2017-2022, which outlines a comprehensive and collaborative statewide approach to managing cats. It is built around seven objectives, including increasing the level of responsible cat ownership and community awareness around cat management, use of best practice techniques in relation to cat management and minimising the impact of cats on important conservation and agricultural assets. The Tasmanian Cat Management

Plan 2017-2022 recognises that the management of cats is a shared responsibility and that the community plays a key role. Without community support and participation, the problems caused by domestic and stray cats will remain significant.

In 2018 the State Government funded three Regional Cat Management Coordinators to help progress the objectives of the Tasmanian Cat Management Plan 2017-2022. The North-West Regional Cat Management Coordinator is based at the Cradle Coast Authority and works with State Government, the nine Councils of the Cradle Coast region and other stakeholders to improve the levels of responsible cat ownership in the community and create and implement effective cat management initiatives.

The Cradle Coast Cat Management Working Group was formed in 2018 and comprises representatives of the nine Councils, the Regional Cat Management Coordinator, RSPCA Tasmania, a regional vet clinic, Tasmania Parks and Wildlife Service and Biosecurity Tasmania. The Working Group was established to identify shared cat management challenges, possible solutions and priorities across the region. Information and discussions from the working group meetings have informed the development of the Strategy.

OUR VISION

To see the Cradle Coast community enjoy the benefits of cat ownership whilst collectively and responsibly managing cats for the benefit of cat welfare, human health and well-being, native wildlife and agriculture.

Why we need to improve cat management

Roaming domestic and stray cats can create nuisance in the community. Many property owners feel frustrated that cats are allowed to come onto their property uninvited, intimidate their pets, defecate and spray in the yard and predate on the wildlife they are trying to entice onto their property. On average an Australian roaming domestic cat has a home-range of 2 ha, but it can be as large as 31 ha (Roetman *et al*. 2017). This means that the behaviour of one roaming domestic cat can impact multiple households.

A 2020 study estimated that domestic cats kill 390 million animals a year in Australia, of which 241 million are native (Legge *et al*. 2020). A single roaming domestic cat kills an average of 186 animals a year, of which 115 are native, and because of their unnaturally high densities in urban areas, they exert a predation pressure that is 30-50 times higher per square kilometre than that of feral cats. The same study estimated that a single stray cat kills approximately 449 animals a year, of which 257

are native. The result is that millions of native animals are killed in Tasmania each year by domestic and stray cats, in addition to the impacts of feral cats.

These numbers do not include the death of native animals through the transmission of toxoplasmosis, a disease for which cats are the primary host. The disease can be fatal to several Australian marsupials such as bandicoots, wombats and wallabies. Toxoplasmosis also impacts livestock and can cause miscarriage and stillbirths, particularly in sheep. The cost of toxoplasmosis to the agricultural industry in Tasmania is estimated to be $1.7 million annually (Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment unpublished data). Humans can also contract toxoplasmosis and while most will not show any symptoms, the disease can be very serious for pregnant women, potentially causing miscarriage or life-long congenital defects. Long-term infection with toxoplasmosis has been associated with higher incidences of mental health issues including depression, bipolar disorder and schizophrenia. It is estimated that around 50-62% of Tasmanians have been infected with the parasite (Munday 1970, Milstein and Goldsmid 1997) and that 40% of domestic cats carry toxoplasmosis (Sumner and Ackland 1999). A roaming domestic cat is much more likely to contract and spread the disease than a cat that is contained to their owner's property.

The costs of cat management

There are substantial costs associated with cat management for Councils and cat management facilities, including dealing with cat-related complaints, control programs and the care of trapped and surrendered cats. Councils do not receive financial support to undertake cat management and they are required to resource any actions they implement from their current budget. The employment of a single compliance officer undertaking cat management will cost the Councils an estimated $200,000 annually, including staff wages, administration, transport and maintenance, along with an up-front investment in equipment of approximately $43,000. Costs will vary between the Councils as Councils that are further removed from a cat management facility will experience increased transportation costs. Due to the substantial associated costs Councils currently have a limited capacity for cat management.

All three cat management facilities in Tasmania are operated by not-for-profit organisations that depend on fees, donations, fund raising and many dedicated volunteers to cover their operating costs. In 2019, a total of 6,250 cats were taken to the cat management facilities and shelters across Tasmania (Tasmanian Cat Management Project unpublished data). Under the *Cat Management Act 2009* cat management facilities are required to microchip and desex every cat that they rehome or reunite with their owner. The RSPCA estimates their average cost to rehome a cat to be approximately $700. This includes veterinary care, boarding and microchipping and desexing procedures. In general, stray cats are more expensive to process as they require more medical procedures than domestic cats and may

require more boarding time to settle into their new environment. The costs associated with the processing and euthanasia of a trapped feral cat is approximately $75.

A more detailed breakdown of the costs associated with cat management for both Councils and cat management facilities can be found in Appendix 1.

The challenges moving forward

The success of many cat management initiatives relies on easy access to a cat management facility. Cat management facilities take in stray, lost and surrendered domestic cats and strive to find them all a suitable home. They provide essential health care, vaccinate, microchip and desex all cats and kittens before placing them for adoption. In addition to rehoming cats, they also provide valuable community education on responsible cat ownership, discounted microchipping and desexing programs and assist in cat management initiatives organised by Councils.

At present, the RSPCA is the only cat management facility in the Cradle Coast region. The RSPCA is based in Spreyton, which is on the eastern boundary of the region, and more than two hours away from residents of the West Coast and Circular Head Councils.

Cat management in the Cradle Coast region is a complex issue due to limited resources, a single cat management facility at the limit of the region, a highly dispersed population and long distances. For cat management to be successful actions need to be affordable and sustainable over the long term. The key initiatives in the Strategy include education and awareness raising on responsible cat ownership, enhancing current knowledge of cat ownership practices and cat impacts in the Cradle Coast region and improving access to cat management services.

The Tasmanian community is the main stakeholder in cat management and cat management can only be successful if there is community support and participation. Education on the legislation and the benefits of desexing, microchipping and containment will lead to an increase in responsible cat ownership, and consequently, improvements in cat welfare, a reduction of nuisance complaints and a reduction in the domestic and stray cat population. Increased knowledge on cat management issues in the region will identify priority issues and hotspot problem areas and will allow for the development of affordable and sustainable cat management actions with the greatest impact. Improved access to a cat management facility will allow more residents to access services such as the surrender of unwanted cats and kittens, adoptions and discounted desexing and microchipping.

Cat management is a shared responsibility across all parts of the community including individual cat owners, breeders, State and Local Government, veterinarians, cat management facilities and shelters. All partner organisations are looking forward to working with the community to achieve the goal of responsible cat ownership and successful cat management.

OBJECTIVES

The Strategy aims to provide clear direction and identify actions stakeholders could take to improve the welfare of domestic cats and reduce the impacts of domestic and stray cats in the Cradle Coast region. The Strategy also provides mechanisms to improve the knowledge on the number and impacts of domestic and stray cats to better inform cat management and create baseline data for future revisions of the Strategy.

Desired outcomes

- Increase the number of cat owners practicing responsible cat ownership across the region.
- Improved knowledge of cat management issues across the region.
- Minimise the impacts of domestic and stray cats on the community and local wildlife.

SCOPE

Region

The Cradle Coast region consists of nine Councils, Burnie City, Central Coast, Circular Head, Devonport City, Kentish, King Island, Latrobe, West Coast and Waratah-Wynyard. The region covers 23,000 square kilometres and has an estimated population of 112,700 residents. There are currently no reliable data available on the number of domestic cats in the Cradle Coast region. but based on national data from Animal Medicines Australia (2019) approximately one in four households owns a cat (27%), with an average of 1.4 cats per household. With 52,500 households, it is estimated that the Cradle Coast region is home to approximately 19,800 domestic cats. There are currently no reliable estimates for the number of stray cats in the region.

Categories of cats

All cats in Tasmania belong to one species (*Felis catus*), but from a management perspective they are often categorised as domestic, stray and feral based on their

lifestyle and ownership status. The definitions used in the Strategy are consistent with the definitions in the Tasmanian Cat Management Plan 2017-2022:

- **Feral cats** are those that live and reproduce in the wild, largely or entirely removed from humans, and survive by hunting or scavenging; none of their needs are satisfied intentionally by humans.

- **Stray cats** are those found in and around cities, towns and rural properties; they may depend on some resources provided by humans but have no identifiable owner.

- **Domestic cats** are those which are identifiable as owned; most of their needs are supplied by their owners. They may roam beyond their owner's property, including into bush and park land, but they spend most of their time with a specific person/family/property.

Cats are able to move between categories within their lifetimes. Most commonly, domestic cats enter the stray population either on their own accord, after getting lost or when they are abandoned by their owners. Stray cats can be brought into a cat management facility and if they are social animals they can be rehomed and enter the domestic cat population. There is also bidirectional movement between stray cat and feral cat populations, with cats either becoming more or less socialised and dependent on humans, and domestic cats may occasionally join the feral cat population if they are abandoned in remote locations. Feral cats rarely become domestic cats.

The Strategy recognises the significant interactions between domestic and stray cat populations and provides an integrated management approach for these two populations of cats to ensure successful management outcomes. Feral cat management is dealt with under the *Biosecurity Act 2019* and sits outside the scope of this Strategy.

IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation principles

The Strategy recognises that the Councils and other key stakeholders in the Cradle Coast region have different priorities, capabilities and resources for cat management and that implementation roles need to be voluntary and flexible at the local level. The Strategy adopts an opt-in approach which will allow every stakeholder to participate in cat management actions to the extent that they require and are able to resource, while keeping them aligned with the actions of the other partner organisations in the region.

Two approaches

The implementation of the Strategy will consist of two approaches:

1. Initiatives which individual stakeholders can implement.

The first approach will allow stakeholders to implement cat management initiatives that are a priority for their organisation or municipality, can be commenced straight away and require no regional cooperation.

2. Initiatives which CCA will help the stakeholders to progress as a region.

The second approach will see CCA help the stakeholders to explore and progress cat management initiatives that would benefit from a regional approach to prevent duplication, improve efficiency and reduce costs. These initiatives are highlighted in bold in the action plans.

Prioritisation

A priority matrix is used to assign priorities to the possible cat management actions.

Impact \ Effort	Low	Medium	High
High	1	2	3
Medium	2	3	4
Low	3	4	Disregard

Effort – Assessment of how much effort would be required, including time, money and other resources.

Impact – How much the action would contribute to improving the level of responsible cat ownership or successful cat management within the municipality or the region.

Every initiative has been assigned a priority value of one to four based on the impact the initiative will have on improving responsible cat ownership and management and the effort it will take to implement. High impact initiatives that are easy to implement should receive priority over initiatives that are difficult to implement or would have less of an impact. Priority 1 actions will provide quick wins for stakeholders and will build the trust and confidence to pursue further action. While certain initiatives are classified as high effort/high impact they have received a higher priority level as they are fundamental to additional cat management actions. These actions are indicated with an *.

Areas of focus

The Strategy sets out eight areas of focus for cat management actions in the Cradle Coast region. Each area of focus contains essential background information and an action plan that indicates priorities, timelines and identifies the stakeholders that could deliver the action. Performance indicators are identified to measure the success of the Strategy.

1. Education and awareness of responsible cat ownership

A vital part of successful cat management relies on community support and participation. When cats are managed responsibly (desexed, microchipped and contained) there will be less nuisance experienced by the community, less predation of wildlife and fewer domestic cats will be able to contribute to the stray cat population.

A priority of the Strategy is to help people understand their responsibilities under the *Cat Management Act 2009*, but also inform them how they can improve the welfare of their cat.

The key principles of responsible cat ownership are:

- Making sure your cat is microchipped and desexed by four months of age.
- Keeping your cat contained to your property to ensure their safety and reduce nuisance and predation.
- Making sure your cat is healthy and happy by providing a balanced diet, parasite treatment, regular vet visits and suitable entertainment and stimulation.
- Not keeping more than four cats on your property without a permit.
- Planning for your cat in the event of an emergency.
- Surrendering unwanted cats and kittens to cat management facilities and not abandoning them.
- Not feeding stray cats or making food available to them.

Owners are not required to contain their cat to their property under the *Cat Management Act 2009* and many owners let their cats roam freely. The main reasons that cat owners do not practice containment centre around the ideas that cats

need to roam to be healthy, that they do not travel very far and that it is too difficult to contain a cat. However, cat owners have a moral obligation to make sure their cat does not become a nuisance to other people. Vets and cat behaviourists agree that roaming increases the risk of injuries and disease transmission and that cats can live happily at home if their needs are provided for. Community education on the benefits of containment for cat welfare is essential to successfully generate an attitude change and increase the level of cat containment in the community.

1. Education and awareness of responsible cat ownership					
Action	**Effort**	**Impact**	**Priority**	**Timeline**	**Participants**
Provide educational information and promote responsible cat ownership to the public, using consistent messaging, via: • Website • Social media • Booklets • Newsletter • Presentations	Low	High	1	Ongoing	State Government Councils CCA Cat management facilities Veterinary clinics
Promote legislation changes and educate cat owners about their obligations under the *Cat Management Act 2009*.	Low	High	1	2021/2022	State Government Councils CCA Cat management facilities Veterinary clinics
Promote school-based education programs on responsible cat ownership such as EduCat by Ten Lives and AWARE by RSPCA.	Low	High	1	Ongoing	State Government Cat management facilities
Support and promote stakeholder and community initiatives to deliver affordable responsible cat ownership programs for the community.	Low	Medium	2	Ongoing	State Government Councils CCA Cat management facilities Veterinary clinics
Educate the community about how to plan for their cat in the event of an emergency	Low	Low	3	Medium term	State Government Councils Cat management facilities Veterinary clinics
Work with local organisations to establish a process for handling the care of cats in emergency situations.	Medium	Low	4	Medium term	State Government Councils Cat management facilities

Performance indicators:

- Increase in responsible cat ownership behaviours by cat owners.
- Number of views on participants' and TassieCat website.
- Number of resources distributed.
- Number of community initiatives supported.
- Number of Councils with processes in place for managing pet cats in case of emergency.

2. Data collection

One of the key initiatives of the Strategy is to improve the knowledge on cat management issues in the Cradle Coast region. Comprehensive knowledge on the population levels of domestic and stray cats, levels of responsible cat ownership practices, distribution of stray cats and nuisance hotspots is essential to design effective cat management programs, prioritise actions and achieve responsible cat ownership across the community.

There is a significant knowledge gap about cat ownership and management for the Cradle Coast region. Recent research projects have focussed on Tasmania as a whole or have been specific to defined geographic areas and cannot be reliably applied to the Cradle Coast region.

Standardised data collection across the region can be used to identify barriers to responsible cat ownership, understand the scale of existing cat issues, identify nuisance and stray cat hotspots, and will be an important first step to better understand the scale of existing problems and to identify practical long-term solutions.

2. Data collection					
Action	**Effort**	**Impact**	**Priority**	**Timeline**	**Participants**
Collect annual data on the characteristics of surrendered cats in the region.	Low	High	1	Annually	Cat management facilities
Keep abreast of statewide and national developments in cat management.	Low	High	1	As required	State Government Councils CCA Cat management facilities
Maintain a cat related enquiry register, that collects standard data across the region, to track the number and nature of enquiries and complaints.	**High**	**High**	**2***	**Short term**	**State Government** **Councils** **CCA** **Cat management facilities**
Disseminate information and case studies about cat management activities that have been undertaken in the region to share effective approaches and learnings.	Medium	High	2	As required	State Government Councils CCA Cat management facilities

2. Data collection					
Action	**Effort**	**Impact**	**Priority**	**Timeline**	**Participants**
Improve knowledge on levels of domestic cat ownership in the region, nuisance experienced, stray cat feeding and community expectations via a local community survey.	**High**	**High**	**3**	**Medium term**	**Councils** **CCA**
Where possible identify and implement monitoring strategies before, during and after cat management interventions to measure impact and effectiveness (e.g. educational and control measures).	High	High	3	Medium term	State Government Councils CCA Cat management facilities
Promote and participate in scientific research projects (including citizen science projects) concerning cat ecology, behaviour and management.	Medium	Medium	3	As required	State Government Councils CCA Cat management facilities

* The action has received a higher priority level as it is fundamental to additional cat management actions.

Performance indicators:

- Number of cat management stakeholders using consistent data collection processes.
- Adequacy of information for evidence-based decision making.
- Number of case studies disseminated.

3. Improving access to cat management facilities

Cat management facilities take in stray, lost and surrendered domestic cats and strive to find them all a suitable home. They provide essential health care, vaccinate, microchip and desex all cats and kittens before placing them for adoption. In addition to rehoming cats, they also provide valuable community education on responsible cat ownership, discounted microchipping and desexing programs and assist in cat management initiatives organised by Councils. Having access to a cat management facility enables residents to safely surrender unwanted cats or kittens thereby reducing the number of abandoned and consequently stray cats in the community.

Currently the RSPCA is the only cat management facility in the Cradle Coast region and is located in Spreyton on the eastern boundary of the region. Several of the Cradle Coast Councils are over one hour's drive from the RSPCA, which makes movement of unwanted or unowned cats and kittens challenging for the public, veterinary clinics and Councils.

The *Cat Management Act 2009* allows cat management facilities to nominate a person, business or organisation to hold and care for cats on their behalf. The

establishment of a network between a cat management facility, participating veterinarians, volunteer carers and transporters could be a viable approach to improve the access of rural and remote communities to cat management services.

3. Access to cat management facilities					
Action	**Effort**	**Impact**	**Priority**	**Timeline**	**Participants**
Collaborate with cat management facilities in the establishment of a volunteer cat transport network across the Cradle Coast region.	**High**	**High**	**2***	**Short term**	**State Government** **Councils** **CCA** **Cat management facilities** **Veterinary clinics**

* The action has received a higher priority level as it is fundamental to additional cat management actions.

Performance indicators:

- Establishment of a regional network of nominees and volunteers to hold and transport surrendered cats for a cat management facility.
- Number of cats surrendered to cat management facility from western Councils.

4. Desexing and microchipping

Under the *Cat Management Act 2009*, from 01 March 2022 every cat must be microchipped and desexed by four months of age unless a veterinarian considers it to be a health or welfare issue for the cat. Cats owned for the purpose of breeding are not required to be desexed.

Currently, only 5% of cats in cat management facilities are successfully reunited with their owners (RSPCA Australia 2019). This is either because cats are not microchipped or because owners have not kept their contact details up to date on the microchipping registry. Microchipping provides cats with a permanent means of identification and increases the chance that a lost cat can be reunited with their owner. Microchipping will ultimately reduce the number of cats that have to be rehomed by cat management facilities and it will also reduce the risk of accidentally rehoming a cat that already has an owner.

Mandatory desexing of cats at four months of age is important to reduce the number of unwanted litters of kittens. These kittens are either surrendered to a cat management facility or abandoned and are contributing to the overpopulation of both domestic and stray cats.

4. Desexing and microchipping					
Action	**Effort**	**Impact**	**Priority**	**Timeline**	**Participants**
Promote the requirements and benefits of desexing and microchipping.	Low	High	1	Ongoing	State Government Councils CCA Cat management facilities Veterinary clinics
Advertise the importance of keeping contact details current on microchipping registers.	Low	High	1	Ongoing	State Government Councils CCA Cat management facilities Veterinary clinics
Explore the possibility of subsidised desexing and microchipping projects in targeted areas.	Medium	High	2	Short term	State Government Councils Cat management facilities Veterinary clinics
Identify barriers to desexing and microchipping and explore strategies to overcome these barriers.	High	High	3	Medium term	State Government Councils Cat management facilities

Performance indicators:

- Decrease in the number of kittens surrendered to cat management facilities.
- Increase in number of surrendered cats returned to their owner.
- Number of microchipping days conducted.

