Proposed Youth Justice Facility

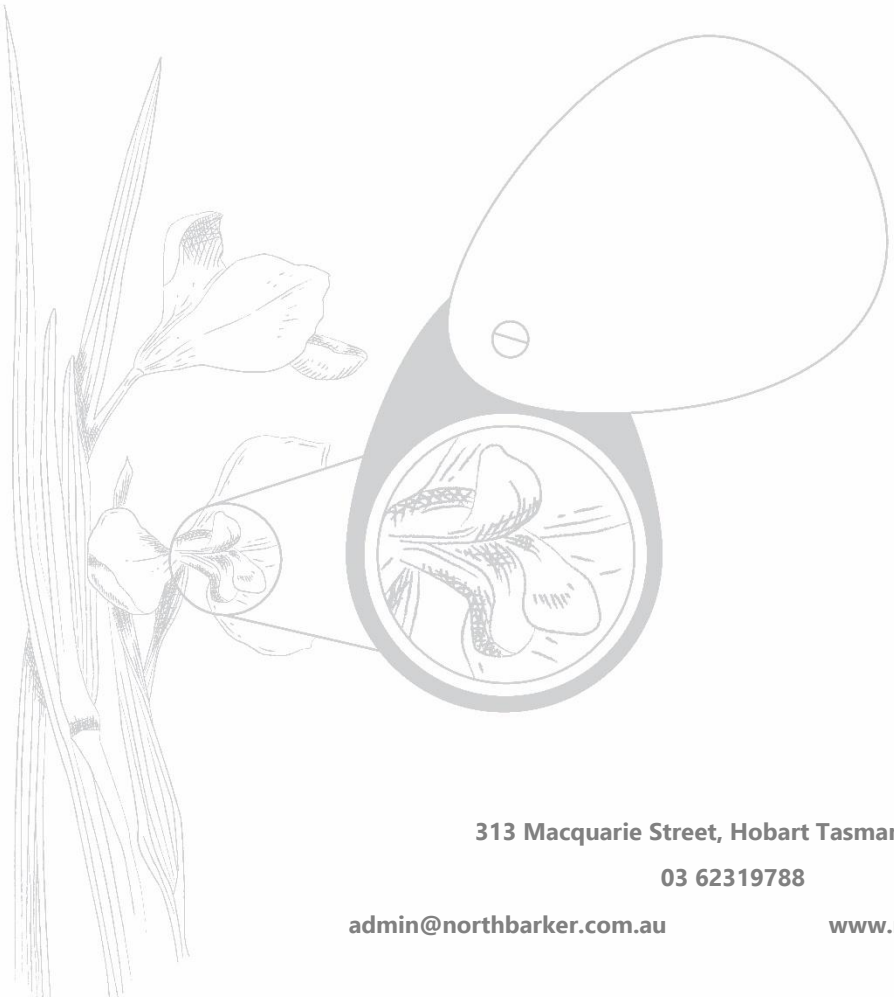
466 BRIGHTON RD PONTVILLE TAS 7030

Natural Values Assessment

22nd of October 2025

For Grieve Gillett Architects

(GGA001)



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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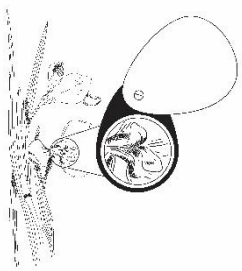
Version	Date	Author and Comment	Position
Version 0.1	10/4/2025	Drafted by Aleida Williams	Senior Ecologist
Version 1.0	17/04/2025	Reviewed by Richard White and delivered to client by Jared Parry	Senior Ecologist (RW) Lead Ecologist (JP)
Version 2.0	15/05/2025	Updated with access road area and delivered to client by Jared Parry	Lead Ecologist
Version 2.1	27/05/2025	Updated with project background and delivered to client by Jared Parry	Lead Ecologist
Version 2.2	26/06/2025	Addressed comments and delivered to client by Jared Parry	Lead Ecologist
Version 2.3	26/07/2025	Updated design. Report updated and delivered to client by Jared Parry	Lead Ecologist
Version 2.4	29/07/2025	Minor edits, delivered to client by Jared Parry	Lead Ecologist
Version 2.5	22/10/2025	Updated to reflect change in property titles by Jared Parry	Lead Ecologist



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1. PROJECT DETAILS

1.1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Tasmanian Government is reforming the youth justice system through a comprehensive, integrated and therapeutic approach that prioritises the rights of children, rehabilitation, and breaking the cycle of offending. This includes the delivery of a new youth justice facility to replace the Ashley Youth Detention Centre. The new facility will provide an environment where children and young people experience the highest standards of child centred, rights-based and therapeutic care, where they are provided with education, services and opportunities that support them to enhance connections and return successfully to community.

The new youth justice facility is designed to house up to 20 young people, comprising 20 residential beds, 2 treatment beds in the health centre, and 2 orientation beds in the admissions area. In addition, the facility will include a health centre providing health and mental support, education and recreational facilities, and a cultural centre and garden. Landscaping will also be provided across the site.

The new facility is proposed to be located at 466 Brighton Road, Pontville (PID: 3523093), with vehicular access across 36 Rifle Range Road, Pontville (PID: 3523106). The site is owned by the Crown, and is approximately 32 ha in size, situated between the Midland Highway and Brighton Road (Figure 1). The site is currently used to house ex-racehorses and contains a number of smaller paddocks divided by shelter belts of Eucalypts.

Since Version 2.4 of this document 36 Rifle Range Road has been purchased and the title has been combined with 466 Brighton Road. Both parcels are now contained within PID: 3523093 (Title 188959/1). The merging of parcels has no implications to the content of this report.

The proposed site is located entirely in the Southern Midlands Local Government Area (LGA). Under the relevant planning scheme, the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Southern Midlands*, the site is zoned Rural and is subject to the following overlays:

- Bushfire-prone areas– appliable to the entire site
- Scenic road corridor – small part of the eastern section of the site associated with buffer of the Midlands Highway
- Priority vegetation area –eastern / southern section of the site.

The youth justice facility falls under the Custodial Facility use class, which is a discretionary use in the Rural zone

Grieve Gillett Architects have engaged North Barker Ecosystem Services (NBES) on behalf of the proponent, the Tasmanian Government, to complete a Natural Values Assessment as required to support the submission of a planning permit application to the Southern Midlands Council. This, in conjunction with the supporting planning report and other accompanying specialist reports, provide a detailed assessment against the relevant planning scheme requirements.

1.2. PROJECT SPECIFICS

A high-level natural values determination (NVD) of the site was undertaken in 2023[1] for DECYP to identify the potential for significant natural values that could be incompatible with a development proposal, guide avoidance to natural values, determine needs for further assessment or field surveys, and consider potential implications under relevant environmental legislation.

- The proposed Youth Justice facility concept plan area (hereafter known as the **facility area**) incorporates ~ 5.8 ha (Figure 1).

[1] North Barker Ecosystem Services (2024)

- The facility area is within the property cadastral boundaries of 466 Brighton Road, Pontville, Tasmania, 7030; PID 3523093, title 188959/1, (Figure 1). The whole of this cadastral parcel makes up the **survey area**.
- The 466 Brighton Road survey area is 32.31 ha, but the development of the facility area and access is expected to only require around 6.21 ha of this.
- The survey area is within the Southern Midlands Council local government area and falls under the Southern Midlands Local Provisions Schedule of the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme*.
    - The survey area is zoned Rural (Zone 20).
    - The Natural Assets Code (7), specifically the Priority Vegetation Area provision, applies to the eastern and southern boundary of the site (Figure 2). In total, 2.17 ha of 14.53 ha of the priority vegetation within the project area is within the facility area footprint.
    - A small area of land in the southernmost corner of the project area is subject to the Waterway and Coastal Protection Area overlay (Natural Assets Code); however, the project will not encroach on this land and thus it is not addressed in this report.
    - The Bushfire-prone Areas Code (13) and Scenic Protection Code (8), also apply to the survey area but are addressed in a separate report as they do not pertain (directly) to natural values.
- TASVEG 4.0 vegetation mapping classifies the entire survey area as 'agricultural land' (TASVEG 4.0 unit: FAG).
- No threatened values have previously been reported from the survey area. Threatened flora and fauna have however previously been recorded within 500 m.

1.3. METHODS

Field surveys to inform the Natural Values Assessment were undertaken of the survey area in accordance with the *Guidelines for Natural Values Surveys*[2]. Field surveys were undertaken by NBES ecologists in December 2023, October 2023 (a high-level site reconnaissance and search of habitat for seasonal flora), and February 2025.

