WARATAH WYNYARD
COUNCIL

ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL

ATTACHMENTS TO REPORTS

19 October 2020

CONTENTS:

DA 100/2020
301 Pages Road MOORLEAH

Proposal: Riding School
Discretionary Matter: Requirement for discretionary non-residential use to locate on rural resource land 26.3.1 (P1)

REPRESENTATIONS CLOSE ON:
Wednesday 9 September 2020

Please Note:
All documents contained herewith are for public viewing only and must not be removed from the Council offices.

2155815

Documents Enclosed	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Mon	Tue	Wed
Application Form													
Site Notice													
Location Map													
Titles													
Site Plan Drawn by Applicant													
Supporting Letter by Plan Place Pty Ltd Dated 1 July 2020													
Site Plan Map													
Planning Application Information Dated 20 August 2020													

WARATAH WYNYARD

PLANNING PERMIT APPLICATION
APPLICATION FOR PLANNING APPROVAL UNDER SECTION 51, LAND USE PLANNING & APPROVALS ACT 1993

PERMITTED APPLICATION – Assessment and determination of a permit application under *S58 Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*	$250.00 plus $1.15 per $1,000 of value for use or development
DISCRETIONARY APPLICATION – Assessment and determination of a permit application under *S57 Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*	$350.00 plus $1.50 per $1,000 of value for use or development + advertising fee
Level 2 "Environmental Activity – Additional charge to permit application	$460.00 + advertising fee by quote
Advertising fee will be reimbursed if no advertising is required	
Please refer to www.warwyn.tas.gov.au (Council Services – Planning Services – Planning Fees) for all other fees	

Is a hard copy of planning permit and endorsed documents required? Yes ✓ No .....

1. Value of work (inc GST) $ 5-6,000.00 Contract Price ..... Estimate ✓

2. Development Address 301 Pages Road

3. Full Name of Applicant(s) Dennis Turner AND VIRGINIA TURNER

   Contact Details: Address: 167 GREENS RD ORIELTON TAS 7172

   Email Address detsapper@outlook.com

   Telephone – Day — Mobile 0419 850 840

   For requests in hardcopy format all correspondence in relation to this application, will be sent to the postal address, otherwise all correspondence will be forwarded to the email address)

4. Would you like the contact address recorded above to be applied for all future Council correspondence? **(including rates/animal control etc)**? Yes ..... No ✓

5. **WHERE THE APPLICANT IS NOT THE OWNER**

   In accordance with Section 52 of the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* if the applicant for the permit is not the owner of the land in respect of which the permit is required, the applicant must include in the application for the permit, a declaration that the applicant has notified the owner of the intention to make the application.

   In the event that the property is owned or managed by the Crown or Council, this application is to be signed by the relevant Crown Minister responsible, or General Manager of the Council, and accompanied by written permission of the Minister/General Manager to the making of this application.

   Name of Property Owner (see authorisation below)

   Full Name ..... Telephone – Home .....

   Address ..... Telephone Work/Business .....

   .....

   Applicant's Notification to Owner

   I .....
   Full Name of Applicant(s)

   of .....
   Applicant's Address

   Declare that I/we have notified the owner(s) of the property(ies) of the intention to make this application.
   I/We understand that in accordance with Section 52(2) of the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* a person must not obtain or attempt to obtain a permit by wilfully making, or causing to be made, any false representation or declaration either orally or in writing.

   Applicant's Signature(s) .....

Planning Permit Application Form - ECM 1029/67 File 6111

Questions 10 to 13 relate to Commercial and Industrial Uses and Developments only

10. What days and hours of operation are proposed?

Monday to Friday: From 09:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Saturday: From 09:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Sunday: From 09:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

NO INSTRUCTION 12:30 – 1:30

11. Number of Employees?

Existing SELF & WIFE / INSTRUCTOR PCAT LEVEL 1 EA QI

Proposed

12. Vehicles visiting or delivering to or from the site?

Type No. Trips per day

SEE ATTACHED NOTE Q12.

13. What type of machinery is to be installed or used?

Type No.

NIL

DECLARATION BY APPLICANT *(mandatory)*

I declare that the information given is a true and accurate representation of the proposed development. I understand that the information and materials provided with the development application may be made available to the public. I understand that the Council may make such copies of the information and materials as in its opinion are necessary to facilitate a thorough consideration of the Permit Application. I have obtained the relevant permission of the copyright owner for the communication and reproduction of the plans accompanying the development application for the purposes of assessment of that application. I indemnify the Waratah-Wynyard Council for any claim or action taken against it in respect of breach of copyright in respect of any of the information or material provided.

I/We hereby acknowledge that Section 20(a) of the *Local Government Act 1993* provides the power for persons authorised by the General Manager to enter land without notice in relation to an application by the owner or occupier for a licence, permit or other approval given by the council.

Signature(s)
(all applicants to sign)

Date 20 AUG 2020

Planning Permit Application Form – Updated 28.1.2019 – TCM 10.297/6 File 01430

6. Proposed Development (Fully describe intended use of land or premises)

Riding school (resource development, discretionary category)

7. Supporting Information if necessary to explain special features of the proposal.
(Attach separate sheet if required)

Refer attached.

To include –

a. One Copy (electronic copy if available) of any plan(s) and/or specification(s) for the proposed development, showing where applicable:

- ☐ i. Sufficient information to demonstrate compliance with all applicable standards, purpose statements in applicable zones and codes, any relevant local area objectives or desired future character statements;
- ☐ ii. a full description of the proposed use or development;
- ☐ iii. a full description of the manner in which the use or development will operate;
- ☐ iv. a site analysis and site plan at an acceptable scale;
- ☐ v. a detailed layout plan of the proposed buildings with dimensions at a scale of 1:100 or 1:200;
- ☐ vi. a plan of the proposed landscaping;
- ☐ vii. car parking facilities and capacity;
- ☐ viii. area of clearing of trees and bushland;
- ☐ ix. size, position, colour, illumination, fixing or support and other design details of advertising sign(s).

b. A full copy of your title shall also accompany the application.

Title Certificate ☑ Title Plan ☑ Schedule of Easements ☐

c. Relevant engineering pre-lodgement approvals

Access ☑ Stormwater ☐

8. Present use of site and/or buildings – full description

Vacant

9.

Car Parking		Floor Area		Site Area
Existing on site	.....	Existing	..... m^2	.....m^2
Total no. proposed	.....	Proposed	..... m^2	
		Total	.....m^2	

Planning Permit Application Form – Updated 28.6.2019 – ECM 1029767 File 014.10

NOTICE OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Notice is hereby given that an application has been made for the following development:-

No.:	**DA 100/2020**
LOCATION:	**301 Pages Road MOORLEAH**
APPLICANT:	**V M Turner & D E Turner**
ZONING:	**Rural Resource**
USE CLASS:	**Resource Development**
PROPOSAL:	**Riding School**

DISCRETIONARY MATTER: Requirement for discretionary non-residential use to locate on rural resource land 26.3.1 (P1)

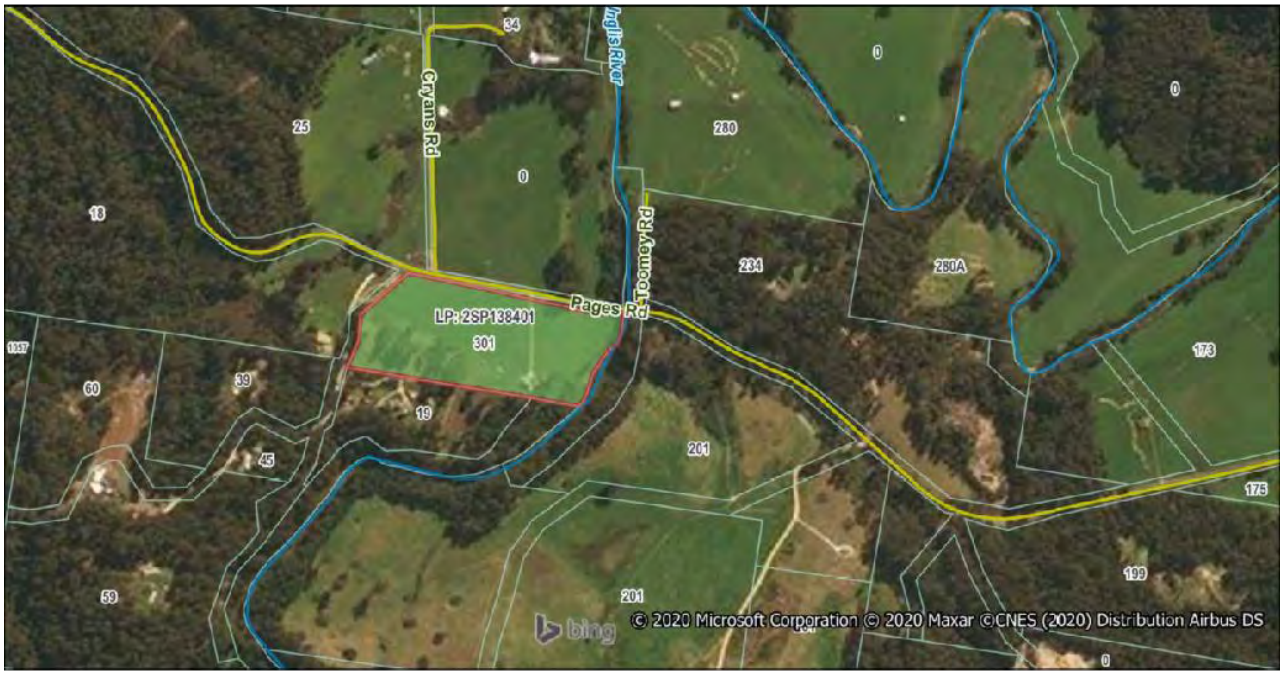
The application and associated plans and documents will be available for inspection during normal office hours for a period of 14 days from the date of this notice at the Council Office, Saunders Street, Wynyard or can be viewed on the Council website www.warwyn.tas.gov.au.

Any person who wishes to make representations in accordance with the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*, must do so during the 14-day period.

Representations in writing will be received by the General Manager, PO Box 168, Wynyard, 7325, email council@warwyn.tas.gov.au by **Wednesday 9 September 2020.**

Dated Wednesday 26 August 2020.

Shane Crawford
GENERAL MANAGER


34
Cryans Rd
Inglis River
25
0
280
0
0
18
Toomey Rd
234
280A
Pages Rd
LP: 2SP138401
301
173
60
39
19
45
201
175
199
59
201
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the List...

RESULT OF SEARCH

RECORDER OF TITLES

Issued Pursuant to the Land Titles Act 1980

Tasmanian Government

SEARCH OF TORRENS TITLE

VOLUME	FOLIO
138401	2
EDITION	**DATE OF ISSUE**
3	07-Apr-2020

SEARCH DATE : 16-Jun-2020
SEARCH TIME : 02.58 PM

DESCRIPTION OF LAND

Parish of FLOWERDALE Land District of WELLINGTON
Lot 2 on Sealed Plan 138401
Derivation : Part of Lot 16481 Gtd. to The National Bank of Tasmania Ltd.
Prior CT 28762/3

SCHEDULE 1

M808236 TRANSFER to DENNIS EDWARD TURNER and VIRGINIA MAREE TURNER Registered 07-Apr-2020 at noon

SCHEDULE 2

Reservations and conditions in the Crown Grant if any

UNREGISTERED DEALINGS AND NOTATIONS

No unregistered dealings or other notations

Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment

Page 1 of 1

www.thelist.tas.gov.au

OWNER D.M. & M.I.A. Viney

FOLIO REFERENCE

F/R 28762-3

GRANTEE

Part of Lot 16481, 104a. 0r. 0p gtd to The National Bank of Tas Ltd

PLAN OF SURVEY

BY SURVEYOR Len C. MacKenzie & Assoc. P/L
PO.Box 225 , Wynyard , 7325 .

LOCATION

LAND DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON
PARISH OF FLOWERDALE

SCALE 1: 2000 LENGTHS IN METRES

REGISTERED NUMBER

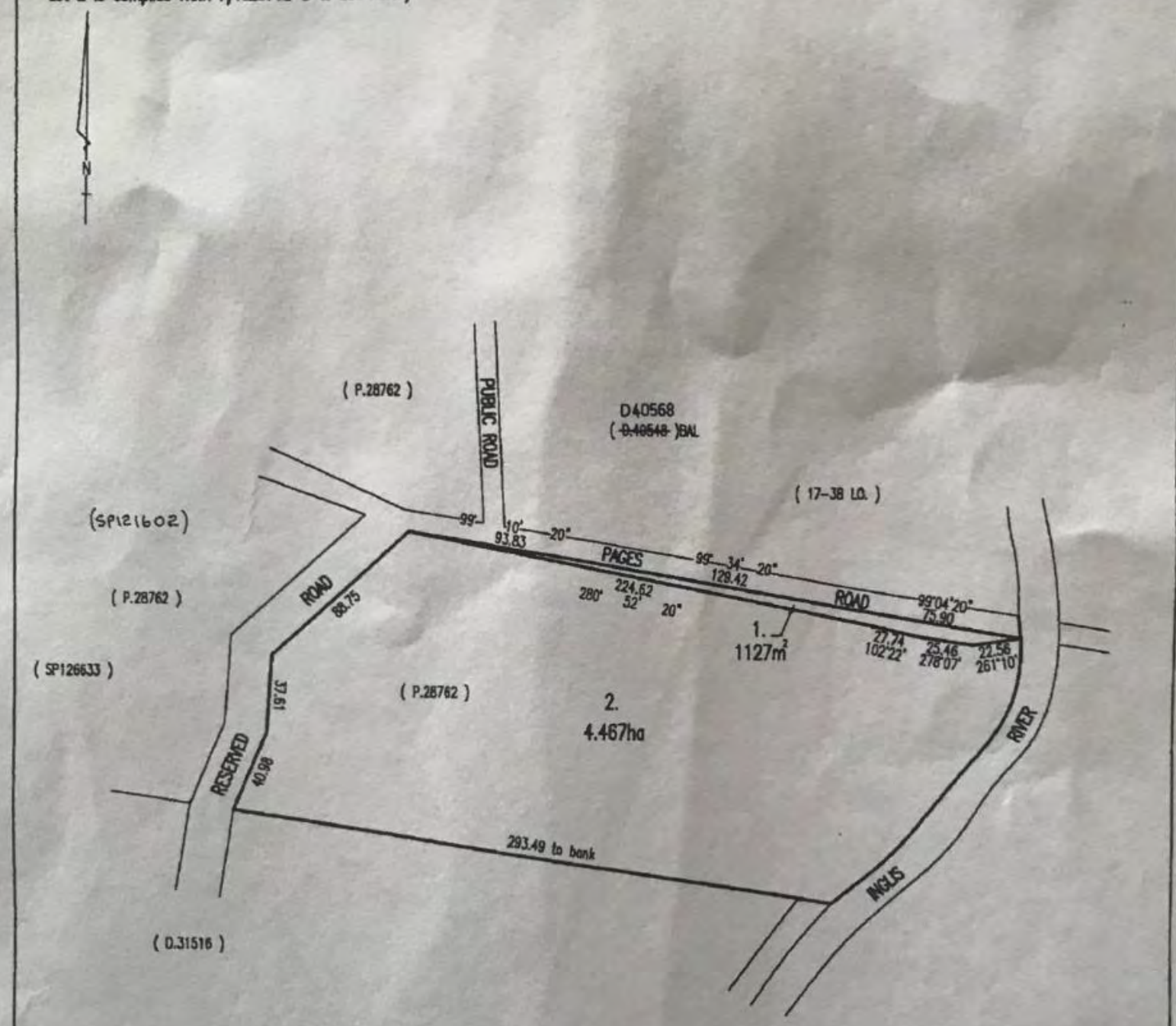
SP138401

APPROVED
EFFECTIVE FROM 21 OCT 2002

Alice Kawa
Recorder of Titles

MAPSHEET MUNICIPAL (3845-12) CODE No 127 (3846-52)	LAST UPI No FPC 21	LAST PLAN No P.28762	ALL EXISTING SURVEY NUMBERS TO BE CROSS REFERENCED ON THIS PLAN

Lot 2 is compiled from F/R.28762-3 & this survey



arch Date: 16 Jun 2020 Search Time: 02:58 PM Volume Number: 138401 Revision Number: 02 Page 1 of 1

partment of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment

www.thelist.tas.gov.au

the List...

SCHEDULE OF EASEMENTS

RECORDER OF TITLES

Issued Pursuant to the Land Titles Act 1980

Tasmanian Government

SCHEDULE OF EASEMENTS	Registered Number
NOTE: THE SCHEDULE MUST BE SIGNED BY THE OWNERS & MORTGAGEES OF THE LAND AFFECTED. SIGNATURES MUST BE ATTESTED.	SP 138401

PAGE 1 OF 1 PAGE/S

EASEMENTS AND PROFITS

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

No easements covenants or profits a prendre are intended to benefit or burden Lot 1 on the plan.

SIGNED by DENE McINTYRE VINEY and MARY ISABEL ANN VINEY the registered proprietors of the land in CT 28762/3 in the presence of:

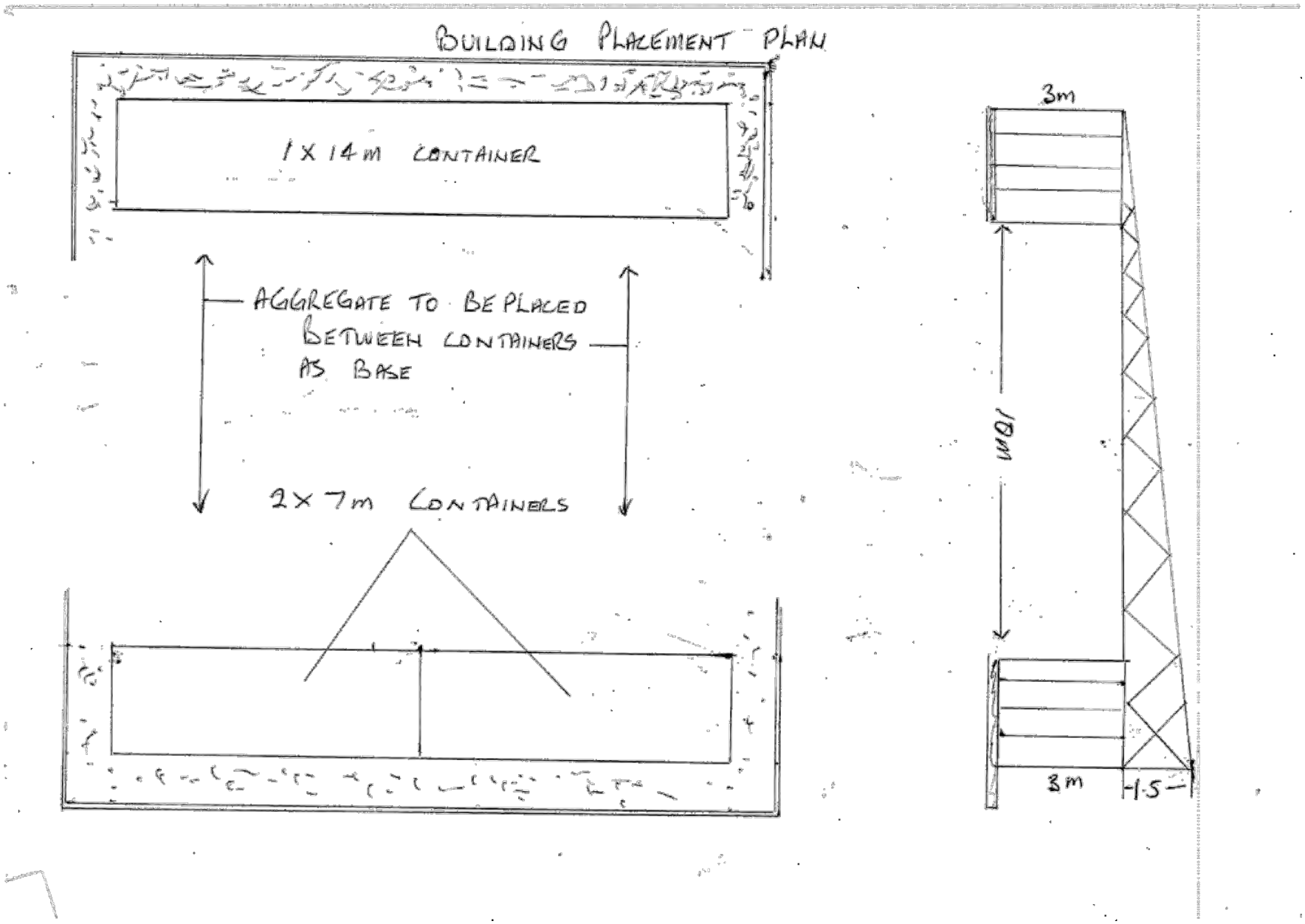
JAMES STUART WILSON LYALL
59 SOUTHRIANA
PRIMARY PRODUCER

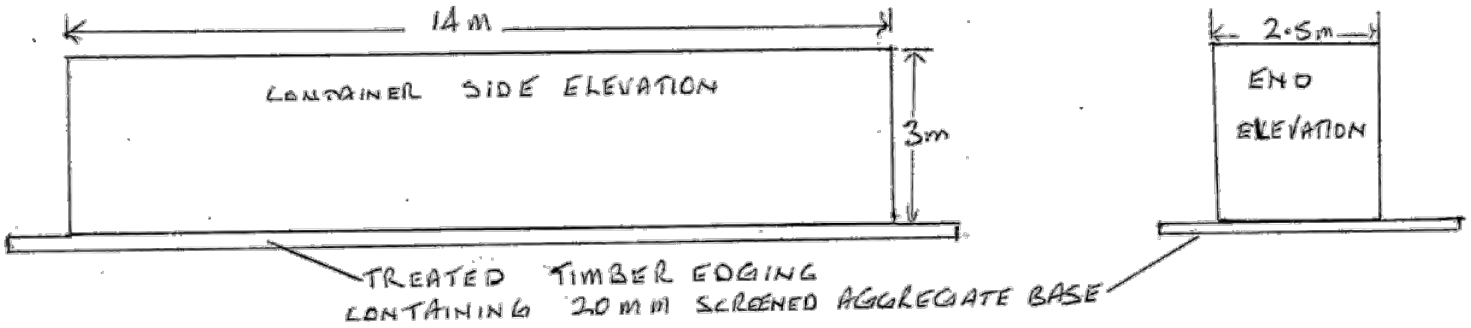
(USE ANNEXURE PAGES FOR CONTINUATION)

SUBDIVIDER: VINEY Dene McIntyre & Mary Isobel FOLIO REF: 28762/3 SOLICITOR & REFERENCE: GREG SMITH & CO	PLAN SEALED BY: WARATAH-WYNYARD COUNCIL DATE: 15-10.2002 RS209 REF NO. Council Delegate
NOTE: The Council Delegate must sign the Certificate for the purposes of identification.	