5. Nuisance and stray cats

Roaming domestic and stray cats can cause significant nuisance in the community by interfering with other pets, spraying and defecating in the yard, cat fights, and predation of wildlife, potentially resulting in neighbourhood disputes which can be difficult to resolve. Roaming domestic and stray cats can also carry infectious diseases such as toxoplasmosis which can affect human health, cause miscarriages in livestock and potential death in susceptible species of wildlife such as Tasmanian marsupials.

There is no requirement under the *Cat Management Act 2009* for owners to keep their cat contained to their property. However, cat owners have a moral obligation to make sure their cat does not become a nuisance to other people. The Australian Veterinary Association and all Tasmanian cat management facilities strongly encourage cat owners to keep their cats safe at home for the wellbeing of their cat as well as for the protection of our community and wildlife. Cats that are kept safe at home live longer and healthier lives as it reduces the risk of car accidents, cat and/or dog attacks, contracting diseases and getting lost.

The *Cat Management Act 2009* allows for the protection of private property and permits a person to trap a cat on their private property provided any cat trapped is returned to its owner or taken to a cat management facility.

A cat found on private land that is more than 1 km from a place of residence, or on land used for primary production or a production premises such as an abattoir or aquaculture business, may be returned to its owner, taken to a cat management facility or humanely destroyed.

A stray cat is an unowned cat that relies on humans for at least some its needs. This can be indirectly through scavenging in bins and waste management facilities or directly by intentional feeding. Stray cats that have access to a reliable food source have a higher pregnancy rate and can produce larger litters. By providing a food source for one or more stray cats, people are directly causing an increase in the stray cat population and compounding their impact on wildlife and the community. Increasing the level of cat containment in the community and reducing food sources for stray cats will reduce the roaming and stray cat population and subsequently reduce the nuisance experienced by the community.

5. Nuisance and stray cats					
Action	**Effort**	**Impact**	**Priority**	**Timeline**	**Participants**
Advocate to keep cats safe and happy at home and promote the benefits of cat containment for cat welfare and the benefits to local wildlife and the community.	Low	High	1	Ongoing	State Government Councils CCA Cat management facilities Veterinary clinics
Destigmatise and encourage surrendering unwanted cats and kittens to cat management facilities and inform the public about the illegality of abandoning a cat.	Low	High	1	Ongoing	State Government Councils CCA Cat management facilities Veterinary clinics
Provide education around the issue of deliberately and unintentionally feeding stray cats.	Low	High	1	Ongoing	State Government Councils CCA Cat management facilities Veterinary clinics
Provide consistent humane trapping advice to members of the public who are considering trapping on private property.	Low	Medium	2	Ongoing	State Government Councils Cat management facilities

5. Nuisance and stray cats					
Action	**Effort**	**Impact**	**Priority**	**Timeline**	**Participants**
Investigate sources of unintended feeding of stray cats at council operated facilities and limiting access to these resources (e.g. waste management facilities, food service or processing sites, public areas).	Medium	High	2	Short term	Councils
Review and potentially amend local planning laws if they present a barrier to the construction of cat enclosures.	Medium	Medium	3	Short term	Councils
Promote cost effective containment options and explore partnerships with community organisations for affordable and local construction.	Medium	Medium	3	Medium term	State Government Councils CCA Cat management facilities
Participate in collaborative cat management programs (Council, community and cat management facility) at stray cat hotspots in the community.	High	High	3	As required	State Government Councils CCA Cat management facilities Veterinary clinics Community

Performance indicators:

- Number of roaming cat complaints reported.
- Number of stray cat feeding complaints.
- Review and modification of local planning laws.
- Number of cat management programs undertaken by Strategy participants.
- Reduction in stray cat issues in areas where cat management programs have been conducted.

6. Protecting significant conservation, agricultural and community assets

Certain areas are more vulnerable to impacts of stray and roaming domestic cats and may require dedicated cat management effort to maintain their agricultural and/or conservation value. These areas can include:

- Areas of high conservation value that are home to native animals that are vulnerable to predation by cats or susceptible to toxoplasmosis.
- Agricultural assets such as primary production land, production premisses for aquaculture, horticulture etc., or premisses used for the preparation and/or storage of food for humans or animals, that are susceptible to the transmission of cat-borne diseases or may experience hygiene issues.
- Community assets such as shopping and entertainment precincts, tourist attractions and council parklands that can be impacted by nuisance, disease transmission and hygiene issues.

The *Cat Management Act 2009* allows for cat management actions to be undertaken by an authorised officer in a prohibited area which includes:

- Any area of land that is managed by a public authority, or Agency within the meaning of the *State Service Act 2000*, and is reserved land[1].
- Private land that is reserved land.

A cat trapped in a prohibited area by an authorised person may be returned to its owner, taken to a cat management facility or humanely destroyed.

In consultation with the community Councils can declare an area of council-controlled land an area prohibited for cats, or they can declare an area of land within the municipality a cat management area.

Identifying vulnerable assets, developing suitable cat management initiatives and educating the community about the importance of cat management are important steps in mitigating the impacts of cats on the significant conservation, agricultural and community assets in the Cradle Coast region.

6. Protecting significant conservation, agricultural and community assets					
Action	**Effort**	**Impact**	**Priority**	**Timeline**	**Participants**
Provide educational material on the impacts of roaming and stray cats on local wildlife, human health and agriculture.	Low	High	1	Ongoing	State Government Councils CCA Cat management facilities
Advocate to keep cats safe and happy at home and promote the benefits of cat containment for cat welfare and the benefits to local wildlife and the community.	Low	High	1	Ongoing	State Government Councils CCA Cat management facilities Veterinary clinics
Advertise the locations of areas prohibited for cats and the reason for their designation.	Low	Medium	2	Annually	Councils
Undertake strategic asset protection planning using regionally consistent criteria for the classification of significant conservation and agricultural assets that are susceptible to impacts of stray and domestic cats.	**High**	**High**	**2***	**Short term**	**Councils** **CCA**

[1] Reserved land includes reserved land under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002;* land subject to a conservation covenant under part 5 of the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*; public reserves under the *Crown Lands Act 1976*; permanent timber production zone land under the *Forest Management Act 2013*; and private timber reserves under the *Forestry Practices Act 1985*.

6. Protecting significant conservation, agricultural and community assets					
Action	**Effort**	**Impact**	**Priority**	**Timeline**	**Participants**
Identify proactive cat management activities that can benefit these priority areas and implement when possible.	High	High	3	Medium term	Councils CCA Cat management facilities
Establish temporary cat management areas, outside significant conservation and agricultural assets, when public health and/or wildlife is threatened.	High	High	3	As required	Councils
Explore the option of collaborative cat management programs around significant conservation assets.	High	High	3	Medium term	State Government Councils CCA Cat management facility Veterinary clinics Community

* The action has received a higher priority level as it is fundamental to additional cat management actions.

Performance indicators:

- Completed maps of significant conservation and agricultural assets.
- Number of cat management programs undertaken in significant conservation assets by Strategy participants.

7. Uncontrolled cat breeding and welfare concerns

Uncontrolled cat breeding creates an excess of domestic cats and puts enormous pressure on the cat management facilities to find them all a suitable home. In 2019 a total of 6,250 cats were handed in to cat management facilities and shelters across Tasmania (Tasmanian Cat Management Project unpublished data). To reduce the overpopulation of domestic cats, from 01 March 2022 only registered breeders are permitted to breed cats under the *Cat Management Act 2009*. A registered breeder must be a member of a recognised cat organisation. Additionally, a person can apply for a conditional permit to breed a cat.

To ensure the welfare of domestic cats and to reduce cat nuisance issues, a limit will be introduced to the number of cats that are allowed to be kept on a single property. Under the *Cat Management Act 2009*, from 01 March 2022 people are allowed to keep a maximum of four cats over the age of four months on their property. Exceptions apply for a person who holds a multiple cat permit, registered cat breeders, people that hold a cat breeding permit, or people that are fostering cats for a cat management facility, cat boarding facilities and veterinary establishments and a person who is minding another person's cat for less than six months.

Restrictions on the number of cats per property may also assist in resolving cases of cat hoarding. Cat hoarding involves a person keeping a large number of cats, in some cases as many as 150 cats, and failing to provide adequate care, while at the same time failing to recognise the suffering of the cats due to the lack of care. Hoarding is a recognised mental disorder and cat hoarding situations need to be managed carefully to ensure the welfare of the cats as well as the owner.

Community education on the new regulations concerning cat breeding and the maximum number of cats will be important to ensure voluntary compliance with the regulations and raise awareness on the issues of cat overpopulation and welfare.

7. Uncontrolled cat breeding and welfare concerns					
Action	**Effort**	**Impact**	**Priority**	**Timeline**	**Participants**
Promote the requirements of desexing cats at four months of age.	Low	High	1	Ongoing	State Government Councils CCA Cat management facilities Veterinary clinics
Advertise that only registered cat breeders are allowed to breed cats.	Low	High	1	Ongoing	State Government Councils CCA Cat management facilities Veterinary clinics
Promote that the *Cat Management Act 2009* limits the number of cats kept on a property to four individuals without a permit.	Low	Medium	2	Ongoing	State Government Councils CCA Cat management facilities Veterinary clinics
Establish a protocol and liaise with RSPCA on suspected cases of animal cruelty and hoarding.	Medium	Medium	3	Medium term	State Government Councils RSPCA Cat management facility

Performance indicators:

- Number of complaints on illegal breeding of cats.
- Number of permits for multiple cats applied for.
- Number of Strategy participants that have established processes in relation to cat hoarding situations.

8. Governance, resourcing and legislation

The Strategy recognises that the Councils of the Cradle Coast region and other key stakeholders will have different priorities, capabilities and resources for cat management. The Strategy adopts an opt-in approach which enables all Councils

and other stakeholders to participate in cat management to the extent that they require and are able to resource.

Councils do not receive financial support to undertake cat management and they are required to resource any actions they implement from their current budget. Due to the substantial associated costs Councils currently have a limited capacity for cat management. Investigating additional grant funding opportunities will be required to increase the potential for long-term cat management actions in the region.

The Cradle Coast Regional Cat Management Coordinator will work with the Cradle Coast Cat Management Working Group to deliver the Strategy. However, if the Coordinator or Working Group are not operating it is recommended that a Cat Management Advisory Group, consisting of representatives of all key stakeholders, will be established. While the majority of the cat management initiatives can be implemented by individual Councils and stakeholders the Cat Management Advisory Group will provide a valuable platform to guide the delivery of regional initiatives, discuss future commitments to cat management in the region and liaise with State Government on possible future amendments to the *Cat Management Act 2009*.

A comprehensive review of the Strategy is to be undertaken every five years, when amendments to the cat management legislation have been proclaimed and/or additional funding has become available enabling new cat management initiatives.

8. Governance and resourcing					
Action	**Effort**	**Impact**	**Priority**	**Timeline**	**Participants**
Establish a Cat Management Advisory Group with representatives of all partner organisations.	Low	High	1	As required	State Government Councils CCA Cat management facilities Veterinary clinics
Participate in the potential review of the *Cat Management Amendment Act 2020.*	Low	High	1	As required	State Government Councils CCA Cat management facilities Veterinary clinics
Investigate grant funding opportunities for cat management.	Medium	High	2	Ongoing	State Government Councils CCA Cat management facilities

8. Governance and resourcing					
Review Cradle Coast Cat Management Strategy (2021-2026) in 2026 and on an as needed basis to ensure compliance with updated legislation.	Medium	High	2	As required	State Government Councils CCA Cat management facilities Veterinary clinics

Performance indicators:

- Continuation of the Cradle Coast Cat Management Working Group or establishment of a Cat Management Advisory Group.
- Number of funding opportunities applied for.
- Comments provided to review of the *Cat Management Amendment Act 2020* (See Appendix 2 for currently identified limits to the *Cat Management Act 2009*).
- Review and modification of the Strategy.

REFERENCES

Animal Medicines Australia. 2019. Pets in Australia: A National Survey of Pets and People. Animal Medicines Australia: Canberra, ACT, Australia.

Legge, S., Woinarski, J.C.Z., Dickman, C.R., Murphy, B.P., Woolley, L.-A. and Carver, M.C. 2020. We need to worry about Bella and Charlie: the impacts of pet cats on Australian wildlife. Wildlife Research 47: 523-539.

Milstein, T. C. and Goldsmid, J. M. 1997. Parasites of feral cats from southern Tasmania and their potential significance. Australian Veterinary Journal 75: 218-219.

Munday, B. L. 1970. The epidemiology of Toxoplasmosis with particular reference to the Tasmanian environment. M.V.Sc. Thesis, University of Melbourne.

Roetman, P., Tindle, H., Litchfield, C., Chiera, B., Quinton, G., Kikillus, H., Bruce, D. and Kays, R. 2017. Cat Tracker South Australia: understanding pet cats through citizen science. Discovery Circle initiative, University of South Australia, Adelaide; DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.4226/78/5892ce70b245a

RSPCA Australia. 2019. RSPCA Australia National Statistics 2018-2019. (https://www.rspca.org.au/what-we-do/our-role-caring-animals/annual-statistics)
Sumner, B. and Ackland, M.L. 1999. *Toxoplasma gondii* antibody in domestic cats in Melbourne. Australian Veterinary Journal 77: 447-449.

Woinarski, J.C.Z., Legge, S.M. and Dickman, C.R. 2019. Cats in Australia: Companion and killer. CSIRO Publishing, Clayton South, Victoria.

APPENDIX 1

Detailed costs of cat management

Detailed costs of cat management for the RSPCA. In 2019 the RSPCA received 877 cats.

Total expenses of cat management	
Average number of days cats require boarding until adoption	19.15 days
Shelter costs/cat/day	$31.29
Shelter costs/cat	$599.29
Vet costs per cat	$88.80
Total cost/cat	**$688.09**
Costs of single procedures	
Desexing male cat	$33.36
Desexing female cat	$72.96
Microchipping	$17.45
Vaccinations	$18.85
Euthanasia	$75.00
Income per cat	
Surrender fee domestic cat	$75.00
Surrender fee stray cat	Donation
Adoption fee adult cat	$250
Adoption fee kitten	$300

Detailed costs of cat management for a Council.

These costs represent the minimum costs associated with employing one full-time cat compliance officer and do not include additional costs of equipment maintenance, community engagement or specific cat trapping projects. Costs vary per Council and are based on Circular Head Council.

Minimum expenses for cat management	
Personnel costs	
Wages and on-costs of a cat compliance officer	$100,000 annually
Wages administration staff	$15,000 annually
Out of hours call out – minimal fee	$332
Training	$400
Equipment	
Vehicle – purchase	$40,000
4 x Traps	$640
4 x Cat carriers	$648
2 x Nets	$480
3 x Gloves	$585
Travel	
Motor vehicle expenses - ATO rates	72 cents/km
Kilometres round trip Circular Head Council office – RSPCA Spreyton	280 km
Travel costs/trip	$200

APPENDIX 2

Currently identified limits to the *Cat Management Act 2009*.

- **The omission of mandatory cat containment.**

Containment to the property is a requirement for all other pet animals and cats should not be an exception.
The majority of complaints reported to Councils and cat management facilities concern nuisance caused by roaming cats. Complaints include cats defecating in the yard, destroying property and physically attacking pets occasionally leaving distraught pet owners with considerable veterinary bills or dead animals.
Because the cat owner is not required to keep the cat on their property, the effort to deter the cat and reduce the nuisance experienced is the responsibility of the person experiencing the nuisance. Instead of owners incurring a cost to contain the cat to their property, the neighbours are now incurring the costs of trying to deter the cat from entering their property.

- **There are no regulations regarding nuisance caused by cats or cats attacking other animals.**

Many owners of small pets, like chickens and guinea pigs have experienced the death/attack of a pet by a cat. Because there are no regulations regarding containment or domestic cats killing/attacking other animals the owners of the small pets are not supported by the Act if they want to take action against the owner of the cat.

A person experiencing nuisance now has the option to trap the cat and take it to a cat management facility. However, if the cat is microchipped it will be returned to the owner and is free to roam the neighbourhood again causing more nuisance. It is feared some people might get frustrated and will see no other solution than the destruction of the cat. This can result in the owner of the cat starting legal proceedings against the person that experienced the nuisance and destroyed the cat.

- **Loophole in current Act regarding the need to desex a cat reclaimed from a cat management facility by a breeder.**

The current legislation (Section 24 (4)(b)) states that: An owner must not reclaim a cat that is not desexed, unless the owner is a registered breeder.

However, many registered breeders also own cats that they do not use for breeding. These cats should be desexed by the cat management facility before the owner

can reclaim them. The section should be amended to include the statement: 'and the cat is used for breeding'.

BACK TO AGENDA

TERMS OF REFERENCE
DEVONPORT REGIONAL GALLERY
SPECIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TERMS OF REFERENCE AND OPERATING GUIDELINES 2021-2023

NAME
Devonport Regional Gallery Special Advisory Committee

CATEGORY
Advisory Committee

PURPOSE
To clearly establish the role and function of the Devonport Regional Gallery Special Advisory Committee.

The Devonport Regional Gallery Special Advisory Committee is to support Council achieve the strategic objectives as outlined in the Devonport City Council's Strategic Plan.

The Committee is to provide advice to Council on the development, promotion, and accessibility of the visual arts, as an integral part of Devonport's cultural life, with a particular focus on the activities for the Devonport Regional Gallery. It excludes advice regarding public art.

The Committee will actively support the Devonport Regional Gallery's acquisitions program in order to see the Gallery's collection gain in strength and national standing. In addition, the Committee will support the development of the paranaple arts centre as a regional cultural facility and work to sustain its future viability.

FUNCTION
The Advisory Committee will:

- Support Council staff achieve the strategic objectives of the Devonport City Council Strategic and Corporate plans
- Provide advice to Council on the strategic direction for the Devonport Regional Gallery
- Provide support and advice in the development of visual arts programming at the Devonport Regional Gallery
- Consider and recommend artworks for acquisition
- Provide advice on visual arts and culture related policy development
- Act as ambassadors for the Devonport Regional Gallery and paranaple arts centre, actively advocating on behalf of and promoting the centre's initiatives
- Raise awareness and engage the regional community in the Gallery's activities and programs
- Support efforts to attract funding and other resources in accordance with identified needs and strategic direction

MEMBERSHIP
The Devonport Regional Gallery Special Advisory Committee will be representative of stakeholders and include up to:

- Two (2) Councillors;

- Convention and Arts Centre Director (or Nominee);
- Six (6) members as recognised of the arts sector by peers, and/or community members able to demonstrate a strong interest in the visual arts;

Ex-Officio

- President Friends of the Devonport Regional Gallery (or Nominee);
- Representative of Devonport Regional Gallery Young Members Committee;
- Staff of the Devonport Regional Gallery.

Members will be required to demonstrate suitable experience and will ideally include individuals with skills or interest in the arts, education, tourism, community development and/or marketing within the Devonport municipal area.

Members will be appointed by the Council following a formal expression of interest process for a two-year period.

A Councillor will be elected chair of the Committee.

Failure to attend three (3) consecutive meetings without prior apology will result in termination of membership.

Should a vacancy occur the Council will consider appointing a new member.

The role, functions and membership of the Committee will be biennially reviewed by Council.

WORKING WITH CHILDREN (if relevant)
All Committee members are to have a valid registration to work with children to comply with the Registration for Working with Vulnerable People Act 2013.