Grazing was excluded from most of the property/survey area (south of the shelter belt) and the facility area for one month prior to the December 2023 and February 2025 surveys respectively. This allowed plants to regrow, aiding detection and identification.

Native vegetation was surveyed/mapped in accordance with units defined in TASVEG 4.0[3]. The property was surveyed using a meandering area search technique[4]. Additional survey effort was applied to habitats suitable for threatened species and/or vegetation communities (under the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* [TSPA], the Tasmanian *Nature Conservation Act 2002* [NC Act], and/or the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* [EPBC Act]). The Natural Values Atlas database was consulted for records of threatened species within a 5 km radius.

Declared weeds listed under the Tasmanian *Biosecurity Act 2019* (and associated *Biosecurity Regulations 2022*) and/or Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) under the *Australian Weed Strategy 2017–2027* distributions were mapped, though it is likely that not all occurrences were recorded given the highly modified landscape.

Trees with potential to contain hollows for threatened fauna were recorded with a GPS, and the diameter at breast height (DBH) was recorded.

All location data were recorded with a handheld GPS and/or GPS mobile app.

[2] Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (2015)
[3] Kitchener and Harris (2013)
[4] Goff *et al.* (1982)

Botanical nomenclature follows the current census of Tasmanian plants[5].

1.3.1. Limitations

Field surveys were undertaken in summer (early and late), with the reconnaissance and seasonal flora habitat check in spring. No botanical survey can guarantee that all vascular flora will be due to the limitations of the sampling technique, seasonal and annual variation in abundance and the possible absence of fertile material for identification. However, all significant species known to occur in the vicinity of the survey area were considered and it is unlikely that any species of significance have been overlooked. Fauna habitat, including the presence of hollows and nests, was assessed from ground level only.

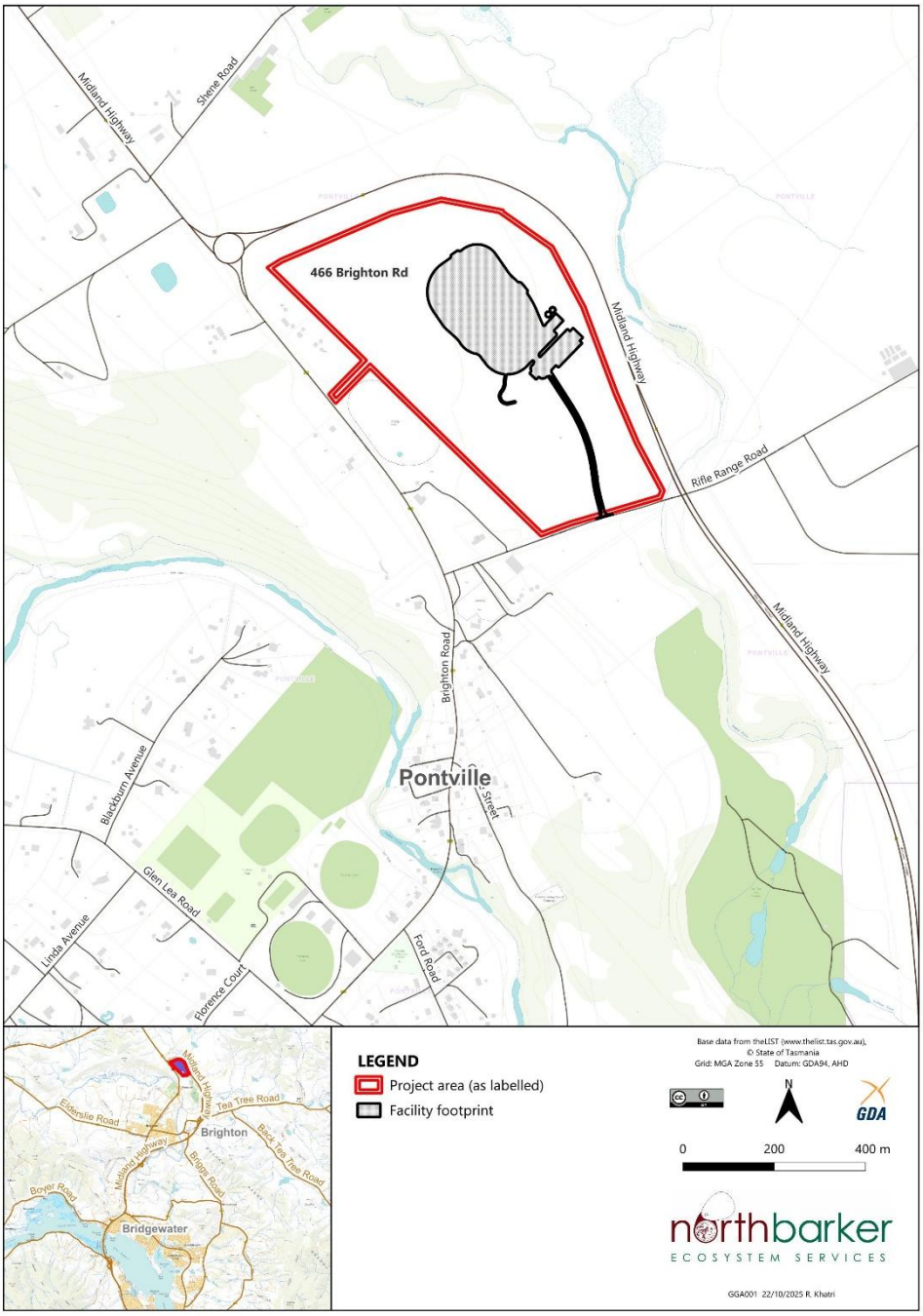

Figure 1: The location of the project area

[5] de Salas and Baker (2023)