Search Date: 01 Jul 2020 Search Time: 08:59 AM Volume Number: 138401 Revision Number: 02 Page 1 of 1

Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment www.thelist.tas.gov.au


BUILDING PLACEMENT PLAN
1 X 14 m CONTAINER
AGGREGATE TO BE PLACED BETWEEN CONTAINERS AS BASE
2 X 7m CONTAINERS
3m
10m
3m
1.5


14 m
CONTAINER SIDE ELEVATION
3m
2.5m
END ELEVATION
TREATED TIMBER EDGING
CONTAINING 20 mm SCREENED AGGREGATE BASE

Our Ref 20.015 Supporting planning statement

Place.

1 July 2020

Plan Place Pty Ltd
ABN 9461 973 9310/ACN 619 739 310
Ph. 0409 793 803
theresia@planplace.com.au
www.planplace.com.au

Dennis Turner
c/o- detsapper@outlook.com

To whom it may concern,

DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION – 301 PAGES ROAD, CT 138401/2

This letter has been prepared to accompany the development application for use and development on CT138401/2, as per the information provided by Mr Dennis Turner.

The proposal entails a change of use and development of the site for a riding school on the property. This would include:

- installation of two shipping containers, with a roof spanning the space between the two, in the vicinity of the existing buildings on the property; and
- dressage area to the west of the driveway upon entering the site.

The proposal sits within the land use of Resource Development (discretionary category).

1. PLANNING OVERVIEW

1.1. Property Owner

The site is owned by D & V Turner. A full copy of the land title is provided as Appendix A.

1.2. Proposal

The proposed development is intended to result in:

- construction of:
  - outbuildings to house the proposed use;
  - dressage area.

A site plan and shed plans have been provided as Appendix B.

1.3. Infrastructure

1.3.1. Access

The property would retain the existing access off Pages Road. The application is accompanied by the Statement of Compliance as Appendix C.

1.3.2. Servicing

The site is outside the serviced areas. The applicant advises that no onsite wastewater is proposed. The buildings will not be utilised as a dwelling. Stormwater will be captured on site and stored in water tanks.

2. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

2.1. WARATAH WYNYARD INTERIM PLANNING SCHEME 2013

The site adjoins the Inglis River to the east, and Snares Road to the west. The property to the south contains an existing dwelling.

The following examines the proposed development with respect to the relevant provisions of the Scheme.

2.1.1. Zone Purpose Statements

Rural Resource Zone

The proposed development is within the Rural Resource Zone.

26.1.1 Zone Purpose Statements

26.1.1.1 To provide for the sustainable use or development of resources for agriculture, aquaculture, forestry, mining and other primary industries, including opportunities for resource processing.

The proposal is to provide for resource development associated with the keeping of livestock.

26.1.1.2 To provide for other use or development that does not constrain or conflict with resource development uses.

The proposal is for resource development use, with similar impacts to adjoining resource development uses.

The application is consistent with the purpose of the Rural Resource zone.

2.1.2. Local Area Objectives

26.1.2 Local Area Objectives

(a) The priority purpose for rural land is primary industry dependent upon access to a naturally occurring resource;

(b) Air, land and water resources are of importance for current and potential primary industry and other permitted use;

(c) Air, land and water resources are protected against –

(i) permanent loss to a use or development that has no need or reason to locate on land containing such a resource; and

(ii) use or development that has potential to exclude or unduly conflict, constrain, or interfere with the practice of primary industry or any other use dependent on access to a naturally occurring resource;

(d) Primary industry is diverse, dynamic, and innovative; and may occur on a range of lot sizes and at different levels of intensity;

(e) All agricultural land is a valuable resource to be protected for sustainable agricultural production;

(f) Rural land may be used and developed for economic, community, and utility activity that cannot reasonably be accommodated on land within a settlement or nature conservation area;

(g) Rural land may be used and developed for tourism and recreation use dependent upon a rural location or undertaken in association with primary industry;

(h) N/A [No residential use proposed]

The following comments are offered with respect to the Local Area Objectives.

The proposed use of the land will not result in the loss of the land or resources for agricultural activity, nor will it conflict or constrain any existing or potential agricultural activity.

This lot provides an opportunity for easy access for a use which is able to complement the support existing agricultural activities on other sites, without compromising future use of this land.

The proposal is in keeping with the Local Area Objectives.

2.1.3. Desired Future Character Statements

The proposed development is intended to facilitate the ongoing operation of the existing working landscape in accordance with 26.1.3(a)(iv). Remnant vegetation will be retained as far as is

practicable, existing services will be utilised and operational efficiency will be improved, through the potential to fully utilise the land, rather than the site being underutilised and separated from potential co-uses. The land cannot be utilised for traditional, sustained agriculture, due to size and separation and indeed the soil & terrain is not appropriate for such activity. The site has previously been identified as constrained when considering the potential for inclusion into the agricultural zone. The land would be best utilised to provide support services to other agricultural activities, or indeed complementary activities. The proposed development is intended to provide such a complementary service in a practical and efficient manner.

The conclusion is drawn that the proposal is in keeping with the Desired Future Character Statements of the Rural Resource Zone.

2.1.4. Use Standards

The proposal is for Resource Development, a Discretionary use within the zone.

Clause	Comment	
Discretionary non-residential use on rural resource land		
26.3.1 A1	No Acceptable Solution.	**Relies on PC**
26.3.1 P1	(a) refer above. (b) refer above. (c) the proposal intends to utilise land and materials which occur within the Rural Resource zone. The activities will complement primary industry within the region, and retain separation from residential or other land uses, protecting public health and safety. The proposal also provides for diversification, innovation and value adding for primary industry use in the area. (d) the development and use of the site will not result in the loss of this land for existing or potential primary industry use. The use will complement existing primary industry uses. It is worth noting that the site is not suitable for agriculture, plantation forestry, or other primary industry use. The proposal provides for	**Complies**

	value adding to these uses, which occur on other sites. The proposal does not constrain or interfere with other primary industry use, nor does it result in loss of land within an irrigation district.	

The application is consistent with the Use Standards of the Rural Resource Zone, including compliance with the relevant performance criteria.

2.1.5. Development Standards

The proposal is for construction of shed(s) use of the shed for Resource Development, and as defined is a Discretionary use within the zone.

Clause	Comment	
Rural resource zone		
26.4.1	No changes to the site are proposed. The property exceeds 4ha in size, and buildings will cover significantly less than 20% of the area of the site. The location of development complies with the setbacks. The proposed development will add minimal traffic movements for this accessway. A Statement of Compliance is provided as Appendix C. Water supply is not required for the proposed development. The proposed use does not require wastewater or trade waste disposal.	**Complies**
26.4.2 A1	The shed is proposed to be setback a minimum of 30m from the front and rear boundaries, and over 100m from the east and west boundaries, meeting 26.4.2A1.	**Complies**
26.4.2 A2	The buildings will not exceed 8.5m in height.	**Complies**
26.4.2 A3.1	The building will be located below the ridgeline and over 30m from any waterway. Established vegetation between the proposed development site and the road or other viewpoints is significant. The building will be below the canopy.	**Complies**

	The structure will be clad in materials with a light reflectance value of less than 40%.	
26.4.2 A3.2	No wind power turbines or power pumps proposed.	**Complies**

The application is consistent with the Development Standards of the Rural Resource Zone.

2.2. Code Assessment

2.2.1. E1 Bushfire Prone Areas Code

The proposal is within the Bushfire Prone Areas Overlay.
The proposed use is neither vulnerable nor hazardous.

The Code is not applicable to this proposal.

2.2.2. E2 Airport Impact Management Code

The site is not within the applicable overlay.

The Code is not applicable.

2.2.3. E3 Clearing and Conversion of Vegetation Code

Clearing is not proposed for the development, which will occur in the vicinity of the existing buildings and adjoining the existing driveway.

The proposal complies with the Code.

2.2.4. E4 Change in Ground Level Code

Cuts proposed to level the area for the shed are within the levels of the exemptions stated within E4.4.1.

2.2.5. E5 Local Heritage Code

The site does not contain any buildings, nor is it within a conservation area identified in the Code.

2.2.6. E6 Hazard Management Code

Not applicable.

2.2.7. E7 Sign Code

Not applicable.

2.2.8. E8 Telecommunications Code

Not applicable.

2.2.9. E9 Traffic Generating Use and Parking Code

The table does not specify parking requirements, other than that which is required for the development. The proposal will result in a maximum of two employees and up to three other people on the site at any one time, including horse floats etc. The site has sufficient space to easily accommodate this demand. These are able to be provided within the existing cleared and accessible areas.

The proposal complies with E9 Traffic Generating Use and Parking Code.

2.2.10. E10 Water and Waterways Code

The proposed development site is not within 30m of a watercourse as defined in the Scheme.

The Code is not applicable.

3. CONCLUSION

The proposal entails a change of use and development of the site for a riding school on the property. This would include:

- installation of two shipping containers, with a roof spanning the space between the two, in the vicinity of the existing buildings on the property; and
- dressage area to the west of the driveway upon entering the site.

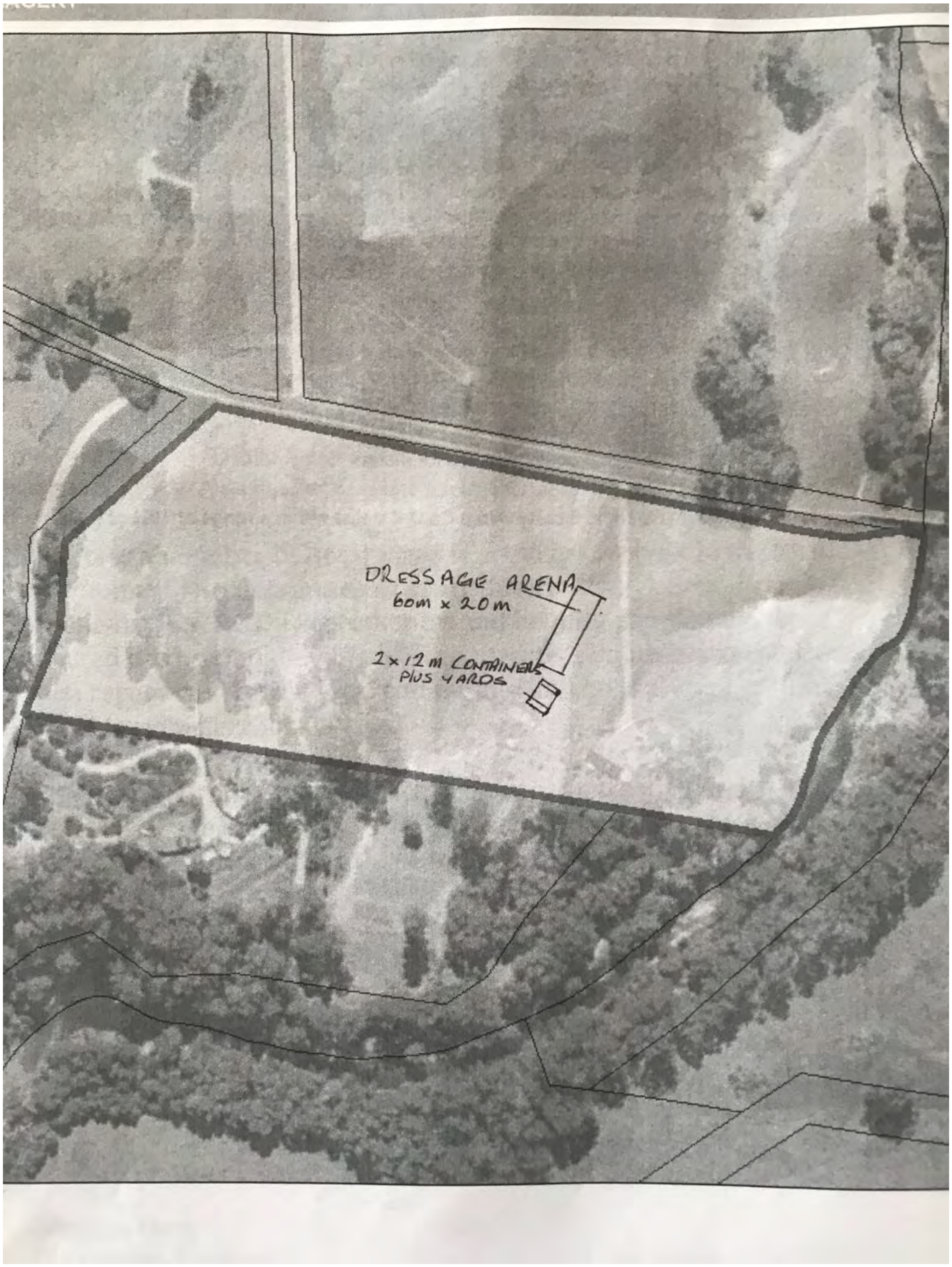
The proposal sits within the land use of Resource Development (discretionary category).

The design is in keeping with the requirements of the Scheme, as discussed in detail above, and is considered to comply with the *Waratah Wynyard Interim Planning Scheme 2013.*

Please do not hesitate to contact me on 0409 793 803 or email me at theresia@planplace.com.au if required.

Yours faithfully

Theresia Williams
Director Plan Place Pty Ltd


DRESSAGE ARENA
60m x 20m
2x12m CONTAINERS
PLUS YARDS

20 AUG 2020

RESPONSE TO CORRESPONDENSE RECIEVED DATED 13 AUG 2020
FROM ASHLEY TITERTON – MANAGER DEVELOPMENT & REG. SERVICES.
SUBSEQUENT DISCUSSION WITH TOWN PLANNER REBECCA PLAAP 20 AUG 2020

FIRST BULLET POINT: SEE AMENDED COMPLETE APPLICATION

2ND POINT: EXISTING USED FOR SECURE STORAGE

3RD POINT: DISPOSAL OF STABLE MANURE WILL BE GREATLY RECIEVED BY ATTENDING RIDING SCHOOL CLIENTS. PADDOCK MANURE TO BE HARROWED INTO PASTURE ON REGULAR INTERVALS.
NO NEW TANKS PROPOSED AS TROUGH WATER WILL BE SUPPLIED BY EXISTING IN GROUND RETICULATION THROUGH ADDITIONAL 25mm RURAL POLY. ALL WATER GRAVITY FED FROM HEADER TANK.

4TH POINT: PRESSAGE ARENA WILL BE FENCED BY WOOD VERTICAL POSTS AND ONE HORIZONTAL RAIL PAINTED WHITE. THIS WILL BE SET BACK FROM ARENA TO ALLOW PLANTING OF MANICURED COTTAGE BOX HEDGE.
NO CUT OR FILL FOR CONSTRUCTION OF ARENA.

NOTE – ARENA WILL BE 60m x 20m OLYMPIC STD.
THE CONSTRUCTION WILL CONSIST OF DRAINS 500mm x 300m(W) x 20m LENGTH TRENCH TO BE LINED WITH GEOTECH FABRIC INTO WHICH WILL BE PLACED SUBSOIL DRAINCOIL PIPE ENCASED IN A SOCK.
THE WHOLE AREA INCLUDING TRENCHES WILL BE COVED BY 100mm x 20mm WASHED AGGREGATE.
A LAYER 75mm WILL BE PLACE OVER TOTAL OF COMPOSITE GRAVEL

AREIVA SURFACE AND COMPACTED THEN A 100mm THICK PLACING OF WASHED QUARTZ SAND WILL BE PLACED. THIS CONSTRUCTION MEDIUM WILL ALLOW FOR ALL WEATHER SURFACE. THE LAY OF THE AREA WHERE AREIVA TO BE PLACE WILL ALLOW FOR 500mm DIAGONAL FALL FOR SURFACE RUN OFF

POINT 5. HAVE RECEIVED PLAN FROM C.T.O OLIVER MAYER SHOWING REQUIREMENTS FOR EXTRA CULVERT PIPE PLACEMENT TO ALLOW ~~THE~~ ARRIVING TRAFFIC FROM THE EAST TO HAVE SAFE ALIGNMENT ENTRY.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION QUESTIONS 10 – 13

Q10. TIMES SHOWN WOULD BE MAXIMUM ATTENDANCE AT PRESENT WE OPERATE IN THE SOUTH ATTENDANCE IS DETERMINED BY WEATHER, DAYLIGHT HOURS AND CIRCUMSTANCES BEYOND OUR CONTROL.

CLIENT BASE IS FARLY STATIC GIVEN THAT ATTENDANCE IS PROGRESSIVE TO ALLOW STUDENT TO DEVELOP RIDING SKILLS.

LESSON PARTICIPANT NUMBERS VARY FROM 1 RIDER TO A GROUP OF THREE, LONGEST PERIOD OF LESSON TIME 1.5 hrs.

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME ALLOW FOR ATTENDANCE AFTER SCHOOL HOURS.

Q12. MOSTLY RIDERS/STUDENTS ARE BROUGHT BY PARENTS/GUARDIAN OR SELF TRANSPORT. SOME WILL HAVE OWN HORSES AND FLOATS AMOUNT OF VEHICLE MOVEMENTS LIKELY NOT EXCEED TEN. WEEKEND WILL BE MOST COMMON FOR THESE MOVEMENTS. MORE ACCURATE NUMBERS WILL BE KNOWN RIDING SCHOOL DEVELOPES.
GIVEN THERE IS NO DEDICATED INSTRUCTIONAL RIDING SCHOOL BETWEEN SORELL AND LAUNCESTON WE EXPECT TO BE QUITE BUSY.

SEE COLOUR OVER HEAD TO SEE PLACEMENT OF FENCING.
ALL FENCING INTERNAL TO BE ELECTIC WOOD & STEEL POST CONSTRUCTION.

DENNIS TURNER

Listmap www.thelist.tas.gov.au LandTasmania

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Tasmanian Government

Mark & Judith Purton
P.O. Box 466
Wynyard TAS 7325

General Manager
Waratah/Wynyard Council
Saunders Street
Wynyard TAS 7325

7th September 2020

DA 100/2020 – 301 PAGES ROAD, MOORLEAH
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT USE: RIDING SCHOOL- DISCRETIONARY MATTER
Requirement for non-residential use to locate on Rural Resource Land 26.3.1.(P.1)

Dear Sir,

We are Mark & Judith Purton. We own and reside at 19 Snares Road, Moorleah. The adjoining property to the north is 301 Pages Road, Moorleah.

We have been notified of a proposed development application titled DA 100/2020 for a riding school to locate to this property. As the application is discretionary, we are entitled to make representation with relation to that development.

The land in question is zoned Rural Resource. It adjoins our land.
The development has been characterized as a Resource Development Use.
No residential use is proposed, and we understand from the information provided in the application that a business teaching people to ride horses will run on the property from 9.30am- 5pm, 7 days a week.

We assert that the development does not demonstrate compliance with the Waratah/Wynyard Planning Scheme 2013.

Whilst assessing the application the council needs to consider the following:

Planning Scheme Requirements

Land use within the rural resource zone must be consistent with the Local Area Objectives within Clause 26.1.2 of the Planning Scheme, which states

a. ***"the priority purpose for rural land is primary industry dependent upon access to a naturally occurring resource"***

c. ***...Air, land and water resources are protected against-***
(i) permanent loss to a use or development that has no need or reason to locate on land containing such a resource; and
(ii) use or development that has the potential to exclude or unduly conflict, constraint, or interfere with the practice of primary industries or any other use dependent on access to a naturally occurring resource

d. ***All agricultural land is a valuable resource to be protected for sustainable agricultural production;***

In the planning scheme a 'resource development' is defined as:

"use of land for propagating, cultivating or harvesting of plants or for keeping and breeding of livestock or fishstock. If the land is so used, the use may include the handling, packing and storing of produce for dispatch to processors, Examples include agricultural use, aquaculture, bee keeping, controlled environment agriculture, crop production, horse stud, intensive animal husbandry, plantation forestry and turf growing."

Whilst a riding school is obviously dependent upon having horses on site, that alone cannot be consistent with any interpretation of what is described here.
The owners advise in their application that other people's horses will be brought regularly to the site to facilitate riding instruction. However, they have not stated they will be keeping horses on site, and if so, how many. The sheer act of having a small number of animals on site does not fulfil the definition inferred as a resource development use.

Agricultural Land defined within the Planning Scheme:

'means all land that is in agricultural use, or has the potential for agricultural use, that has not been zoned or developed for another use..."