MEETING FREQUENCY AND MEETING PLACE
The Devonport Regional Gallery Special Advisory Committee will generally meet bi-monthly. Meetings will generally be during business hours due the requirement for staff attendance, at the paranaple centre, Devonport, unless otherwise determined by the Committee.

The Committee Chair shall preside at each meeting and in their absence those members present shall choose an alternate, temporary chair.

The Committee may regulate its own proceedings.

The minutes will include the following:

- Attendance;
- Apologies;
- Declarations of interest;
- A record of all recommendations made by Committee.

The minutes will be distributed to all members

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS TO COUNCIL
Minutes and/or action list of the Devonport Regional Gallery Special Advisory Committee meetings will be reported to Council.

DELEGATIONS
Committee Members are automatically covered under the terms and conditions of Council's Public Liability and Professional Indemnity policies provided they act within the scope of their duties as a member of the Special Advisory Committee.

Community members not associated with an organisation/corporate entity are classified by Council as a volunteer and will be required to comply with Council's Volunteer Policy and Procedures when attending meetings or delivering agreed actions.

As a volunteer, individuals will be automatically covered under Council's Public Liability and indemnity polices, providing they are attending meetings or delivering agreed actions.

Advisory Committee members are not covered for activities that they may get involved in, through their own initiatives, outside those defined by the guidelines.

Committee members must have the appropriate skills and time to fulfil their role.

RESPONSIBILITY

Responsible Manager
Conference and Arts Centre Director

Document Controller
Administration Officer, paranaple arts centre

AUTHORISATION

Adoption of Terms of Reference
N/A

Review of Terms of Reference
N/A

DEFINITIONS

To assist in the interpretation the following definitions shall apply:

"Committee" shall mean Devonport Regional Gallery Special Advisory Committee

"Council" shall mean Devonport City Council

"Gallery" shall mean Devonport Regional Gallery

TERMS OF REFERENCE
PUBLIC ART COMMITTEE

TERMS OF REFERENCE AND OPERATING GUIDELINES 2021 - 2023

NAME
Public Art Committee

CATEGORY
Advisory Committee

PURPOSE
To clearly establish the role and function of the Public Art Committee.

The Public Art Committee is to support Council to achieve the strategic objectives as outlined in the Devonport City Council's Strategic Plan.

The Committee is to provide advice to Council on the planning, development promotion and accessibility of public art, as an integral part of Devonport's cultural life.

FUNCTION
The Advisory Committee will:

- Support Council staff achieve the objectives of the Devonport City Council Strategic and Annual plans
- Provide advice to Council on matters related to public art
- Undertake roles and actions as informed by the Public Art Policy
- Provide advice on public art related policy development
- Act as ambassadors for Devonport's cultural strategies, actively advocating on behalf of and promoting the City's initiatives
- Support efforts to attract funding and other resources in accordance with identified needs and strategic direction

MEMBERSHIP
The Public Art Committee will be representative of stakeholders and include up to:

- Two (2) Councillors
- Convention and Arts Centre Director (or Nominee)
- Six (6) members as recognised of the arts/design sector by peers, and/or community members able to demonstrate a strong interest in public art/design and/or community development

Ex-Officio

- Staff of the Devonport Regional Gallery

Members will be required to demonstrate suitable experience and will ideally include individuals with skills or interest in public art, design, community development, tourism, and economic development within the Devonport municipal area.

Members will be appointed by the Council following a formal expression of interest process for a two-year period.

A Councillor will be elected chair of the Committee.

Failure to attend three (3) consecutive meetings without prior apology will result in termination of membership.

Should a vacancy occur, the Council will consider appointing a new member.

The role, functions and membership of the Committee will be biennially reviewed by Council.

WORKING WITH CHILDREN (if relevant)
All Committee members are to have a valid registration to work with children to comply with the Registration for Working with Vulnerable People Act 2013.

MEETING FREQUENCY AND MEETING PLACE
The Public Art Committee will generally meet bi-monthly. Meetings will generally be during business hours due the requirement for staff attendance, at the paranaple centre, Devonport, unless otherwise determined by the Committee.

The Committee chair shall preside at each meeting and in their absence those members present shall choose an alternate chair.

The Committee may regulate its own proceedings.

The minutes will include the following:

- Attendance
- Apologies
- Declarations of interest
- A record of all actions and recommendations made by Committee

The minutes will be distributed to all members

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS TO COUNCIL
Minutes and/or action list of the Public Art Committee meetings will be reported to Council.

DELEGATIONS
Committee Members are automatically covered under the terms and conditions of Council's Public Liability and Professional Indemnity policies provided they act within the scope of their duties as a member of the Advisory Committee.

Community members not associated with an organisation/corporate entity are classified by Council as a volunteer and will be required to comply with Council's Volunteer Policy and Procedures when attending meetings or delivering agreed actions.

As a volunteer, individuals will be automatically covered under Council's Public Liability and indemnity polices, providing they are attending meetings or delivering agreed actions.

Committee members are not covered for activities that they may get involved in, through their own initiatives, outside those defined by the guidelines.

Committee members must have the appropriate skills and time to fulfil their role.

RESPONSIBILITY

Responsible Manager
Conference and Arts Centre Director

Document Controller
Administration Officer, paranaple arts centre

AUTHORISATION

Adoption of Terms of Reference
N/A

Review of Terms of Reference
N/A

DEFINITIONS
To assist in the interpretation the following definitions shall apply:

"Committee" shall mean Public Art Committee

"Council" shall mean Devonport City Council

TERMS OF REFERENCE
ACCESS AND INCLUSION WORKING GROUP

TERMS OF REFERENCE AND OPERATING GUIDELINES 2021 - 2023

NAME
Access and Inclusion Working Group

CATEGORY
Working Group

PURPOSE
To clearly establish the role and function of the Access and Inclusion Working Group.

The Access and Inclusion Working Group is to support Council to achieve the strategic objectives as outlined in the Devonport City Council's Strategic Plan.

The Working Group is to provide advice to Council on it's key focus areas and action plan contained within the Disability Inclusion Plan 2020-2025.

FUNCTION
The Working Group will:

- Support Council staff achieve the objectives of the Disability Inclusion Plan 2020-2025
- Provide advice to Council on matters relating to persons with disabilities
- Provide advice on access and inclusion policy development
- Support efforts to attract funding and other resources in accordance with identified needs and strategic direction

MEMBERSHIP
The Access and Inclusion Working Group membership will comprise:

- Two (2) Councillors
- Stakeholders with knowledge and experience across the main categories of disability, that is, physical, sensory, psychiatric, neurological, cognitive, and intellectual impairment.

This includes up to:

- Four (4) Devonport residents with disability or their immediate carer/support person
- Four (4) members of recognised disability organisations representing Devonport residents

Council staff will facilitate meetings and support the working group as required.

WORKING WITH VULNERABLE PEOPLE
All group members are to have a current clearance and registration to work with Vulnerable People in Tasmania, so as to comply with the *Registration for Working with Vulnerable People Act 2013*.

MEETING FREQUENCY AND MEETING PLACE
The Working Group will generally meet bi-monthly. Meetings will generally be during business hours due to the requirement for staff attendance, at the paranaple centre, Devonport, unless otherwise determined by the Committee.

The Committee chair shall preside at each meeting and in their absence those members present shall choose an alternate chair.

The Committee may regulate its own proceedings.

The minutes will include the following:

- Attendance
- Apologies
- Declarations of interest
- A record of all actions and recommendations made by Committee

The minutes will be distributed to all members.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS TO COUNCIL
Minutes and/or action list of the Access and Inclusion Working Group will be reported to Council.

DELEGATIONS
Members are automatically covered under the terms and conditions of Council's Public Liability and Professional Indemnity policies, provided they act within the scope of their duties as a member of the Working Group.

Community members not associated with the organisation/corporate entity are classified by Council as a Volunteer and will be required to comply with Council's Volunteer Policy and Procedures when attending meetings or delivering agreed actions.

As a Volunteer, individuals will be automatically covered under Council's Public Liability and Indemnity Policies, providing they are attending meetings or delivering agreed actions.

Working Group members are not covered for activities that they may get involved in, through their own initiatives, outside those defined by the guidelines.

RESPONSIBILITY
Responsible Manager
Community Services Manager

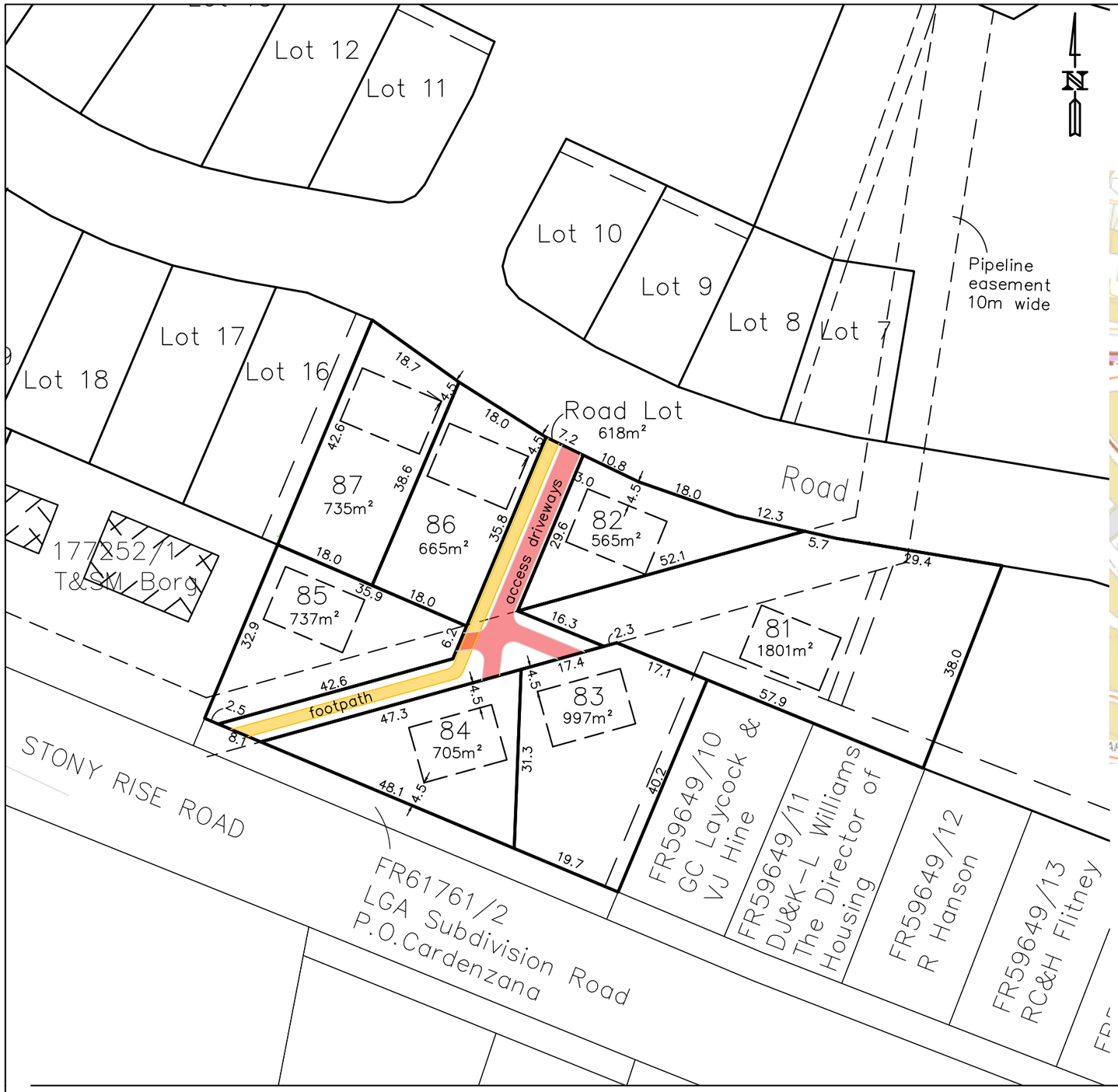
Document Controller
Community Services Administration and Project Officer

AUTHORISATION
Adoption of Terms of Reference
Adopted by Council on **??????? 2021

Terms of Reference Review
July 2023

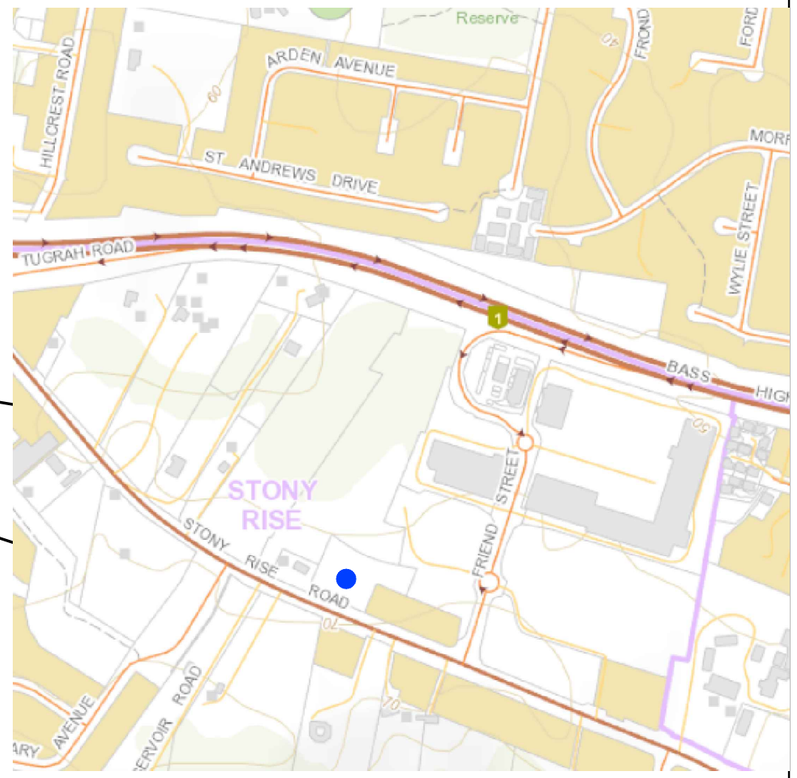
DEFINITIONS
To assist in interpretation the following definitions shall apply:
"**Working Group**" shall mean Access and Inclusion Working Group.
"**Council**" shall mean Devonport City Council.

"



DEVONPORT CITY COUNCIL

LOCALITY PLAN
NOT TO SCALE



● SITE LOCATION

0 15 30 45 60 75
SCALE METRES

NOTES
(1) All measurements are subject to survey.
(2) Underground services and house connection points require verification prior to site works.
(3) This plan has been prepared for development application purpose only and may be subject to alteration due to permit conditions or final plan of survey. Written authorisation from Veris Australia is required if this plan is to be used for any other purpose.

DEVELOP WITH CONFIDENCE ™ veris

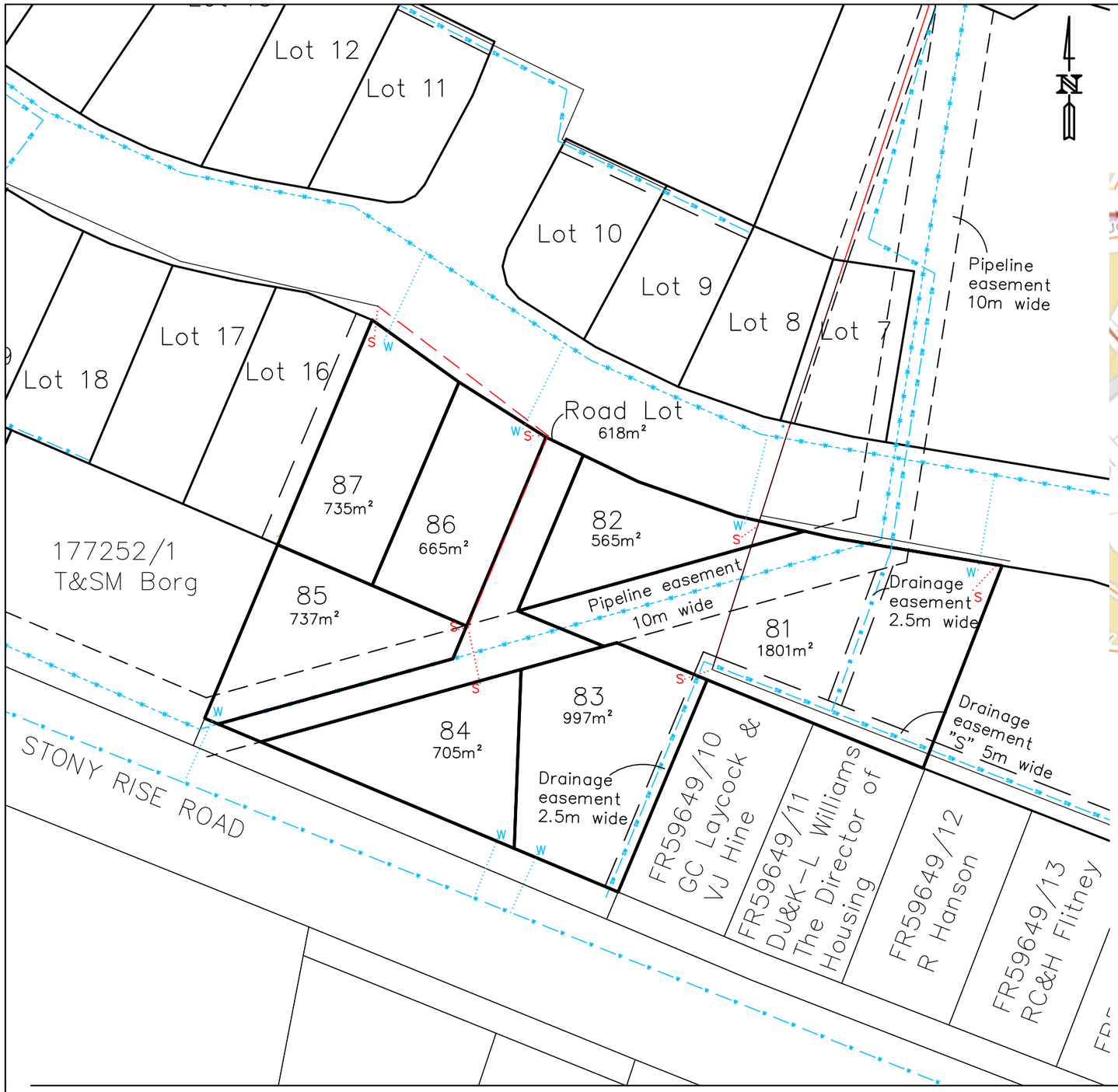
100 Best Street
Devonport TAS 7310
03 6421 3500
devonport@veris.com.au
veris.com.au
ABN 25 098 991 210

NO	DATE	DRN	CHKD	DESCRIPTION
0	30/06/21	JR	ML	FIRST ISSUE

This plan is not intended for attachment to sale contract documents

OUR REF: 3D15184-D05-Rev0	
CONTOUR INTERVAL: 5m	
DATUM: MGA	
SCALE: 1:750	ORIGINAL SHEET SIZE: A3
DATE OF SURVEY: 10/01/19	AJ
DRAWING No 3D15184-D05 REV 00	SHEET No: 1 OF 2

Best Street Investment Pty Ltd
Plan of Subdivision
116-122 Stony Rise Road
FR20325/7



DEVONPORT CITY COUNCIL

LOCALITY PLAN
NOT TO SCALE

SITE LOCATION

EXISTING WATER MAIN
EXISTING SEWER MAIN
EXISTING STORMWATER
PROPOSED SEWER MAIN
S PROPOSED 100mm SEWERAGE PROPERTY CONNECTION
W PROPOSED 20mm WATER PROPERTY CONNECTION

0 15 30 45 60 75
SCALE METRES

NOTES
(1) All measurements are subject to survey.
(2) Underground services and house connection points require verification prior to site works.
(3) This plan has been prepared for development application purpose only and may be subject to alteration due to permit conditions or final plan of survey. Written authorisation from Veris Australia is required if this plan is to be used for any other purpose.