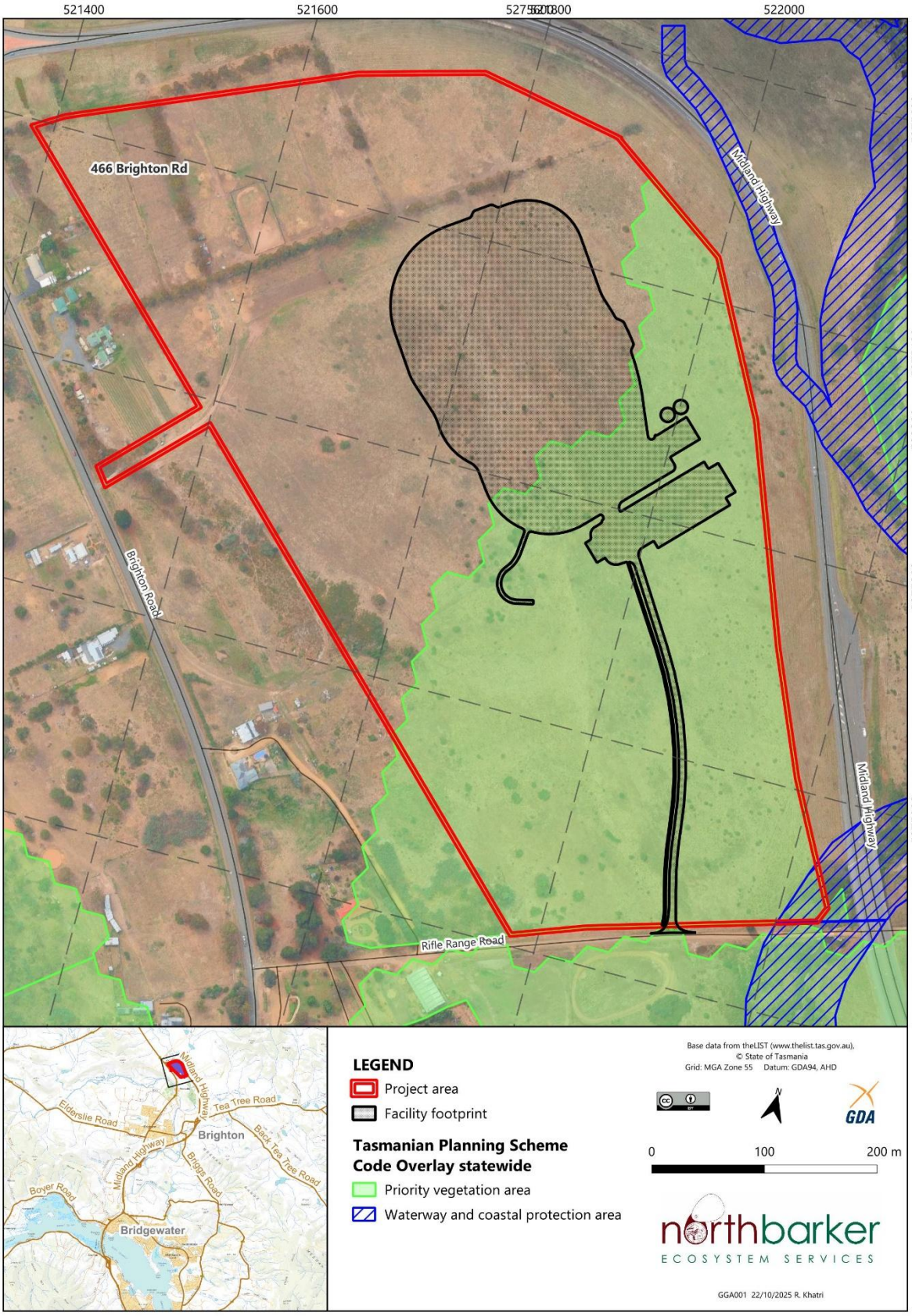

Figure 2: Priority vegetation overlay area in the survey area

2. BIOLOGICAL VALUES

2.1. VEGETATION

The survey area is highly modified and is comprised entirely of non-native vegetation (at the community level) consistent with agricultural land (TASVEG - FAG) (Plate 1). Most of the survey area consists of paddocks subjected to long-term intensive grazing of livestock (currently horses) (Plate 2).

The vegetation overall is predominantly made up of introduced species (herbaceous and woody) with occasional native species in areas protected from stock. The paddock vegetation is dominated by pasture grasses such as canary grass, Yorkshire fog, and cocksfoot (*Phalaris aquatica*, *Holcus lanatus* and *Dactylis glomeratus*), and ruderal herbs such as sheep sorrel, goosefoot, cape weed, hoary mustard, white weed, and horehound (*Acetosella vulgaris*, *Dysphania pumilio, Arctotheca calendula*, *Hirschfeldia incana, Lepidium draba,* and *Marrubium vulgare*) (Plate 1). Woody weeds, predominantly sweet briar hawthorn and African boxthorn (*Rosa rubiginosa, Crataegus monogyna*, and *Lycium ferocissimum*), are sparsely distributed across the paddocks, but concentrated in the southeast of the survey area (Plate 3).

Small areas within the FAG vegetation have a higher proportion of native species and are approaching the native floristic component cover percentage (25 %) required to be mapped as a weedy native grassland vegetation community. These patches are all on the southeastern side of the site (Figure 3) where the skeletal soil over basalt is the defining landscape feature (Plate 4). Here, patches of *Austrostipa* species and *Rytidosperma* species are present, though at the time of survey it was too dry to detect other native herb species. With reduced grazing pressure and favourable conditions, these areas may return to native grassland and/or rockplate communities. However, these patches are small and disjointed and as such no discrete patch can be mapped as native vegetation.

Despite the current state of the vegetation, it is recommended that the basalt rise area to the east of the site is avoided as a priority over the weedy western half of the site as the former area has potential to support native grassland and threatened flora if land use management changes.

A full species list can be found in Appendix A.

Plate 1: Typical composition of the existing cleared paddocks with a long history of grazing. Photo directed at the location of the proposed facility

Plate 2: Horses currently graze the site

Plate 3: Hawthorn and African boxthorn occur mainly as scattered plants across the site but also form dense patches in the southeast of the property, including the facility area. Horehound occurs scattered over the majority of the survey area at varying densities.

Plate 4: Speargrass species (left) and wallabygrass (right) occur in higher abundance in patcher of skeletal soil over basal in the eastern half of the survey area

In addition to paddock vegetation there is some semi-permanent infrastructure such as shipping containers, sheds, and horse yards present. Planted shelter belts of introduced gums, such as *Eucalyptus leucoxylon*, are present along fence lines in the north half of the property. Recently, an area near the southern access off Rifle Range Road has been used to dump soil, building rubble, and rubbish (Plate 5).

Plate 5: Soil and rubble dump

One native vegetation community was recorded on the southern extent of the property – *Bursaria-Acacia* woodland and scrub (TASVEG – NBA).

2.1.1. *Bursaria-Acacia* woodland and scrub

The survey area includes 0.13 ha of *Bursaria-Acacia* woodland and scrub (TASVEG – NBA) in the southwest corner of the site and extending outside the site (Figure 3). The NBA is dominated by a woodland of <10 m tall trees of *Acacia dealbata* and occasional *Bursaria spinosa* (Plate 5). A shrub layer is generally lacking here though occasional *Melicytus angustifolius* shrubs are present. The prevalent grass and graminoid layer is dominated by *Austrostipa* species and *Lomandra longifolia* with patches of *Juncus* species and *Ficinia nodosa*. The vegetation community is relatively weed free compared with the surrounding vegetation.

NBA is not listed as threatened under the NC Act. This community can qualify as the EPBC Act listed Lowland Native Grasslands of Tasmania (LNGT) which has been mapped in the broader area. However, due to the high cover of woody plants and the lack of *Poa* and *Themeda* tussocks, no parts of the community on site meet the criteria for the EPBC Act listed community.

Plate 6: NBA vegetation within the survey area

2.2. THREATENED FLORA

No flora species listed under either the TSP Act or EPBC Act were observed during the three surveys at 466 Brighton Road, nor have they been recorded in the survey area in the past[6]; however, one species, *Austrostipa bigeniculata* (listed as rare under the TSP Act), has been recorded outside of the property the road verge of Rifle Range Road. Six plants were recorded on the verge in a different location immediately adjacent to the site during 2025 field survey.

Plate 7: *Austrostipa bigeniculata* in the road reserve adjacent to the property boundary

[6] Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2025)

Due to the heavily grazed, modified condition of the survey area, it is extremely unlikely that any threatened flora species are present within the survey area, and none are considered likely to have been temporarily absent or overlooked.

Threatened flora recorded within 500 m and 5 km of the survey area can be found in Appendix B. A total of eight threatened flora species listed under the TSP Act (with one, *Dianella amoena*, also listed under the EPBC Act) have previously been recorded within 500 m of the survey area according to the Natural Values Atlas[6]. It is highly unlikely that these species occur in the survey area based on the extant habitat and the history of land management being incompatible with their presence.

The closest records of threatened flora to the survey area are *Dianella amoena* (r/EN), which has been recorded between 20 m and 40 m beyond the south-eastern property boundary in the road reserve next to the Midland Highway[6] (Figure 3). The closest area within the project boundary was searched extensively, and no signs of the species were observed. Given the history of grazing on site, there is no suitable habitat for the species within the survey area and it is unlikely to have been overlooked.

2.3. THREATENED FAUNA AND THREATENED FAUNA HABITAT

No targeted fauna surveys have been undertaken, however no signs characteristic of threatened fauna such as scats, prints, or diggings were observed on site, nor were any incidental observations made during site visits. No threatened fauna have previously been reported from the property, but there are records attributed to within 5 km (Appendix C).

Within the survey area, four potential habitat trees were recorded (Figure 3). These included three *Eucalyptus ovata* trees which provide foraging habitat for swift parrot (Plate 8). One *Eucalyptus ovata* and one *E. rubida* may provide nesting habitat for hollow nesting threatened fauna (Plates 9 -11). None of these trees are within the footprint of the facility.

2.3.1. Swift parrot

The swift parrot (*Lathamus discolor*), listed as endangered under the TPS Act and critically endangered under the EPBC Act, spends its winter in south-eastern mainland Australia before migrating to Tasmania in late winter to early spring to breed. During the breeding season, nectar from Tasmanian blue gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*) and black gum (*E. ovata*) flowers is the primary food source for the species. These eucalypts are patchily distributed, and their flowering patterns are erratic and unpredictable, often leading to only a small proportion of swift parrot habitat being available for breeding in any one year and conversely only a portion of habitat being utilised. Swift parrots breed in tree hollows in mature eucalypts within foraging range of a flower source[7].

According to the Natural Values Atlas[8], this species has been previously recorded six times within 5 km of the survey area (but not within 500 m), with the most recent record being from 2015.

Three *E. ovata* trees (potential foraging habitat) are present within the survey area (Plate 8, Figure 3). One of these *E. ovata* trees and an additional mature double-trunked *E. rubida* tree (Plates 5 and 6, Figure 3) have potential to support nesting habitat for swift parrots. These trees, however, are outside the facility area and there will be no impact to habitat for this species during development or use of the facility.