Agricultural Use is defined as:

'use of land for propagating, cultivating, or harvesting of plants or for bee keeping and breeding of animals, excluding pets. It includes the handling, packing and storing of plant and animal produce for dispatch to processors. It includes controlled environment agriculture, intensive tree farming and plantation forestry"

The land at 301 Pages Road is zoned Rural Resource. It is agricultural land. Historically it has been used for this purpose, for grazing, and growing of food.
In 2017 the Tasmanian Planning Commission examined a change of zoning for this block, amongst others in this area, to Rural Living. Their findings comprehensively concluded that this valley was significant for agriculture, mining and forestry, was largely unconstrained for those uses, and was to remain classified as rural resource.
Therefore, particular emphasis must be given to uses which support this finding.

The Oxford Dictionary defines a 'riding school' as "an establishment where horse riding is taught". Whilst horses are classified as livestock, it is recognized that their general purpose is not for primary production. Aside from the purpose of breeding at a stud, most would be considered as companions or pets.

Taking into consideration all the definitions, a riding school is not then able to be characterized as an agricultural use, a primary industry use or a resource development use.

Requirement for non-residential use to locate to Rural Resource Land 26.3.1

The development application is required to comply with Clause 26.3.1 of the Scheme. The Use Standards clause for discretionary non-residential use to minimise

(a) unnecessary loss of air, land and water resources...including for agricultural use dependent on the soil as a growth medium; and

(b) unreasonable conflict or interference to an existing or potential primary industry use, including agricultural use, by other land use.

The application seeks another use, aside from primary industry or agricultural use. It is not seeking to depend on the soil as a growth medium.

The DA is not consistent with 26.3.1. (P.1).

Discretion must demonstrate consistency in this clause with the Local Area Objectives, but it must also show it is required to locate to rural resource land for a number of reasons, including to access specific naturally occurring resources on site, to access infrastructure on site, to access products of primary industry from a use on site and to support a primary industry use on site, or all of the above on adjacent land. It does not do that.
It also needs to minimise the likelihood for permanent loss of land for existing and potential primary industries use, and not constrain or interfere with that use on site or on adjacent land. Our land adjoins the proposed development. It is used for agriculture.
There exists the potential for conflict of use if the application is granted.

We regularly and lawfully use firearms on our land to prevent damage to our market garden by browsing wildlife that enter our property. This activity is necessary, and ongoing.
We are aware that other landowners in the vicinity, do likewise. The use of firearms is consistent with what is appropriate within the rural resource zone.
There exists the potential for it to be inconsistent with the type of application sought.

Information

The application lacks basic information and is ambiguous in its detail. For example, aside from times of the 7 day a week operation of the proposed use there is no other explanation or detail regarding that.
Assuming that income is to be made from the proposal, there is no business plan or information that supports that which constitutes a resource development use.
There is a reference to $5,000-6,000 as the estimated cost of total works for the development. Even if this figure is underestimated it could not be considered a significant investment in a resource development, in proportion to the land value.

There is no detail about the proposed layout and uses of the buildings to be constructed. How many if any animals are to be kept on the property?
Aside from a very basic hand drawn diagram of 3 shipping container dimensions there is little detail as to the orientation or the overall footprint of the structures on the land, plumbing, cladding etc influencing the amenity of the land, distances from boundaries etc. Drawings are not to scale. As such the information is difficult if not impossible to meaningfully interpret or assess.

Traffic Management

Pages Road is a busy thoroughfare. It is a main arterial route for commuters to several outlying rural areas. The road is used by semi-trailer log trucks up to 6 days a week for up to 20 hours a day. It is frequently used by gravel and other trucks and farm machinery, not to mention tourists, and hoons. There is a substantial amount of traffic on weekends.
The application proposes to use the existing entry to the property. It states that there may be up to 10 horse float movements to and from the property per day.
Access to the site is narrow and difficult. The driveway is in close proximity to the Inglis River bridge, and when travelling from an easterly direction is obscured from view.
If any development is to proceed, alterations to the entry would be necessary to ensure public safety.

Residential Use

The application specifically states that no residential use is sought.

There exists on the land at 301 Pages Road a large 4-bay Colourbond barn/machinery shed/hay shed. The permit issued for the construction of that shed expressly prohibits it from being used for habitation.
The previous owners of the property were persistently using the shed, and also 2 caravans which were kept on site, to reside in. That residential use resulted in fettering the agricultural use of our land, most specifically in relation to the use of firearms by us to control browsing wildlife in our market garden.
It became necessary to take civil action to prevent habitation, and so rectify the fettering that was occurring. The Waratah/Wynyard Council was a party to that proceeding.
We obtained a court order to prevent the habitation of the shed, caravans and all other structures on the land, and the use of the land for habitable purposes. That order is still current.
We have sought legal advice as to whether a change of ownership of the property has affected its operation and relevance, and are advised that the order is intended to run with the land regardless of ownership, and still applies.

We note the applicants do not reside in the Waratah/Wynyard municipality.
According to the contact details in their application they live in the south of the State.

Aside from during the Corona Virus lockdown restrictions limiting people's movements since purchasing the property, we have observed the new owners in regular attendance at the property. We have concluded they perhaps do not own a residence in the vicinity as they stay on site, using the shed for habitation.
They have not proposed the existing shed be used as part of the resource development use. It is not being considered for use as stables etc, in keeping with its true purpose.
It is entirely possible, if not highly likely that if the development is approved, the shed will become the on-site dwelling.

We submit the application for a riding school at 301 Pages Road, Moorleah is not consistent with a use in the Rural Resource Zone, that it does not demonstrate compliance with the relevant provisions of the Planning Scheme and that the application should be refused.

Yours faithfully,

MARK & JUDITH PURTON

Agreement for Extension of Time

In accordance with Section 57 (6) of the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993, we*

Dennis and Virginia Turner

of

157 Greens Road
ORIELTON TAS 7172

hereby grant the Planning Authority an extension of time until the 26th day of October 2020,

Ref. No. 2155815 & DA 100/2020

Signed _____ (Applicant)

Virginia Turner (Applicant)

28 SEPT. 2020 (Date)

Signed _____

ASHLEY THORNTON, *per Council delegation*

(Manager Development & Regulatory Services)

28.09.2020 (Date)

PLANNING PERMIT APPLICATION
APPLICATION FOR PLANNING APPROVAL UNDER SECTION 51, LAND USE PLANNING & APPROVALS ACT 1993

PERMITTED APPLICATION - Assessment and determination of a permit application under *S58 Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*	$250.00 plus $1.15 per $1,000 of value for use or development
DISCRETIONARY APPLICATION – Assessment and determination of a permit application under *S57 Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*	$350.00 plus $1.50 per $1,000 of value for use or development + advertising fee
Level 2 "Environmental Activity – Additional charge to permit application	$460.00 + advertising fee by quote
Advertising fee will be reimbursed if no advertising is required	
Please refer to www.warwyn.tas.gov.au (Council Services – Planning Services – Planning Fees) for-all other fees	

Is a hard copy of planning permit and endorsed documents required? Yes ...X..... No .....

1. Value of work (inc GST) $...25,000.....Contract Price .....Estimate .....
2. Development Address ...Lot 6 Hoares Lane, Hoares Lane, Murchison Highway & 687 Murchison Highway...
3. Full Name of Applicant(s) ...Micheal Wells (EnviroPlan)...

   Contact Details: Address: ...PO Box 546, Somerset TAS 7322...

   Email Address ...admin@enviroplanaustralia.com.au...

   Telephone – Day ...64111931..... Mobile .....

   For requests in hardcopy format all correspondence in relation to this application, will be sent to the postal address, otherwise all correspondence will be forwarded to the email address)

4. Would you like the contact address recorded above to be applied for all future Council correspondence? **(including rates/animal control etc)**? Yes...X..... No.....

5. **WHERE THE APPLICANT IS NOT THE OWNER**

   In accordance with Section 52 of the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* if the applicant for the permit is not the owner of the land in respect of which the permit is required, the applicant must include in the application for the permit, a declaration that the applicant has notified the owner of the intention to make the application.

   In the event that the property is owned or managed by the Crown or Council, this application is to be signed by the relevant Crown Minister responsible, or General Manager of the Council, and accompanied by written permission of the Minister/General Manager to the making of this application.

   Name of Property Owner (see authorisation below)

   Full Name ...Mark & Tina Ellis... Telephone – Home ...0418 129 136...

   Address ...120 Hoares Lane, Elliott... Telephone Work/Business .....

   Delegate of Minister for Infrastructure Michael Ferguson MP 03/07/2020

   Applicant's Notification to Owner

   I ...Micheal Wells...
   Full Name of Applicant(s)

   of ...71a Bass Highway Somerset TAS 7322...
   Applicant's Address

   Declare that I/we have notified the owner(s) of the property(ies) of the intention to make this application.

   I/We understand that in accordance with Section 52(2) of the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* a person must not obtain or attempt to obtain a permit by wilfully making, or causing to be made, any false representation or declaration either orally or in writing.

   Applicant's Signature(s) ....10/03/2020...

6. Proposed Development (Fully describe intended use of land or premises)

Boundary Adjustment (Subdivision)

7. Supporting Information if necessary to explain special features of the proposal.
(Attach separate sheet if required)

See planning report

To include –

a. One Copy (electronic copy if available) of any plan(s) and/or specification(s) for the proposed development, showing where applicable:

- [X] i. Sufficient information to demonstrate compliance with all applicable standards, purpose statements in applicable zones and codes, any relevant local area objectives or desired future character statements;
- [X] ii. a full description of the proposed use or development;
- [XX] iii. a full description of the manner in which the use or development will operate;
- [ ] iv. a site analysis and site plan at an acceptable scale;
- [ ] v. a detailed layout plan of the proposed buildings with dimensions at a scale of 1:100 or 1:200;
- [ ] vi. a plan of the proposed landscaping;
- [ ] vii. car parking facilities and capacity;
- [ ] viii. area of clearing of trees and bushland;
- [ ] ix. size, position, colour, illumination, fixing or support and other design details of advertising sign(s).

b. A full copy of your title shall also accompany the application.

Title Certificate [X] Title Plan [X] Schedule of Easements [X]

c. Relevant engineering pre-lodgement approvals

Access [ ] Stormwater [ ]

8. Present use of site and/or buildings – full description

Resource Development

9.

Car Parking		Floor Area		Site Area
Existing on site	……	Existing	…… m^2	……m^2
Total no. proposed	……	Proposed	…… m^2	
		Total	……m^2	

Questions 10 to 13 relate to Commercial and Industrial Uses and Developments only

10. What days and hours of operation are proposed?

Monday to Friday: From ..... a.m. to ..... p.m.

Saturday: From ..... a.m. to ..... p.m.

Sunday: From ..... a.m. to ..... p.m.

11. Number of Employees?

Existing .....

Proposed .....

12. Vehicles visiting or delivering to or from the site?

Type No. Trips per day

.....

.....

13. What type of machinery is to be installed or used?

Type No.

.....

.....

DECLARATION BY APPLICANT *(mandatory)*

I declare that the information given is a true and accurate representation of the proposed development. I understand that the information and materials provided with the development application may be made available to the public. I understand that the Council may make such copies of the information and materials as in its opinion are necessary to facilitate a thorough consideration of the Permit Application. I have obtained the relevant permission of the copyright owner for the communication and reproduction of the plans accompanying the development application for the purposes of assessment of that application. I indemnify the Waratah-Wynyard Council for any claim or action taken against it in respect of breach of copyright in respect of any of the information or material provided.

I/We hereby acknowledge that Section 20(a) of the *Local Government Act 1993* provides the power for persons authorised by the General Manager to enter land without notice in relation to an application by the owner or occupier for a licence, permit or other approval given by the council.

Signature(s) .....
(all applicants to sign)
.....

Date 10/03/2020 .....

NOTICE OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Notice is hereby given that an application has been made for the following development:-

No.:	**SD 2089**
LOCATION:	**Hoares Lane (CT 43292/1 & CT 170331/6), Murchison Highway (CT 44932/2) & 687 Murchison Highway ELLIOTT**
APPLICANT:	**M Wells (EnviroPlan)**
ZONING:	**Rural Resource**
USE CLASS:	**Residential and Resource Development**
PROPOSAL:	**Boundary Adjustment (Subdivision & Consolidation – 4 into 4 Lots)**
DISCRETIONARY MATTER:	**Residential use 26.3.3 (P1), Subdivision 26.4.4 (P1), Use likely to be exposed to a natural hazard E6.5.2 (P1) & Development on land exposed to a natural hazard E6.6.2 (P1)**

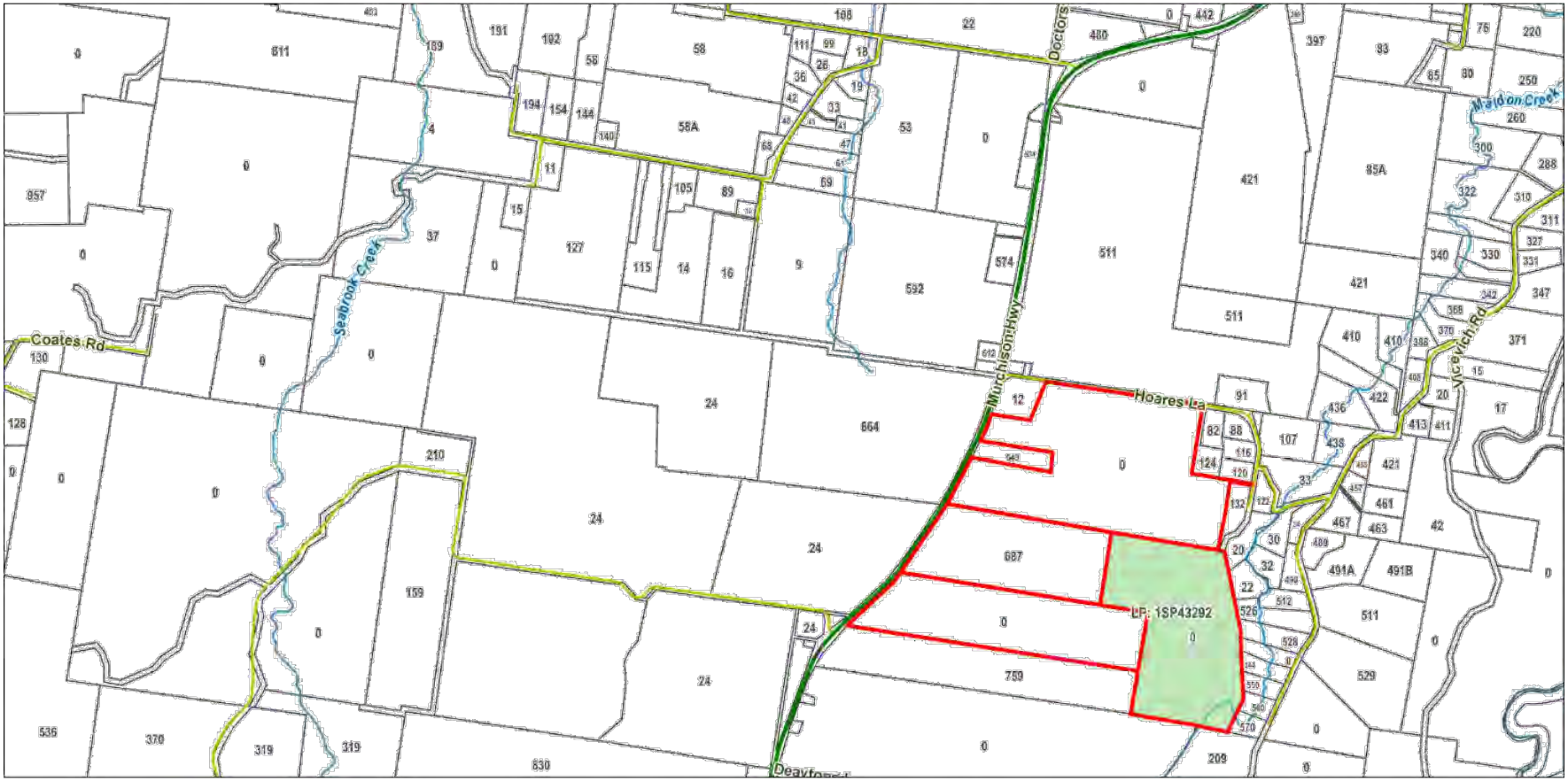
The application and associated plans and documents will be available for inspection during normal office hours for a period of 14 days from the date of this notice at the Council Office, Saunders Street, Wynyard or can be viewed on the Council website www.warwyn.tas.gov.au.

Any person who wishes to make representations in accordance with the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*, must do so during the 14-day period.

Representations in writing will be received by the General Manager, PO Box 168, Wynyard, 7325, email council@warwyn.tas.gov.au by **Monday 14 September 2020.**

Dated Saturday 29 August 2020.

Shane Crawford
GENERAL MANAGER


Coates Rd
Seabrook Creek
Murchison Hwy
Doctors
Hoares La
Vicevich Rd
Maldon Creek
LP: 1SP43292
687

Department of State Growth

Salamanca Building Parliament Square
4 Salamanca Place, Hobart TAS
GPO Box 536, Hobart TAS 7001 Australia
Email permits@stategrowth.tas.gov.au Web www.stategrowth.tas.gov.au
Ref: D20/139050

Tasmanian Government

Mr Michael Wells
EnviroPlan
PO Box 546
SOMERSET TAS 7322

Dear Mr Wells

Crown Landowner Consent Granted – 687 Murchison Highway, Elliott

I refer to your recent request for Crown landowner consent relating to the development application at 687 Murchison Highway, Elliott for reconfiguration of allotment boundaries.

I, Andrew Hargrave, Manager Asset Management, State Roads, the Department of State Growth, having been duly delegated by the Minister under Section 52 (1F) of the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* (the Act), and in accordance with the provisions of Section 52 (1B) (b) of the Act, hereby give my consent to the making of the application, insofar as it affects the State road network and any Crown land under the jurisdiction of this Department.

The consent given by this letter is for the **making of the application only** insofar as that it impacts Department of State Growth administered Crown land and is with reference to your application dated 1 June 2020, and the documents approved, as follows:

Approved Document Name	Author	Date Received
Crown Landowner Consent Application Form – 687 Murchison Highway, Elliot – 1/6/2020	Michael Wells - EnviroPlan (applicant)	1/6/2020
Council Planning Permit Application Form - 687 Murchison Highway, Elliot– Dated 10/3/2020	Michael Wells - EnviroPlan (applicant)	1/6/2020
Certificate of title reference documents (CT 44932/2; CT 44932/1; CT 170331/6; CT 43292/1) - Folio text – Folio Plan	-	1/6/2020
Bushfire Risk Assessment Report & Certificates – Lot 6 Hoares Lane, Hoares Lane, 687 Murchison Highway & Murchison Highway - Dated 10/3/2020	Michael Wells - EnviroPlan	1/6/2020
Proposal Plans – Project no. 219159 – Dated 10/03/2020	EnviroPlan	1/6/2020

The Department reserves the right to make a representation to the relevant Council in relation to any aspect of the proposed development relating to its road network and/or property.