DEVELOP WITH CONFIDENCE ™ veris

100 Best Street
Devonport TAS 7310
03 6421 3500
devonport@veris.com.au
veris.com.au
ABN 25 098 991 210

NO	DATE	DRN	CHKD	DESCRIPTION
0	30/06/21	JR	ML	FIRST ISSUE

This plan is not intended for attachment to sale contract documents

OUR REF: 3D15184-D05-Rev0	
CONTOUR INTERVAL: 5m	
DATUM: MGA	
SCALE: 1:750	ORIGINAL SHEET SIZE: A3
DATE OF SURVEY: 10/01/19	AJ
DRAWING No 3D15184-D05 REV 00	SHEET No: 2 OF 2

Best Street Investment Pty Ltd
Services Plan

116-122 Stony Rise Road
FR20325/7

Current & Previous Minutes Resolutions - September 2021					
Meeting Date	**Res No.**	**Item**	**Status**	**Assignees**	**Action Taken**
24/08/2020	20/66	Devonport Surf Life Saving Club - Kiosk proposal	In progress	Governance Officer	Draft agreement provided to DSLSC. Club are seeking to have plans drawn up and to secure a grant to assist with the associated costs
23/11/2020	20/140	Disposal of Public Land at 116-122 Stony Rise Road Devonport	Completed	General Manager	Negotiations completed and report provided to Council for consideration
28/06/2021	21/115	BIRD Pilot Program	Completed	Executive Coordinator	BIRD are attending the September workshop
26/07/2021	21/142	Banning of Balloon Releases	Completed	Executive Coordinator	Scheduled to be discussed at the October Workshop
26/07/2021	21/143	Transfer Station - Free Domestic Use Day	Completed	Executive Coordinator	Scheduled to be discussed at the October Workshop
23/08/2021	21/169	Confirmation of Previous Minutes	Completed	Governance Officer	Minutes confirmed
23/08/2021	21/170	Responses to Questions Raised at Prior Meetings	Completed	Governance Officer	Responses noted
23/08/2021	21/171	Questions on Notice from the Public	Completed	Governance Officer	Responses endorsed and authorised for release
23/08/2021	21/172	Notice of Motion - Storage Spaces for Community Service Clubs	Completed	Executive Coordinator	Discussion scheduled for October workshop
23/08/2021	21/173	Council Policies - Biennial Review	Completed	Executive Coordinator	Policies adopted and available on the website
23/08/2021	21/174	Corporate Climate Change Adaptation Plan - Year Three Status	Completed	Governance Officer	Report received and noted
23/08/2021	21/175	Review of Special Interest and Working Groups	Completed	Convention & Art Centre Director & Community Services Manager	Terms of References for Groups submitted to September Council meeting.
23/08/2021	21/176	Workshops and Briefing Sessions held since the last Council Meeting	Completed	Governance Officer	Report received and information noted
23/08/2021	21/177	Mayor's Monthly Report	Completed	Governance Officer	Report received and noted
23/08/2021	21/178	General Manager's Report - August 2021	Completed	Governance Officer	Report received and noted
23/08/2021	21/179	Code of Conduct Determination Report - Mills v Jarman	Completed	Governance Officer	Report noted
23/08/2021	21/180	Infrastructure and Works Report	Completed	Governance Officer	Report received and noted
23/08/2021	21/181	Development and Health Services Report	Completed	Governance Officer	Received and noted

Devonport City Council

FINANCE REPORT

YTD for the month ended August 2021

Contents: **Page**

The operating result for the year to the end of August is favourable with actual revenues being higher than budget by $330K and actual expenses being higher than budget by $65K, resulting in an overall favourable budget variance of $265K. The forecast surplus for the year is $573K.

Rates & Service Charges - $42K Favourable
The favourable variance is mostly due to additional bins invoiced for commercial waste $28K and additional charges relating to domestic waste of $14K due to additional properties. A $42K forecast adjustment has been made.

Fees and User Charges - $173K Favourable
The favourable timing variance includes sale of goods across various facilities including the Convention Centre $31K, Transfer Station $16K and Arts Centre $6 and facility hire of the Convention Centre $21K and Arts Centre $12K. Other variances of note relate to development application fees $32K and property certificate charges $22K .

Grants - Operating - $41K Favourable
The favourable timing variance includes higher than budget quarterly payment of the financial assistance grant of $18K. A forecast adjustment of $72K for financial assistance grants has been made ($18K x 4).

Contributions - Operating - $1K Unfavourable
Immaterial timing variance.

Interest Income - $2K Favourable
Immaterial variance.

Other Revenue - $73K Favourable
The favourable variance includes a training incentive payment from the federal government of $42K and hosting fees for Cradle Coast Authority staff $6K which were not budgeted for. MPES recoveries for parking fines are ahead of budget by $16K.

Employee Benefits - $112K Unfavourable
The unfavourable timing variance is mostly due to one off increases in leave provisions and less time spent on capital works for the period than budgeted for.

Materials and Services - $18K Unfavourable
Immaterial timing variances.

Depreciation - $44K Favourable
The favourable timing variance relates to the allowance for capitalisation of work in progress.

Levies & Taxes - $2K Favourable variance
Immaterial variance. The fire services levy payable to the State Fire Commission has been accrued to align with income raised on behalf of the State Fire Commission shown in Rates and Service Charges.

Other Expenses - $91K Favourable variance
The favourable timing variance mostly relates to Community grants and sponsorships yet to be paid.

Internal Charges and Recoveries - $71K Unfavourable
The variance relates to timing differences between the estimated and actual labour hours that have been charged to capital.

Balance Sheet
The balance of Capital Work in Progress at the end of August is $15.7M, including $10.2M which relates to the LIVING CITY project.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

YTD to August 2021

Operating Summary	YTD Budget	YTD Actual	Annual Budget	Current Forecast
Revenue	31,567,752	31,898,379	42,689,549	42,803,549
Expenditure	9,640,827	9,705,523	42,230,735	42,230,735
Operating Position	**21,926,926**	**22,192,856**	**458,814**	**572,814**

Capital Expenditure Summary	Annual Budget $'000	Actual $'000	Annual Forecast $'000
Capital Expenditure	**14,178**	**1,269**	**14,178**

Cash Information	August 2021	June 2021
Operating Account (Reconciled balance)	9,947,226	171,178
Interest-Earning Deposits	13,379,831	13,374,404
	23,327,057	**13,545,582**

Debtor Information	August 2021	June 2021
Rates Debtors	15,996,167	677,653
Infringement Debtors	114,048	81,066
Sundry Debtors	626,784	2,929,053
Planning & Health Debtors	30,848	6,132
	16,767,846	**3,693,903**

Rates Debtors Ageing	August 2021	% of Annual Rates
2021/2022 - Current	15,572,951	52.0%
2020/2021 - 1 Year	296,250	
2019/2020 - 2 Years	54,342	
2018/2019 - 3 Years	16,505	
Over 3 years	56,119	
	15,996,167	

Cash Investment Information	Actual Rate	S&P Credit rating	Maximum Holding Allowed	Actual Holding % of total Cash	August 2021
ANZ Cash Deposits - At Call	0.00%	A1+ /AA-	100%	0.01%	1,861
CBA Cash Deposits - At Call	0.20%	A1+ /AA-	100%	57.50%	13,372,224
AMP 31 days notice account	0.55%	A2/BBB+	40%	0.02%	5,746
					13,379,831

All cash investments are invested in compliance with Council's Investment Policy.

Benchmarks: BBSW90 Day Index	0.01%
RBA Cash Rate	0.10%

Commentary

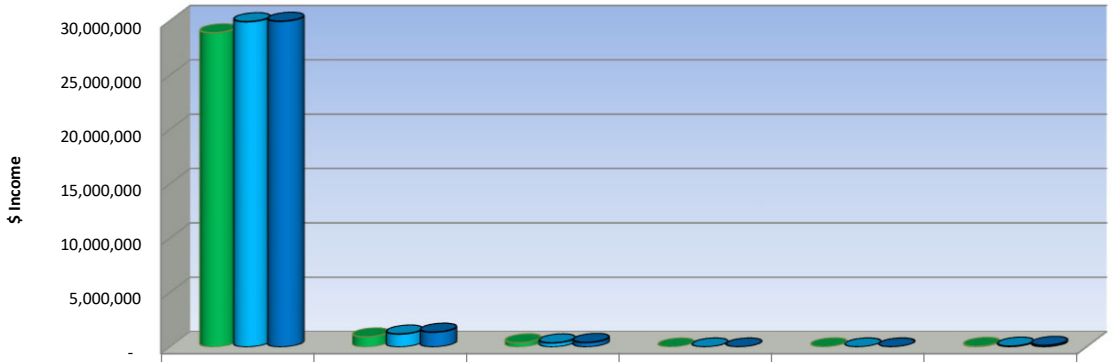
This report provides a high level summary of operational income and expenditure, capital expenditure and the cash and receivables position as at the date of the report.

SUMMARISED OPERATING REPORT

YTD to August 2021

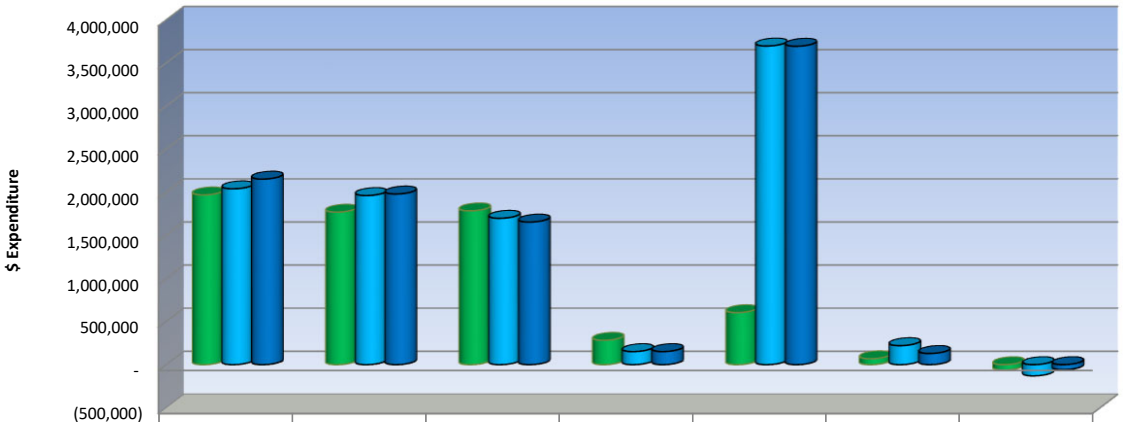
	YTD Budget	YTD Actual	YTD Variance $	YTD Variance %	Full Budget 2021-22	Forecast 2021-22
INCOME						
Rates and Service Charges	29,919,651	29,961,507	41,856	0.1%	30,089,670	30,131,670
Fees and User Charges	1,192,203	1,365,915	173,712	14.6%	7,180,476	7,180,476
Grants - Operating	376,649	417,746	41,097	10.9%	2,637,222	2,709,222
Contributions - Operating	1,254	118	(1,136)	-90.6%	7,525	7,525
Dividend Income	-	-	-	0.0%	1,372,000	1,372,000
Interest Income	3,600	5,493	1,893	52.6%	21,600	21,600
Other Revenue	74,395	147,600	73,205	98.4%	581,056	581,056
Share of profit of associates	-	-	-	0.0%	800,000	800,000
TOTAL INCOME	**31,567,752**	**31,898,379**	**330,627**	**1.0%**	**42,689,549**	**42,803,549**
EXPENSES						
Employee Benefits	2,040,322	2,152,959	112,637	5.5%	12,974,554	12,974,554
Materials and Services	1,962,158	1,980,454	18,296	0.9%	13,758,945	13,758,945
Depreciation	1,698,590	1,654,400	(44,190)	-2.6%	9,985,841	9,985,841
Financial Costs	151,376	151,376	(0)	0.0%	908,258	908,258
Levies & Taxes	3,697,479	3,695,016	(2,463)	-0.1%	3,990,103	3,990,103
Other Expenses	220,581	129,458	(91,123)	-41.3%	1,206,613	1,206,613
Internal Charges and Recoveries	(129,680)	(58,140)	71,540	-55.2%	(593,579)	(593,579)
TOTAL EXPENSES	**9,640,827**	**9,705,523**	**64,697**	**0.7%**	**42,230,735**	**42,230,735**
NET OPERATING SURPLUS / (DEFICIT)	**21,926,926**	**22,192,856**	**265,930**	**1.2%**	**458,814**	**572,814**
CAPITAL ITEMS						
Grants - Capital	-	11,952	11,952		8,060,733	
Contributions - Capital	-	50,000	50,000		250,000	
Gain / Loss on Disposal of Assets	(58,000)	-	58,000	-100.0%	(348,000)	
TOTAL CAPITAL ITEMS	**(58,000)**	**61,952**	**119,952**	**-206.8%**	**7,962,733**	
NET SURPLUS / (DEFICIT)	**21,868,926**	**22,254,808**	**385,882**	**1.8%**	**8,421,547**	
Own Source Revenue:	**98.8%**	**98.7%**			**93.8%**	

Income Analysis



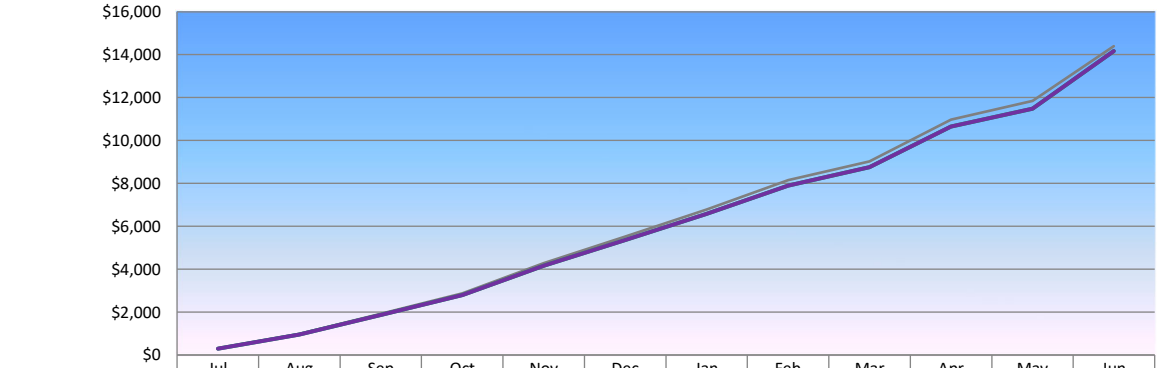
	Rates & Utility Charges	Fees & Charges	Grants	Contributions	Dividends and Other Investment Income	Other Income
2020-21 YTD	28,903,727	928,780	387,268	(3,365)	16,197	62,120
2021-22 Bud YTD	29,919,651	1,192,203	376,649	1,254	3,600	74,395
2021-22 YTD	29,961,507	1,365,915	417,746	118	5,493	147,600

Expenditure Analysis



	Employee Benefits	Materials & Services	Depreciation	Finance Costs	Levies & Taxes	Other Expenses	Internal Charges
2020-21 YTD	1,970,054	1,770,011	1,785,155	282,972	603,771	68,841	(61,730)
2021-22 Bud YTD	2,040,322	1,962,158	1,698,590	151,376	3,697,479	220,581	(129,680)
2021-22 YTD	2,152,959	1,980,454	1,654,400	151,376	3,695,016	129,458	(58,140)

Capital Expenditure - $'000



	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
2020-21 Actual	315	982	1,928	2,876	4,291	5,526	6,789	8,148	9,027	10,975	11,841	14,396
2021-22 Budget	305	953	1,870	2,789	4,162	5,360	6,584	7,903	8,755	10,644	11,484	14,178
2021-22 Forecast	305	953	1,870	2,789	4,162	5,360	6,584	7,903	8,755	10,644	11,484	14,178
2021-22 Actual	1,269											

BALANCE SHEET REPORT

As at August 2021

	31 Aug 2021	30 Jun 2021
Current Assets		
Cash at Bank and On Hand	9,947,226	171,178
Trust Deposits	174,492	178,407
Cash Investments	13,379,831	13,374,404
Receivables - Rates and Utility Charges	15,996,167	677,653
Receivables - Infringements	114,048	81,066
Receivables - Sundry	626,784	2,929,053
Receivables - Planning & Health	30,848	6,132
Loans Receivable - Current	26,774	26,774
Accrued Revenue	296	360,493
Prepayments	215,100	215,100
Net GST Receivable	120,454	326,424
Other Asset	755,738	755,738
	41,387,757	**19,102,423**
Non Current Assets		
Loans Receivable - Non-Current	335,468	337,168
Dulverton Regional Waste Management Authority	9,172,406	9,172,406
TasWater	82,967,547	82,967,547
Property, Plant & Equipment	862,372,634	862,372,634
Accumulated Depreciation - PP&E	(328,036,390)	(326,381,990)
Capital Work in Progress	15,795,164	14,521,439
	642,606,829	**642,989,204**
Total Assets	**683,994,586**	**662,091,626**
Current Liabilities		
Trade Creditors	475,025	58,353
Accrued Expenses	2,765,070	3,137,003
Trust Liability	188,548	178,394
Income In Advance - Current	1,412,262	1,915,381
Loans - Current	1,099,194	1,099,194
Annual Leave	1,197,213	1,162,051
Other Leave - RDO	65,849	75,323
Other Leave - TOIL	14,878	14,737
Long Service Leave - Current	1,289,292	1,218,743
	8,507,332	**8,859,181**
Non Current Liabilities		
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-
Loans - Non-Current	47,599,354	47,599,354
Long Service Leave - Non-Current	282,234	282,234
	47,881,589	**47,881,589**
Total Liabilities	**56,388,921**	**56,740,769**
Net Assets	**627,605,665**	**605,350,857**
Equity		
Asset Revaluation Reserve	371,191,546	371,191,546
Asset Revaluation Reserve - Associates	1,700,062	1,700,062
Other Reserves	6,570,643	6,570,643
Accumulated Surplus	225,888,607	210,720,770
Operating Surplus / (Deficit)	22,192,856	770,895
Capital Surplus / (Deficit)	61,952	14,396,942
Total Equity	**627,605,665**	**605,350,857**
Current Ratio:	**4.86**	**2.16**

The Current ratio indicates Council's ability to pay its debts as and when they become due.
A ratio of one or higher is required for the entity to remain solvent.