Bird strike (flying collision) with windows and fences is recognised as a source of mortality for the swift parrot[9]. Collision risk has particularly been linked to zones where swift parrot habitat or flyways occur in close proximity buildings (particularly with reflective or see-through surfaces) or high chain link

[7] Habitat descriptions for these species are informed by threatened species note sheets available for the species at the Threatened Species Link (https://www.threatenedspecieslink.tas.gov.au/Pages/default.aspx).
[8] Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2023)
[9] Swift parrot collision risk informed by: Pfennigwerth (2008); Threatened Species Scientific Committee (2016); Threatened Species Section (2023)

fences[10]. The facility in its own right does not pose a threat to swift parrots as there have been very few records of swift parrot in the area and the facility area is not between habitat resources or in close proximity to a known flyway. However, if foraging resources (ie *E. ovata* or *E. globulus* trees) were included in landscaping surrounding the facility, then the collision risk for incidental visiting swift parrots will increase as they fly from one foraging tree to another.

North Barker reviewed the planting palette for landscaping plans, and we are satisfied that with the removal of *E. ovata* and *E. globulus* from the planting list, swift parrots are not likely to be at risk of collision and further mitigation is not necessary.

2.3.2. Blue-winged parrot

This blue-winged parrot (*Neophema chrysostoma*) has not been recorded within 5 km of the survey area and was not recorded during the surveys. This species was listed as a vulnerable species under the EPBC Act in March 2023[11] and as such, available records (in databases such as the Natural Values Atlas) may not yet reflect the full extent of its occurrence. It is not listed under the TSP Act. Regardless, given the heavily cleared and disturbed nature of the Brighton and Pontville areas, including the survey area, the facility area is not expected to be important for the species in any way.

Blue-winged parrots have overlapping nesting habitat (hollow) requirements to swift parrot[12]. Thus, as for swift parrot, two potential nesting habitat trees for this species exist in the survey area but are outside the facility area and will not be impacted.

This species is known to forage in paddocks on seeds of native and introduced grasses, herbs and shrubs[11] and therefore suitable foraging habitat is present on site. However, the proposed development of ~6 ha of pasture grassland is negligible given the abundance of similar habitat in the surrounding landscape.

2.3.3. Tasmanian masked owl

The Tasmanian masked owl (*Tyto novaehollandiae castanops*), listed as endangered under the TSP Act and vulnerable under the EPBC Act, occurs in a range of habitats, with a reliance on mature hollow-bearing elements. Habitat includes native forests and woodlands as well as agricultural areas with a mosaic of native vegetation and pasture. Significant habitat is defined as large eucalypts within dry eucalypt forest in its known core range[7].

According to the Natural Values Atlas[8], this species has been previously recorded twice within 5 km of the survey area, with the most recent record being from 2019. This species has not previously been reported within 500 m.

Two potential habitat trees for this species are present within the survey area (Figure 3):

- A large (1.1.m DBH) *E. ovata* tree with a large hollow (~15–20 cm) 2 m from ground level (Figure 3, Plate 11). Although there is some potential for this to be used as a nesting tree, the hollow is relatively near ground level and inclined upward. The tree is marginal in terms of nesting potential and is unlikely to be utilised. Additionally, there is no evidence that the hollow has been used by this or any other species (no wear, whitewash, or pellets at the hollow entrance or around the base of the tree).
- The large *E. rubida* tree (Plate 10) contains hollows with sufficient entrance size for the masked owl, but stem size is marginal for roosting and not sufficient for nesting.

Neither of these trees are within the facility area and will not be directly impacted by the proposed development. For some development proposals the regulator has stipulated a 150 m buffer from

[10] Pfennigwerth (2008)
[11] Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (2023)
[12] Koch, Munks, & Woehler (2009)

development for masked owl nesting habitat trees. This is done to limit the potential to disturb a breeding pair. Given the sparsity of records in the area and the low likelihood of the tree being used as a nesting tree, the risk to masked owl as a result of the ~20 m overlap with the 150 m buffer is low and no further surveying or actions are warranted. Should the development impact the tree directly or shift within close proximity to the tree, additional assessment of impact to this species should be considered.

2.3.4. Eastern barred bandicoot

The EPBC Act vulnerable listed eastern barred bandicoot (*Perameles gunnii*) has been previously recorded 36 times within 5 km of the survey area and is known to occur in the broader Pontville and Brighton area[14]. No direct observations or signs of this species (such as characteristic conical diggings) were observed within the survey area. The species is likely present locally, if not on the site itself, but given the facility area and surrounding land has been heavily grazed (removing cover and nesting habitat), it constitutes marginal habitat only. The facility area and surrounds may be part of an individual bandicoot's range but unlikely to be a core or critical component[13]. More suitable habitat is abundant in the immediate surrounds.

The proposed development will impact a ~6 ha of pasture grassland, and as more suitable habitat is abundant in the surrounding landscape, the proposed loss of this marginal habitat is not expected to impact this species.

2.3.5. Additional fauna species

In addition to the species discussed above, two additional threatened fauna species, the Tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle (*Aquila audax fleayi,* TSP Act/EPBC Act endangered) and the Tasmanian devil (*Sarcophilus harrisii*, TSP Act/EPBC Act endangered) have been recorded within 500 m of the facility area[14]. There are no known eagle nests in the area and the nearest highly suitable nesting habitat patches are around 2 km away. The Tasmanian devil has only been recorded once in 2009, though it is likely to be present in the surrounding landscape but at relatively low density based on available habitat, expected prey resources, the level of development, and the presence of devil facial tumour disease.

Collectively, if present within the vicinity of the facility area, these species are likely to be transient and occasional visitors that may forage within or over the area, or pass through during dispersal, but not utilise the habitat in any way critical to maintaining their local presence. They are not considered at risk of being negatively impacted by the proposed development.

[13] Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (2008)
[14] Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2025)

Plate 8: *Eucalyptus ovata* tree; foraging habitat for swift parrot. Large broken trunk with main stem regrowth

Plate 9: *Eucalyptus ovata* tree; foraging habitat for swift parrot and potential nesting habitat for swift parrot, blue-winged parrot, and Tasmanian masked owl

Plate 10: The *Eucalyptus rubida* flutes that may support hollows and potential nesting habitat for swift parrot and blue-winged parrot

Plate 11: The large hollow that provides potential (marginal) nesting habitat for the Tasmanian masked owl (e/VU)