Yours sincerely

Andrew Hargrave
MANAGER ASSET MANAGEMENT

Delegate of
Minister for Infrastructure and Transport
Michael Ferguson MP

3 July 2020

cc: General Manager, Waratah Wynyard Council

RESULT OF SEARCH

RECORDER OF TITLES

Issued Pursuant to the Land Titles Act 1980

Tasmanian Government

SEARCH OF TORRENS TITLE

VOLUME	FOLIO
43292	1
EDITION	**DATE OF ISSUE**
9	19-Sep-2019

SEARCH DATE : 11-Mar-2020
SEARCH TIME : 03.39 PM

DESCRIPTION OF LAND

Parish of ELLIOTT, Land District of WELLINGTON
Lot 1 on Diagram 43292
Derivation : Part of Lot 14494 Granted to E. Hoare
Prior CT 2910/67

SCHEDULE 1

M773938 TRANSFER to MARK ALAN ELLIS and TINA JILLIAN ELLIS
Registered 19-Sep-2019 at 12.04 PM

SCHEDULE 2

Reservations and conditions in the Crown Grant if any
E69992 BURDENING EASEMENT: a dam site easement (appurtenant to Lot 6 on Sealed Plan 170331) over the land marked Dam Site Easement on Diagram 43292 Registered 11-Jul-2019 at 12.01 PM
E193202 MORTGAGE to Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited Registered 19-Sep-2019 at 12.05 PM

UNREGISTERED DEALINGS AND NOTATIONS

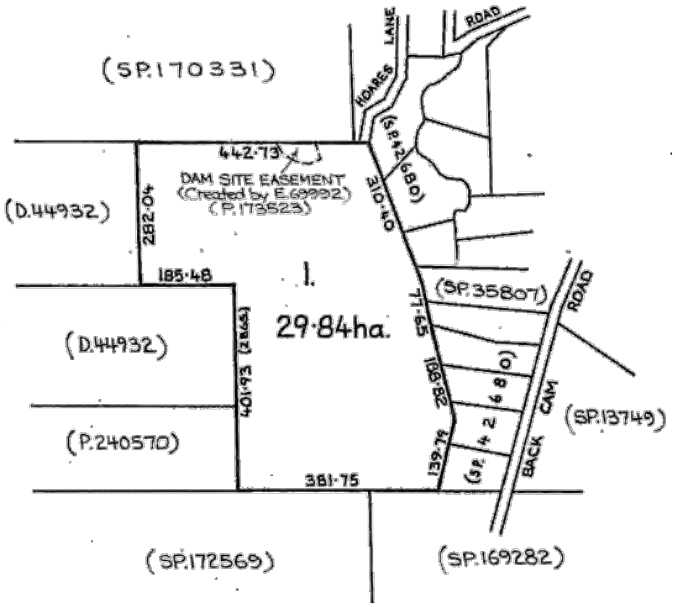
No unregistered dealings or other notations

FOLIO PLAN

RECORDER OF TITLES

Issued Pursuant to the Land Titles Act 1980

Owner:	PLAN OF TITLE of land situated in the WELLINGTON ELLIOTT	Registered Number: D.43292
Title Reference: C.T. 2910-67	COMPILED FROM	Approved 10 APR 1990 Recorder of Titles
Grantee:	SCALE 1:8000 MEASUREMENTS IN METRES	



RESULT OF SEARCH

RECORDER OF TITLES

Issued Pursuant to the Land Titles Act 1980

Tasmanian Government

SEARCH OF TORRENS TITLE

VOLUME	FOLIO
170331	6
EDITION	**DATE OF ISSUE**
2	11-Jul-2019

SEARCH DATE : 11-Mar-2020
SEARCH TIME : 03.18 PM

DESCRIPTION OF LAND

Parish of ELLIOTT Land District of WELLINGTON
Lot 6 on Sealed Plan 170331
Derivation : Parts of Lot 5928 and 19880 Gtd. to James Hyland.
Prior CTs 131142/1 and 227627/1

SCHEDULE 1

C427983 TRANSFER to MARK ALAN ELLIS and TINA JILLIAN ELLIS
Registered 22-Jan-2003 at 12.01 PM

SCHEDULE 2

Reservations and conditions in the Crown Grant if any
SP170331 EASEMENTS in Schedule of Easements
SP170331 FENCING COVENANT in Schedule of Easements
E69992 BENEFITING EASEMENT: a dam site easement over the land marked Dam Site Easement on Sealed Plan 170331
Registered 11-Jul-2019 at 12.01 PM
D33684 MORTGAGE to Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited Registered 28-Oct-2011 at 12.01 PM

UNREGISTERED DEALINGS AND NOTATIONS

No unregistered dealings or other notations

FOLIO PLAN

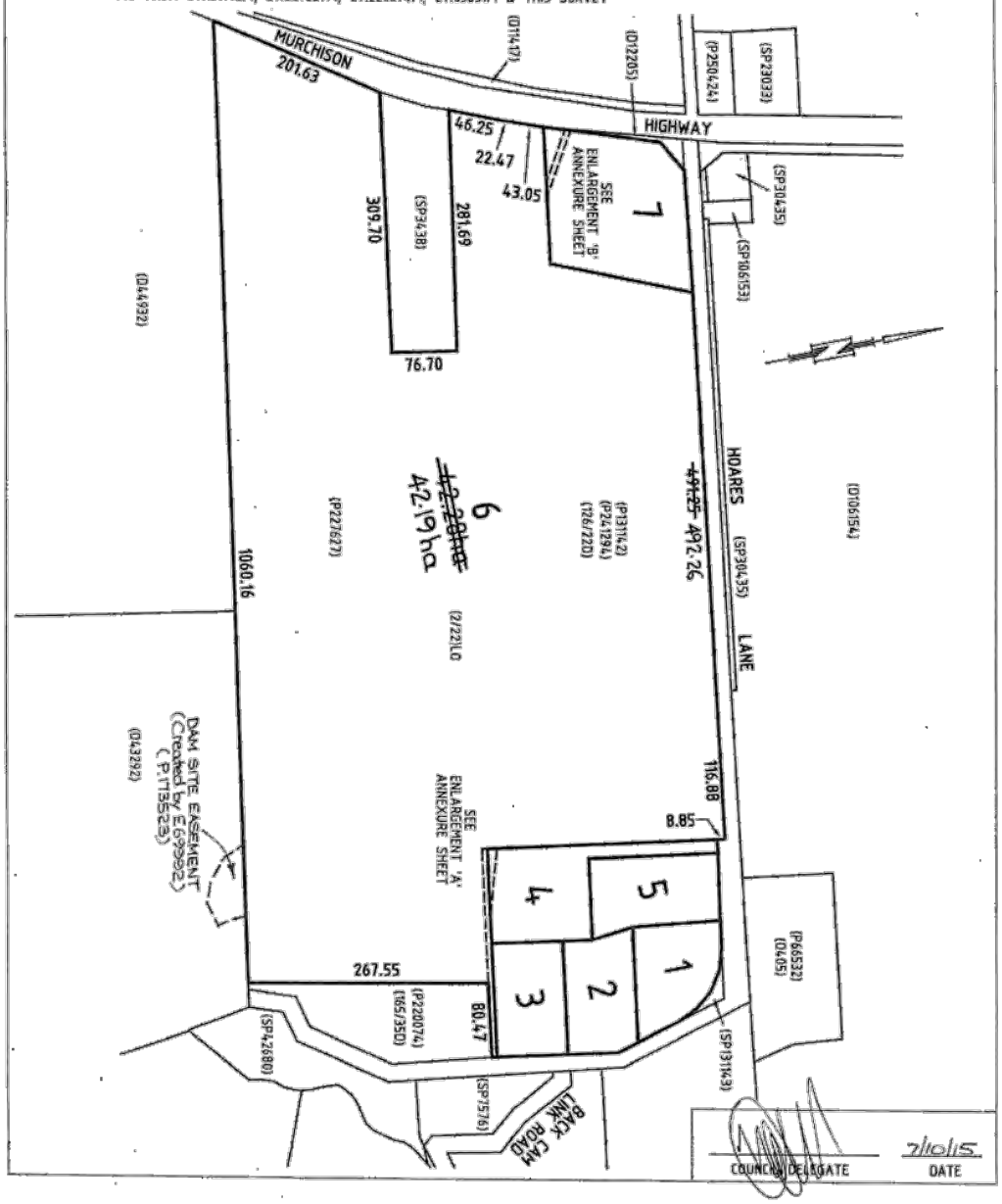
RECORDER OF TITLES

Issued Pursuant to the Land Titles Act 1980

Tasmanian Government

OWNERS Mark Alan Ellis & Tina Jillian Ellis FOLIO REFERENCE CT.131142/1 & CT.227627/1 GRANTEE Parts of Lot 5928 & Lot 19980 Gtd to James Hyland	PLAN OF SURVEY BY SURVEYOR John E W Magee of POA SURVEYORS 6 QUEEN STREET, BURNIE LOCATION LAND DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON PARISH OF ELLIOTT SCALE 1 : 4000 · LENGTHS IN METRES · SURVEYORS REF. 16059	REGISTERED NUMBER **SP170331** APPROVED EFFECTIVE FROM 13 OCT 2015 Alice Kawa Recorder of Titles
MAPSHEET MUNICIPAL CODE No 127 (3845) · LAST UPI No	LAST PLAN No. P131142 P227627	ALL EXISTING SURVEY NUMBERS TO BE CROSS REFERENCED ON THIS PLAN

LOT 6 IS COMPILED FROM CT.131142/1, CT.227627/1, CT.220074/1, CT.65031/1 & THIS SURVEY



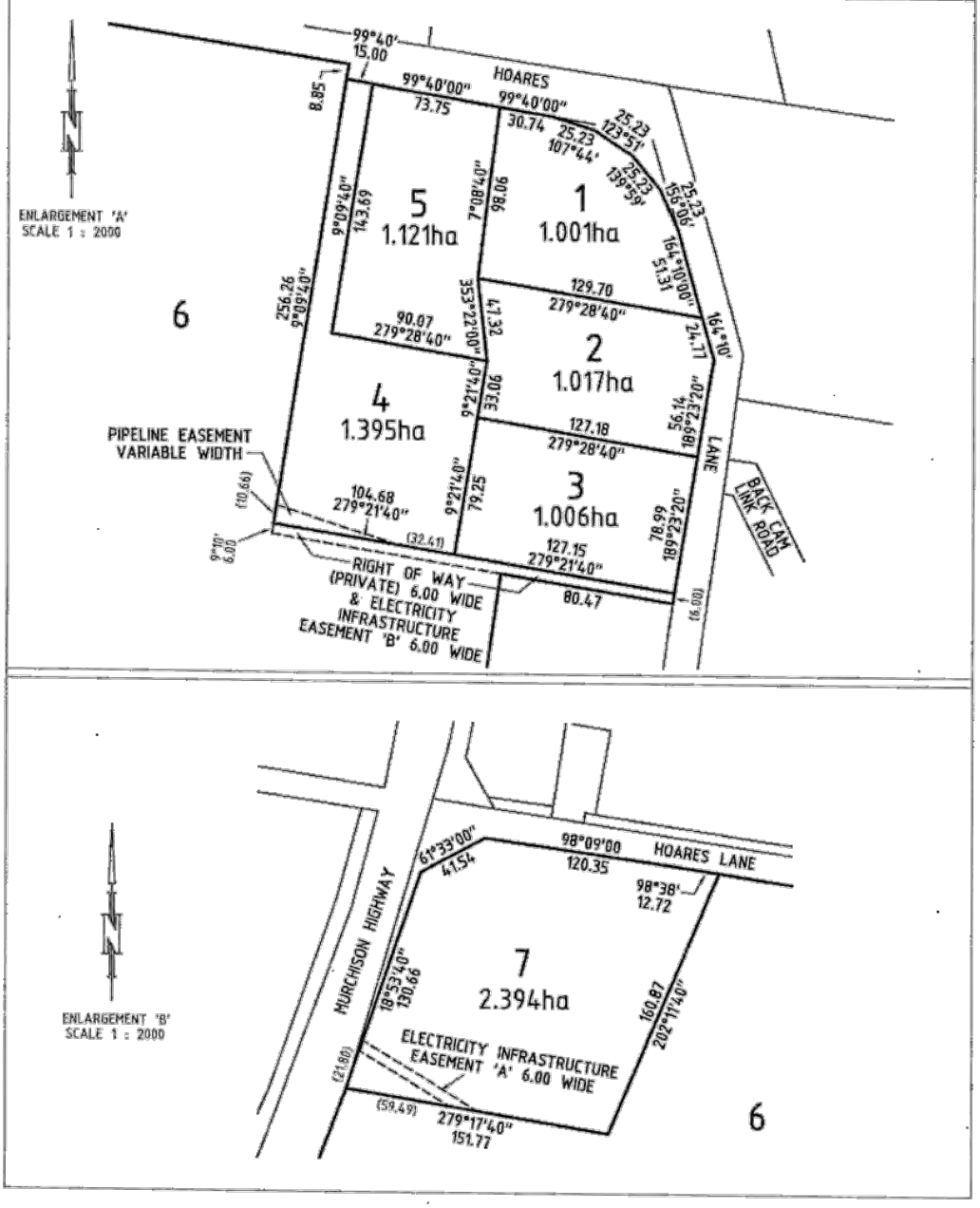
FOLIO PLAN

RECORDER OF TITLES

Issued Pursuant to the Land Titles Act 1980

Tasmanian Government

PLAN OF SURVEY ANNEXURE SHEET SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS	OWNER: Mark Alan Ellis & Tina Jillian Ellis FOLIO REFERENCE: CT.131142/1 & CT.227627/1 SCALE 1 : 2000 LENGTH IN METRES	Registered Number SP 170331
SIGNED FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES Council Delegate 7/10/15 Date	THIS ANNEXURE SHEET FORMS PART OF THE ATTACHED INDEX PLAN. THE SURVEYORS CERTIFICATE EXTENDS TO THE DETAILS ON THIS SHEET Registered Land Surveyor 27/5/15 Date	APPROVED EFFECTIVE FROM 13 OCT 2015 Recorder of Titles



SCHEDULE OF EASEMENTS

RECORDER OF TITLES

Issued Pursuant to the Land Titles Act 1980

SCHEDULE OF EASEMENTS	Registered Number
NOTE: THE SCHEDULE MUST BE SIGNED BY THE OWNERS & MORTGAGEES OF THE LAND AFFECTED. SIGNATURES MUST BE ATTESTED.	SP170331

EASEMENTS AND PROFITS

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

FENCING COVENANT

The owner of each Lot on the Plan covenants with the Vendor that
The Vendor, Mark Alan Ellis and Tina Jillian Ellis, shall not be required to fence.

EASEMENTS

Lot 4 is:
(a) subject to a Pipeline Easement in favour of Lot 6 over the "Pipeline Easement Variable Width" on the Plan.
(b) together with a Right of Carriageway over the "Right of Way (Private) 6.00 Wide & Electricity Infrastructure Easement 'B' 6.00 Wide" on the Plan.
(c) together with an Electricity Infrastructure Easement over the "Right of Way (Private) 6.00 Wide & Electricity Infrastructure Easement 'B' 6.00 Wide" on the Plan.

Lot 6 is:
(a) together with a Pipeline Easement over the "Pipeline Easement Variable Width" on the Plan.
(b) ~~together with~~ subject to a Right of Carriageway in favour of Lot 4 over the "Right of Way (Private) 6.00 Wide & Electricity Infrastructure Easement 'B' 6.00 Wide" on the Plan.
(c) together with an Electricity Infrastructure Easement over the "Electricity Infrastructure Easement 'A' 6.00 Wide" on the Plan.
(d) subject to an Electricity Infrastructure Easement in favour of Lot 4 over the "Right of Way (Private) 6.00 Wide & Electricity Infrastructure Easement 'B' 6.00 Wide" on the Plan.
~~(e) subject to an Electricity Infrastructure Easement for the benefit of the land comprised in Folio of the Register Volume 43292 Folio 1 over the "Electricity Infrastructure Easement 6.00 Wide" on the Plan on the terms created in Dealing number~~

Lot 7 is subject to an Electricity Infrastructure Easement in favour of Lot 6 over the "Electricity Infrastructure Easement 'A' 6.00 Wide" on the Plan.

(USE ANNEXURE PAGES FOR CONTINUATION)

SUBDIVIDER: Mark Alan Ellis & Tina Jillian Ellis FOLIO REF: 131142/1 & 227627/1 SOLICITOR & REFERENCE: Will Edwards, Rae & Partners	PLAN SEALED BY: Waratah/Wynyard Council DATE: 7/10/15 REF NO. 50.1959 Council Delegate
NOTE: The Council Delegate must sign the Certificate for the purposes of identification.	

SCHEDULE OF EASEMENTS

RECORDER OF TITLES

Issued Pursuant to the Land Titles Act 1980

ANNEXURE TO SCHEDULE OF EASEMENTS PAGE 2 OF 3 PAGES	Registered Number SP 170331
SUBDIVIDER: MARK ALAN ELLIS & TINA JILLIAN ELLIS FOLIO REFERENCE: 131142/1 & 227627/1	

INTERPRETATION

"Electricity Infrastructure" means:
(a) towers, poles, wires, cables, apparatus and appliances and other ancillary work and facilities for the transmission and distribution of electrical energy;
(b) all future replacements, modifications and enhancements of any infrastructure required for that purpose.

"Electricity Infrastructure Easement" means the full free right and liberty to:
(a) Erect, construct or place Electricity Infrastructure in and upon the Electricity Infrastructure Easement Land for the transmission and distribution of electrical energy;
(b) Enter into and upon the Electricity Infrastructure Easement Land with or without machinery for the purpose of inspecting, altering, repairing, renewing, maintaining and using the Electricity Infrastructure for the purpose of transmission and distribution of electrical energy;
(c) Lay soil, materials and machinery immediately adjacent to the Electricity Infrastructure Easement Land that is reasonably necessary to enable the enjoyment of the rights granted hereunder and to make good and clean up the area immediately following the exercise of those rights.

"Electricity Infrastructure Easement Land" means that land shown on the Plan as "Electricity Infrastructure Easement 'A' 6.00 Wide" and "Right of Way (Private) 6.00 Wide & Electricity Infrastructure Easement 'B' 6.00 Wide".

"Pipeline Easement" means the full free right and liberty to:
(a) draw water through the Pipeline Infrastructure now or to be installed within the Pipeline Easement Land and for that purpose to enter in and upon the Pipeline Easement Land with or without machinery to lay Pipeline Infrastructure at least 600mm below the surface of the land and to draw water through such Pipeline Infrastructure.
(b) at all times to enter in and upon the Pipeline Easement Land for the purpose of inspecting, clearing, repairing, maintaining, removing or renewing such Pipeline Infrastructure causing as little damage as possible and making good any damage done or caused thereby.
(c) lay soil, materials and machinery immediately adjacent to the Pipeline Easement Land that is reasonably necessary to enable the enjoyment of the rights granted hereunder and to make good and clean up the area immediately following the exercise of those rights.

"Pipeline Easement Land" means that area on the Plan marked as "Pipeline Easement Variable Width".

"Pipeline Infrastructure" means:
(a) pipes and pipeline for the transfer of water.
(b) all ancillary facilities necessary or desirable for the construction or operation of the pipeline.
(c) all future replacements, modifications, enhancements of any of the infrastructure mentioned in sub-clauses (a) and (b).

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

SCHEDULE OF EASEMENTS

RECORDER OF TITLES

Issued Pursuant to the Land Titles Act 1980

ANNEXURE TO SCHEDULE OF EASEMENTS PAGE 3 OF 3 PAGES	Registered Number 170331
SUBDIVIDER: MARK ALAN ELLIS & TINA JILLIAN ELLIS FOLIO REFERENCE: 131142/1 & 227627/1	

EXECUTED by **MARK ALAN ELLIS** and **TINA JILLIAN ELLIS** as the registered proprietors of the land comprised in Folios of the Register Volume 131142 Folio 1 and Volume 227627 Folio 1 in the presence of:

(witness signature)

(witness full name) Amanda Jane Riley

(witness occupation) Receptionist

(witness address) 12 Park street wynyard

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

RESULT OF SEARCH

RECORDER OF TITLES

Issued Pursuant to the Land Titles Act 1980

Tasmanian Government

SEARCH OF TORRENS TITLE

VOLUME	FOLIO
44932	2
EDITION	**DATE OF ISSUE**
7	19-Sep-2019

SEARCH DATE : 11-Mar-2020
SEARCH TIME : 03.21 PM

DESCRIPTION OF LAND

Parish of ELLIOTT, Land District of WELLINGTON
Lot 2 on Diagram 44932
Derivation : Part of Lot 7849 Granted to A.A. Harnett
Prior CT 4682/79

SCHEDULE 1

M773938 TRANSFER to MARK ALAN ELLIS and TINA JILLIAN ELLIS
Registered 19-Sep-2019 at 12.04 PM

SCHEDULE 2

Reservations and conditions in the Crown Grant if any
E193202 MORTGAGE to Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited Registered 19-Sep-2019 at 12.05 PM

UNREGISTERED DEALINGS AND NOTATIONS

No unregistered dealings or other notations

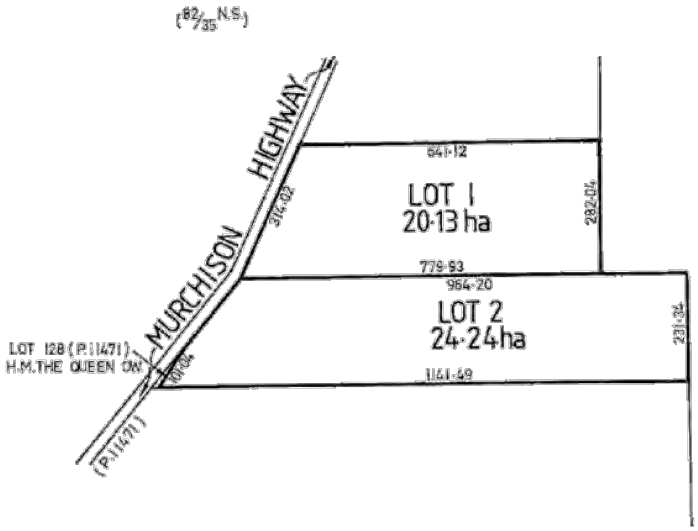
FOLIO PLAN

RECORDER OF TITLES

Issued Pursuant to the Land Titles Act 1980

Tasmanian Government

Owner:	PLAN OF TITLE of land situated in the WELLINGTON ELLIOTT	Registered Number: D44932
Title Reference: C.T. 2728-33	COMPILED FROM	Approved Recorder of Titles
Grantee:	SCALE 1:9000 MEASUREMENTS IN METRES	



RESULT OF SEARCH

RECORDER OF TITLES

Issued Pursuant to the Land Titles Act 1980

Tasmanian Government

SEARCH OF TORRENS TITLE

VOLUME	FOLIO
44932	1
EDITION	**DATE OF ISSUE**
9	19-Sep-2019

SEARCH DATE : 11-Mar-2020
SEARCH TIME : 03.21 PM

DESCRIPTION OF LAND

Parish of ELLIOTT, Land District of WELLINGTON
Lot 1 on Diagram 44932
Derivation : Whole of Lot 10604 Granted to C. Webb
Prior CT 4682/78

SCHEDULE 1

M773938 TRANSFER to MARK ALAN ELLIS and TINA JILLIAN ELLIS
Registered 19-Sep-2019 at 12.04 PM

SCHEDULE 2

Reservations and conditions in the Crown Grant if any
E193202 MORTGAGE to Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited Registered 19-Sep-2019 at 12.05 PM

UNREGISTERED DEALINGS AND NOTATIONS

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FOLIO PLAN

RECORDER OF TITLES

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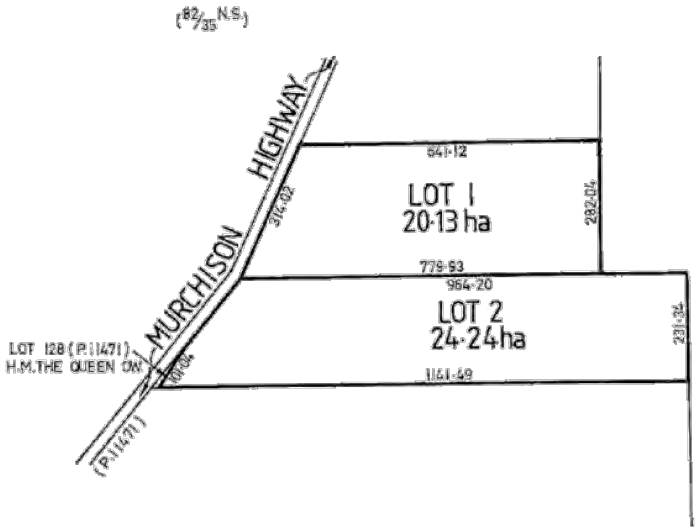

WARATAH WYNYARD COUNCIL

24 April 2020

Enquiries: Development & Regulatory Services
Phone: (03) 6443 8333 option 1
Our Ref: 1470821, 1470805, 7668070, 3401889 & SD2089

EnviroPlan (Micheal Wells)
PO Box 546
SOMERSET TAS 7322

Dear Micheal,

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUIRED
DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION – Boundary Adjustment (Subdivision and Consolidation)
Hoares Lane ELLIOTT

I advise that under *Section 54* of the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* Council seeks further information in relation to application SD2089 for a Boundary Adjustment (Subdivision and Consolidation) at Hoares Lane ELLIOTT. To progress the assessment of your application, please provide the following: -

- Written address of Clauses E6.5.2 and E6.6.2 of the Hazard Management Code. The proposal is for subdivision and consolidation of land which is subject to areas of low and medium landslip risk. Any application involving subdivision of land, unless solely on land with a low level risk of landslip or a boundary adjustment under Clause 9.3 of the Planning Scheme, requires assessment against this Code. This includes provision of a hazard risk assessment prepared by a suitably qualified person.
- Written confirmation from the relevant road authority that are satisfied with the access arrangements for each of the proposed lots per Clause 26.4.1 A2/P2. Council is the relevant authority for proposed Lots 1 & 2. As proposed Lots 3 & 4 front onto the Murchison Highway, the Department of State Growth is the relevant authority.
- Location of the existing on-site wastewater management system in relation to the title boundaries of proposed Lot 4.
- The existing dwelling on CT 44932/1 is currently part of a large lot primarily used for resource development purposes whereas proposed Lot 4 is primarily a residential lot. As there is a change in the title description of the site on which the dwelling is located, the proposal does not comply with A1(h) for Clause 26.3.3 of the Rural Resource zone provisions. Written address of P1 for this Clause is required.
- Further address of P1(a) for Clause 26.4.4 regarding the proposed reconfiguration of land and the benefit to primary industry use of isolating the existing dwelling on CT 44932/1 from surrounding agricultural land.