Capital Works Income & Expenditure Report August 2021

		Funding 2021/22		Expenditure 2021/22			Balance	Performance Measures			
		Annual Budget	Total Budget Available	Actual	Commitments	Total Expenditure	Remaining Funds	Works Start	Works Completion	% Budget	Comments
		$	$	$	$	$	$	Month	Month	Spent	
Summary											
Open Space & Recreation		**1,113,000**	**1,113,000**	**68,194**	**101,098**	**169,292**	**943,708**			**15%**	
Buildings & Facilities		**1,105,000**	**1,105,000**	**84,437**	**104,860**	**189,297**	**915,703**			**17%**	
Transport		**5,574,000**	**5,574,000**	**649,108**	**3,131,444**	**3,780,552**	**1,793,448**			**68%**	
Stormwater		**1,050,000**	**1,050,000**	**98,232**	**10,522**	**108,754**	**941,246**			**10%**	
Living City		**3,680,000**	**3,680,000**	**362,672**	**313,989**	**676,660**	**3,003,340**			**18%**	
Plant & Fleet		**598,600**	**598,600**	**448**	**85,792**	**86,240**	**512,360**			**14%**	
Other Equipment		**1,057,000**	**1,057,000**	**6,264**	**159,019**	**165,283**	**891,717**			**16%**	
Total Capital Works		**14,177,600**	**14,177,600**	**1,269,355**	**3,906,723**	**5,176,078**	**9,001,522**			**37%**	
Open Space & Recreation											
CP0129	Don River Rail Trail - land purchase		-	2,594	2,594	5,188	(5,188)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CP0176	Mersey Bluff - bin compound		-	5,000	-	5,000	(5,000)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CP0179	Reg Hope Park - slab and services for shopfront at Julie		-	-	-	-	-				
CP0184	Don River Rail Trail - construction		-	-	-	-	-				
CP0190	Seat Replacements - William Street (Fourways)		-	-	-	-	-				
CP0192	Aquatic Centre / Don Reserve -playground renewal/ relocation		-	12,467	63,970	76,437	(76,437)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CP0193	Kiah Place - Playground equipment renewal		-	5,643	-	5,643	(5,643)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CP0195	Installation of Public Recycling Bins		-	13,606	1	13,607	(13,607)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CP0196	Highfield Park new BBQ Shelter		-	11,586	20,133	31,719	(31,719)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CP0197	Mersey Vale Cemetery - ash interment columns for Memorial Garden	35,000	-	113	-	113	(113)				
CP0200	Mary Binks Wetlands path upgrade - stage 2		-	135	-	135	(135)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CP0202	Seat replacements - Valley Road		-	726	-	726	(726)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CP0203	Highfield Park nature play area		-	1,432	-	1,432	(1,432)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CP0204	Horsehead Creek - RV dump point relocation		-	102	-	102	(102)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CP0206	Mersey Vale Cemetery - ash interment columns for Memorial Garden		35,000	4,750	14,400	19,150	15,850			54.7%	
CP0207	Lighting to dog exercise area	14,000	14,000	-	-	-	14,000			0.0%	
CP0208	Coastal Erosion Protection - Coles Beach and Don Heads	100,000	100,000	-	-	-	100,000			0.0%	
CP0209	Aquatic Centre - Access Improvements to Shaded Seating at outdoor pool	41,000	41,000	-	-	-	41,000			0.0%	
CP0210	Mungala-Langslow path link Improvements	85,000	85,000	-	-	-	85,000			0.0%	
CP0211	Park furniture renewal - annual program	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	25,000			0.0%	
CP0212	Devonport Recreation Centre - basketball backboard renewal	34,000	34,000	-	-	-	34,000			0.0%	
CP0213	CP0213 Netball Centre - outdoor court se	20,000	20,000	7,130	-	7,130	12,870			35.6%	
CP0214	Mersey Bluff signage renewal	18,000	18,000	-	-	-	18,000			0.0%	
CP0215	Devonport Oval - Ezicover Inflatible roller renewal	9,000	9,000	-	-	-	9,000			0.0%	
CP0216	Don Reserve path renewal - Jiloa Way to Valkyrie Close	100,000	100,000	1,343	-	1,343	98,657			1.3%	
CP0217	Surf Club boat ramp renewal (East Ramp)	55,000	55,000	1,042	-	1,042	53,958			1.9%	
CP0218	Bluff Skate Park - soft fall renewal	17,000	17,000	150	-	150	16,850			0.9%	
CP0219	New pedestrian bridge - Figure of Eight Creek - Woodrising to Maidstone Park	500,000	500,000	376	-	376	499,624			0.1%	
CP0220	Bluff Skate Park - new shade shelter	36,000	36,000	-	-	-	36,000			0.0%	
CP0221	Victoria Parade - boat ramp lighting	24,000	24,000	-	-	-	24,000			0.0%	
CP0275	State Vehicle Entry Point		-	-	-	-	-				
Total Open Space & Recreation		**1,113,000**	**1,113,000**	**68,194**	**101,098**	**169,292**	**943,708**			**15.2%**	

		Funding 2021/22		Expenditure 2021/22			Balance	Performance Measures			
		Annual Budget	Total Budget Available	Actual	Commitments	Total Expenditure	Remaining Funds	Works Start Month	Works Completion Month	% Budget Spent	Comments
		$	$	$	$	$	$				
Buildings & Facilities											
CB0097	Meercroft Park - facilities upgrade		-	1,514	-	1,514	(1,514)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CB0098	Devonport Football Club - new change rooms		-	77,879	103,660	181,539	(181,539)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CB0102	Horsehead Creek - New toilet block & link path		-	4,743	1,200	5,943	(5,943)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CB0103	BSMC Door upgrade		-	-	-	-	-				
TBA	LCRI Grant balance		-	-	-	-	-				
CB0104	Works Depot - Oil store shed	42,000	42,000	-	-	-	42,000			0.0%	
CB0105	Waste Transfer Station - Fence extension	13,000	13,000	-	-	-	13,000			0.0%	
CB0106	Aquatic Centre - Pool hall concourse drainage grate	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	10,000			0.0%	
CB0107	Payne Avenue toilet block	243,000	243,000	-	-	-	243,000			0.0%	
CB0108	Aquatic Centre - Wet change Rm silicon replacement	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	15,000			0.0%	
CB0109	Aquatic Centre - Wet change Rm flooring	30,000	30,000	-	-	-	30,000			0.0%	
CB0110	BSMC - Roof replacement on old building	50,000	50,000	-	-	-	50,000			0.0%	
CB0111	Aquatic Centre - Internal Painting	35,000	35,000	-	-	-	35,000			0.0%	
CB0112	BSMC - Reception Counter	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	15,000			0.0%	
CB0113	paranaple arts centre - 55kw solar Panel Installation	142,000	142,000	301	-	301	141,699			0.2%	
CB0114	Waste Transfer Station - waste and resource recovery bill readiness project	500,000	500,000	-	-	-	500,000			0.0%	
CB0115	BSMC - Auto door between café and museum - contribution	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	10,000			0.0%	
Total Facilities		**1,105,000**	**1,105,000**	**84,437**	**104,860**	**189,297**	**915,703**			**17.1%**	

		Funding 2021/22		Expenditure 2021/22			Balance	Performance Measures			
		Annual Budget	Total Budget Available	Actual	Commitments	Total Expenditure	Remaining Funds	Works Start Month	Works Completion Month	% Budget Spent	Comments
		$	$	$	$	$	$				
Transport											
CT0169	Formby Road & Best Street intersection safety improvements		-	-	36,364	36,364	(36,364)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CT0217	CBD Footpath - Pavers Only		-	-	-	-	-				
CT0230	Transport Minor Works		-	-	-	-	-				
CT0245	New bus stop infrastructure		-	68	7,830	7,898	(7,898)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CT0247	Street light provision		-	-	-	-	-				
CT0259	Parking infrastructure renewal		-	-	182	182	(182)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CT0271	Mersey Bluff Precinct – traffic, pedestrian, and parking improvements – stage 2		-	57,905	-	57,905	(57,905)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CT0272	Coastal Pathway contribution - part 1		-	67	-	67	(67)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CT0275	CT0275 State Vehicle Entry Point		1,000,000	-	22,000	22,000	978,000			2.2%	
CT0277	Reseal Program 2020-2021		-	13,864	1	13,865	(13,865)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CT0279	Bridge Road Pavement Renewal - Stage 1		-	1,169	57,572	58,740	(58,740)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CT0280	Wright Street Renewal - Tarleton to John		-	-	68,313	68,313	(68,313)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CT0281	Street light provision		-	8,911	-	8,911	(8,911)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CT0282	Melrose Road - Morris Road intersection improvements		-	300	-	300	(300)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CT0285	Mersey Main Road safety improvements - Maidstone Park		-	-	7,273	7,273	(7,273)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CT0286	Don Road, Lovett Street and Sorell Street safety improvements		-	409	36,750	37,159	(37,159)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CT0287	Transport minor works		-	-	9,231	9,231	(9,231)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CT0288	Mersey Bluff Precinct – traffic, pedestrian, and parking improvements – stage 3		-	-	14,097	14,097	(14,097)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CT0289	Coastal Pathway contribution - part 2		200,000	54,347	945,653	1,000,000	(800,000)			500.0%	
CT0290	Greenway Avenue Traffic Calming		-	538	935	1,474	(1,474)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CT0292	Pioneer Park - improved access from Thomas Street		-	1,084	-	1,084	(1,084)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CT0294	Nixon Street VRUP		-	47,495	62,251	109,746	(109,746)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CT0295	Devonport Road Renewal - Stage 2		-	-	-	-	-				
CT0296	Forbes Street VRUP		-	161,496	4,200	165,696	(165,696)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CT0297	William Street renewal - Middle to Valley		-	-	-	-	-				
CT0298	Kelcey Tier SRRP		815,000	85,067	472,881	557,948	257,052			68.5%	
CT0299	Coastal Pathway - River Rd, Oakwood-Ambleside		-	4,805	571,912	576,717	(576,717)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CT0300	Forth Road SRRP	60,000	60,000	75,462	150,715	226,177	(166,177)			377.0%	
CT0301	Reseal Program 2021-2022	700,000	700,000	2,991	616,834	619,825	80,175			88.5%	
CT0302	CT0302 Best St Footpath Link VRUP		-	7,766	3,556	11,322	(11,322)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CT0303	CT0303 Forbes St Footpath Link VURP		-	3,135	709	3,845	(3,845)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CT0304	CT0304 Steele St Footpath Link VURP		-	1,651	1,719	3,370	(3,370)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CT0305	CT0305 Nixon St Footpath Link VRUP		-	20,227	2,957	23,184	(23,184)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CT0306	CT0306 Don Rd Footpath Link VRUP		-	-	944	944	(944)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CT0307	Street light provision	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	25,000			0.0%	
CT0308	Charles Street - Gunn Street Pedestrian Link	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	25,000			0.0%	
CT0309	Webberleys Road seal	174,000	174,000	-	-	-	174,000			0.0%	
CT0310	Tugrah Road traffic management	250,000	250,000	-	-	-	250,000			0.0%	
CT0311	Fenton Way pedestrian improvements	40,000	40,000	-	-	-	40,000			0.0%	
CT0312	Durkins road guard rail extension	25,000	25,000	442	-	442	24,558			1.8%	
CT0313	Squibbs road retaining wall	25,000	25,000	274	-	274	24,726			1.1%	
CT0314	Forth Road renewal - Cutts Road west - contribution to SRRP project		-	-	-	-	-				
CT0315	Kelcey Tier Road - contribution to SRRP project	750,000	-	-	-	-	-				
CT0316	CT0316 Greenway Avenue Threshold Treat	125,000	125,000	3,165	2,908	6,073	118,927			4.9%	
CT0317	Durkins Road - seal part of gravel section	140,000	140,000	-	-	-	140,000			0.0%	
CT0318	Road traffic device renewal	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	25,000			0.0%	
CT0319	Transport minor works	25,000	25,000	3,508	1,108	4,616	20,384			18.5%	
CT0320	Parking infrastructure renewal	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	25,000			0.0%	
CT0321	Steele Street footpath renewal - Wenvoe to Formby - south side	174,000	174,000	72	-	72	173,928			0.0%	
CT0322	William Street renewal - Valley to Middle	940,000	940,000	29,898	33,733	63,631	876,369			6.8%	
CT0323	Victoria Parade Car Park (James to George) improvements	126,000	126,000	4,304	-	4,304	121,696			3.4%	
CT0324	North Caroline Street Kerb renewal	75,000	75,000	-	-	-	75,000			0.0%	
CT0325	North Fenton Street renewal - Oldaker to Parker	300,000	300,000	390	-	390	299,610			0.1%	
CT0326	Rural road renewal - gravel resheeting program	100,000	100,000	-	-	-	100,000			0.0%	
CT0327	CT0327 Kelcey Tier Road renewal	65,000	-	2,436	(1,183)	1,253	(1,253)				
CT0328	Mersey Bluff Precinct – traffic, pedestrian, and parking improvements – stage 4	80,000	80,000	55,788	-	55,788	24,212			69.7%	
CT0329	State Vehicle Entry Project (SVEP) - allocation 2	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-				
CT0330	Coastal Pathway contribution - additional contribution	200,000	-	-	-	-	-				
CT0331	Footpath missing links - high priority areas	100,000	100,000	73	-	73	99,927			0.1%	
Total Transport		**5,574,000**	**5,574,000**	**649,108**	**3,131,444**	**3,780,552**	**1,793,448**			**67.8%**	

		Funding 2021/22		Expenditure 2021/22			Balance	Performance Measures			
		Annual Budget	Total Budget Available	Actual	Commitments	Total Expenditure	Remaining Funds	Works Start Month	Works Completion Month	% Budget Spent	Comments
		$	$	$	$	$	$				
Stormwater											
CS0081	John Stormwater Catchment Stage 1		-	-	-	-	-				
CS0085	Oldaker (East) stormwater catchment upgrade – stage 1		-	-	-	-	-				
CS0091	Minor Stormwater Works		-	3,620	-	3,620	(3,620)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CS0097	Church street stormwater improvements		-	4,652	-	4,652	(4,652)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CS0096	Oldaker (East) Catchment upgrade - stage 2		-	69,929	842	70,771	(70,771)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CS0098	Pit replacements		-	8,782	2,550	11,332	(11,332)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CS0099	Pipe renewal - 23 Steele St		-	707	-	707	(707)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CS0100	Highfield SW catchment Upgrade - Stage 1	200,000	200,000	424	1,314	1,738	198,262			0.9%	
CS0101	Minor Stormwater Works	60,000	60,000	5,054	5,250	10,305	49,695			17.2%	
CS0102	Kelcey Tier Road pit upgrades	60,000	60,000	-	-	-	60,000			0.0%	
CS0103	Stormwater pollution control measures	50,000	50,000	507	-	507	49,493			1.0%	
CS0104	Webberleys Road - open drain and pipe system	250,000	250,000	37	-	37	249,963			0.0%	
CS0105	Pit replacements 2021-22	50,000	50,000	247	-	247	49,753			0.5%	
CS0106	32 Victoria Parade stormwater renewal	80,000	80,000	73	566	639	79,361			0.8%	
CS0107	Tugrah Road - Rundle to Stony Rise - pipe renewal	75,000	75,000	507	-	507	74,493			0.7%	
CS0108	North Fenton Street - pipe renewal	150,000	150,000	249	-	249	149,751			0.2%	
CS0109	Hiller Street - pipe renewal	50,000	50,000	3,443	-	3,443	46,557			6.9%	
CS0110	Contribution to network upgrades downstream of Cameray St development	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	25,000			0.0%	
Total Stormwater		**1,050,000**	**1,050,000**	**98,232**	**10,522**	**108,754**	**941,246**			**10.4%**	
Plant & Fleet											
CF0028	Fleet replacement program 20/21		-	-	35,331	35,331	(35,331)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CF0029	Hire Plant Replacement Plan 20/21 (including disposal proceeds)		-	448	-	448	(448)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CF0031	Fleet Replacement program 2021-22	216,000	216,000	-	-	-	216,000				
CF0032	Hire Plant Replacement 2021-22	274,000	274,000	-	-	-	274,000				
CF0033	Non Hire Plant Replacement 21-22	108,600	108,600	-	50,460	50,460	58,140				
			-	-	-	-	-				
Total Plant & Fleet		**598,600**	**598,600**	**448**	**85,792**	**86,240**	**512,360**			**14.4%**	
Other Equipment											
CE0011	Office Equipment 20-21		-	3,633	-	3,633	(3,633)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CE0012	Office and Equipment 2021-22	781,000	781,000	-	148,019	148,019	632,981			19.0%	
CC0015	Information Technology - Renewals & upgrades		-	263	11,000	11,263	(11,263)				c/fwd budget to be advised
CC0016	Information Technology - Renewals & upgrades 2021-22	276,000	276,000	2,368	-	2,368	273,632			0.9%	
Total Other Equipment		**1,057,000**	**1,057,000**	**6,264**	**159,019**	**165,283**	**891,717**			**15.6%**	
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - EXCLUDING LIVING CITY		**10,497,600**	**10,497,600**	**906,683**	**3,592,735**	**4,499,418**	**5,998,182**			**42.9%**	
Living City											
Total Living City		**3,680,000**	**3,680,000**	**362,672**	**313,989**	**676,660**	**3,003,340**			**18.4%**	
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - INCLUDING LIVING CITY		**14,177,600**	**14,177,600**	**1,269,355**	**3,906,723**	**5,176,078**	**9,001,522**			**36.5%**	

MINUTES FOR A MEETING OF THE DEVONPORT MARITIME AND HERITAGE SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP MEETING HELD WEDNESDAY 11 AUGUST 2021, 3.27PM

PRESENT

Cr Laycock (Chair), Cr Hollister, Cr Alexiou (Teams), Graham Kent, Geoff Dobson, Timothy Cooper, Megan Burton

1.0 APOLOGIES

Barry Pickett, Ann Teesdale, Frances Wilson, Jaydeyn Thomas

NOT PRESENT

Cr Murphy

2.0 DECLARATION OF INTEREST

NIL

3.0 CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES

The group reviewed and noted the minutes of the Maritime and Heritage Special Interest Group meeting held Thursday 10 June 2021.

Moved: G.Dobson / T.Cooper **CARRIED**

4.0 ACTION LIST

See attached.

5.0 REPORTS

- **Don River Railway**
  Verbal report from LL – major upgrades a 2-year process with some renovations underway for toilets and café ready for next stage.
  DRR has a good Advisory Group offering support to the business.
  LL to find out how many volunteers contribute to DRR operations.

- **Home Hill**
  Verbal report from GD and LL – rock wall has been completed; works will begin to reinforce sleeper wall mid-Augst; Garden fete planned for Sun 21 November, over 50 stalls already booked, expecting 2-3k visitors over the day, suggested the attractions represented on the Maritime & Heritage Committee have a joint stall/table promoting each location.

- **Bass Strait Maritime Centre**
  Written report from JT – see attached. GD added that back-of-house volunteers are beginning to be re-engaged on a roster with a system set up to take materials out of the museum to work on remotely. Still no front-of-house volunteers as Covid-safe practices inhibit their ability to work.

- **Julie Burgess**
  Written report from GK – see attached.

- **Eastside Village People**
  The committee recognized all the work FW has done on suggested walks and TC will review the information she has provided. Please see walk information attached.

- **Marketing**
  Verbal updates from TC – new Devonport Visitor Map which includes DCC attractions has been printed, please see attached. TC noted that there are promotional issues for DCC collateral to include DRR and JB as they are private enterprises.

- **Budget**
  No updates – no allocated budget for 21-22 as previously reported.

Reports Accepted
Moved: P.Hollister / G.Kent **CARRIED**

6.0 GENERAL BUSINESS

- Have parked investigation into the installation of interpretive markers or signage to compliment audio tours as no current funding option; may become annual plan action of council.
- Promotional audio/visual film of the Devonport area - partnership discussions for a project are currently underway between DCC and Tom Wootton from West by North West.
- Famils between each operator on the committee and their teams encouraged over coming months, with some already undertaken.
- A review of existing council committees and terms of reference will be undertaken at the August Council Workshop, with potential outcome that special interest groups may be disbanded and/or new committee that includes tourism may be formed. Review required due to changes in reporting functions and pathways information is received by council, and recommendations will be made for special interest groups moving forward. GK commented that cooperation between the entities has been good, and that a heritage focus was important but no goal for the group may make it redundant; PH said there was a place for a committee with a tourism inclusion.