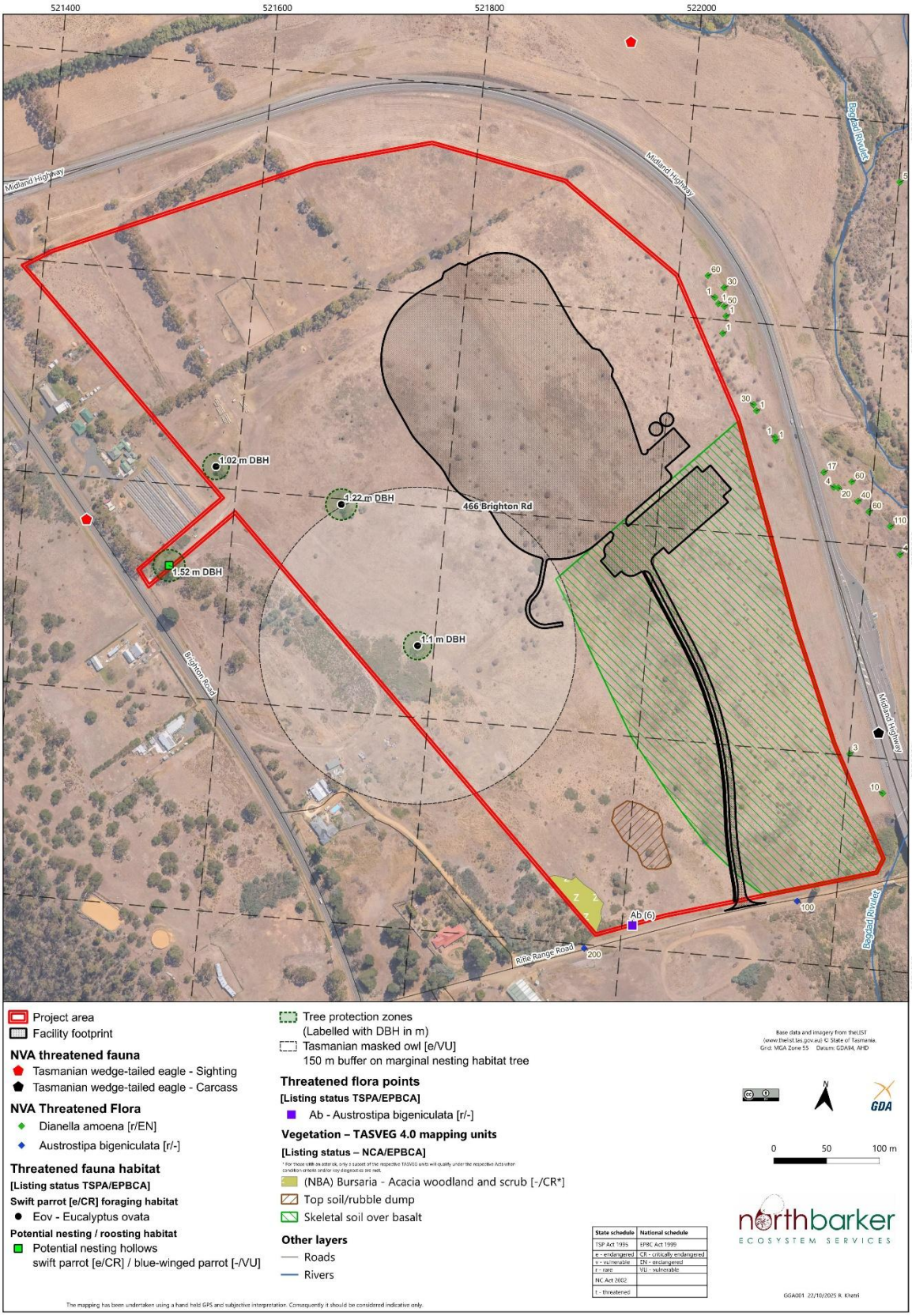

Figure 3: Native vegetation, vegetation features, threatened flora, and threatened fauna habitat within the project area

2.4. INTRODUCED FLORA

Weeds and their management are a significant consideration for the proposed development. Introduced flora species are ubiquitous across the survey area with declared, WoNS, and environmental weeds being widespread and abundant. Of the 66 recorded species, 41 species (or ~70%) are introduced (Appendix A).

The mapping of weeds in the survey area is indicative of the scale and extent of infestations (Figure 4).

2.4.1. Declared weeds

Eight species listed as 'declared' under the *Biosecurity Act 2019* are present in the survey area (Figure 4, Plate 12), with four of these species additionally listed as WoNS. Most of these declared species occur as large to moderate infestations (Figure 4). Declared weeds observed, and their general extent within the survey area, is described in Table 1.

The relevant statutory weed management plans for all the declared weeds recorded categorise them as Class B weeds in the Southern Midlands Council[15]. Class B municipalities are those which host moderate or large infestations of the declared weed that are not deemed eradicable because the feasibility of effective management is low at this time. Therefore, the objective is containment of infestations. This includes preventing spread of the declared weed from the municipality or into properties currently free of the weed or which have developed or are implementing a locally integrated weed management plan for that species. Further, there is a requirement to prevent spread of the weeds to properties containing sites for significant flora, fauna, and vegetation communities. Nevertheless, there is an opportunity to work towards eradication of declared weeds present within the entirety of the property, not just the facility area, particularly woody weeds.

Plate 12: Declared weeds, African boxthorn and horehound are abundant and widespread on site

African lovegrass (*Eragrostis curvula*) and Chilean needle grass (*Nassella neesiana*) (WoNS) are highly invasive grassy weeds that are also known to occur in the local area[16], with African lovegrass occurring in large numbers at the roundabout just beyond the northwestern corner of the property. Both weeds are Class A weeds in the Southern Midlands Council area[15]. These species (and any nearby occurrences)

[15] According to the provisions of the Tasmanian *Biosecurity Regulations 2022*, administered under the Tasmanian *Biosecurity Act 2019*, Further information about these weeds and their management recommendations is available at the NRE website: https://nre.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds.
[16] Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2023)

will require consideration in project weed and hygiene management to ensure that works (and operations) associated with the development do not spread or worsen infestations locally or further.

Table 1. Extent of declared weed species found within the survey area and facility area

Species	WoNS Status	BA Class	Extent
African boxthorn *Lycium ferocissimum*	YES	**B**	At least ~70 (±10) plants are estimated within the Brighton Road survey area. The weed is abundant and forms thick clumps. It occurs in the understorey of other trees, such as *Eucalyptus ovata* and in the shelter belt, as well as growing through other trees, such as hawthorn. Approximately 20 plants are estimated as present in the south of the survey area, predominantly in the northwest corner of the site, with few scattered shrubs elsewhere. Mostly it occurs with hawthorn tall shrubs and or blackberry brambles. 7 plants estimated within the facility area.
blackberry *Rubus fruticosus* aggregate/ *R. anglocandicans*	YES	**B**	This weed occurs in patches throughout both survey areas. These patches are typically thick and have other weeds, such as African boxthorn as emerging through them in some cases. 2 patches within the facility area.
Californian thistle *Cirsium arvense var. arvense*	-	**B**	One patch of 9 m^2 was recorded near the property access off Rifle Range Road.
Fennel *Foeniculum vulgare*	-	**B**	2 plants on northern boundary of the survey area. Extends into the road reserve. No plants within the facility area.
gorse *Ulex europaeus*	YES	**B**	This weed occurs at two locations within the survey area. Approximately 13 plants are present, with the recorded location on the NE boundary fence holding most of the plants. Gorse was not recorded within the facility area.
horehound *Marrubium vulgare*	-	**B**	This weed is widespread and abundant in the survey area. It occurs in patches that cover 1 to 100s of square metres. It occurs throughout the facility area at varying density up to 50 % cover.
Montpellier broom *Genista monspessulana*	YES	**B**	20 plants recorded in 85 m^2 on the southeastern boundary of the survey area. Extends into the road reserve adjacent.
white weed *Lepidium draba*	-	**B**	This weed is widespread and abundant in the survey area. It occurs in patches that vary in size from a few square metres to 100s of square metres. Within the facility area it occurs in localised patches, though may be more abundant as it was difficult to detect in February 2025 after a Summer of grazing.

2.4.2. Non-declared weeds

Additionally, many species classified as environmental weeds[17] were observed across the survey area (Appendix A). These weeds are widespread and abundant. Woody environmental weeds, such as hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and sweet briar (*Rosa rubiginosa*), were indicatively mapped, with the species being most prevalent in the southeastern area of the survey area including within the facility area (Plate 13, Figure 4). There is no legislative requirement to manage environmental weeds, but it is typically done as a matter of good development practice and to protect other values.

Plate 13: Hawthorn and sweet briar, common environmental weeds observed with in the survey area. Photo looking at the facility area from the facility area

2.4.3. Weed and Hygiene Management Plan

The proposed development poses a high risk of spreading weeds locally (or further) and worsening infestations by creating new disturbance niches. Increased weed infestations will have the risk of compromising nearby native vegetation remnants, the occurrences of threatened flora in the local area, and the integrity of adjacent privately owned land.

To manage this risk, a project-specific Weed and Hygiene Management Plan (WHMP) must be developed to detail weed and hygiene prescriptions for contractors through construction and for land managers into operations. The plan must outline primary and secondary weed control and requirements, including wash-down stations and auditing procedures. The plan should take into account the following guidelines:

- *Weed and Disease Planning and Hygiene Guidelines – Preventing the spread of weeds and diseases in Tasmania* (DPIPWE, Stewart and Askey-Doran, 2015).

Having a WHMP will ensure legislative compliance and ensure that the proponent's responsibility regarding the containment of Class B weed species occurs. It is recommended that weed management is undertaken for the whole property, not just for (and during construction of) the facility. This would increase the natural value quality of the area and result in a net positive environmental outcome for the area. The degree of weed management that will be achievable property-wide will in some part be dictated by the land use of the land area surrounding the facility, but eradication of woody weeds (including blackberry) should be achievable.