Your application has been placed on hold until all relevant documentation has been received to the satisfaction of the Planning Authority.

Waratah Wynyard Council
21 Saunders Street (PO Box 168) Wynyard Tasmania 7325
P: (03) 6443 8333 | www.warwyn.tas.gov.au | E: council@warwyn.tas.gov.au

If you have any queries or require further information, please do not hesitate to contact Council's Town Planners on (03) 6443 8305/8308.

Yours faithfully

Ashley Thornton
MANAGER DEVELOPMENT & REGULATORY SERVICES

Waratah Wynyard Council
21 Saunders Street (PO Box 168) Wynyard Tasmania 7325
P: (03) 6443 8333 | F: (03) 6443 8383 | E: council@warwyn.tas.gov.au

Application for Planning Permit

PROPOSED SUBDIVISION

In the

RURAL RESOURCE ZONE

Lot 6 Hoares Lane & 687 Murchison Highway, Elliott

Supporting Documentation

10/03/2020

CONSULTANT DETAILS

Mr. Micheal Wells GradDipUrbRegPlan.BEnvDes
Town Planner, Bushfire Assessor, Building Designer, Fire Engineer (IFE)
Bushfire Accreditation No: BFP-128

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Document Status

Revision No	Author	Signature	Date
1	M. Wells		10/03/2020

Engagement & Invoicing Directions

EnviroPlan Australia (*the Agent*) has been engaged by Mark Ellis (the *Permit Holder*) to prepare documentation for a planning permit for a Proposed Subdivision located on land known as Lot 6 Hoares Lane & 687 Murchison Highway, Elliott. Any Permit issued is affixed to land and not an individual.

The services rendered by *the Agent* are strictly limited to the preparation of documentation in order to obtain planning permissions only. *The Agent* is not to be considered as the "permit holder" as part of any permit condition issued by any Authority and is not responsible for any costs incurred through a *Permit Holder* enacting a permit condition.

In such circumstances where the primary *Permit Holder* named above sells land or otherwise relinquishes the land; the new permit holder is the party responsible for all costs and invoices incurred by enacting any permit issued that is affixed to the land.

Under **no circumstances** is EnviroPlan Australia (*the Agent*) to be invoiced as 'the responsible party for payment' for any invoice issued by the Planning Authority or TasWater (including any other referral agency) either as part of this primary planning application or at any stage thereafter.

The Land – Site

Title & Description

The Certificate of Title for the subject site is C/T: 170331/6, 1470821, 44932/1 & 44932/2, PID: 3401889, 1470821, 1470805 & 7668070. A copy of the title is provided as Annexure A.

The street address is Lot 6 Hoares Lane, Hoares Lane, Murchison Highway & 687 Murchison Highway, Elliott and Mark & Tina Ellis are the owners.

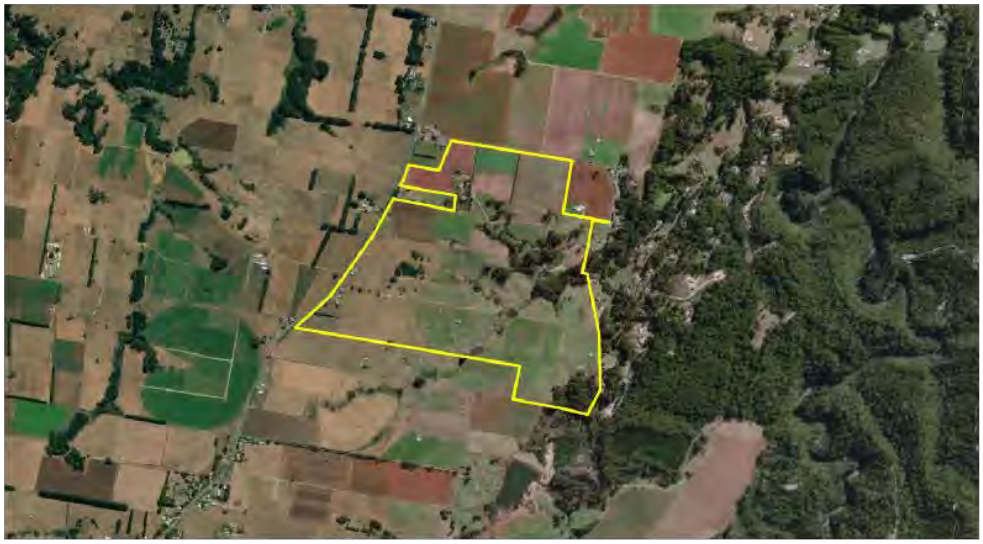

Figure 1 – Location of land Lot 6 Hoares Lane & 687 Murchison Highway, Elliott

The 63.98 ha property fronts onto Hoares Lane & Murchison Highway and is located on eastern side of Murchison Highway.

Existing Use and Development

The current use of land is agricultural and residential uses. Currently there are a dwelling and associated sheds located on the property.

Site Analysis

Topography

The land generally falls from south to north east at an average of 8° over a 150 m run.

Drainage

Drainage to the site is via the following method:

- Stormwater is disposed of through on site tanks with an overflow that is distributed throughout a soakage area within the allotment
- The site has an existing waste water treatment system

Land Capability

The land is within a delineated area of the Land Capability Survey Tasmania by RM Morton and CJ Grose; Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries: Tasmania 1997. The soil classification of the subject site is **Class 2, 3 & 5.**

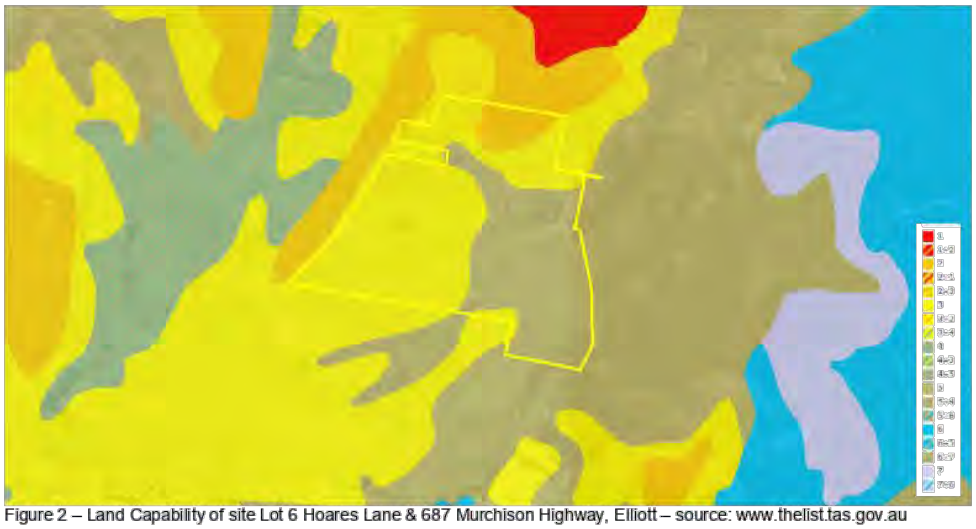

Figure 2 – Land Capability of site Lot 6 Hoares Lane & 687 Murchison Highway, Elliott – source: www.thelist.tas.gov.au

Access

Access to the site is via the following method:

- Access to the subject land is off Hoares Lane & Murchison Highway via a formed rural crossover.

Reticulated Services

The following describes the reticulated services that service the immediate area:

- Water reticulation is not available to the subject site
- Sewer reticulation is not available to the subject site
- Stormwater reticulation is not available to the subject site
- Telephone services are available within the subject area
- Overhead electricity reticulation is available within the subject area

Surrounding Property Use

The surrounding land use is described as:

- North – agricultural and residential uses;
- East – residential uses;
- South – agricultural uses; and
- West - agricultural and residential uses.

Lands Limitations

Minor limitations have been identified within the subject site. The limitations are described as:

- *Whilst the land contains landslide hazards; there are no soil disturbances as part of this development. The proposal is a subdivision of land which is deemed 'development', however, it is an administrative procedure of boundary reconfiguration of the existing farming operation on the subject land and is deemed exempted from the code.*

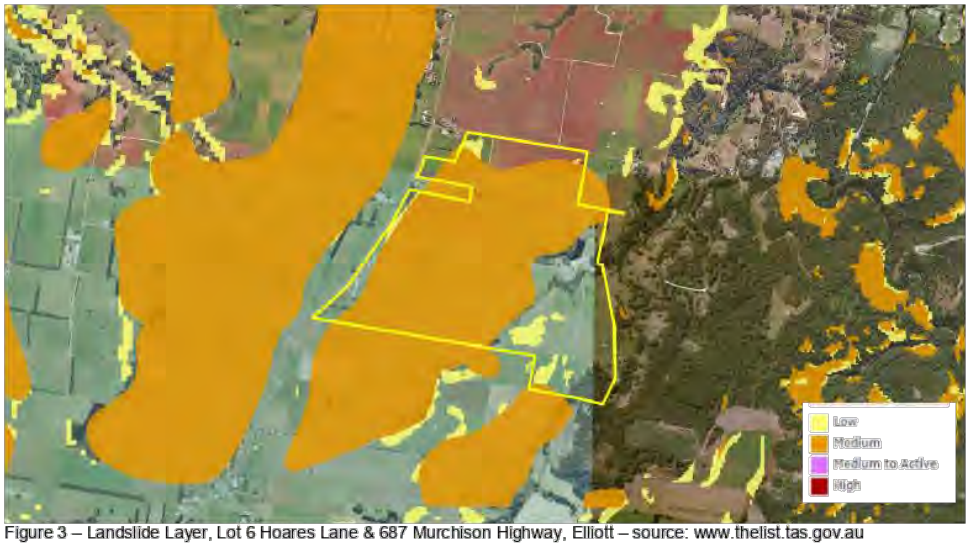

Figure 3 – Landslide Layer, Lot 6 Hoares Lane & 687 Murchison Highway, Elliott – source: www.thelist.tas.gov.au

Proposal

The applicant, Mark Ellis is seeking to construct a Proposed Subdivision under the Waratah-Wynyard Interim Planning Scheme 2013.

The proposal seeks to reconfigure boundaries to facilitate irrigation infrastructure for the agricultural operations on the subject land.

A copy of the proposal plans is included as **Annexure B**.

The applicant is applying to the Council, as the Planning Authority, to utilise its discretion and approve the development in accordance with the provisions of **Section 57** of the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993.

Planning Scheme Provisions

The applicable planning instrument is the Waratah-Wynyard Interim Planning Scheme 2013 and the subject land is zoned as Rural Resource.

The relevant sections of the Planning Scheme are listed below for discussion. The relevant issue and item identifier is provided and states whether the proposal meets the Acceptable Solutions (AS) or the Performance Criteria (PC) for each relevant section.

The clauses that are not applicable to the proposal have not been discussed.

The applicable Scheme standards for development in the Rural Resource Zone are described in the following relevant sections of the Waratah-Wynyard Interim Planning Scheme 2013:

26.0 Rural Resource Zone

- 26.1.1 Zone Purpose Statements
- 26.1.2 Local Area Objectives
- 26.1.3 Desired Future Character Statements
- 26.2 Use Table
- 26.3 Use Standards
- 26.4 Development Standards
- 26.4.1 Suitability of a site or a lot on a plan of subdivision for use or development
- 26.4.4 Subdivision

Part E Codes

- E1 Bushfire-Prone Areas Code
- E6 Hazard Management Code
- E9 Traffic Generating Use and Parking Code
- E10 Water and Waterways Code

Part F Special Area Plans

- There are no specific area plans in relation to the *Waratah-Wynyard Interim Planning Scheme 2013*

26.1 Zone Purpose

26.1.1 Zone Purpose Statements

26.1.1.1

To provide for the sustainable use or development of resources for agriculture, aquaculture, forestry, mining and other primary industries, including opportunities for resource processing.

26.1.1.2

To provide for other use or development that does not constrain or conflict with resource development uses.

26.1.2 Local Area Objectives

a) *The priority purpose for rural land is primary industry dependent upon access to a naturally occurring resource;*
b) *Air, land and water resources are of importance for current and potential primary industry and other permitted use;*
c) *Air, land and water resources are protected against –*
   i. *permanent loss to a use or development that has no need or reason to locate on land containing such a resource; and*
   ii. *use or development that has potential to exclude or unduly conflict, constraint, or interfere with the practice of primary industry or any other use dependent on access to a naturally occurring resource;*
d) *Primary industry is diverse, dynamic, and innovative; and may occur on a range of lot sizes and at different levels of intensity;*
e) *All agricultural land is a valuable resource to be protected for sustainable agricultural production;*
f) *Rural land may be used and developed for economic, community, and utility activity that cannot reasonably be accommodated on land within a settlement or nature conservation area;*
g) *Rural land may be used and developed for tourism and recreation use dependent upon a rural location or undertaken in association with primary industry*
h) *Residential use and development on rural land is appropriate only if –*
   i. *required by a primary industry or a resource based activity; or*
   ii. *without permanent loss of land significant for primary industry use and without constraint or interference to existing and potential use of land for primary industry purposes*

26.1.3 Desired Future Character Statements

Use or development on rural land –

a) *may create a dynamic, extensively cultivated, highly modified, and relatively sparsely settled working landscape featuring –*
   i. *expansive areas for agriculture and forestry;*
   ii. *mining and extraction sites;*
   iii. *utility and transport sites and extended corridors; and*
   iv. *service and support buildings and work areas of substantial size, utilitarian character, and visual prominence that are sited and managed with priority for operational efficiency*
b) *may be interspersed with –*
   i. *small-scale residential settlement nodes;*
   ii. *places of ecological, scientific, cultural, or aesthetic value; and*
   iii. *pockets of remnant native vegetation*
c) *will seek to minimise disturbance to –*
   i. *physical terrain;*
   ii. *natural biodiversity and ecological systems;*
   iii. *scenic attributes; and*
   iv. *rural residential and visitor amenity;*
d) *may involve sites of varying size –*
   i. *in accordance with the type, scale and intensity of primary industry; and*
   ii. *to reduce loss and constraint on use of land important for sustainable commercial production based on naturally occurring resources;*
e) *is significantly influenced in temporal nature, character, scale, frequency, and intensity by external factors, including changes in technology, production techniques, and in economic, management, and marketing systems*

26.2 Use Table

26.3 Use Standards

26.4 Development Standards

26.4.1 Suitability of a Site or a Lot on a Plan of Subdivision for Use or Development

Objective:

The minimum properties of a site and of each lot on a plan of subdivision are to –

a) *provide for suitable development area for the intended use;*
b) *provide access from a road; and*
c) *make adequate provision for a water supply and for the drainage and disposal of sewerage and stormwater*

Acceptable Solution – A1

A site or each lot on a plan of subdivision must –

a) *unless for agricultural use, have an area of not less than 1 hectare not including any access strip; and*
b) *if intended for a building, contain a building area –*
   i. *of not more than 2000m2 or 20% of the area of the site, whichever is the greater;*
   ii. *clear of any applicable setback from a frontage, side or rear boundary;*
   iii. *clear of any applicable setback from a zone boundary;*
   iv. *clear of any registered easement;*
   v. *clear of any registered right of way benefiting other land*
   vi. *clear of any restriction imposed by a utility;*
   vii. *not including an access strip;*
   viii. *accessible from a frontage or access strip*

Discussion:

The subject land provides a lot size greater than minimum 1ha required and the proposal is not intended for any new buildings. The proposal is for a reconfiguration of farming capability of land by adhering a large portion of land to an existing farm and reorganising lots within complying with A1 above.

Acceptable Solution - A2

A site or each lot on a subdivision plan must have a separate access from a road –

a) across a frontage over which no other land has a right of access; and
b) if an internal lot, by an access strip connecting to a frontage over land not required as the means of access to any other land; or
c) by a right of way connecting to a road –
  i. over land not required as the means of access to any other land; and
  ii. not required to give the lot of which it is a part the minimum properties of a lot in accordance with the acceptable solution in any applicable standard; and
d) with a width of frontage and any access strip or right of way of not less than 6.0m; and
e) the relevant road authority in accordance with the Local Government (Highways) Act 1982 or the Roads and Jetties Act 1935 must have advised it is satisfied adequate arrangements can be made to provide vehicular access between the carriageway of a road and the frontage, access strip or right of way to the site or each lot on a proposed subdivision plan.

Discussion:

The existing crossovers remains in accordance with Standard Drawing *TSD-R04.v1 – Rural Roads Typical Property Access* and *TSD-RF01.v1 Guide to Intersection and Domestic Access Sight Distance Requirements* (both dated 30/11/2013) and no changes to existing conditions are proposed.

The relevant road authority in accordance with the Roads and Jetties Act 1935 has previously approved the crossover locations evidencing that it is satisfied with the arrangements between the carriageway and frontage.

Acceptable Solution - A3

Unless for agricultural use other than controlled environment agriculture which permanently precludes the land for an agricultural use dependent on the soil as a growth medium, a site or each lot on a plan of subdivision must be capable of connecting to a water supply –

a) provided in accordance with the Water and Sewerage Industry Act 2008; or
b) from a rechargeable drinking water system R31 with a storage capacity of not less than 10,000 litres if–
  i. there is not a reticulated water supply; and
  ii. development is for –
    a. a single dwelling; or
    b. a use with an equivalent population of not more than 10 people per day

Discussion:

The existing dwelling has a rechargeable drinking water supply and is not proposed to be modified as part of this development. The remainder of the development is for agricultural purposes and is not subject to the provision.

Acceptable Solution - A4

Unless for agricultural use other than controlled environment agriculture which permanently precludes the land for an agricultural use dependent on the soil as a growth medium, a site or each lot on a plan of subdivision must be capable of draining and disposing of sewage and liquid trade waste –

a) to a sewerage system provided in accordance with the Water and Sewerage Industry Act 2008; or
b) by on-site disposal if –
  i. sewage or liquid trade waste cannot be drained to a reticulated sewer system; and
  ii. the development –
    a. is for a single dwelling; or.
    b. provides for an equivalent population of not more than 10 people per day; or
  iii. the site has capacity for on-site disposal of domestic waste water in accordance with AS/NZS1547:2012 On-site domestic-wastewater management clear of any defined building area or access strip

Discussion:

The existing dwelling has a sewerage disposal system and is not proposed to be modified as part of this development. The remainder of the development is for agricultural purposes and is not subject to the provision.

Acceptable Solution - A5

Unless for agricultural use other than controlled environment agriculture which permanently precludes the land for an agricultural use dependent on the soil as a growth medium, a site or each lot on a plan of subdivision must be capable of draining and disposing of stormwater –

a) to a stormwater system provided in accordance with the Urban Drainage Act 2013; or
b) if stormwater cannot be drained to a stormwater system –
  i. for discharge to a natural drainage line, water body, or watercourse; or
  ii. for disposal within the site if –
    a. the site has an area of not less than 5000m2;
    b. the disposal area is not within any defined building area;
    c. the disposal area is not within any area required for the disposal of sewage;
    d. the disposal area is not within any access strip; and
    e. not more than 50% of the site is impervious surface

Discussion:

The existing dwelling has an existing stormwater system and is not proposed to be modified as part of this development. The remainder of the development is for agricultural purposes and is not subject to the provision.