7.0 AGENDA ITEMS FOR NEXT MEETING

NIL

8.0 NEXT MEETING

TBC – social event TBC

MEETING CLOSED 4.27PM

DEVONPORT MARITIME AND HERITAGE SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP ACTION LIST
MEETING HELD WEDNESDAY 11 AUGUST 2021

DATE	ACTION	RESP. PERSON	STATUS NOT STARTED IN PROGRESS ON-GOING COMPLETED	COMMENT	DUE
10 JUNE 2021	Large sign at Don River Railway	All	In Progress	Currently a large 2400x1200 sign on site at Don River Railway; sponsors have offered to wrap the sign; committee to provide content/graphics for their designer to create sign featuring DRR, HH, BSMC and JB.	
25 MARCH 2021	Walking Trail App	All	In Progress/ Ongoing	Echoes App – Heritage Walking Trail, Torquay, East Devonport: https://explore.echoes.xyz/collections/J1jGwqm2gJoZNi1x New walks to add to app: - Victoriq Parade, LL to source info; East Devonport, FW; Arboretum, GD & TC • TC & JT to meet to discuss additional walks/content, seek input from BSMC volunteers. • App feedback/suggestions received: - brief but works, can be expanded - add safety warnings similar to TDOTI St Helens walk - mix dialogue with ambient noise/background sound effects to compliment the walk - add generalized commentary on the area in between 'points' on the walk, JT may be able to provide content - consider working with school groups to provide media aspects - considered "themed" walks as well as area walks, eg. Murders of Devonport, Historic Homes. - add audio for existing photographs/interpretative markers along river; add photos/markers to the area that trigger audio within app, but report required as many policies come into play **17/02/21** • Mock-up flyer for Walking Trail distributed at meeting – feedback sought from committee on content & voice.	**Ongoing**

BSMC Report August 2021

EXHIBITIONS
13 February 2020 – 26 September 2021

Cats and Dogs: All at Sea

Travelling photographic exhibition from the Australian National Maritime Museum. The exhibition length has been extended due to COVID-19.

Due to the Sydney Lockdown, the travelling exhibition *Remarkable* could not be sent and is now set for November 2022.

UPCOMING EXHIBITIONS

October 2021 – June 2022

Strata: Metals, Mining, and Minerals along the Strait

A focus on the history of mining and the geology of resources in the Bass Strait and along the coast, including Devonport's Limestone and Coal operations.

July 2022 (TBA)

Embroiderer's Guild of Devonport Annual Display

Annual exhibition of works created by the Devonport Branch of the Embroiderer's Guild. The 2021 Display has been postponed.

July 2022 – October 2022

Nairana and Maheno

An art and object exploration of the TSS Nairana and SS Maheno.

November 2022 – January 2023

Remarkable: Stories of Australians and their Boats

A travelling exhibition from ANMM.

January 2023 – August 2023

Instrumental

An exploration of BSMC Collection maritime instrumentation and their stories.

VISITATION

10 June — 09 August 2021: 890 pax

BSMC Report August 2021

RETAIL

10 June — 09 August 2021: $9 999 Shop; $30.99 Online Shop

EDUCATION & PUBLIC PROGRAMS 9 December 2020 – 15 February 2021

Date	Program	Attendance
16-Jun	Sprent Primary School Visit	17
29-Jun	*Holyman's of Bass Strait* Book Launch	34
27-Jul	Maritime and History Talks: AMC Careers	9
4-Aug	Hellyer College	19
	Total	**79**

There have been two school visits since 10 June with more scheduled in this upcoming term.

The Holyman's of Bass Strait is a new book about the Holyman's shipping and aviation businesses. Robin Holyman and the book's author Julian Burgess (no relation to the Devonport Burgess family) gave an excellent talk with a QandA.

The Australian Maritime College teamed up with us to give north west coast students a chance to talk to current staff and students about their projects. Despite the intense weather of the evening, several high school students had a good opportunity to discuss potential careers. We will run this again next year.

COLLECTION MANAGEMENT

The internal audit of the objects on display at the BSMC has begun. The audit on the PastPerfect database for potential cloud-based migration continued. The Richmond Collection and Postcard Collection audit, rehouse, and digitisation for social media is ongoing. The Historical Archives digitisation project now has around 8,500 pages completed.

HERITAGE MEETING AUGUST 2021

Julie Burgess Report

There is little to report on the Julie Burgess for the past month or two due to the vessel being layed up for the winter months and the pontoon berth being removed for maintenance.

It is expected normal sailings will resume during the second half of October once the annual inspection and survey is completed.

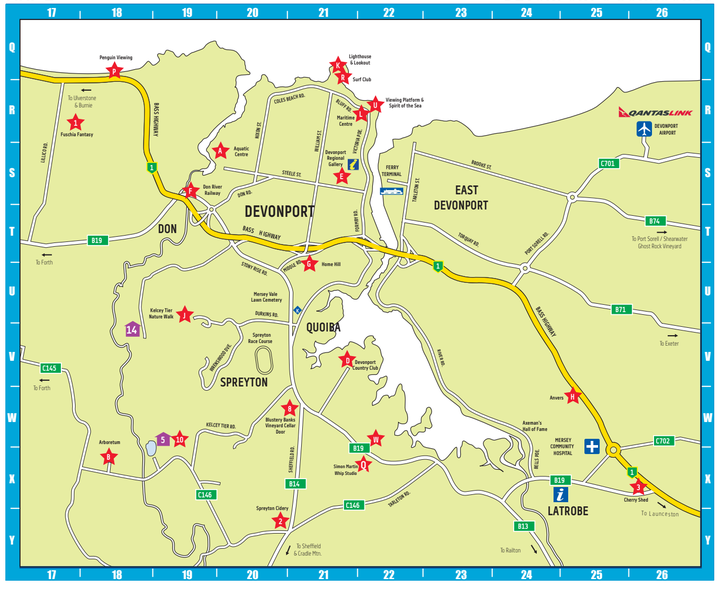
The new season's sailing schedule is currently being put together and will be posted on our Web Site and Facebook pages when finalised.

Communications to and from with other heritage ships and the AWBF in Hobart are made to assist in promoting the maritime heritage history of Tasmania.

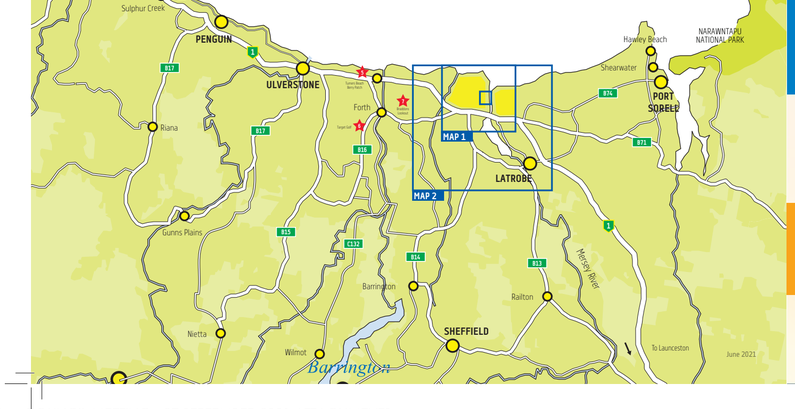
G B Kent

For Julie Burgess Inc.

MAP 2 DEVONPORT & SURROUNDS



MAP 3 DEVONPORT & COASTAL REGION



DEVONPORT You're Welcome! Visitor Map

Devonport Visitor Centre

See the friendly Devonport Visitor Centre staff for Bookings, Information, Maps, Tours, Show Tickets Souvenirs and enjoy free entry to the Devonport Regional Gallery in the **paranaple arts centre.**

145 Rooke St, Devonport @ the paranaple arts centre
Phone: 03 6420 2900 | Email: tourism@devonport.tas.gov.au
www.visitdevonport.com.au

paranaple arts centre
DEVONPORT REGIONAL GALLERY

BASS STRAIT MARITIME CENTRE DEVONPORT

6 Gloucester Avenue
www.bassstraitmaritimecentre.com.au
Ph. 03 6420 2790

The museum houses permanent and temporary exhibition spaces. Each room within the Harbour Master's Residence has a different theme, exploring Devonport's local history or the maritime history of the Bass Strait. We hold the only builder's models of the Empress of Australia and the Princess of Tasmania. Did you know Devonport's cement and limestone industry contributed to the construction of the Sydney Harbour Bridge? Or, that the first steam car in the southern hemisphere was built in Devonport? Many more stories and interactive displays are to be found within.

DEVONPORT REGIONAL GALLERY

paranaple arts centre
Market Square, 145 Rooke Street
www.paranapleartscentre.com.au
Ph. 03 6420 2900

Located at the paranaple arts centre the Devonport Regional Gallery features three distinct galleries, a creative space with changing activities, and a foyer space large enough for local community exhibitions. The Gallery presents a diverse program of contemporary art with a focus on Tasmanian artists. The program is informed by the Gallery's Permanent Collection of contemporary Tasmanian art; the Gallery's Robinson Collection of historic negatives; innovative group and solo exhibitions; state-wide touring content; and national touring exhibitions.

NATIONAL TRUST Home Hill

77 Middle Road
Ph. 6424 8055

1916 family home and gardens of an Australian Prime Minster

Take a look inside the family home of Australia's 10th Prime Minister, Joseph Lyons, his wife Dame Enid Lyons, and their 12 children. Containing a rich collection of personal material, Home Hill provides an unexpected insight into family life, Australian politics and international relations during the momentous events of the mid-twentieth century.

To book and for more information visit
www.nationaltrust.org.au/places/home-hill/

Devonport Heritage Trails — Torquay

East Devonport

A 2km walking audio tour exploring some of the history of Torquay and how it helped establish the City of Devonport.

This flat walk along the coastal pathways and footpaths starts on the corner of Wheeler & Thomas Streets in East Devonport.

Scan the QR code or download the Echoes app to access the tour.

ECHOES — App Store | Google Play

MAP 1 — DEVONPORT TOURIST MAP

★ ATTRACTIONS

	Map	Ref	Sym
Arboretum	2	X18	B
Antique Emporium	1	I11	S
Bass Strait Maritime Centre	1	D10	L
Blustery Banks Vineyard Cellar Door	2	W20	B
Braddons Lookout	3	—	7
Cherry Shed	2	X26	3
Reading Cinema	1	H11	T
Devonport Aquatic Centre	1	H3	A
Devonport Country Club	2	V21	D
Devonport Regional Gallery (at the paranaple arts centre)	1	H10	B
Don River Railway	1	J2	F
Don Village Market	1	K2	X
Fuschia Fantasy	2	R17	1
Fonz's	2	X22	4
Home Hill (Nat. Trust Property)	1	M8	G
Home Maker Centre	1	M16	9
House of Anvers	2	W25	H
Kelcey Tier Nature Walk	2	U19	J
La Villa Wines	2	W22	W
Lighthouse & Lookout	1	B8	K
Mary Binks Wetlands	1	I14	M
Mini Golf Devonport	1	O11	O
Penguin Viewing	2	Q18	P
Simon Martin Whip Studio	1	M12	Q
Spreyton Cidery	2	Y20	2
Southern Wild Distillery	1	G10	C
Surf Club	1	C9	R
Tasmania The Gift Shop	1	H11	Z
Tenpin Bowling	1	I8	V
Turners Beach Berry Patch	3	—	5
Target Golf	3	—	6
Viewing Platform & Spirit of the Sea	1	C11	U
Walking/Bike Track	1	Var	--

ACCOMMODATION

	Map	Ref	Sym
CARAVAN PARKS/CABINS			
Abel Tasman Caravan Park	1	F12	1
Bay View Holiday Village	1	D14	2
Discovery Holiday Park	1	E13	4
Lakeside Caravan Park	2	W19	5
Mersey Bluff Caravan Park	1	C8	6
HOTELS/MOTELS			
Argosy Motor Inn	1	L13	7
Edgewater	1	H12	10
Elmatta Hotel	1	F10	11
Formby Hotel	1	H11	12
Gateway Hotel by Night Cap Plus	1	H10	13
Sunrise Devonport	1	D10	9
BED & BREAKFASTS			
Dannebrog Lodge	1	H10	17
The Grand on MacFie	1	I10	19
COTTAGES			
Signature on Gunn	1	I9	3
Stony Rise Cottages	1	M4	20
APARTMENTS & HOLIDAY UNITS			
Alice Beside the Sea	1	F13	26
Barclay Motor Inn	1	E10	8
Birchwood on the River	1	E10	27
Inspire Boutique Apartments	1	D6/D9/E10	18
Mersey Bank Apartments	1	G10	30
Ocean Beach Villa	1	F13	22
Oceans on Parker	1	F10	15
One	1	G13	34
The Port Masters Lodgings	1	G12	33
Waterfront Apartments	1	O11	24
White House Apartments	1	K11	16
BACKPACKERS			
Alexander Hotel	1	H11	32
Molly Malone's	1	H10	35
Tasman Backpackers	1	I6	36

◆ SERVICES

	Map	Ref	Sym
Boat Ramp	1	F11	
Bus Service Interchange	1	G11	C
Car Wash	1 & 2	Var	K
paranaple precinct (Visitor Centre | Devonport Regional Gallery | Town Hall Theatre)	1	H10	B
paranaple precinct (Devonport City Council | Devonport Library | Service TAS)	1	H10	B
paranaple precinct (Providore Place | Multi-Level Car Park)	1	H10	B
Ferry Terminal Passenger Vehicle Access Route to VIC	1	Var	
Hospital	2	W25	
Laundromat	1	H12/K8	J
Motorhome Dump Point	1	I15	
Motorhome Parking Overnight with Permit	1	Var	
Picnic Tables/Barbecues	1	Var	
Police Station	1	I11	
RACT	1	H10	F
RSL	1	I10	L
Service Stations	1	Var	
Supermarkets	1	G9	I

TOUR 1: EAST DEVONPORT (TORQUAY)

Begin your tour near the Spirit of Devonport river ferry at the bottom of Thomas Street.

A ferry service of one kind or another has operated from this area since the establishment of the town.
East Devonport was first settled in the early 1850s under the name of Torquay. Across the river was the village of Formby. Torquay was the more important of the two, being police headquarters with the courthouse and police cells. General stores, butchers and bakers, boat builders and mariners, settled in this area. The first hotel, the Mersey Hotel, was licensed in May 1853 and later destroyed by fire in 1880. The first jetty was constructed at the end of Thomas Street and a row of small cottages were erected in Pardoe Street in 1854, also destroyed by a fire in 1886.

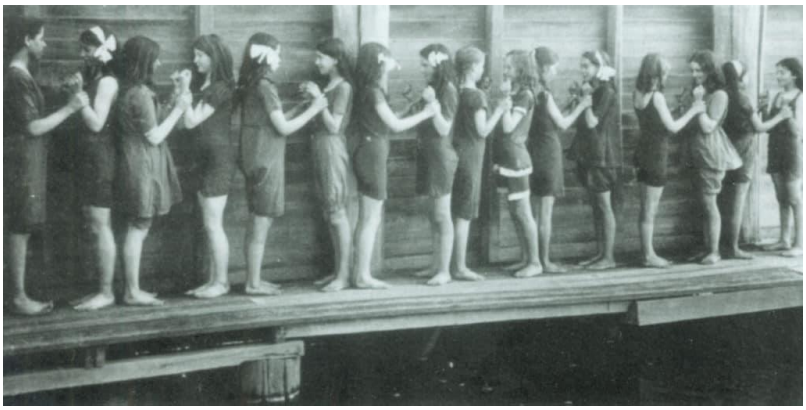
A later Mersey Hotel, now the **Edgewater Hotel**, was built in 1884, but only a small portion of the original building remains. Several other hotels were built nearby in the early years of the town.
The Spirit now berths where the Higgs shipyard used to be located.

We will now walk north along Wheeler St to the harbor entrance.

This area was originally intersected by a sand bank which caused shipping a lot of problems. Large ships could not cross the bar, and goods had to be ferried by lighter to the shore. To remedy this, the grassed area between this street and the current shoreline was filled in, and jetties erected to simplify transfer of goods to shore. It was suggested that taking out the point would make the port more accessible, which began in 1926. Police Point was taken out, as well as the public baths.

On our way we will pass the locations of:

1. The old Police Point, and
2. the Public swimming baths, (see photo)



3. Public baths, Torquay.

Follow the concrete path to Shipwreck Beach.

Here you will see concrete plinths, indicating the location of Shipwreck Beach, the wreck of the G Ward Cole dredge and the training wall, which was constructed in 1903.

No 4: Wreck of the G Ward Cole dredge

4. The dredge G Ward Cole was used to widen the river and was wrecked in 1932. It now lies off Shipwreck Beach and can be seen when the tide is low

After viewing the G Ward Cole, continue along the path, then turn south into Pardoe St.

5. A small way along **Pardoe Street** is No 5, Illania. Built in 1888, this house was designed by architect Mr. T.Y. Kimpton for Mr Walter Dunn, a commercial traveler for over 50 years, and grandfather of a Miss Australia.

5: Illania, No 5 Pardoe St

Continue south along Pardoe St.

6. You will now come to the small cottage at No 21. John Hair McCall, a Scotsman and qualified chemist from Glasgow, built this cottage in 1861 and operated his apothecary store from this site. He later represented the district as a member of the Legislative Council from 1888-1901, and his son, John McCall, graduated as a doctor in Glasgow, returning to Tasmania to practice his profession. He was elected to the House of Assembly in 1888 and was knighted in 1909, and became Agent-General for Tasmania in London between 1909-1914.

6: Apothecary store, No 21 Pardoe St

We will now turn left onto Thomas St and walk east.

7: No 13 Thomas St

At no 13 Thomas St you will observe the second oldest residence in East Devonport. Miss Catherine Dean had this house built ca 1861 and a school was conducted here for a short time. Her niece, Annie Cocker was appointed to the position of Postmistress in 1875 She was a water-colourist, and painted many of the wildflowers of the district. The dormer windows are a later addition. Another member of the family, Miss Kathleen Cocker, lived here for many years and published several volumes of water- colour paintings of the town and surrounding villages.

8. On the opposite corner in Church St is St Paul's Anglican Church.

The foundation stone was laid by Bishop Bromby in 1876, and the first service was held in July 1879. The church was consecrated in 1882 and has been in regular use ever since. In 2001 a fire partially destroyed the building but it was restored in the same year, being re-opened in August 2001.

The church was again subject to an arson attack in July 2019.

8: St Pauls Church, Church St.

Continuing past the church, you will come to the Church of England burial ground.

Pioneer Park, was created following the resumption of this site in 1965, and **surviving headstones from the old Wesleyan burial ground** were moved closer to the Anglican church. The oldest surviving headstone is that of Isaac Stephens who built the first hotel, at the bottom of Thomas Street, and cottages in Pardoe Street.

9. Gravestones moved from Pioneer Park to Anglican grounds

10. Also within Pioneer Park is the **Wesleyan Burial Ground**. It can be reached by walking diagonally across the park towards the SE corner in Thomas St. A cairn records the name of pioneers buried here.