[17] Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2023)

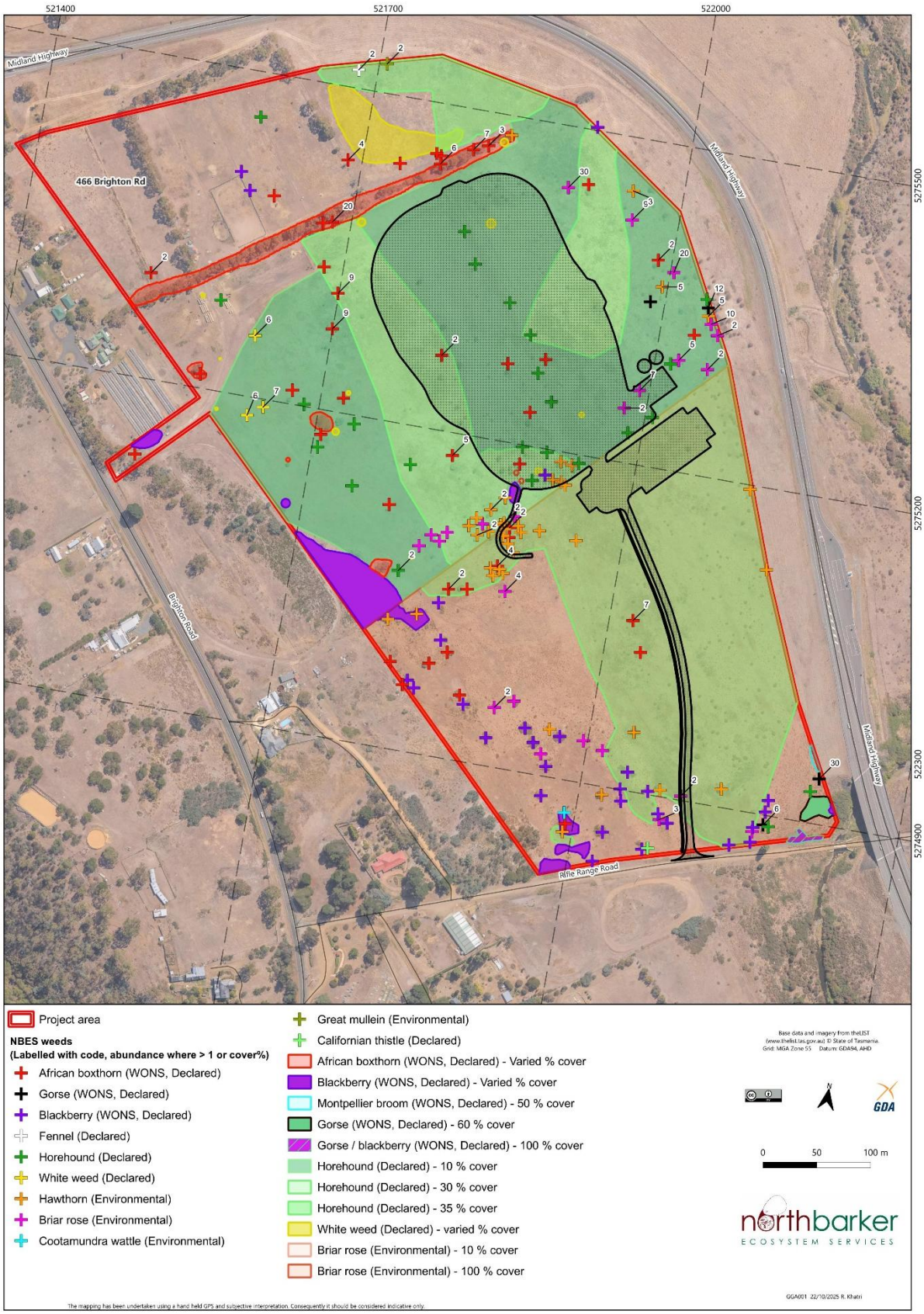

Figure 4: Extent and distribution of declared and environmental weeds

3. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

3.1. TASMANIAN PLANNING SCHEME - SOUTHERN MIDLANDS LOCAL PROVISIONS SCHEDULE

In consideration of the requirements of Tasmanian *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* (LUPA Act), each municipal area incorporates development standards codes under the appropriate planning scheme. The facility area is located entirely within the Southern Midlands Council area, which is currently subject to the provisions of the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme*.

3.1.1. Zoning

The project area is zoned entirely as Rural (20). Custodial facilities, such as a youth justice facility, are listed as a discretionary use in this zone[18]. Planning approvals for any such development will require approval under LUPA Act.

3.1.2. Code Provisions

The project area is subject to the Natural Assets Code (Code 7) and Bushfire-prone Areas Code (Code 13). The Natural Assets Code is relevant for the current report.

The purpose of the Natural Assets Code is to:

(C7.1.1)	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.

Under the code, 14.53 ha of the project area, of which 1.94 ha is within the facility area, is subject to the Priority Vegetation Area overlay provisions (Figure 2) A small area in the far southeast corner of the project area contains a Waterways and Coastal Protection Area overlay; however, this area will not be impacted, thus it is not addressed further in this report.

Priority Vegetation Area

The priority vegetation area refers to the 14.53 ha of land within the project area (Figure 2) that is subject to the priority vegetation overlay as specified in the Brighton Local Provisions Schedule of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme. Only 2.17 ha of the project footprint intersects with the priority vegetation area overlay.

Priority vegetation is defined as land that has native vegetation[19] where any of the following apply (Clause 7.3.1):

[18] Use table 20.2; Tasmanian Planning Scheme (2023)
[19] Meaning plants that are indigenous to Tasmania including trees, shrubs, herbs and grasses that have not been planted for domestic or commercial purposes.

(a) It forms an in 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.

Within the project area, the area that is subject to the priority vegetation area overlay is almost entirely modified agricultural land, with the exception of 0.13 ha of *Bursaria-Acacia* scrub (which is not within the impact footprint). This does not form an integral part of a threatened native vegetation community, is not a threatened flora species (nor does it contain threatened flora, or habitat for threatened flora), does not form significant habitat for a threatened fauna species, and has not been identified as native vegetation of local importance in the *Brighton Local Provisions Schedule*.

Under Clause 7.6.2 of the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme*, the acceptable solution A1 states that:

> "*Clearance of native vegetation within a priority vegetation area must be within a building area on a sealed plan approved under this planning scheme*."

The proposed facility cannot meet this acceptable solution, therefore the performance criteria P1.1 and P1.2 must be addressed.

Performance criteria P1.1 a)-c) are not relevant to this proposal and therefore cannot be met. It is understood that criterion P1.1 d) will be satisfied; however, as this pertains to socio-economic factors, this is beyond the remit of an ecologist to make an informed assessment on. Criterion P1.1 e) and f) are also not applicable as the vegetation to be cleared does not meet the definition of priority vegetation as specified in Clause 7.3.1.

Performance criteria P1.2 is also not applicable as there is no vegetation in the priority vegetation area that meets the definition of priority vegetation as specified in Clause 7.3.1; thus, there is no chance of adverse impacts to priority vegetation.

3.2. TASMANIAN *BIOSECURITY ACT 2019*

According to the provisions of the Tasmanian *Biosecurity Regulations 2022*, administered under the Tasmanian *Biosecurity Act 2019*, Class A localities are areas in which eradication is deemed feasible (generally due to the existence of a targeted management plan) and is the responsibility of the landowner or land manager, or in the case of disturbance the development proponent.

Class B municipalities are those which host moderate or large infestations of the declared weed that are not deemed eradicable because the feasibility of effective management is low at this time. Therefore, the objective is containment of infestations. This includes preventing spread of the declared weed from the municipality or into properties currently free of the weed or which have developed or are implementing a locally integrated weed management plan for that species. As well there is a requirement to prevent spread of the weeds to properties containing sites for significant flora, fauna, and vegetation communities.

The relevant statutory weed management plans for all the declared weeds recorded within the survey area, including the facility area, categorises them as Class B weeds in the Southern Midlands Council. The recommended WHMP will be sufficient to meet the requirements under this Act.

3.3. TASMANIAN *THREATENED SPECIES PROTECTION ACT 1995*

Under the TSP Act, a person cannot knowingly without a permit 'take' a listed species. The definition of 'take' encompassing actions that kill, injure, catch, damage, destroy and/or collect threatened species or vegetation elements that support threatened species, *e.g.,* nests and dens. Likewise, species listed under the *Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulations 2021* (essentially all native wildlife, with limited exceptions) are protected from direct impacts and impacts to their products (*e.g.* nests and dens).

Disturbance to either threatened flora or fauna species within the meaning of the word 'take' under this Act is not expected as a result of development on this site. In particular, with no threatened flora species present in the site, a permit to take flora is not expected. However, if the six plants of the threatened grass species *Austrostipa bigeniculata* recorded on the roadside adjacent to but outside the survey area cannot be avoided, then a permit will be required under the TSP Act.

3.4. COMMONWEALTH *ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION ACT 1999*

The EPBC Act is structured for self-assessment, with guidelines and criteria available to assist any person who proposes to take an action to decide whether they should submit a referral to the national Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water for a decision by the Minister on whether assessment and approval is required under the Act.

Under the Act, 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 (MNES), which includes all species and communities listed as threatened and/or migratory under the Act, as well as world heritage values.

It is not considered likely that any MNES protected under this Act will be impacted by the proposed development to an extent that will trigger the Act and require referral of the project for consideration as a controlled action by the Minister.