26.4.4 Subdivision

Objective:

The division and consolidation of estates and interests in rural resource land is to create lots that are consistent with the purpose of the Rural Resource zone

Performance Criteria – P1

a) A plan of subdivision to reconfigure land must –
  i. be required to restructure, re-size, or reconfigure land for primary industry use; and
  ii. not create an additional lot;
b) A plan of subdivision to create a new lot must –
  i. be required for a purpose permissible in the zone;
  ii. be of a size and configuration that is not more than is required to accommodate the nominated use in accordance with the applicable standards of this planning scheme for such use;
  iii. retain the balance area for primary industry use;
  iv. minimise unnecessary and permanent loss of rural resource land for existing and potential primary industry use;
  v. minimise constraint or interference to existing and potential primary industry use on the site and of adjacent land in the zone; and
  vi. minimise unnecessary and permanent loss of land within a proclaimed irrigation district under Part 9 Water Management Act 1999 or land that may benefit from the application of broad-scale irrigation development; or
c) A plan of subdivision to reduce the area of an existing lot on a sealed plan containing a lawful use must –
  i. not be land containing a residential use approved by a permit granted under the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993 as a required part of a permitted use;
  ii. incorporate the excised area into an existing primary industry lot by amalgamation in a manner acceptable to the Recorder of Titles R32;
  iii. minimise likelihood for the existing use on the reduced area lot to further constrain or interfere with use of the balance area or adjacent land for an existing or potential primary industry use; and
  iv. retain a lot with a size and shape that –
    a. can accommodate the lawful existing use or development in accordance with the applicable standards for that use; or
    b. does not further increase any non-compliance for use or development on the existing lot

Discussion:

The proposal plan demonstrates the required reconfiguration of allotments for an increase of the existing farming operation on the subject land. Additionally, the proposal does not create any new allotments on the subject land satisfying P1 a) above.

Part E Codes

E1 Bushfire-Prone Areas Code

The proposal is a subdivision and the application is accompanied by a bushfire report from an accredited person.

E2 Airport Management Code – Not Applicable

The proposal is not located within the areas defined within the Air Navigation Services – Aircraft Operations Surfaces on planning scheme maps and is therefore not applicable to the code.

E3 Clearing and Conversion of Vegetation Code – Not Applicable

The proposal does not seek to modify any existing native vegetation communities, habitats or areas of vegetation and therefore this Code is not applicable to this application.

E4 Change in Ground Level Code – Not Applicable

The proposal does not alter any ground levels to existing or natural ground levels and therefore this Code is not applicable to this application.

E5 Local Heritage Code – Not Applicable

The proposal does not contain any heritage issues and therefore this Code is not applicable to this application.

E6 Hazard Management Code – Not Applicable

Whilst the land contains landslide hazards; there are no soil disturbances as part of this development. The proposal is a subdivision of land which is deemed 'development', however, it is an administrative procedure of boundary reconfiguration of the existing farming operation on the subject land.

E7 Sign Code – Not Applicable

The proposal does not contain any signage as part of the application and therefore this Code is not applicable to this application.

E8 Telecommunication Code – Not Applicable

The proposal is for a subdivision and does not contain any telecommunications infrastructure and therefore this Code is not applicable to this application.

E9 Traffic Generating Use and Parking Code

E9.5 Use Standards

E9.5.1 Provision for parking

Objective:
Provision is to be made for convenient, accessible, and usable vehicle parking to satisfy requirements for use or development without impact for use or development of other land or for the safety and operation of any road

Acceptable Solution – A1
Provision for parking must be –
a) the minimum number of on-site vehicle parking spaces must be in accordance with the applicable standard for the use class as shown in the Table to this Code;

Discussion:

Each allotment has sufficient area to provide 2 car parking spaces for each allotment complying with A1 above.

E9.5.2 Provision for loading and unloading vehicles

Objective:
Provision is made for conveniently located and accessible areas for the loading and unloading of goods and materials and for the pick-up and set-down of passengers from vehicles

Acceptable Solution – A1
There must be provision within a site for –
a) on-site loading area in accordance with the requirement in the Table to this Code; and
b) passenger vehicle pick-up and set-down facilities for business, commercial, educational and retail use at the rate of 1 space for every 50 parking spaces

Discussion:

Not applicable – there is no requirement in the Table to this Code for on-site loading area for residential uses in rural resource zone.

E9.6.1 Design of vehicle parking and loading areas

Objective:
Vehicle circulation, loading, and parking areas–
a) protect the efficient operation and safety of the road from which access is provided;
b) promote efficiency, convenience, safety, and security for vehicles and users; and
c) provide an appropriate layout and adequate dimension to accommodate passenger or freight vehicle associated with use of the site

Acceptable Solution – A1.1
All development must provide for the collection, drainage and disposal of stormwater; and

Acceptable Solution – A1.2
Other than for development for a single dwelling in the General Residential, Low Density Residential, Urban Mixed Use and Village zones, the layout of vehicle parking area, loading area, circulation aisle and manoeuvring area must –
a) Be in accordance with AS/NZS 2890.1 (2004) – Parking Facilities - Off Street Car Parking;
b) Be in accordance with AS/NZS2890.2 (2002) Parking Facilities - Off Street Commercial Vehicles;
c) Be in accordance with AS/NZS 2890.3 1993) Parking Facilities – Bicycle Parking Facilities;
d) Be in accordance with AS/NZS 2890.6 Parking Facilities - Off Street Parking for People with Disabilities;
e) Each parking space must be separately accessed from the internal circulation aisle within the site;
f) Provide for the forward movement and passing of all vehicles within the site other than if entering or leaving a loading or parking space; and
g) Be formed and constructed with compacted sub-base and an all-weather surface.

Discussion:

The proposal collects, stores and disposes of stormwater through tanks and dedicated soakage areas complying with A1.1. Each allotment provides sufficient parking, access, circulation and movement

which is contained within each allotment and is in accordance with AS/NZS 2890.1 (2004) – Parking Facilities - Off Street Car Parking and AS/NZS2890.2 (2002) Parking Facilities - Off Street Commercial Vehicles. Both driveways are constructed in an all-weather surface complying with A1.2 above.

Acceptable Solution – A2
Design and construction of an access strip and vehicle circulation, movement and standing areas for use or development on land within the Rural Living, Environmental Living, Open Space, Rural Resource, or Environmental Management zones must be in accordance with the principles and requirements for in the current edition of Unsealed Roads Manual – Guideline for Good Practice ARRB

Discussion:

The existing / proposed driveways are and will be constructed in accordance with the relevant sections of the ARRB guidelines (chapters 1 to 11) satisfying A2 above.

E10 Water and Waterways Code

E10.6.1 Development in proximity to a water body, watercourse or wetland

Objective:
Development within 30m of or located in, over, on or under a water body, water course or wetland is to have minimum impact on –

- *a) the ecological, economic, recreational, cultural significance, water quality, and physical characteristic of a water body, watercourse or wetland;*
- *b) the hydraulic capacity and quality of a water body, watercourse or wetland for ecological viability, water supply, flood mitigation, and filtration of pollutants, nutrients and sediments;*
- *c) function and capacity of a water body, watercourse or wetland for recreation activity; and*
- *d) aesthetic features of a water body, watercourse or wetland in the landscape*

Performance Criteria – P1
Development must –

- *a) minimise risk to the function and values of a water body watercourse or wetland[R37] , including for –*
  - *i. hydraulic performance;*
  - *ii. economic value;*
  - *iii. water based activity;*
  - *iv. disturbance and change in natural ground level;*
  - *v. control of sediment and contaminants;*
  - *vi. public access and use;*
  - *vii. aesthetic or scenic quality;*
  - *viii. water quality management arrangements for stormwater and sewage disposal;*
  - *ix. modification of a natural drainage channel;*
  - *x. biodiversity and ecological function;*
  - *xi. level of likely risk from exposure to natural hazards of flooding and inundation; and*
  - *xii. community risk and public safety; and*
- *b) be consistent with any advice or decision of a relevant entity administering or enforcing compliance with an applicable protection and conservation regulation for –*
  - *i. impact of the development on the objectives and outcomes for protection of the water body, watercourse or wetland; and*
  - *ii. any condition or requirement for protection of the water body, water course or wetland*

E10.6.1 Regard is to be had to the level of compliance to the methodologies and recommendations of the current edition of Wetlands and Waterways Works Manual DPIPWE 2003

Discussion:

Whilst the subdivision is deemed "development" it is without any soil disturbance. It therefore will have no effect on any waterbody, water course or wetland on the subject land and therefore minimises any adverse effect on the water ways complying with P1 above.

Conclusion

This supporting documentation demonstrates that the proposal of a Proposed Subdivision supports and furthers the Planning Scheme aims and objectives, relevant Clauses and Schedules as set out for development within the Rural Resource Zone.

Where the proposal does not comply with the Acceptable Solution (AS) it has been demonstrated that the Performance Criteria (PC) are satisfied and there is not an unreasonable loss of amenity as a consequence of this proposal. Therefore Council are requested to exercise its Discretionary powers in relation to this development.

With the above in mind, a planning permit for a Proposed Subdivision at Lot 6 Hoares Lane, Hoares Lane, Murchison Highway & 687 Murchison Highway, Elliott is respectfully sought from the Planning Authority.

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List of Annexures

Annexure A – Title Documents

Annexure B – Proposal Plan

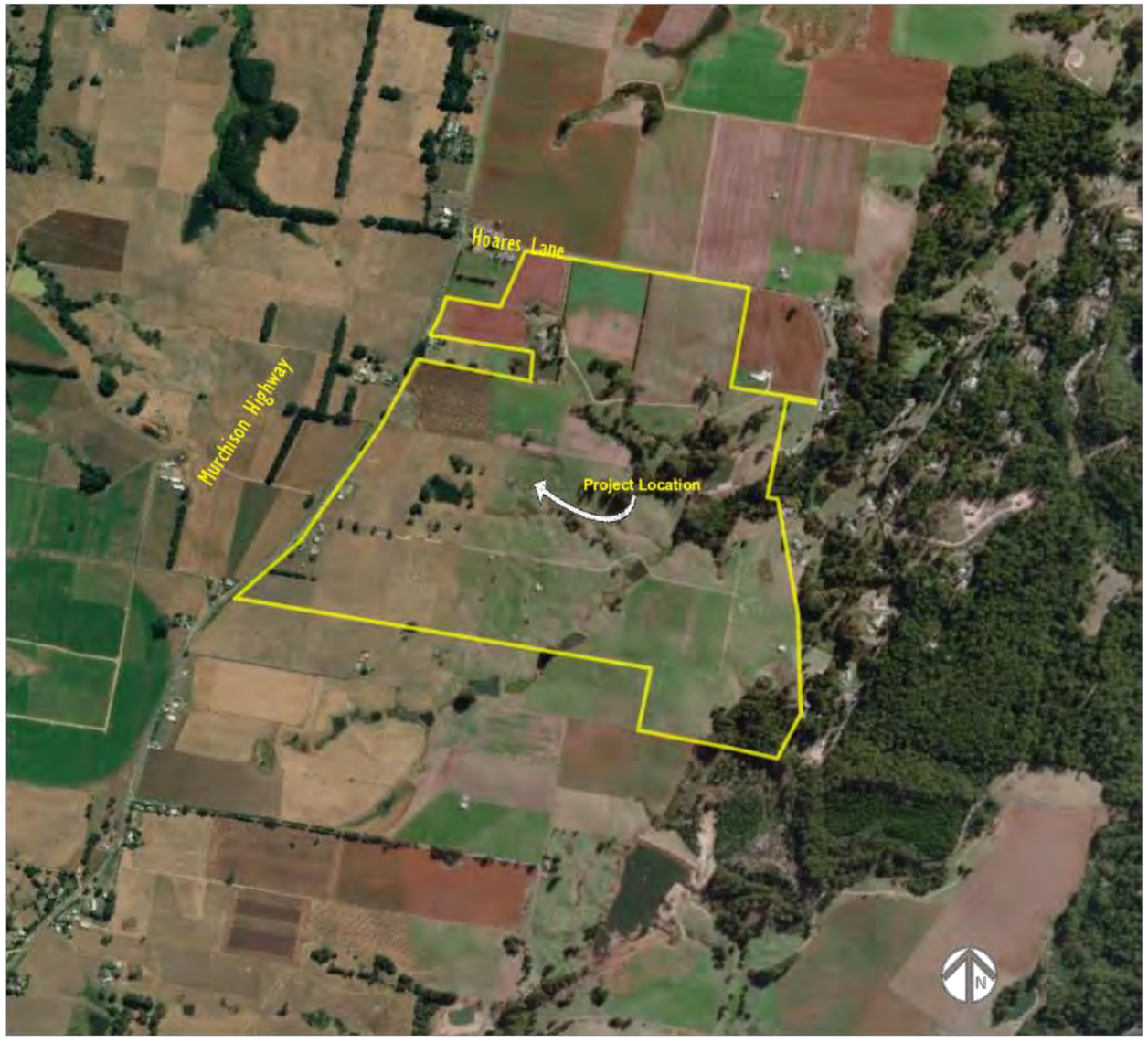
Annexure C – Bushfire Report

M & T Ellis

677 Murchison Highway & Hoares Lane, Elliott

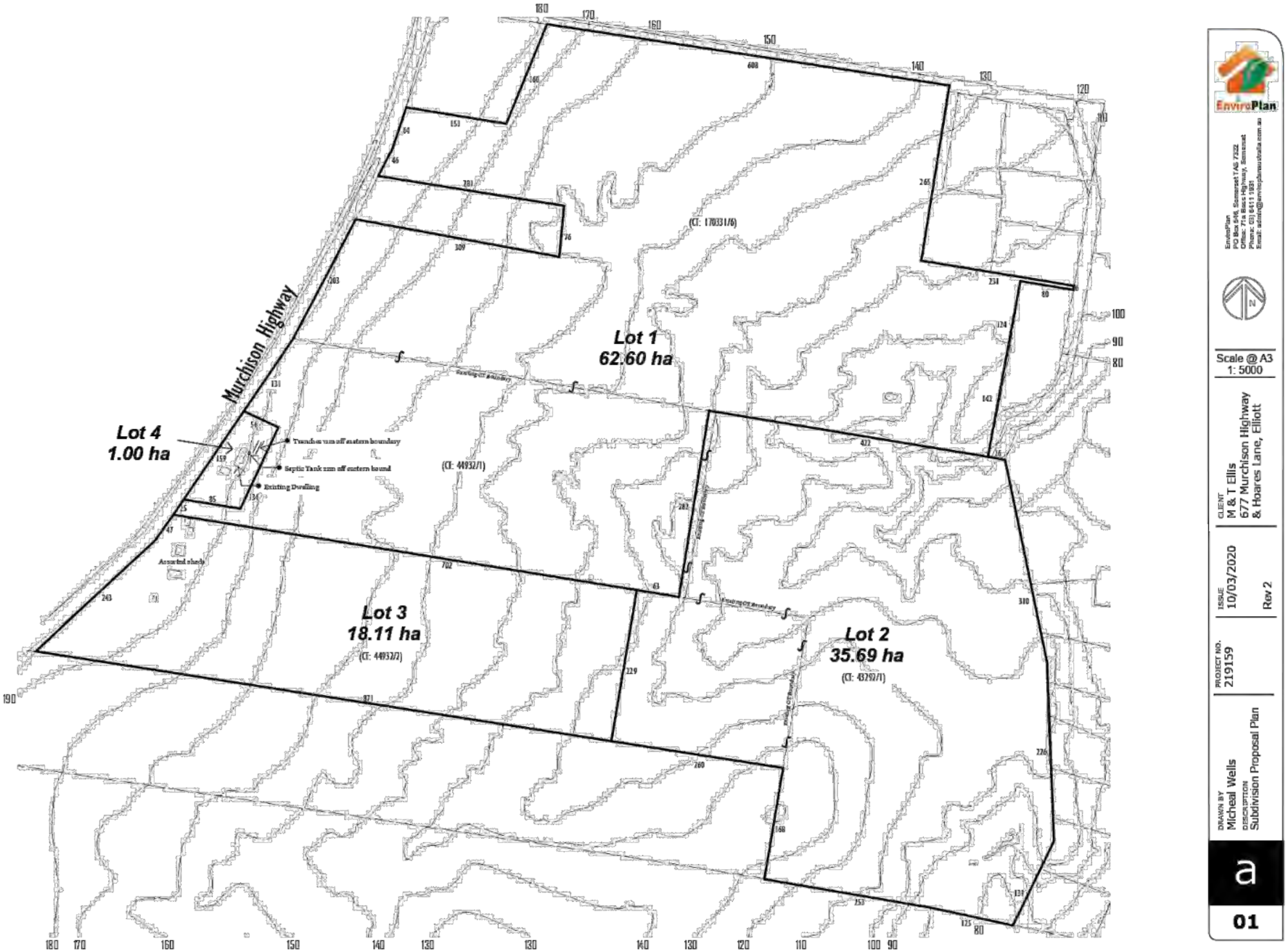
Drawing Index

1	A	Cover Page & Site Map
2	A0.1	Subdivision Proposal Plan



EnviroPlan
PO Box 546, Somerset TAS 7322
Office: 71a Bass Highway, Somerset
Phone: 03) 6411 1931
Email: admin@enviroplanaustralia.com.au

CLIENT	PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT NO.	ISSUE	DRAWN BY	DESCRIPTION
M & T Ellis	Subdivision Plan	219159	10/03/2020 Rev 2	Micheal Wells	Cover Page & Site Map


Murchison Highway
Lot 1
62.60 ha
(CT: 170331/6)
Lot 2
35.69 ha
(CT: 43292/1)
Lot 3
18.11 ha
(CT: 44932/2)
Lot 4
1.00 ha
(CT: 44932/1)
Existing Dwelling
Septic Tank run off eastern bound
Trenches run off eastern boundary
Assorted sheds
EnviroPlan
Scale @ A3
1: 5000
CLIENT
M & T Ellis
677 Murchison Highway
& Hoares Lane, Elliott
ISSUE
10/03/2020
Rev 2
PROJECT NO.
219159
DRAWN BY
Micheal Wells
DESCRIPTION
Subdivision Proposal Plan
a
01

Please quote our ref: 219159
Your ref:
Enquiries to: Micheal Wells
6411 1931

10/08/2020

Waratah-Wynyard Council
Planning Department
via Email

Dear Sir/Madam

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUEST RESPONSE – PROPOSED SUBDIVISION, LOT 6 HOARES LANE, HOARES LANE, 687 MURCHISON HIGHWAY & MURCHISON HIGHWAY, ELLIOTT.

Thank you for your additional information request for the above development. In response to your request please find the following:

- *Written address of Clauses E6.5.2 and E6.6.2 of the Hazard Management Code. The proposal is for subdivision and consolidation of land which is subject to areas of low and medium landslip risk. Any application involving subdivision of land, unless solely on land with a low level risk of landslip or a boundary adjustment under Clause 9.3 of the Planning Scheme, requires assessment against this Code. This includes provision of a hazard risk assessment prepared by a suitably qualified person.*

The Hazard Management Code has been addressed by suitably qualified person and accompanies this information request response.

- *Written confirmation from the relevant road authority that are satisfied with the access arrangements for each of the proposed lots per Clause 26.4.1 A2/P2. Council is the relevant authority for proposed Lots 1 & 2. As proposed Lots 3 & 4 front onto the Murchison Highway, the Department of State Growth is the relevant authority.*

Please find attached the road access consent from the Department of State Growth.

- *Location of the existing on-site wastewater management system in relation to the title boundaries of proposed Lot 4.*

The attached revised proposal plans identify the areas of the existing on site waste water system.

- *The existing dwelling on CT 44932/1 is currently part of a large lot primarily used for resource development purposes whereas proposed Lot 4 is primarily a residential lot. As there is a change in the title description of the site on which the dwelling is located, the proposal does not comply with A1(h) for Clause 26.3.3 of the Rural Resource zone provisions. Written address of P1 for this Clause is required.*

The application is for a development only (subdivision) and no new use is proposed (residential) as asserted by Council. **"Residential Use" of the existing 'residential use'** is not being applied for within this application.

The planning scheme provides for both/either *use* **or** *development* as seen in the 7.2.1 Operation of Zones. Further "subdivision" is not defined by the planning scheme as a "use"; it is defined as "development" in Part 1(3)(1) of the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*. Hence why it is not listed in the Use Tables of the relevant zones of the Scheme.

As the application is for development only (with no new use proposed) the application must only addresses the Development Standards of the scheme for which the proposal relates. A continuation of an existing lawful and previously approved use of land is not up to Discretionary approvals or refusals once again through a "development only" application.

The development application that was submitted to Council provides an address to the development clauses seen under section 26.4.4 P1(a) as a consequence. The existing uses of the site remains unchanged as part of this development and the primary purpose of the application remains as "primary industry".

The Discretion being enacted by the proposal is that "subdivision" is listed as a Development Standard within the Scheme and the Performance Criteria has being addressed within this application.

However, given Councils' most recent and fluid interpretation of this matter please find the following:

As demonstrated in Council's statement above "the existing dwelling on CT 44932/1" is an existing use and continues that same use after this development.

Performance Criteria - P1
Residential use that is not required as a part of other use must –

a) be consistent with the local area objectives;
b) be consistent with any applicable desired future character statement;
c) be on a site within which the existing or proposed development area –
  i. is not capable by reason of one or more of factors to topography, resource capability, size or shape of being utilised for resource development or extractive industry use; and
  ii. is not capable of utilisation in the operations of a resource development or extractive industry enterprise, regardless of ownership; and
  iii. does not constrain or interfere with existing or potential resource development or extractive industry use of land including the balance area on the site.
d) not be likely to impose an immediate demand or contribute to an cumulative requirement for public provision or improvement in reticulated or alternate arrangements for utilities, road access, or community services

Discussion
The existing residential use that does not change by this subdivision application is consistent with the local area objectives where it is already established on land and does not cause a permanent loss of land that is significant for primary industry as this land has already been converted to a residential use via previous planning permissions remaining consistent with 26.1.2 (h)(ii).