10. Photo: Plaque to commemorate early pioneers

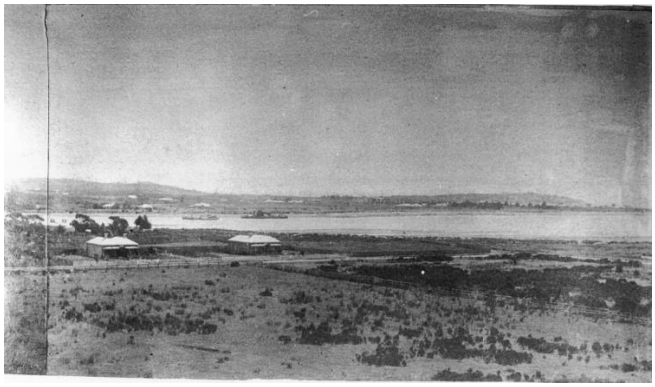
We now leave the park, continuing on Thomas St, then turning left onto Wright St.

10. Rose Villa and Fern Villa.

Travelling back towards the strait you will pass **No. 26 and No. 32 Wright Street**, Rose Villa and Fern Villa respectively.

These two houses (almost identical at time of completion in 1891) were built for Mr Gravatt who was also responsible for building the Victoria Hotel in the 1890s. They were built in the Late Victorian style, situated on large plots of land.

The NW Post of 9 May 1891 declared that "..two substantial looking villas have been erected in Wright St, East Devonport, by Mr A M Gravatt. Each building comprises ten rooms, including bathrooms, and water is laid on on to these and the kitchens. They have both been built of wood, with ornamental frontages, and the whole work reflects credit on the builder.."



10. Rose Villa and Fern Villa, estd 1900.

Continuing north down Wright St you will see No 22 Wright St on your left. This is "Riverview" , a Federation style home built in 1903 for the Spilsbury family.

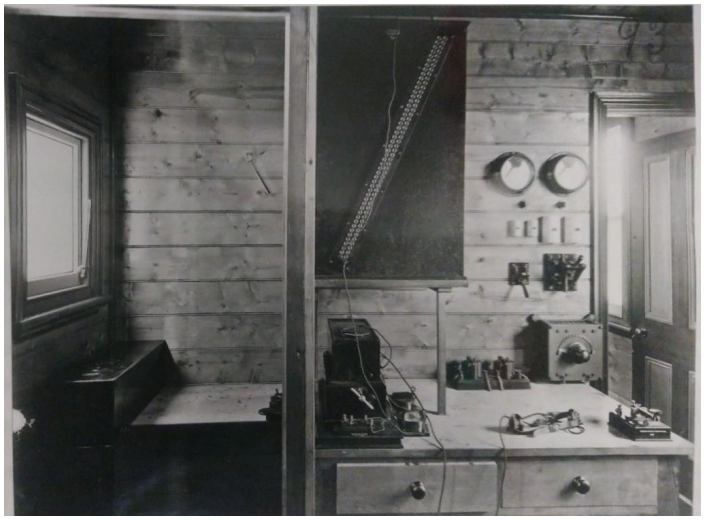
Continue along Wright St to the entrance of the Abel Tasman Caravan Park.

11. You will note a plaque which commemorates the installation of a Marconi mast in 1906.

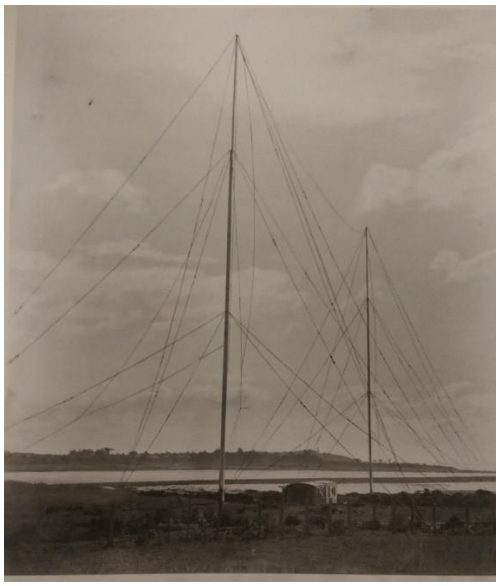
… 

In 1904 the Marconi Company in Australia established two temporary wireless stations, one in coastal Victoria and the other here in East Devonport, as a public demonstration of the usefulness of wireless communication between the Australian mainland and Tasmania.

For those unaware, Tasmania is *extremely* far away from Britain, and it was especially far away in 1906. The wireless station in Tasmania marked an extremely important means of communication for the locals to the mainland Australia, which prompted large crowds and public awe. A special train was commissioned for politicians to get to the Australian Queenscliff station specifically to witness the first communications between the two stations.
These images are of the wireless station in Tasmania where signals were sent to and received from Australia:



Box 114, 63420, OPERATING ROOM AT THE MARCONI STATION, DEVONPORT, TASMANIA, 1906.



Box 114, 63421, AERIAL MASTS AT THE MARCONI STATION, DEVONPORT, TASMANIA, 1906.

The Boer War was widely acknowledged to have been the first military test of the Marconi Company's equipment. The testing of Marconi equipment was of limited success, with some of the 'portable' wireless stations suffering some pretty serious defects in the rough climate. Naval communications, on the other hand, were an astounding success.[

For a speculative look at the MarconiMapper project, click here (it's not done yet, and may be encompassed into a larger mapping project!), and if you have any questions just send me an email at lcsmit@essex.ac.uk.

(https://historyatessex.wordpress.com/2020/01/13/mapping-marconi-across-the-world/)

Continue along Wright St to Bass Strait:

12. East Devonport Beach is noted for its basalt rock pools and shingle banks where marine life may be explored, sea birds observed, and shells collected.

If you follow the path which skirts East Devonport Beach, Pardoe Beach, Shipwreck Beach and the Mersey River you will arrive back at your starting point.

We hope you have enjoyed our River to Strait walking tour.

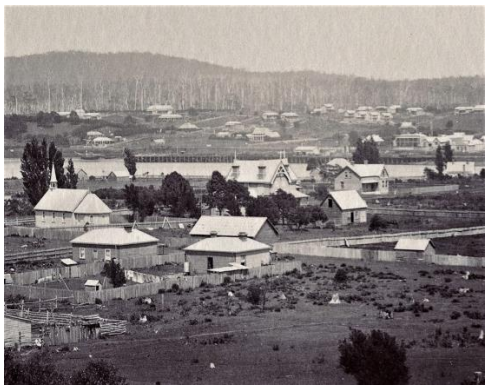
WALK NO. 2

Begin your walk at the car park, opposite the Spirit assembly area.

1950's

East Devonport Post Office **14 Murray St**

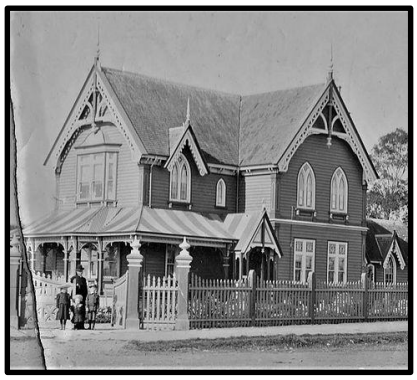
The sadly dilapidated building opposite the Spirit assembly area is the Old Post Office. It can be seen in this photo, the last building on the far right.



The Wesleyan Parsonage in Wright St is on the corner of Murray and Wright Sts. It is currently used as a café. The parsonage was a picturesque building, designed by Mr Grasby, of Latrobe, for the Wesleyan Minister's residence at Torquay:

".. It is of two storeys, has a high pitched roof with ornate gable ends surmounted with pinnacles; beneath the eaves is dependent open beam work. There are bow windows to each floor supplemented by a capacious open verandah on which are the entrances, with porches carved in tracery and fleur-de-lys…. The roof is shingled, according better with the prevailing style than the conventional corrugated iron misery so suggestive of the railway shed, and so destructive of any architectural pretension…."

"(Tasmanian Launceston, Tas.: 1881-1895), Saturday 17 April 1886, page 13).



Wesleyan Parsonage, Wright Street (now Squires Café)

Travel up Murray Street, once named Oldaker Street to Cross Street –

where Orana now stands was the site of the **first Wesleyan Church**. It was moved to West Devonport when Formby became the larger town.

First Wesleyan Church.

We are now moving up Murray St to David St which runs parallel.

Fairmount, 104 David St

On the corner at **No. 104 David Street** is Fairmount, with its main entrance in Stephen Street. Built in June 1889 by Mr William Raftery it became the home of Mr Arthur Gatenby, one of the first members of the Devonport Town Board in 1890 when the two towns, Torquay and Formby, voted to amalgamate and became the town of Devonport.

Later it was the home of the Powell family who came to Torquay from India where Mr John Powell was involved in the sugar industry.

Mr Raftery also built Cliffden at **No. 100 David Street,** completing it in September 1889. It was first used as a school for young ladies by the Misses Middleton. "Cliffden" is the Heritage home of John and Elizabeth Lamont. The house is now used as a share accommodation.

Cliffden 100 David St As it is now.

Mount Pleasant - Cnr of David and Stephen Sts)

Hidden behind a high fence and mature ornamental trees at **No. 107 David Street** is Mount Pleasant, the oldest house in East Devonport. Mount Pleasant was built for Mr Isaac Stephens, licensee of the Mersey Hotel, in 1857. He died before he had time to enjoy it, but his daughter Agnes lived there with her husband Colonel Benjamin Henry Rooke who came to the district in 1860 to take on the position of Police Clerk.

Colonel Rooke brought with him many fittings and furnishings from India. The National Trust now holds a pair of c.1840 sofas that were purchased from the sale held at the house in the late 1980s for the Trust by the late John Houghton, son of Colonel and Mary Houghton of Hawley House, Hawley. Known by Houghton to be brought by Rooke from India, but thought to be teak, it was a grant from the Australian Heritage Commission that enabled the purchase on behalf of the nation, which included importantly a chest of carpentry tools, also via India, used to construct Mt Pleasant itself.

Mount Pleasant was once owned by the National Trust but has returned to private ownership.

http://launcestonhistory.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/25-38-Morrell.pdf
Launceston Historical Society P&P 2011 35 Mt Pleasant, East Devonport.
BSMC: Rooke family file, also Old Homes file (photos, notes and clippings)
ID 1365 Tasmanian Heritage Register, permanently registered.

Returning to Murray St, we can adjourn to Squires Café for a well deserved coffee.

Please note that all of the homes mentioned in this brochure are privately owned and not open to the public.

MINUTES FOR A MEETING OF THE PARANAPLE ARTS CENTRE SPECIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING HELD THURSDAY 12 AUGUST 2021 4.04PM

PRESENT

Cr Alexiou, Cr Hollister, Cr Jarman (Teams), J. Kelly (Chair), D. Conroy, A. Frewin, J. Frost, S. Newman, M. Raw, P. Sidebottom, G. Dobson, M. Burton

1.0 APOLOGIES

V.Breheney, S.Sidebottom, L. Viney, K. Mathew, D. Kershaw, B. Magnusson-Reid

NOT PRESENT

L. Dixon, D. Gough

2.0 DECLARATION OF INTEREST

NIL

3.0 CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES

The group reviewed and noted the minutes of the paranaple arts centre Special Advisory Committee meeting held on Wednesday 9 June 2021.

Moved: P.Hollister / A. Frewin **CARRIED**

4.0 AGENDA ITEMS

4.1 Action List Review

Action list was reviewed.

4.2 Reports

- **Director's Report**

  GD shared a report, also provided in written form, detailing the past two months at the paranaple arts centre. See attached.

  Report accepted.

  Moved: J. Frost / D. Conroy **CARRIED**

- **Friends of the Gallery Report**

  No written report, no significant activity.

5.0 GENERAL BUSINESS

5.1 Theatre Program – Performing Arts Update

Outlined in Director's Report – see attached; 2022 Presenter Season being planned to launch in November 2021; currently a feasibility study underway for proposed black box theatre.

5.2 Visual Arts Update

Outlined in Director's Report – see attached.

5.3 Collection Audit

Outlined in Director's Report – see attached; valuation was finalised in July with BSMC valuation close to completion; DRG collection valued at $3m with mention that the Vortex has increased in value with funds budgeted for repainting and maintenance.

5.4 Public Art Policy

Council workshop held with report going to August Council meeting; recommendation will be to dissolve existing pacSAC, amend Terms of Reference and restructure into 2 committees – Public Art Committee and DRG Committee, then nominations to be sought for both. Committee incorporating Performing Arts not required as these functions fall under council staff "business as usual" and more informal meetings as required with community groups such as Dev. Choral Society & Eisteddfod Committee; black box theatre project with involve consultation with relevant parties as it progresses.

6.0 BUSINESS ARISING

- **Special Advisory Committee**
  The Chair thanked the committee as a combined group for the time together over the past 2 years, bringing together an interesting mix.

- **DRG Public Program**
  Eve Williams is to be commended for her 'Home is Where the 'Art Is' online activities series whilst employed with Council. It is also appreciated that the position of Public Programs & Creative Learning Officer has been advertised and refilled so quickly after her resignation.

- **DRG Permanent Collection Online**
  Scott Newman has been working to upload the gallery's permanent collection onto the website with 75 items already listed.

- **DROOGS**
  Cr Jarman queried the current status and activities of the DROOGS – young members of the Devonport Regional Gallery; plans to engage with new CLPP Officer when appointed to rejuvenate program and work with young members, with a focus on Year 11 & 12 student membership and possible partnership with RANS arts and the proposed Devonport Youth Council.

7.0 AGENDA ITEMS FOR NEXT MEETING

No further meetings; social event to be schedule to close the committee. TBC

MEETING CLOSED 4.12PM

PARANAPLE ARTS CENTRE SPECIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACTION LIST
MEETING HELD THURSDAY 12 AUGUST 2021

DATE	ACTION	RESP. PERSON	STATUS NOT STARTED IN PROGRESS ON-GOING COMPLETED	COMMENT	DUE
10 APRIL 2019	Sound & Light Installation Project Updates	GD	***Ongoing***	No update. Council continue to seek funding for project.	
10 APRIL 2019	Davis Collection	GD	***Postponed***	Postponed until Gallery and BSMC collection auditing has been finalised.	**Ongoing**
10 APRIL 2019	*tidal* Sponsorship	GD / All	***Parked***	Sponsorship partnerships to be investigated to increase *Tidal* prize money	**2022**

paranaple arts centre
Report – August 2021

Special Advisory Committee

SUMMARY

This report provides members of the paranaple arts centre's Special Advisory Committee with an update on matters of interest relating to the paranaple arts centre's activities.

COVID-19 UPDATE:

The pandemic continues to disrupt operations at the paranaple arts centre. Mostly, disruptions have impacted the activities of the Town Hall Theatre, with the cancellation and postponement of several productions, however Devonport Regional Gallery's program has also been impacted, in particular interstate touring exhibitions and travelling artists.

CONVENTION & ARTS CENTRE DIRECTOR UPDATE

- Numerous meetings with RANT Arts regarding Council's partnership agreement;
- Met with Kickstart Arts regarding an Arts Orchestra workshop in Devonport for 2022;
- Attended the Art and Culture Working Group Committee Meeting convened by Cradle Coast Authority;
- Attended Don River Railway famil;
- Released EOI for Devonport Tourist Train;
- Released EOI for Cultural Gift Collection (Sister Cities) Valuation.

DEVONPORT REGIONAL GALLERY

Gallery Exhibitions

Pattern & Print: Easton Pearson Archive Exhibition
Main Gallery: 12 June – 17 July 2021

Brisbane fashion house Easton Pearson was at the avantgarde of international fashion between 1998 and 2016. The label's success hinged on the creative relationship between Pamela Easton and Lydia Pearson, whose unique ways of working fostered inventive designs and lasting collaborations while supporting ethical manufacture. Pattern and Print: Easton Pearson Archive presents the fantastical world of Easton Pearson, where both simplicity and detail shine, and artistry triumphs. It features a collection of Easton Pearson's most vibrant designs, highlighting the staggering variety of patterns, colours and materials the label employed.

Story Vessels
Foyer Space: 15 June – 19 July 2021
No public event

The ceramic pinch pots displayed were made by members of Devonport Regional Gallery's online art program Home Is Where the 'Art Is. They were made as part of a celebration of International Women's Day 2021at the gallery.

Inspired by works from the gallery's collection by Marianne Huhn, Story Vessels invited participants to create simple pinch pots in which they scribed text into.

Undercurrent
Emerging Guest Curators Soren Risby and Tallulah Eaves
Upper Gallery: 26 June – 25 September 2021
Floor Talk Attendance: 18

Undercurrent explores Tasmanian art through the lens of the ocean, tracing the tide lines which connect Tasmanian life and identity across time. The ocean is a powerful force. On an island, it can be isolating, but it also connects us to the world beyond. Undercurrent examines how our island's unique relationship with the sea shapes our past, the present day and our future.

The 2022 Emerging Guest Curators are Soren Risby & Tallulah Eaves. The exhibition *Undercurrent* is the result of their engagement with the City of Devonport's Permanent Art Collection.

Artists: Elizabeth (Liz) Braid, Joel Crosswell, Janine Combes, Lisa Garland, Lola Greeno, Ricky Maynard, Tim Morehead, Rodney Pole John Stroomer, Rosemary Wyllie, Philip Wolfhagen and prints from the Robinson Collection.

An Unexpected River
Travis Bell
Little Gallery: 3 July – 7 August 2021

Through *An Unexpected River* Travis Bell explores of the beauty of clay unadorned, place, and the philosophies of making through the disciplined execution of craft. The show also delves into a more personal inquisition of the ceramic forms he makes and how they and the philosophies behind them are influenced through lived experience.

North West Art Circle
Annual Community Art Exhibition & Awards 2021
Main Gallery: 31 July – 21 August 2021

The NWAC is a group made up of about 60 members from the North West Coast of Tasmania. Their annual Award Exhibition gives the members an opportunity to share their passion for art with the wider community.

2021 NORTH WEST ART CIRCLE AWARD WINNERS

- Major Award: Daniela Selir, *Afternoon Reflections,* Oil
- Highly Commended 1: Jennifer Frost, *Fagus Time,* Silver, Pencil, Ink, Collage
- Highly Commended 2: Louise Daniels, *Grief,* Aluminium Wire
- Emerging Artist: Carol Pethybridge *Beak and Feather Collection 1*, Watercolour
- Honourable Mention: Julie Fielding *Dash*, Pastel
- Honourable Mention: Victoria Blahut, *As the Crow Flies*, Oil

Education and Public Programs

The Creative Learning and Public Programs Officer has made the workshop program *Home Is Where the Art Is* available on-line. Most of the projects are inspired by works from the Devonport City's Permanent Collection and the Gallery's exhibition program.

The Gallery is returning to offer a limited number of in-house programs, that can be appropriately managed considering Public Health guidelines.

Home Is Where the Art Is Material Packages are available to be picked up from pac or Devonport Library. Weekly online activities open to the public, running for one week as dated but available on-going through the website.	
My Explorer Suitcase	3 June
Designing Paper Dolls (Art Packs - Home is Where the 'Art is)	10 June
Books + Art	21 June
Flip Book Fun	23 June
Collagraph Creations	1 July
Weaving the Winter Landscape	8 July
Books + Art	19 July
Clay Play Totem Poles	22 July

Eve Williams

Eve Williams has resigned from her position as Creative Learning and Public Programs Officer, relocating to Queensland. Eve had a significant positive impact on the community whilst working at the Gallery.

She was appointed prior to the pandemic's strongest restrictions, which required the Gallery to amend its service delivery. Eve adapted brilliantly, developing an outstanding series of on-line activities under the banner of Home Is Where the Art Is. In all, Eve developed over 50 separate activities posted online with materials available to be collected from the Gallery when possible.

We wish Eve Williams all the best for her future.