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS/REQUIREMENTS

Overall, the potential impacts associated with construction of the proposed youth justice facility on the site are expected to be minimal with respect to conservation significant values, primarily on account of the general lack of habitat and the site being dominated by heavily modified agricultural land. The expected footprint size of an access road in relation to the available land is also beneficial in providing scope for avoidance.

Specific recommendations are summarised below for minimising potential impacts, aiding the selection of a development area within the property, and complying with relevant environmental legislation.

Vegetation

Only a small area of native vegetation (TASVEG – NBA) exists within the survey area and avoidance should be possible as regardless of the specific footprint area within the site, any development within the site will be within heavily modified agricultural land (TASVEG – FAG). This vegetation unit is not native, threatened or protected. The vegetation does not accord to the definition of priority vegetation under the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme*.

Nevertheless, it is recommended that the basalt rise area to the east of the site is avoided as a priority over the weedy western half of the site as the former area has potential to support native grassland and threatened flora if land use management changes.

Threatened flora

No threatened flora species listed under either the TSP Act or EPBC Act were observed within the survey area, nor are they likely to occur given the highly modified nature of the facility area; however, six plants of the threatened grass species *Austrostipa bigeniculata* recorded on the roadside adjacent to but outside the site.

Therefore, no specific mitigation or avoidance of threatened flora is required, and no permits are likely to be required for impacts to flora under the TSP Act unless the six plants of the *Austrostipa bigeniculata* cannot be avoided.

Threatened fauna

As swift parrot foraging resources have been omitted from landscaping plans, thus eliminating the potential risk of bird strike, no threatened fauna are likely to be impacted by the proposed development.

No specific mitigation or avoidance of threatened fauna is required, and no permits are likely to be required for impacts to fauna under the TSP Act or *Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulations 2021*.

Introduced flora

Declared weeds, including WoNS and environmental weeds, are abundant and widespread across the survey area. To manage this risk, a project-specific weed and hygiene management plan should be developed to detail weed and hygiene prescriptions for contractors through construction and for land managers into operations. The plan must outline primary and secondary weed control and requirements, including wash-down stations and auditing procedures. The plan should consider the following guideline:

- *Weed and Disease Planning and Hygiene Guidelines – Preventing the spread of weeds and diseases in Tasmania* (DPIPWE, Stewart and Askey-Doran, 2015).

Having a WHMP will ensure legislative compliance and ensure that the proponent's responsibility regarding the containment of Class B weed species occurs.

Legislative requirements

While the facility area intersects with mapped Priority Vegetation Area under the Natural Assets Code, it has been determined that that the vegetation in the overlay area does not accord to the definition of priority vegetation under Clause 7.3.1 of the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme*. Regardless, the project can meet the performance criteria P1.1 d) under Clause 7.6.2 of the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme*

A permit to take under the TSP Act may be required if the six plants of the *Austrostipa bigeniculata* cannot be avoided.

It is not considered likely that any MNES protected under the EPBC Act will be impacted by the proposed development to an extent that will trigger the Act and require referral of the project for consideration as a controlled action by the Minister.

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APPENDIX A – VASCULAR FLORA SPECIES LIST – 466 BRIGHTON ROAD

Status codes:

ORIGIN	NATIONAL SCHEDULE	STATE SCHEDULE
	EPBC Act 1999	TSP Act 1995
i - introduced	CR - critically endangered	e - endangered
d - declared weed WM Act	EN - endangered	v - vulnerable
en - endemic to Tasmania	VU - vulnerable	r - rare
t - within Australia, occurs only in Tas.		

Sites:

1	FAG - Agricultural land	4/02/2025	Aleida Williams
2	FAG (native grass patches) -	4/02/2025	Aleida Williams
3	NBA – Bursaria-Acacia woodland and scrub	4/02/2025	Aleida Williams
4	FAG - E521761, N5275296	11/12/2023	Ian Jenkinson

Site	Name	Common name	Status
	DICOTYLEDONAE		
	APIACEAE		
1	*Foeniculum vulgare*	fennel	d
	ASTERACEAE		
4	*Arctotheca calendula*	capeweed	i
1	*Chondrilla juncea*	skeletonweed	i?
1	*Cirsium arvense var. arvense*	Californian thistle	d
1 4	*Cirsium vulgare*	spear thistle	i
4	*Hypochaeris radicata*	rough catsear	i
1 3	*Leontodon saxatilis*	hairy hawkbit	i
4	*Sonchus asper*	bluegreen prickly sowthistle	i
	BORAGINACEAE		
2 4	*Hackelia suaveolens*	sweet hounds-tongue	
	BRASSICACEAE		
1 4	*Hirschfeldia incana*	hoary mustard	i
1 4	*Lepidium africanum*	common peppercress	i
4	*Lepidium draba*	hoary cress, white weed	d
	CARYOPHYLLACEAE		
4	*Paronychia brasiliana*	nailwort	i
4	*Scleranthus annuus*	annual knawel	i
4	*Spergularia rubra*	greater sandspurrey	i
	CHENOPODIACEAE		
1 4	*Chenopodium album*	fat hen	i
1 4	*Dysphania pumilio*	clammy goosefoot	i
1 4	*Einadia nutans subsp. nutans*	climbing saltbush	
	CONVOLVULACEAE		
1 4	*Convolvulus angustissimus subsp. angustissimus*	blushing bindweed	
	FABACEAE		
3 4	*Acacia dealbata subsp. dealbata*	silver wattle	
4	*Acacia pravissima*	Oven's wattle	i
4	*Acacia sp.*	wattle	i (Planted)
4	*Daviesia ulicifolia*	spiky bitterpea	
1	*Genista monspessulana*	Canary broom	d
1	*Trifolium arvense*	haresfoot clover	i
1	*Trifolium dubium*	suckling clover	i
4	*Trifolium subterraneum*	subterranean clover	i

1 4	*Ulex europaeus*	gorse	d
	GERANIACEAE		
4	*Erodium moschatum*	musky heronsbill	i
	LAMIACEAE		
1 4	*Marrubium vulgare*	white horehound	d
	MYRTACEAE		
4	*Eucalyptus leucoxylon subsp. megalocarpa*	red flowering yellow gum	i
4	*Eucalyptus ovata var. ovata*	black gum	
4	*Eucalyptus rubida*	candlebark	
4	*Eucalyptus sp.*	gum	i (Planted)
	MALVACEAE		
4	*Malva sp.*	mallow	i
	OXALIDACEAE		
3 4	*Oxalis corniculata subsp. corniculata*	yellow woodsorrel	
4	*Oxalis perennans*	grassland woodsorrel	
	PITTOSPORACEAE		
3 4	*Bursaria spinosa subsp. spinosa*	prickly box	
	PLANTAGINACEAE		
1 4	*Plantago coronopus*	buckshorn plantain	i
4	*Plantago lanceolata*	ribwort plantain	i
	POLYGONACEAE		
1 3 4	*Acetosella vulgaris*	sheep sorrel	i
4	*Polygonum aviculare*	creeping wireweed	i
4	*Rumex brownii*	slender dock	
1 4	*Rumex crispus*	curled dock	i
	RESEDACEAE		
1 4	*Reseda luteola*	weld	i
	ROSACEAE		
1 4	*Crataegus monogyna*	hawthorn	i
1 4	*Rosa rubiginosa*	sweet briar	i
1 4	*Rubus fruticosus*	blackberry	d
1	*Sanguisorba minor*	salad burnet	i
	SAPINDACEAE		
1	*Dodonaea viscosa subsp. spatulata*	broadleaf hopbush	
	SCROPHULARIACEAE		
1 4	*Verbascum thapsus*	great mullein	i
	SOLANACEAE		
1 4	*Lycium ferocissimum*	African boxthorn	d
	THYMELAEACEAE		
2	*Pimelea humilis*	dwarf riceflower	
	URTICACEAE		
1	*Urtica urens*	stinging nettle	i
	VIOLACEAE		
2 3	*Melicytus angustifolius subsp. divaricatus*	divaricate tree violet	
	MONOCOTYLEDONAE		
	ASPARAGACEAE		
3 4	*Lomandra longifolia*	sagg	
	CYPERACEAE		
3	*Ficinia nodosa*	knobby clubsedge	