The existing residential use that does not change by this subdivision application is consistent with the desired future character statements which involves a site that is accordance with the type, scale and intensity of primary industry and does not reduce or constrain the primary industry use of the land to the east as it increases the farming potential through this application (which is the purpose of the application) and is therefore consistent with 26.1.3 (d).

The existing residential use that does not change by this subdivision application is located on a site that is not capable of being utilised for resource development as potatoes cannot grow in houses which affects the resource capability and is not capable of utilisation in the operations of a resource development as the farming operation already contains an existing dwelling located adjacent to the site in the Rural Living zone to the north east which is the same owner remaining consistent with P1(c)(i) & (ii).

The existing residential use that does not change by this subdivision application does not constrain or interfere with existing or potential resource development as the existing use of the land is established and the cropping activities already occur on the subject lot 4 title. The application seeks to align the boundary to the existing use of the land remaining consistent with P1(c)(iii).

The existing residential use that does not change by this subdivision application does not cause an immediate demand or contribute to a cumulative requirement for public provisions as it is an existing lawfully established use remaining consistent with P1(d).

- *Further address of P1(a) for Clause 26.4.4 regarding the proposed reconfiguration of land and the benefit to primary industry use of isolating the existing dwelling on CT 44932/1 from surrounding agricultural land.*

As stated on page 9 of the planning report, the proposal is a reconfiguration of boundaries for existing agricultural uses on the subject land and all existing other uses that are not Discretionary uses (as they are existing) remain on the subject land.

It is obvious that the application increases cropping potentials to an existing cropping enterprise that features **Prime Agricultural Land** which is intended to be used for commercial production in high rotation capable land. It is also obvious that the application for subdivision reconfigures that land to separate existing uses of the land to benefit the commercial operation so therefore it is blatantly obvious that the application is consistent with 26.4.4 P1(a).

I trust that the above information satisfies the Council's request and that the application can continue its progression.

Yours sincerely

Micheal Wells
Town Planning & Development Consultant
Bushfire Accreditation No: BFP-128

Bushfire Risk

Assessment Report & Certificates

for

Mark & Tina Ellis

Lot 6 Hoares Lane, Hoares Lane,
687 Murchison Highway & Murchison Highway

Date of Plan

10/03/2020

EnviroPlan Australia
Micheal Wells
Bushfire Accreditation No: **BFP-128**
ABN: 28 650 042 436
71a Bass Highway, Somerset
PO Box 546 Somerset, TAS 7322
Email: admin@enviroplanaustralia.com.au

Consultant Details

Mr. Micheal Wells GradDipUrbRegPlan.BEnvDes
Town Planner, Bushfire Assessor, Building Designer, Fire Engineer (IFE)
Bushfire Accreditation No: ***BFP-128***

Scope of Assessors Accreditation

Micheal Wells (**BFP-128**) is accredited by the Chief Officer of the Tasmania Fire Service under Section 60B of the *Fire Service Act 1979* for the following Scope of Works:

1.	*Certify a Bushfire Attack Level Assessment for* ***Building Work***
3A.	*Certify Acceptable Solutions for* ***Buildings*** *or* ***Extensions***
3B.	*Certify Acceptable Solutions for* ***Small Subdivisions*** *(less than 10 Lots or a single stage)*
3C.	*Certify Acceptable Solutions for* ***Large Subdivisions*** *(10 lots or more or in multiple stages)*

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Bushfires in Tasmania are an unpredictable natural phenomenon and preparing a Bushfire Hazard Management Plan increases your chances of defending your property and assists in the protection the people whom frequent it. This Fire Hazard Management Plan in no way guarantees immunity from a bushfire in or around your property or the effects thereof.

Any measures implemented based on the advice from *EnviroPlan Australia*, is offered as potential methods of reducing your properties risk of fire damage only and is not to be relied upon as a total solution. It in no way guarantees that any or all buildings on site will survive the effects of a bushfire nor does it guarantee the safety and security of any individuals whom frequent the property.

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Document Status

Revision No	Author	Signature	Date
1	M. Wells		10/03/2020

EnviroPlan Australia
Micheal Wells
Bushfire Accreditation No: **BFP-128**
ABN: 28 650 042 436
PO Box 546 Somerset, TAS 7322
Email: admin@enviroplanaustralia.com.au

BUSHFIRE-PRONE AREAS CODE

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

1. Land to which certificate applies[2]

Land that is the Use or Development Site that is relied upon for bushfire hazard management or protection.

Name of planning scheme or instrument:	Waratah-Wynyard Interim Planning Scheme 2013
Street address:	Lot 6 Hoares Lane, Hoares Lane, 687 Murchison Highway & Murchison Highway, Elliott, Tasmania 7325
Certificate of Title / PID:	CT: / 170331/6, 1470821, 44932/1 & 44932/2, PID: 3401889, 1470821, 1470805 & 7668070

Land that is not the Use or Development Site that is relied upon for bushfire hazard management or protection.

Street address:	
Certificate of Title / PID:	

2. Proposed Use or Development

Description of Use or Development:

Proposed Subdivision

Code Clauses:

- ☐ **E1.4 Exempt Development**
- ☐ **E1.5.1 Vulnerable Use**
- ☐ **E1.5.2 Hazardous Use**
- ☒ **E1.6.1 Subdivision**

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

[2] If the certificate relates to bushfire management or protection measures that rely on land that is not in the same lot as the site for the use or development described, the details of all of the applicable land must be provided.

3. Documents relied upon

Documents, Plans and/or Specifications

Title:	Subdivision Plan		
Author:	EnviroPlan		
Date:	March 2020	**Version:**	

Bushfire Hazard Report

Title:	Lot 6 Hoares Lane, Hoares Lane, 687 Murchison Highway & Murchison Highway		
Author:	Micheal Wells		
Date:	10/03/2020	**Version:**	1

Bushfire Hazard Management Plan

Title:	Bushfire Hazard Management Plan		
Author:	Micheal Wells		
Date:	10/03/2020	**Version:**	1

Other Documents

Title:			
Author:			
Date:		**Version:**	

4. Nature of Certificate

☒	**E1.6 – Development standards for subdivision**		
	E1.6.1 Subdivision: Provision of hazard management areas		
	Assessment Criteria	**Compliance Requirement**	**Reference to Applicable Document(s)**
☐	E1.6.1 P1	Hazard Management Areas are sufficient to achieve tolerable risk	
☐	E1.6.1 A1 (a)	Insufficient increase in risk	
☒	E1.6.1 A1 (b)	Provides BAL 19 for all lots	Report: Bushfire Hazard Management Report Section: Section 4 - Drawings / Specifications Author: Micheal Wells
☐	E1.6.1 A1 (c)	Consent for Part 5 Agreement	

	E1.6.2 Subdivision: Public and fire fighting access		
	Assessment Criteria	**Compliance Requirement**	**Reference to Applicable Document(s)**
☐	E1.6.2 P1	Access is sufficient to mitigate risk	
☐	E1.6.2 A1 (a)	Insufficient increase in risk	
☒	E1.6.2 A1 (b)	Access complies with Tables E1, E2 & E3	Report: Bushfire Hazard Management Report Section: Section 4 - Drawings / Specifications Author: Micheal Wells

	E1.6.3 Subdivision: Provision of water supply for fire fighting purposes		
	Assessment Criteria	**Compliance Requirement**	**Reference to Applicable Document(s)**
☐	E1.6.3 A1 (a)	Insufficient increase in risk	
☐	E1.6.3 A1 (b)	Reticulated water supply complies with Table E4	
☐	E1.6.3 A1 (c)	Water supply consistent with the objective	
☐	E1.6.3 A2 (a)	Insufficient increase in risk	
☒	E1.6.3 A2 (b)	Static water supply complies with Table E5	Report: Bushfire Hazard Management Report Section: Section 4 - Drawings / Specifications Author: Micheal Wells
☒	E1.6.3 A2 (c)	Static water supply is consistent with the objective	Report: Bushfire Hazard Management Report Section: Section 4 - Drawings / Specifications Author: Micheal Wells

5. Bushfire Hazard Practitioner[3]

Name:	Micheal Wells	**Phone No:**	(03) 6411 1931
Address:	71a Bass Highway	**Fax No:**	
	PO Box 546	**Email Address:**	admin@enviroplanaustralia.com.au
	Somerset TAS 7322		
Accreditation No:	BFP – 128	**Scope:**	1, 3A, 3B & 3C

6. Certification

I, certify that in accordance with the authority given under Part 4A of the Fire Service Act 1979 –

The use or development described in this certificate is exempt from application of Code E1 – Bushfire-Prone Areas in accordance with Clause E1.4 (a) because there is an insufficient increase in risk to the use or development from bushfire to warrant any specific bushfire protection measure in order to be consistent with the objectives for all the applicable standards identified in Section 4 of this Certificate.	☐

or

There is an insufficient increase in risk from bushfire to warrant the provision of specific measures for bushfire hazard management and/or bushfire protection in order for the use or development described to be consistent with the objective for each of the applicable standards identified in Section 4 of this Certificate.	☐

and/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 can deliver an outcome for the use or development described that is consistent with the objective and the relevant compliance test for each of the applicable standards identified in Section 4 of this Certificate.	☒

Signed: *certifier*

Date: 10/03/2020 **Certificate No:** 219159 – 5

[3] A Bushfire Hazard Practitioner is a person accredited by the Chief Officer of the Tasmania Fire Service under Part IVA of *Fire Service Act 1979*. The list of practitioners and scope of work is found at www.fire.tas.gov.au.

Section 2

The Land – Site

Title & Description

Phone Contact: 0418 129 136

Land Owners: Mark & Tina Ellis

Owners Agent: EnviroPlan

Property Location: Lot 6 Hoares Lane, Hoares Lane, 687 Murchison Highway & Murchison Highway, Elliott Tasmania 7325

Property ID: 3401889, 1470821, 1470805 & 7668070

Certificate of Title: CT: - 170331/6, 1470821, 44932/1 & 44932/2

Lot Size: 117.52 ha (1175200 m²)

Council: Waratah-Wynyard Council

Class of Building:

Type of Building:

Description of Work: Proposed Subdivision

Referenced Documents:

Drawn By	*Plan No*	*Revision No*	*Date*
EnviroPlan	219159		March 2020

Aerial Image of Site

Figure 1 – Location of land Lot 6 Hoares Lane, Hoares Lane, 687 Murchison Highway & Murchison Highway, Elliott

The 117.52 ha *(1175200 m²)* property fronts onto Hoares Lane & Murchison Highway and is located on the south east of the subject roads.

Existing Use and Development

The current use of land is agricultural uses with a dwelling located on CT 44932/1.

Site Analysis

Topography

The land falls from West to East.

The average slope of the land is an average of 12° over a 150m run.

Access

The existing site access to the subject land is off Hoares Lane & Murchison Highway via a formed rural roads crossover and does not require further upgrades as part of this development.

In order to be compliant – all site accesses must be in accordance with AS/*NZ 2890.1 - Parking Facilities - Off-Street Car Parking* and in particular *Section 3 Access Facilities to Off-Street Parking Areas and Queuing Areas.*

Road Class Descriptions & Conclusion:
(AADT = Annual Average Daily Traffic Volume)

4A: Main Road (>150 AADT)

- *All weather road predominately two lane and unsealed; can be sealed if economically justified;*
- *Operating speed of 50-80 km/h according to terrain; and*
- *Minimum carriage width of 7m.*

4B: Minor Road (150-50 AADT)

- *All weather two lane road formed and gravelled or single lane sealed road with gravel shoulders;*
- *Operating speed of 30-70 km/h according to terrain; and*
- *Minimum carriage width of 5.5m*

4C: Minor Road (50 – 10 AADT)

- *Substantially a single lane two way dry weather formed (natural materials) track/road;*
- *Operating speed of 20-40 km/h according to terrain; and*
- *Minimum carriage width of 4m.*

The subject road is a State Highway and is constructed to a class 4a road construction standard.

The RTA Guidelines (Guide to Traffic Generating Developments) average daily residential dwelling rates for vehicle movements at **9.0** / dwelling with a weekday hourly rate of **0.85** / dwelling.

The road is constructed to Municipal Standards for public access and is constructed to accommodate large vehicle volumes for safe vehicular passage. The road can easily accommodate the increase in AADT placed by the proposal and does not pose a detriment to the safe access/egress for occupants, fire or other emergency personnel.

Water Services

The following best describes to available services to the site and any mitigation measures required by the development:

- Reticulated water services are not located within the vicinity of the site and therefore bulk on-site water storage facilities are required for this proposal in accordance with the Schedule 1 of this Plan.
- Bulk on-site water storage facilities required for firefighting purposes should be suitably sized to ensure 10,000 litres of water is stored as a dedicated firefighting supply and held in reserve. Potable supplies must be in addition to this requirement.

Surrounding Property Use

- Lands to the north are agricultural uses;
- East is agricultural uses;
- South is agricultural uses; and
- West is agricultural uses.

TasVeg Overlay

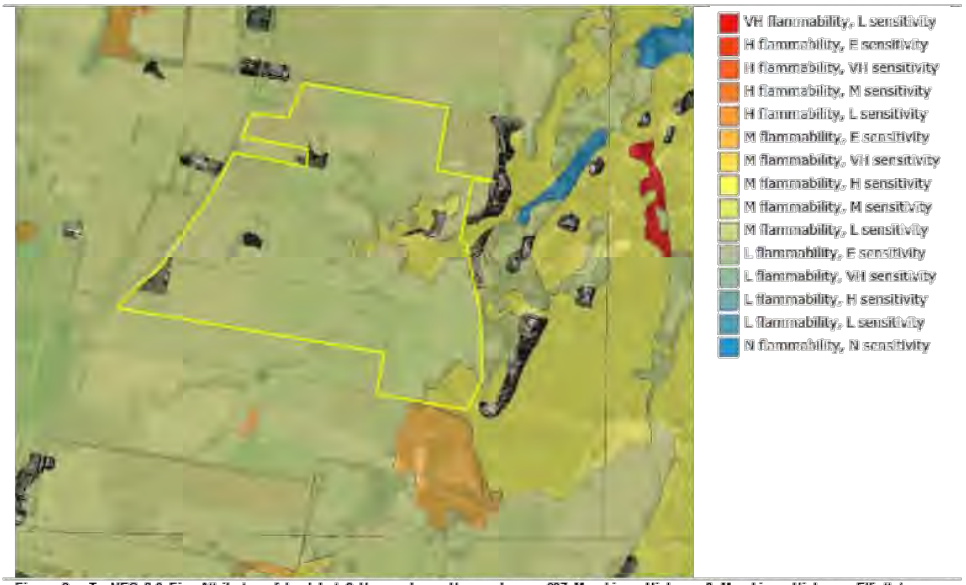


Figure 2 – TasVEG 3.0 Fire Attributes of land Lot 6 Hoares Lane, Hoares Lane, 687 Murchison Highway & Murchison Highway, Elliott (source: www.theLIST.tas.gov.au)

The 'TasVEG Fire Attributes' layer defines the surrounding vegetation as being:

Vegetation Group	*Fire Sensitivity / Flammability*
Agricultural, Urban and Exotic Vegetation	M Flammability, L Sensitivity

The following vegetation table best describes the flora contained within the bushfire exposure:

Grassland

Generalised Description of the types of vegetation:

Forest:	*Open tree canopy dominated by eucalypt species (typically >10m in height) with crowns that touch or overlap. Canopy allows most sunlight to penetrate supporting growth of a prominent understorey layer varying between hard-leaved shrubs to luxuriant soft leaved shrubs, ferns and herbs.*
Woodland:	*Dominated by an open to sparse layer of eucalypts with the crowns rarely touching. Typically 15-35m high (may be shorter at sub-alpine altitudes). Diverse ground cover of grasses and herbs. Shrubs are sparsely distributed. Usually found on flat to undulating ground.*
Tall Heath (Scrub):	*Shrubby vegetation greater than 2 metres tall. Principal plant species include banksias, spider flowers, wattles, legumes, eucalypts, tea-trees, paper barks, she oaks, grass trees, cord rushes and sedges. Grasses are scarce. Not found in arid and semi arid locations. Includes Hawkesbury Sandstone vegetation with scattered over-storey trees and predominantly healthy understorey and coastal heath. May include some mallee eucalypts in coastal locations.*
Short Heath (Open Shrub):	*Shrubby vegetation less than 2 metres in height. Often more open in canopy. Principal plant species include banksias, spider flowers, wattles, legumes, eucalypts, tea-trees, paper barks, she oaks, grass trees, cord rushes and sedges. Grasses are scarce. Not found in arid and semiarid locations.*
Rainforest:	*Closed and continuous complex tree canopy composed of relatively soft, horizontally-held leaves. Generally lacking in eucalypts. Understorey typically includes ferns and herbs. Vines often present in canopy or understorey. Occur mainly in areas that are reliably moist, mostly free of fire and have soils of moderate to high fertility. Typically coastal and escarpment locations.*
Grassland:	*Dominated by perennial grasses and the presence of broad-leaved herbs on flat topography. Lack of woody plants. Plants include grasses, daisies, legumes, geraniums, saltbushes and Copperburrs.*
Managed Land:	*Non-vegetated or reduced vegetation areas such as: actively grazed pastures, maintained urban yards, maintained lawns, crops, orchards, vineyards, commercial nurseries, playing fields, golf course fairways, cleared parks, non-vegetated areas, formed roads and footpaths including cleared verges, waterways, etc.*

Proposal

The developer/s, Mark & Tina Ellis seeks to construct a Proposed Subdivision.

The proposal is a boundary adjustment for agricultural purposes.

Intended Purpose of Plan

The plan is intended to satisfy the provisions of the Code E1 of the Planning Scheme.

Purpose for Future Buildings on New Allotments

The purpose of this bushfire assessment report is to identify the Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) in accordance with AS 3959-2009 Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas, and Guidelines for Development in Bushfire Prone Areas of Tasmania 2005.

The BAL will enable the appropriate construction method and applicable construction requirements for the proposed building works to be designed in accordance with AS 3959-2009, Part 3.7.4, 3.7.4.1 and 3.7.4.2 of the National Construction Code Amendment 2013, Building Act 2016, including transitional Arrangements Building Regulations 2014 (Part 1A) and National Construction Code 2016 and the Guidelines for Development in Bushfire Prone Areas of Tasmania.

General Information - Fire Danger Index:

The Fire Danger Index (FDI) is a measure of the probability of a bushfire starting, its rate of spread, intensity and the difficulty of extinguishment according to combinations of temperature, relative humidity, wind speed and available fuels, all of which is influenced by daily rainfall events and the time elapsed between such rainfall events.

The **FDI** in Tasmania is **50**.

Applicable Standard to which the plan relates

E1.6.1 Subdivision – Provision of Hazard Management Areas

The proposal provides for sufficient separation from building areas and bushfire-prone vegetation which reduces heat transfer and ember attack and provides protection for all lots contained within the proposal.

Objective *Subdivision provides for hazard management areas that:* *a) facilitate an integrated approach between subdivision and subsequent building on a lot;* *b) provide for sufficient separation of building areas from bushfire-prone vegetation to reduce the radiant heat levels, direct flame attack and ember attack at the building area; and* *c) provide protection for lots at any stage of a staged subdivision.*	
Acceptable Solutions	**Performance Criteria**
A1 *(a) TFS or an accredited person certifies that there is an insufficient increase in risk from bushfire to warrant the provision of hazard management areas as part of a subdivision; or* *(b) The proposed plan of subdivision:* *i. shows all lots that are within or partly within a bushfire-prone area, including those developed at each stage of a staged subdivisions;* *ii. shows the building area for each lot;* *iii. shows hazard management areas between bushfire-prone vegetation and each building area that have dimensions equal to, or greater than, the separation distances required for BAL 19 in Table 2.4.4 of Australian Standard AS 3959 – 2009 Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas; and* *iv. is accompanied by a bushfire hazard management plan for each individual lot, certified by the TFS or accredited person, showing hazard management areas greater than the separation distances required for BAL 19 in Table 2.4.4 of Australian Standard AS 3959 – 2009 Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas; and* *c) If hazard management areas are to be located on land external to the proposed subdivision the application is accompanied by the written consent of the owner of that land to enter into an agreement under section 71 of the Act that will be registered on the title of the neighbouring property providing for the affected land to be managed in accordance with the bushfire hazard management plan.*	***P1*** *A proposed plan of subdivision shows adequate hazard management areas in relation to the building areas shown on lots within a bushfire-prone area, having regard to:* *(a) the dimensions of hazard management areas;* *(b) a bushfire risk assessment of each lot at any stage of staged subdivision;* *(c) the nature of the bushfire-prone vegetation including the type, fuel load, structure and flammability;* *(d) the topography, including site slope;* *(e) any other potential forms of fuel and ignition sources;* *(f) separation distances from the bushfire-prone vegetation not unreasonably restricting subsequent development* *(g) an instrument that will facilitate management of fuels located on land external to the subdivision; and* *(h) any advice from the TFS.*
Performance:	**Acceptable Solution Satisfied**
Discussion: Complies with A1 (b) above.	

E1.6.2 Subdivision: Public and Fire Fighting Access

Objective

Access roads to, and the layout of roads, tracks and trails, in a subdivision:

(a) allow safe access and egress for residents, firefighters and emergency service personnel;
(b) provide access to the bushfire-prone vegetation that enables both property to be defended when under bushfire attack and for hazard management works to be undertaken;
(c) are designed and constructed to allow for fire appliances to be manoeuvred;
(d) provide access to water supplies for fire appliances; and
(e) are designed to allow connectivity, and where needed, offering multiple evacuation points.