Collection Valuation Update

Council received the final valuation of the Gallery's collections in July. Ross Searle completed the valuation which is currently being reviewed by Council's audit panel.

The preparatory work by staff was extensive, partly due to the pandemic allowing staff the time to examine the collection. Many works were missed in the 2011 valuation, and several disparities detected.

The Gallery feel confident that the documentation, as it stands, is a fair and complete representation of the collection.

In addition, Council has received updated advice from the Council of Australasian Museum Directors, who have devised an Australian framework for the valuation of public sector collections for general purpose financial reporting. This framework has provided an adjustment regrading indexation of collections, within Council's asset management register.

TOWN HALL THEATRE

Theatre Performances and Events

The recent resurgence of Covid-19 in Australia has greatly impacted the Town Hall Theatre program.

Staff continue to manage postponements and amendments to the program.

Community Performances	
Don College – Mary Poppins	1 – 30 June
Devonport Jazz	Impacted
St Brendan Shaw College	5 – 15 August
Our Lady of Lourdes School Production	Rescheduled
City of Devonport Eisteddfod	25 – 29 August
Caroline Small School of Dance	1 -5 December
K C Studio of Dance	10 – 11 December
Presenter Season Performances	
Carmen	Cancelled
Pete the Sheep	20 July
Whoosh	19 – 23 October
By A Thread	19 October
You & I	Cancelled
My Robot	Cancelled
Commercial Performances	
Dami Im	Cancelled
Taste of Ireland	13 July
Rockin' Through the Ages	Rescheduled
Human Nature	Rescheduled
Sweet Caroline Tour	Rescheduled
Imperial Russian Ballet	TBC
Victorian State Ballet	TBC
Damien Leith	8 October
The Australian Bee Gees	Rescheduled

Paul Kelly
Wednesday 28 July 2021
A positive event to occur due to the pandemic, was a last-minute booking by Paul Kelly, who opted to extend his Tasmanian tour due to cancellations in New South Wales.
The show sold out in 22 minutes from going on-sale.

Councillor Expenses

Cumulative figures year to date: August 2021

Councillor Expenses	Mayoral Allowance	Councillor's Allowance (Inc Deputy Mayor)	Mileage R'ments	IPads	Conference/ Professional Development Attendance	Travel, Accomm & Meal expenses	Meeting expenses	Mobile Phone	Total
Mayor Cr Rockliff	15,662			94		326		109	**$ 16,192**
Deputy Mayor Cr Jarman		7,972		94	25				**$ 8,091**
Cr Alexiou		4,475		94	432	326			**$ 5,327**
Cr Enniss		4,475		94		326			**$ 4,895**
Cr Hollister		4,475		94		344			**$ 4,913**
Cr Laycock		4,475		94					**$ 4,569**
Cr Milbourne		4,475		94	25				**$ 4,594**
Cr Murphy		4,475		94		326			**$ 4,895**
Cr Perry		4,475		94	401	326			**$ 5,296**
Other Non Attributable									**$ -**
TOTAL - YEAR TO DATE	**$ 15,662**	**$ 39,296**	**$ -**	**$ 845**	**$ 883**	**$ 1,976**	**$ -**	**$ 109**	**$ 58,772**
Budget	83,233	214,280	6,480	4,560	5,000	8,000	1,200	720	323,473
BALANCE UNSPENT	**$ 67,571**	**$ 174,984**	**$ 6,480**	**$ 3,715**	**$ 4,117**	**$ 6,024**	**$ 1,200**	**$ 611**	**$ 264,701**
% Spent Year to Date	19%	18%	0%	19%	18%	25%	0%	15%	18%

Note: Council provides a motor vehicle for use by the Mayor - the cost of this vehicle is shown in the Mileage column.

Devonport City Council

Strategic Plan Progress Report

Period: 21/22

interplan
integrated planning software

Strategic Plan Progress Report

Goal: 1 Living lightly on our environment

Outcome: 1.1 Devonport is an energy efficient City

Actions	STATUS	% COMP	PROGRESS COMMENTS	RESP. OFFICER	COMP DATE
Strategy: 1.1.1 Lead and actively promote the adoption of practices that support the sustainable use of energy and other natural resources by Council, businesses and the community					
1.1.1.1 Implement Devonport's obligations under the Cities Power Partnership, including the installation of solar panels on selected buildings and completion of greenhouse emissions audit	In Progress	16%	Pre-engineering assessment completed and tender drafted for installation of a 55kW solar system on the paranaple arts centre.	Executive Officer	30/06/2022

Outcome: 1.2 Sustainability is promoted and integrated across all sectors

Actions	STATUS	% COMP	PROGRESS COMMENTS	RESP. OFFICER	COMP DATE
Strategy: 1.2.1 Support the conservation and maintenance of biodiversity corridors including coastal landscapes and preservation areas of remnant vegetation					
1.2.1.1 Participate in the North-West Regional Cat Management Group to finalise and implement a regional cat management strategy	In Progress	16%	Council Report being compiled to endorse Cat Management Strategy.	Risk & Compliance Coordinator	30/06/2022
1.2.1.1 Review and update the 2015-2020 Don Reserve Environmental Management Plan	In Progress	16%	Review of environmental values underway.	Executive Officer	30/06/2022

Outcome: 1.4 Our energy is reduced

Actions	STATUS	% COMP	PROGRESS COMMENTS	RESP. OFFICER	COMP DATE
Strategy: 1.4.2 Facilitate, and where appropriate, undertake improvements in waste and recycling collection, processing services and facilities					
1.4.2.1 Prepare Council and the community for the introduction of a State Waste Levy	In Progress	5%	Stakeholder engagement underway.	Infrastructure & Works Manager	30/06/2022
1.4.2.2 Develop business and operational planning for implementation of a kerbside organics (FOGO) collection service within the local government area	Not Started	0%	Due to commence in January 2022.	Infrastructure & Works Manager	30/06/2022

Strategic Plan Progress Report

Goal: 2 Building a unique city

Outcome: 2.1 Council's Planning Scheme facilitates appropriate property use and development

Actions	STATUS	% COMP	PROGRESS COMMENTS	RESP. OFFICER	COMP DATE
Strategy: 2.1.2 Provide consistent and responsive development assessment and compliance processes					
2.1.2.1 Develop and adopt a Residential Strategy for Devonport	In Progress	60%	Statistical information collection phase and draft indicative mapping phases approaching completion. Policy development phase to follow.	Project Officer	30/06/2022

Outcome: 2.3 Infrastructure priorities support well planned, managed and appropriately funded development within our unique City

Actions	STATUS	% COMP	PROGRESS COMMENTS	RESP. OFFICER	COMP DATE
Strategy: 2.3.1 Develop and maintain long term Strategic Asset Management Plans					
2.3.1.1 Extend Council's forward Capital Works Program from 5 years to 10 years	In Progress	20%	Document template in development.	Infrastructure & Works Manager	30/06/2022
Actions	**STATUS**	**% COMP**	**PROGRESS COMMENTS**	**RESP. OFFICER**	**COMP DATE**
Strategy: 2.3.2 Provide and maintain roads, bridges, paths and car parks to appropriate standards					
2.3.2.1 Review and update Council's 2015-2020 Bike Riding Strategy and the 2016-2021 Pedestrian Strategy and incorporate into a single Active Transport Strategy	In Progress	5%	Draft document in development.	Infrastructure & Works Manager	30/06/2022
2.3.2.2 Review and update Council's 2017-2022 Signage Strategy	Not Started	0%	Due to commence in January 2022.	Infrastructure & Works Manager	30/06/2022
2.3.2.3 Review and update Council's Road Network Strategy 2016	In Progress	50%	Internal stakeholder workshops complete. Draft document in development.	Infrastructure & Works Manager	30/06/2022

Strategic Plan Progress Report

Goal: 2 Building a unique city

Outcome: 2.3 Infrastructure priorities support well planned, managed and appropriately funded development within our unique City

Actions	STATUS	% COMP	PROGRESS COMMENTS	RESP. OFFICER	COMP DATE
Strategy: 2.3.5 Provide and maintain sustainable parks, gardens and open spaces to appropriate standards					
2.3.5.1 Develop a Public Open Space Strategy	Not Started	0%	Waiting on grant funding announcement.	Infrastructure & Works Manager	30/06/2022

Outcome: 2.4 Promote the development of the CBD in a manner which achieves the LIVING CITY Principles Plan

Actions	STATUS	% COMP	PROGRESS COMMENTS	RESP. OFFICER	COMP DATE
Strategy: 2.4.1 Implement initiatives from the LVIING CITY Master Plan					
2.4.1.1 Oversee the continuation and completion of the LIVING CITY Waterfront Park and secure external funding to incorporate a sound and light show into the Park	In Progress	15%	The Waterfront Park project is progressing well, with recent activity on site including the completion of landscaping works to the Sculpture Garden and Rotunda areas, and delivery to site of the first components of the elevated walkway steel structure.	Executive Manager City Growth	30/06/2022
Actions	**STATUS**	**% COMP**	**PROGRESS COMMENTS**	**RESP. OFFICER**	**COMP DATE**
Strategy: 2.4.3 Implement initiatives to encourage private investment aligned with the outcomes of the LIVING CITY Master Plan					
2.4.3.1 Advance expressions of interest in the development of selected CBD sites to contract execution phase, allowing works to commence	In Progress	15%	Independent commercial valuations of the Edward Street & Fenton Way properties has now been completed. Current activity incudes review of contractual conditions and agreements to be considered by Council prior to progressing agreements with the selected project proponents.	Executive Manager City Growth	30/06/2022

Strategic Plan Progress Report

Goal: 3 Growing a vibrant economy

Outcome: 3.1 Devonport is the business, service and retail centre for North West Tasmania

Actions	STATUS	% COMP	PROGRESS COMMENTS	RESP. OFFICER	COMP DATE
Strategy: 3.1.1 Market and promote the City as a regional business, service and retail hub					
3.1.1.1 Develop a prioritised plan regarding retail precinct development within the CBD	Not Started	0%	Further work on this item will commence in the next quarter including further revision of project scope.	Project Officer	30/06/2022
3.1.1.1 Identify and deliver multiple smart city initiative pilot projects	In Progress	10%	Planning has commenced and pilot initiatives are being shortlisted.	Deputy General Manager	30/06/2022
3.1.1.1 Review existing Council tourism and marketing strategies and develop a consistent or new approach for promoting the City of Devonport	Not Started	0%	Not started - Initial discussions held regarding Heritage Tourism as part of Council's special committee structure.	Convention and Arts Centre Director	30/06/2022

Outcome: 3.2 Devonport's visitor industry is developed around its natural assets, history and location

Actions	STATUS	% COMP	PROGRESS COMMENTS	RESP. OFFICER	COMP DATE
Strategy: 3.2.5 Support festivals, events and attractions that add value to the City's economy					
3.2.5.1 Develop and initiate the following events and activities in accordance with COVID-19 requirements: - New Year's Eve - Harmony Day - Devonport Food and Wine Festival - Seniors Week - International Women's Day - Jazz Festival	In Progress	20%	Planning underway for October's Devonport Food and Wine Festival and New Year's Eve activities.	Community Services Manager	30/06/2022

Strategic Plan Progress Report

Goal: 3 Growing a vibrant economy

Outcome: 3.4 Our economic progress continuously improves

Actions	STATUS	% COMP	PROGRESS COMMENTS	RESP. OFFICER	COMP DATE
Strategy: 3.4.1 Work in partnership with industry and government to identify needs of business and industry to pursue opportunities, which foster economic development in the area					
3.4.1.1 Develop a partnership agreement with the Devonport Chamber of Commerce and Industry which includes support for the implementation of their Retail Strategy	In Progress	16%	Discussions held, draft agreement being prepared.	Community Services Manager	30/06/2022

Strategic Plan Progress Report

Goal: 4 Building quality of life

Outcome: 4.1 Sport and recreation facilities and programs are well planned to meet community needs

Actions	STATUS	% COMP	PROGRESS COMMENTS	RESP. OFFICER	COMP DATE
Strategy: 4.1.1 Provide and manage accessible sport, recreation and leisure facilities and programs					
4.1.1.1 Undertake precinct planning and feasibility studies for identified areas in the Sports Infrastructure Master Plan	In Progress	20%	Sports Infrastructure Master Plan in final stages of drafting.	Community Services Manager	30/06/2022

Outcome: 4.2 A vibrant City is created through the provision of cultural activities, events and facilities

Actions	STATUS	% COMP	PROGRESS COMMENTS	RESP. OFFICER	COMP DATE
Strategy: 4.2.2 Cultural facilities and programs are well planned and promoted to increase accessibility and sustainability					
4.2.2.1 Undertake a feasibility study into the likely usage and return of a Black Box Theatre at the paranaple arts centre	In Progress	10%	Internal working committee formed, project scope developed.	Convention and Arts Centre Director	30/06/2022
Actions	**STATUS**	**% COMP**	**PROGRESS COMMENTS**	**RESP. OFFICER**	**COMP DATE**
Strategy: 4.2.3 Develop and implement an integrated approach to public art					
4.2.3.1 Develop a 5-Year Public Art Strategy	In Progress	15%	Terms of Reference drafted for Public Art Committee (who will be tasked with developing the strategy). Terms of Reference to Council in September.	Convention and Arts Centre Director	30/06/2022

Outcome: 4.3 Heritage is valued

Actions	STATUS	% COMP	PROGRESS COMMENTS	RESP. OFFICER	COMP DATE
Strategy: 4.3.1 Develop and implement initiatives to preserve and maintain heritage buildings, items and places of interest					
4.3.1.1 Develop a feasibility study and outline potential future operational models to preserve and enhance the historic Home Hill property	In Progress	15%	Meeting held between National Trust and Council. Mission statement developed.	Convention and Arts Centre Director	30/06/2022

Strategic Plan Progress Report

Goal: 4 Building quality of life

Outcome: 4.5 Education and learning is accessible and responsive

Actions	STATUS	% COMP	PROGRESS COMMENTS	RESP. OFFICER	COMP DATE
Strategy: 4.5.1 Support the provision of facilities and services that encourage lifelong learning, literacy and meet the information needs of the community					
4.5.1.1 Facilitate and support actions from the Live and Learn Strategy including: - Festival of Learning to be held in September - Develop connections with UTAS and raise their profile to the Devonport Community - Source funding for a Project Officer to deliver the Live and Learn Strategy	In Progress	15%	Festival of Learning calendar released - to be held month of September.	Community Services Manager	30/06/2022

Outcome: 4.6 Integrated health and wellbeing services and facilities are accessible to all

Actions	STATUS	% COMP	PROGRESS COMMENTS	RESP. OFFICER	COMP DATE
Strategy: 4.6.4 Develop partnerships between all levels of government, the private and not for profit sectors that deliver innovative solutions					
4.6.4.1 In collaboration with UTAS/CAPITOL, actively work towards developing and implementing age targeted health improvement activities	In Progress	20%	Meeting to be held with Devonport Principals to discuss the project in September.	Community Services Manager	30/06/2022

Outcome: 4.7 An engaged community promotes and values diversity and equity

Actions	STATUS	% COMP	PROGRESS COMMENTS	RESP. OFFICER	COMP DATE
Strategy: 4.7.4 Advocate for and provide access to quality services, facilities, information and activities that celebrate and promote diversity and harmony which supports engagement, participation and inclusivity					
4.7.4.1 Deliver the year one outcomes of the Disability Inclusion Plan, including: - Establish an Access and Inclusion Working Group - Identify and promote opportunities for	In Progress	19%	Terms of Reference for Disability Inclusion Working Group to be prepared for September Council meeting.	Community Services Manager	30/06/2022

Strategic Plan Progress Report

Goal: 4 Building quality of life

Outcome: 4.7 An engaged community promotes and values diversity and equity

Actions	STATUS	% COMP	PROGRESS COMMENTS	RESP. OFFICER	COMP DATE
Strategy: 4.7.4 Advocate for and provide access to quality services, facilities, information and activities that celebrate and promote diversity and harmony which supports engagement, participation and inclusivity					
people to be involved in public events - Update the Event Application Pack to include accessibility - Seek to attract major sporting and cultural events involving participants with a disability - Support community groups and organisations with disability awareness training					

Strategic Plan Progress Report

Goal: 5 Practicing excellence in governance

Outcome: 5.3 Council looks to employ best practice governance

Actions	STATUS	% COMP	PROGRESS COMMENTS	RESP. OFFICER	COMP DATE
Strategy: 5.3.6 Integrate continuous improvement behaviours into the organisation's culture					
5.3.6.1 Modernise and system enable an increased number of Council's business processes - i.e. equipment hire automation, correspondence automation, internal electronic forms automation	In Progress	25%	Excellent progress with numerous processes fully automated. Equipment hire automation is 65% complete. Correspondence automation now totals more than 360.	Deputy General Manager	30/06/2022

Outcome: 5.4 Council is recognised for its customer service delivery

Actions	STATUS	% COMP	PROGRESS COMMENTS	RESP. OFFICER	COMP DATE
Strategy: 5.4.1 Provide timely, efficient, consistent services which are aligned with and meet customer needs					
5.4.1.1 Increase service delivery on digital platforms to make it easier for the community to engage Council services - chatbot, electronic forms, electronic payments, GIS viewer on Council website and digitise septic records	In Progress	20%	Chatbot delivered and performing well holding up to 40 conversations per day with the community.	Deputy General Manager	30/06/2022
Actions	**STATUS**	**% COMP**	**PROGRESS COMMENTS**	**RESP. OFFICER**	**COMP DATE**
Strategy: 5.4.3 Manage customer requests and complaints with a view to continual improvement of service delivery					
5.4.3.1 Deliver an improved Customer Request Management system	In Progress	50%	A customer request solution has been delivered on Council's website making it easy for the community to submit requests. Integration between the request and the Work Order system is in progress and will reduce internal admin overhead.	Deputy General Manager	30/06/2022

Strategic Plan Progress Report

Goal: 5 Practicing excellence in governance

Outcome: 5.5 Council's services are financially sustainable

Actions	STATUS	% COMP	PROGRESS COMMENTS	RESP. OFFICER	COMP DATE
Strategy: 5.5.1 Provide financial services to support Council's operations and meet reporting and accountability requirements					
5.5.1.1 Review Council's rates methodology and apply updated Valuer General property valuations	Not Started	0%	Due to commence November 2021.	Executive Manager People and Finance	30/06/2022

Outcome: 5.8 Information management and communication enhances Council's operations and delivery of services

Actions	STATUS	% COMP	PROGRESS COMMENTS	RESP. OFFICER	COMP DATE
Strategy: 5.8.1 Provide efficient, effective and secure information management services that support Council's operations					
5.8.1.1 Expand development of a real time Business Intelligence dashboard including community facing dashboards	In Progress	20%	There is a long list of dashboard reports prioritised for this financial year. Delivered to date is an Operations Works dashboard providing real time visibility of work order status, triage, defects. A 132 and 337 permit submission dashboard along with numerous others have been delivered.	Deputy General Manager	30/06/2022
5.8.1.2 Implement Accounts Payable Automation	In Progress	16%	Functional requirements have been captured. Benefits and Risk are being identified. These will be included in a business case to confirm the return on investment for progressing AP Automation.	Deputy General Manager	30/06/2022
Actions	**STATUS**	**% COMP**	**PROGRESS COMMENTS**	**RESP. OFFICER**	**COMP DATE**
Strategy: 5.8.2 Ensure access to Council information that meets user demands					
5.8.2.1 Review scope and content of routine reporting to Council	Not Started	0%	Due to commence in September 2021.	Executive Coordinator	30/06/2022