	HEMEROCALLIDACEAE		
1	*Dianella revoluta*	spreading flaxlily	
	JUNCACEAE		
1 3	*Juncus australis*	southern rush	
1 3 4	*Juncus pallidus*	pale rush	
1 3	*Juncus subsecundus*	finger rush	
	POACEAE		
1	*Agrostis stolonifera*	creeping bent	i
3	*Aira sp.*	hair grass	i
2	*Austrodanthonia carphoides var. angustior*	short wallabygrass	
2	*Austrostipa nodosa*	knotty speargrass	
2	*Austrostipa scabra*	rough spear grass	
2 3 4	*Austrostipa stipoides*	coast speargrass	
3	*Austrostipa stuposa*	corkscrew speargrass	
1 4	*Avena sp.*	oat	i
1	*Bromus catharticus*	prairie grass	i
1 4	*Bromus diandrus*	great brome	i
1 4	*Bromus hordeaceus*	soft brome	i
4	*Cynosurus cristatus*	crested dogstail	i
1	*Cynosurus echinatus*	rough dogstail	i
1 4	*Dactylis glomerata*	cocksfoot	i
1 3 4	*Holcus lanatus*	Yorkshire fog	i
1 4	*Hordeum sp.*	barley, barley grass	i
1 4	*Lolium perenne*	perennial ryegrass	i
1 4	*Phalaris aquatica*	Toowoomba canarygrass	i
4	*Poa annua*	winter grass	i
4	*Poa labillardierei*	silver tussockgrass	
2	*Rytidosperma caespitosum*	common wallabygrass	
4	*Rytidosperma carphoides*	short wallabygrass	
1 4	*Vulpia sp.*	fescue	i
	PTERIDOPHYTA		
	DENNSTAEDTIACEAE		
4	*Pteridium esculentum subsp. esculentum*	bracken	

APPENDIX B – THREATENED FLORA RECORDED WITHIN 500 M AND 5 KM OF THE SURVEY AREA

Table C1: Verified threatened flora records from within 500 m of the survey area. Sourced from the Natural Values Atlas (Department of Natural Resources and Environment, 2025)

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Bio	Observation Count	Last Recorded
Austrostipa bigeniculata	doublejointed speargrass	r		n	4	18-Nov-2021
Brachyscome rigidula	cutleaf daisy	v		n	1	15-Nov-1998
Calocephalus citreus	lemon beautyheads	r		n	62	18-Jan-2022
Coronidium gunnianum	swamp everlasting	e		n	1	01-Jan-1900
Cryptandra amara	pretty pearlflower	e		n	8	09-Dec-2021
Dianella amoena	grassland flaxlily	r	EN	n	209	18-Jan-2022
Eryngium ovinum	blue devil	v		n	30	09-Dec-2021
Glycine latrobeana	clover glycine	v	VU	n	10	17-Dec-2008
Haloragis heterophylla	variable raspwort	r		n	1	25-Feb-2010
Isoetopsis graminifolia	grass cushion	v		n	2	01-Nov-1999
Lepidium hyssopifolium	soft peppercress	e	EN	n	1	31-Jan-1974
Pellaea calidirupium	hotrock fern	r		n	10	08-Dec-2021
Pterostylis ziegeleri	grassland greenhood	v	VU	e	3	01-Nov-1999
Pultenaea prostrata	silky bushpea	v		n	21	08-Dec-2021
Teucrium corymbosum	forest germander	r		n	2	18-Jan-1930
Triptilodiscus pygmaeus	dwarf sunray	v		n	2	01-Nov-1999
Vittadinia burbidgeae	smooth new-holland-daisy	r		e	1	08-Oct-2013
Vittadinia muelleri	narrowleaf new-holland-daisy	r		n	14	08-Dec-2021
Vittadinia muelleri (broad sense)	narrow leaf new holland daisy	p		n	2	01-Nov-1999
Xanthoparmelia amphixantha		e		n	18	01-Apr-2014
Xanthoparmelia molliuscula		e		n	9	01-Apr-2009
Xanthoparmelia vicariella		r		e	3	01-Apr-2009

Table C2: Verified threatened flora records from within 5 km of the survey area. Sourced from the Natural Values Atlas (Department of Natural Resources and Environment, 2025)

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Bio	Observation Count	Last Recorded
Asperula scoparia subsp. scoparia	prickly woodruff	r		n	4	19-Sep-2016
Austrostipa bigeniculata	doublejointed speargrass	r		n	126	11-Feb-2022
Austrostipa blackii	crested speargrass	r		n	4	12-Jan-2022
Brachyscome rigidula	cutleaf daisy	v		n	1	15-Nov-1998
Calocephalus citreus	lemon beautyheads	r		n	169	10-Feb-2022
Calocephalus lacteus	milky beautyheads	r		n	7	01-Dec-1992
Carex gunniana	mountain sedge	r		n	1	01-Nov-1984
Coronidium gunnianum	swamp everlasting	e		n	2	01-Jan-1900
Cryptandra amara	pretty pearlflower	e		n	28	09-Dec-2021
Desmodium varians	slender ticktrefoil	e		n	4	09-Jan-2016
Dianella amoena	grassland flaxlily	r	EN	n	728	14-Nov-2023
Discaria pubescens	spiky anchorplant	e		n	1	01-Jan-1880
Eryngium ovinum	blue devil	v		n	44	09-Dec-2021
Eucalyptus risdonii	risdon peppermint	r		e	2	01-Jul-2002
Glycine latrobeana	clover glycine	v	VU	n	14	17-Dec-2008
Goodenia paradoxa	spur velleia	v		n	5	01-Jan-1999
Gratiola pubescens	hairy brooklime	r		n	1	01-Feb-1892
Haloragis heterophylla	variable raspwort	r		n	44	23-Nov-2021
Hibbertia basaltica	basalt guineaflower	e	EN	e	185	12-Jan-2022
Hyalosperma demissum	moss sunray	e		n	2	30-Sep-2009
Isoetopsis graminifolia	grass cushion	v		n	149	13-Jan-2022
Lepidium hyssopifolium	soft peppercress	e	EN	n	1	31-Jan-1974
Levenhookia dubia	hairy stylewort	x		n	2	01-Jan-1880
Pellaea calidirupium	hotrock fern	r		n	21	12-Jan-2022
Pterostylis wapstrarum	fleshy greenhood	e	CR	e	6	01-Nov-2009
Pterostylis ziegeleri	grassland greenhood	v	VU	e	38	04-Nov-2016
Pultenaea prostrata	silky bushpea	v		n	47	08-Dec-2021
Ranunculus pumilio var. pumilio	ferny buttercup	r		n	4	27-Oct-2009
Rumex bidens	mud dock	v		n	2	01-Jan-1875
Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani	river clubsedge	r		n	1	16-Jun-2019
Scleranthus diander	tufted knawel	v		n	2	09-Nov-2021
Scleranthus fasciculatus	spreading knawel	v		n	14	02-Jun-2012
Senecio squarrosus	leafy fireweed	r		n	16	02-Dec-2021
Siloxerus multiflorus	small wrinklewort	r		n	2	20-Oct-2015
Stackhousia subterranea	grassland candles	e		n	7	02-Nov-2021
Teucrium corymbosum	forest germander	r		n	3	18-Jan-1930
Triptilodiscus pygmaeus	dwarf sunray	v		n	55	09-Nov-2021
Vallisneria australis	river ribbons	r		n	22	16-Mar-2001
Vittadinia burbidgeae	smooth new-holland-daisy	r		e	5	04-Nov-2021
Vittadinia cuneata var. cuneata	fuzzy new-holland-daisy	r		n	20	02-Jun-2012
Vittadinia gracilis	woolly new-holland-daisy	r		n	45	19-Sep-2016
Vittadinia muelleri	narrowleaf new-holland-daisy	r		n	341	01-Feb-2022
Vittadinia muelleri (broad sense)	narrow leaf new holland daisy	p		n	41	28-Mar-2007
Xanthoparmelia amphixantha		e		n	59	01-Apr-2014
Xanthoparmelia mannumensis		v		n	3	01-Apr-2009
Xanthoparmelia molliuscula		e		n	15	01-Apr-2009
Xanthoparmelia vicariella		r		e	24	17-Mar-2023

APPENDIX C – THREATENED FAUNA RECORDED WITHIN 5 KM OF THE SURVEY AREA

Table D1: Verified threatened fauna records from within 5 km of the survey area. Sourced from the Natural Values Atlas (Department of Natural Resources and Environment, 2025)

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Bio	Observation Count	Last Recorded
Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	pe	PEN	n	23	12-Jun-2023
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	e	11	20-Jan-2025
Dasyurus maculatus	spotted-tailed quoll	r	VU	n	1	06-Dec-2022
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		n	2	24-Jun-2023
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	e	CR	mbe	6	04-Jan-2015
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot		VU	n	43	17-Jun-2024
Pseudemoia pagenstecheri	tussock skink	v		n	5	01-Dec-2009
Sarcophilus harrisii	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	17	07-Nov-2024
Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	pe	PVU	n	2	13-Feb-2019