Acceptable Solutions	Performance Criteria
A1 *(a) TFS or an accredited person certifies that there is an insufficient increase in risk from bushfire to warrant specific measures for public access in the subdivision for the purposes of fire fighting; or* *(b) A proposed plan of subdivision showing the layout of roads, fire trails and the location of property access to building areas is included in a bushfire hazard management plan that:* *i. Demonstrates proposed roads will comply with Table E1, proposed private accesses will comply with Table E2 and proposed fire trails will comply with Table E3; and* *ii. Is certified by the TFS or an accredited person.*	***P1*** *A proposed plan of subdivision shows access and egress for residents, fire-fighting vehicles and emergency service personnel to enable protection from bushfires having regard to:* *(a) appropriate design measures, including:* *i. two way traffic;* *ii. all weather surfaces;* *iii. height and width of any vegetation clearances;* *iv. load capacity;* *v. provision of passing bays;* *vi. traffic control devices;* *vii. geometry, alignment and slope of roads, tracks and trails;* *viii. use of through roads to provide for connectivity;* *ix. limits on the length of cul-de-sacs and dead-end roads;* *x. provision of turning areas;* *xi. provision for parking areas;* *xii. perimeter access; and* *xiii. fire trails;* *(b) the provision of access to:* *i. bushfire-prone vegetation to permit the undertaking of hazard management works; and* *ii. fire fighting water supplies; and* *(c) any advice from the TFS.*
Performance:	**Acceptable Solution Satisfied**

Discussion:

Complies with A1(b) above and Table E2.

Table E2 – Standards for Property Access

Element	Requirement
A *Property access length is less than 30 metres; or access is not required for a fire appliance to access a water connection point*	*There are no specified design and construction requirements.*
B *Property access length is 30 metres or greater; or access for a fire appliance to a water connection point.*	*The following design and construction requirements apply to property access:* *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; or* *ii. A property access encircling the building; or* *iii. A hammerhead 'T' or 'Y' turning head 4 metres wide and 8 metres long*
C *Property access length is 200 metres or greater.*	*The following design and construction requirements apply to property access:* *a) The Requirements for B above; and* *b) Passing bays of 2 metres additional carriageway width and 20 metres length provided every 200 metres.*
D *Property access length is greater than 30 metres, and access is provided to 3 or more properties.*	*The following design and construction requirements apply to property access:* *a) Complies with Requirements for B above; and* *b) Passing bays of 2 metres additional carriageway width and 20 metres length must be provided every 100 metres.*

E1.6.1.3 Subdivision – Provision of Water Supply for Fire Fighting Purposes

Objective Adequate, accessible and reliable water supply for the purposes of fire fighting can be demonstrated at the subdivision stage and allow for the protection of life and property associated with the subsequent use and development of bushfire-prone areas	
Acceptable Solutions	**Performance Criteria**
A1 *In areas serviced with reticulated water by the water corporation:* *(a) TFS or an accredited person certifies that there is an insufficient increase in risk from bushfire to warrant the provision of a water supply for fire fighting purposes;* *(b) A proposed plan of subdivision showing the layout of fire hydrants, and building areas, is included in a bushfire hazard management plan approved by the TFS or accredited person as being compliant with Table E4; or; or* *(c) A bushfire hazard management plan certified by the TFS or an accredited person demonstrates that the provision of water supply for fire fighting purposes is sufficient to manage the risks to property and lives in the event of a bushfire.*	***P1*** *No Performance Criteria*
Performance:	**Not Applicable**
Discussion: The proposal is not in a reticulated area and therefore the provision is not applicable.	
Acceptable Solutions	**Performance Criteria**
A2 *In areas that are not serviced by reticulated water by the water corporation:* *(a) The TFS or an accredited person certifies that there is an insufficient increase in risk from bushfire to warrant provision of a water supply for firefighting purposes; or* *(b) The TFS or an accredited person certifies that a proposed plan of subdivision demonstrates that static water supply,*	***P2*** *No Performance Criteria*

dedicated to fire fighting, will be provided and located compliant with Table E5; or *(c) A bushfire hazard management plan certified by the TFS or an accredited person demonstrates that the provision of water supply for firefighting purposes is sufficient to manage the risks to property and lives in the event of a bushfire.*	
Performance:	**Acceptable Solution Satisfied**
Discussion: Complies with A1 (c) above and Table E5.	

Table E5 – Static Water Supply for Fire Fighting

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 water connection point of a static water supply; and* *b) The distance must be measured as a hose lay, between the water connection point and the furthest part of the building area.*
B *Static Water Supplies*	*A static water supply:* *a) May have a remotely located offtake connected to the static water supply;* *b) May be a supply for combined use (fire fighting and other uses) but the specified minimum quantity of fire fighting water must be available at all times;* *c) Must be a minimum of 10,000 litres per building area to be protected. This volume of water must not be used for any other purpose including fire fighting sprinkler or spray systems;* *d) Must be metal, concrete or lagged by non-combustible materials if above ground; and* *e) If a tank can be located so it is shielded in all directions in compliance with Section 3.5 of AS 3959-2009, 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 of 6mm thickness.*
C *Fittings, pipework and accessories (including stands and tank supports)*	*Fittings and pipework associated with a water connection 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 internal diameter of 50mm;* *c) Be metal or lagged by non-combustible materials if above ground;* *d) Where buried, have a minimum depth of 300mm (compliant with AS/NZS 3500.1-2003 Plumbing and Drainage, Part 1 Water Services Clause 5.23);* *e) Provide a DIN or NEN standard forged Storz 65 mm 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 220 mm length);* *h) Ensure underground tanks have either an opening at the top of not less than 250 mm diameter or a coupling compliant with this Table; and* *i) Where a remote offtake is installed, ensure the offtake is in a position that is:* *i. Visible;* *ii. Accessible to allow connection by firefighting equipment;* *iii. At a working height of 450 – 600mm above ground level; and* *iv. Protected from possible damage, including damage by vehicles.*
D *Signage for static water connections*	*The firefighting 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:* *a) Comply with water tank signage requirements within Australian Standard AS 2304-2011 Water storage tanks for fire protection systems; or* *b) Comply with the Tasmania Fire Service Water Supply Guideline published by the Tasmania Fire Service.*
E *Hardstand*	*A hardstand area for fire appliances must be:* *a) No more than 3 metres from the firefighting water point, measured as a hose lay (including the minimum water level in dams, swimming pools and the like);* *b) No closer than 6 metres from the building area to be protected* *c) With a minimum width of 3 metres constructed to the same standard as the carriageway; and* *d) Connected to the property access by a carriageway equivalent to the standard of the property access.*

Section 3

EnviroPlan Australia
Micheal Wells
Bushfire Accreditation No: **BFP-128**

Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) Assessment

Property Address: Lot 6 Hoares Lane, Hoares Lane, 687 Murchison Highway & Murchison Highway, Elliott, Tasmania 7325

Municipality: Waratah-Wynyard

Date of Assessment: 10/03/2020

Type of Work

Building Class Adopted: Not Applicable

Proposal Description: Proposed Subdivision

Fire Danger Index

FDI Adopted: **50**

Vegetation Type

Classification Adopted: **Grassland**

BAL Assessment
BAL Determination Sheet – Lot 1

EnviroPlan Australia
Micheal Wells
Bushfire Accreditation No: **BFP-128**
Scope of Accreditation: 1, 3A, 3B & 3C
Parent Title - CT: / 170331/6, 1470821, 44932/1 & 44932/2, PID: 3401889, 1470821, 1470805 & 7688070

Classification for each side of the Site

Vegetation Class	N ☒	S ☒	E ☒	W ☒	Exclusions (where applicable)
Group A - Forest	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Group B - Woodland	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Group C - Shrubland	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Group D - Scrub	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Group E - Mallee/Mulga	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒
Group F - Rainforest	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Group G (FDI 50) - Grassland	☒	☒	☒	☒	☐
Group H – Managed Land	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Vegetation Proximity

Distance to classified vegetation	Show distance in metres							
	N	22	S	22	E	22	W	22

Closest Exposure: 22 metres
Note: If there is no classification vegetation within 100m of the site then the BAL is LOW for that part of the site.

Land Slope

Slope under the classified vegetation	N ☒	S ☒	E ☒	W ☒
	Upslope			
	Upslope/0° ☒	Upslope/0° ☐	Upslope/0° ☐	Upslope/0° ☒
	Downslope			
	>0 to 5° ☐	>0 to 5° ☐	>0 to 5° ☐	>0 to 5° ☐
	>5 to 10° ☐	>5 to 10° ☐	>5 to 10° ☐	>5 to 10° ☐
	>10 to 15° ☐	>10 to 15° ☒	>10 to 15° ☒	>10 to 15° ☐
	>15 to 20° ☐	>15 to 20° ☐	>15 to 20° ☐	>15 to 20° ☐
BAL value for each side of site	**12.5**	**12.5**	**12.5**	**12.5**

Site BAL Assessment
BAL classification adopted for site is: BAL - 12.5

Note 1: *Site BAL is adopted from the highest BAL rating on any single exposure.*
Note 2 : *BAL – LOW, BAL – 12.5, BAL – 19, BAL – 29, BAL -40 & BAL – FZ (Flame Zone)*

BAL Assessment
BAL Determination Sheet – Lot 2

EnviroPlan Australia
Micheal Wells
Bushfire Accreditation No: **BFP-128**
Scope of Accreditation: 1, 3A, 3B & 3C
Parent Title - CT: / 170331/6, 1470821, 44932/1 & 44932/2, PID: 3401889, 1470821, 1470805 & 7688070

Classification for each side of the Site

Vegetation Class	N ☒	S ☒	E ☒	W ☒	Exclusions (where applicable)
Group A - Forest	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Group B - Woodland	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Group C - Shrubland	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Group D - Scrub	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Group E - Mallee/Mulga	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒
Group F - Rainforest	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Group G (FDI 50) - Grassland	☒	☒	☒	☒	☐
Group H – Managed Land	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Vegetation Proximity

Distance to classified vegetation	Show distance in metres							
	N	22	S	22	E	22	W	22

Closest Exposure: 22 metres
Note: If there is no classification vegetation within 100m of the site then the BAL is LOW for that part of the site.

Land Slope

Slope under the classified vegetation	N ☒	S ☒	E ☒	W ☒
	Upslope			
	Upslope/0° ☐	Upslope/0° ☒	Upslope/0° ☐	Upslope/0° ☒
	Downslope			
	>0 to 5° ☐	>0 to 5° ☐	>0 to 5° ☐	>0 to 5° ☐
	>5 to 10° ☒	>5 to 10° ☐	>5 to 10° ☐	>5 to 10° ☒
	>10 to 15° ☐	>10 to 15° ☐	>10 to 15° ☒	>10 to 15° ☐
	>15 to 20° ☐	>15 to 20° ☐	>15 to 20° ☐	>15 to 20° ☐
BAL value for each side of site	**12.5**	**12.5**	**12.5**	**12.5**

Site BAL Assessment
BAL classification adopted for site is: BAL - 12.5

Note 1: *Site BAL is adopted from the highest BAL rating on any single exposure.*
Note 2 : *BAL – LOW, BAL – 12.5, BAL – 19, BAL – 29, BAL -40 & BAL – FZ (Flame Zone)*

BAL Assessment
BAL Determination Sheet – Lot 3

EnviroPlan Australia
Micheal Wells
Bushfire Accreditation No: **BFP-128**
Scope of Accreditation: 1, 3A, 3B & 3C
Parent Title - CT: / 170331/6, 1470821, 44932/1 & 44932/2, PID: 3401889, 1470821, 1470805 & 7688070

Classification for each side of the Site

Vegetation Class	N ☒	S ☒	E ☒	W ☒	Exclusions (where applicable)
Group A - Forest	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Group B - Woodland	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Group C - Shrubland	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Group D - Scrub	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Group E - Mallee/Mulga	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒
Group F - Rainforest	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Group G (FDI 50) - Grassland	☒	☒	☒	☒	☐
Group H – Managed Land	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Vegetation Proximity

Distance to classified vegetation	Show distance in metres							
	N	22	S	22	E	22	W	22

Closest Exposure: 22 metres
Note: If there is no classification vegetation within 100m of the site then the BAL is LOW for that part of the site.

Land Slope

	N ☒	S ☒	E ☒	W ☒
Slope under the classified vegetation	**Upslope**			
	Upslope/0° ☒	Upslope/0° ☐	Upslope/0° ☐	Upslope/0° ☒
	Downslope			
	>0 to 5° ☐	>0 to 5° ☒	>0 to 5° ☐	>0 to 5° ☐
	>5 to 10° ☐	>5 to 10° ☐	>5 to 10° ☐	>5 to 10° ☐
	>10 to 15° ☐	>10 to 15° ☐	>10 to 15° ☒	>10 to 15° ☐
	>15 to 20° ☐	>15 to 20° ☐	>15 to 20° ☐	>15 to 20° ☐
BAL value for each side of site	**12.5**	**12.5**	**12.5**	**12.5**

Site BAL Assessment
BAL classification adopted for site is: BAL - 12.5

Note 1: *Site BAL is adopted from the highest BAL rating on any single exposure.*
Note 2 : *BAL – LOW, BAL – 12.5, BAL – 19, BAL – 29, BAL -40 & BAL – FZ (Flame Zone)*

BAL Assessment
BAL Determination Sheet – Lot 4

EnviroPlan Australia
Micheal Wells
Bushfire Accreditation No: **BFP-128**
Scope of Accreditation: 1, 3A, 3B & 3C
Parent Title - CT: / 170331/6, 1470821, 44932/1 & 44932/2, PID: 3401889, 1470821, 1470805 & 7688070

Classification for each side of the Site

Vegetation Class	N ☒	S ☒	E ☒	W ☒	Exclusions (where applicable)
Group A - Forest	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Group B - Woodland	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Group C - Shrubland	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Group D - Scrub	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Group E - Mallee/Mulga	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒
Group F - Rainforest	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Group G (FDI 50) - Grassland	☒	☒	☒	☒	☐
Group H – Managed Land	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Vegetation Proximity

Distance to classified vegetation	Show distance in metres							
	N	22	S	22	E	22	W	22

Closest Exposure: 22 metres
Note: If there is no classification vegetation within 100m of the site then the BAL is LOW for that part of the site.

Land Slope

Slope under the classified vegetation	N ☒	S ☒	E ☒	W ☒
Upslope				
Upslope/0°	☐	☐	☐	☒
Downslope				
>0 to 5°	☒	☒	☐	☐
>5 to 10°	☐	☐	☐	☐
>10 to 15°	☐	☒	☒	☐
>15 to 20°	☐	☐	☐	☐
BAL value for each side of site	**12.5**	**12.5**	**12.5**	**12.5**

Site BAL Assessment
BAL classification adopted for site is: BAL - 12.5

Note 1: *Site BAL is adopted from the highest BAL rating on any single exposure.*
Note 2 : *BAL – LOW, BAL – 12.5, BAL – 19, BAL – 29, BAL -40 & BAL – FZ (Flame Zone)*

Section 4

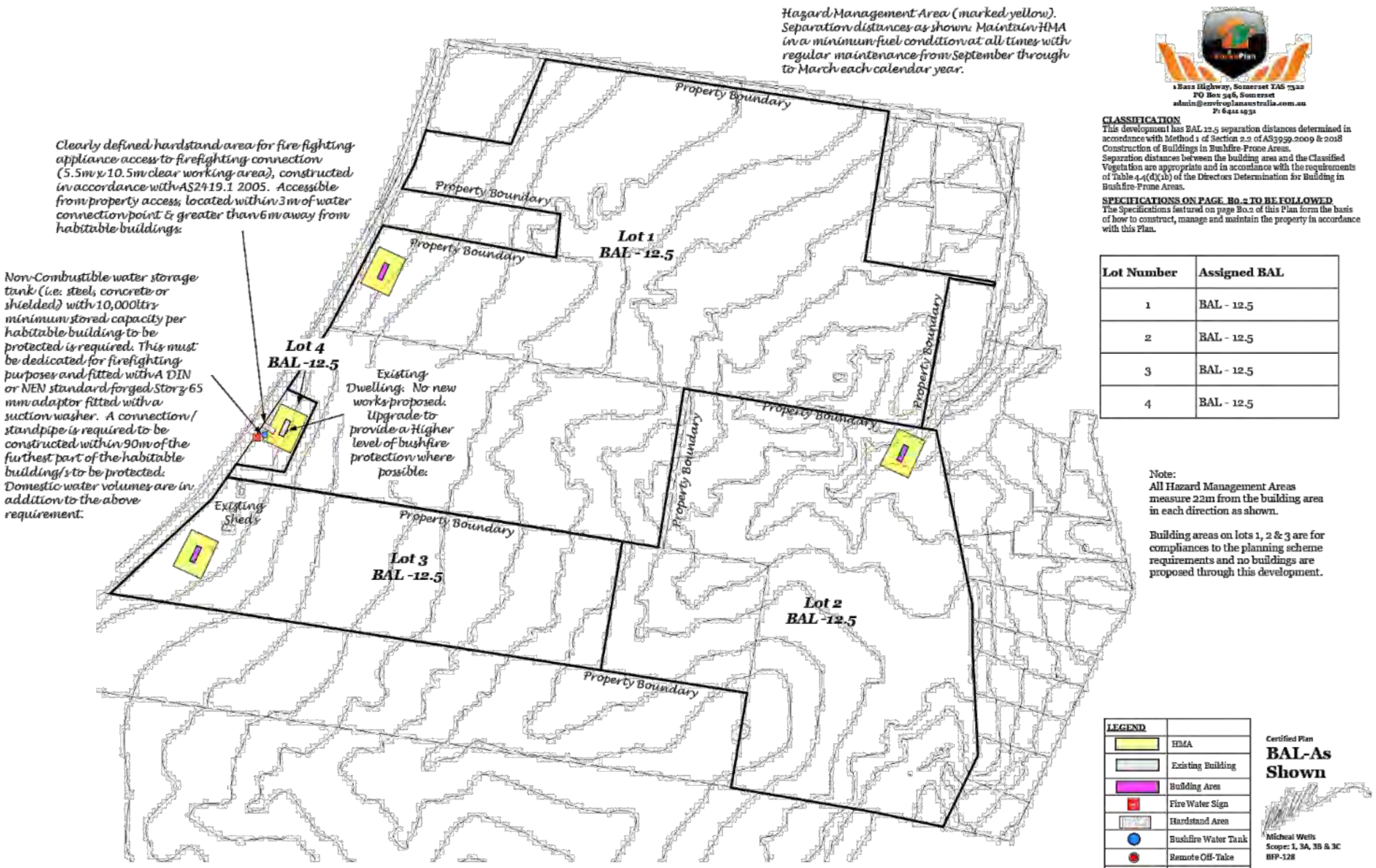






Bushfire Hazard Management Plan

Note: Specifications must be read in conjunction with the Bushfire Hazard Management Plan that accompanies this Bushfire Risk Report



1 Bass Highway, Somerset TAS 7322
PO Box 546, Somerset
admin@enviroplanaustralia.com.au
P: 6421 1831

CLASSIFICATION
This development has BAL 12.5 separation distances determined in accordance with Method 1 of Section 2.2 of AS3959:2009 & 2018 Construction of Buildings in Bushfire-Prone Areas.
Separation distances between the building area and the Classified Vegetation are appropriate and in accordance with the requirements of Table 4.4(d)(1b) of the Directors Determination for Building in Bushfire-Prone Areas.

SPECIFICATIONS ON PAGE B0.2 TO BE FOLLOWED
The Specifications featured on page B0.2 of this Plan form the basis of how to construct, manage and maintain the property in accordance with this Plan.

Lot Number	Assigned BAL
1	BAL - 12.5
2	BAL - 12.5
3	BAL - 12.5
4	BAL - 12.5

Note:
All Hazard Management Areas measure 22m from the building area in each direction as shown.

Building areas on lots 1, 2 & 3 are for compliances to the planning scheme requirements and no buildings are proposed through this development.

GENERAL
This plan is to be read in conjunction with the bushfire risk assessment report. Ensure that all contractors and consultants are provided with a full copy of this plan. All services are to be located on site by contractors prior to commencement of works.
Notify the Council Authorities and Bushfire Risk Assessor if any variation in Building Layout or Classified Vegetation occurs.

CLIENT
Mark & Tina Ellis

PROJECT
Lot 6 Hoares Lane, Hoares Lane, Murchison Highway & 687 Murchison Highway, Elliott

PID:
3401889, 1470821, 1470805 & 7668070

CT:
170331/6, 1470821, 44932/1 & 44932/2

DRAWN BY
M Wells

ISSUE
10/03/2020

SCALE @ A3
1: 6000

DESIGNERS DESCRIPTION:
EnviroPlan

DESIGNERS REFERENCE NUMBERS:
219159

DESCRIPTION
Bushfire Hazard Management Plan

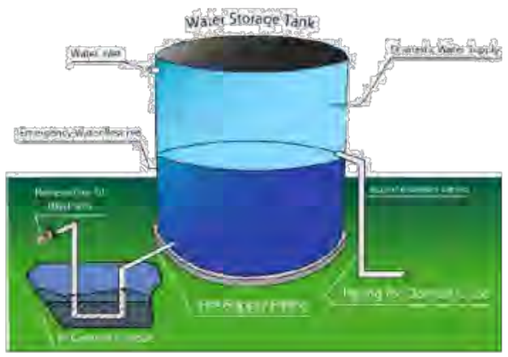
B0.1

72a Bass Highway, Somerset TAS 7322
PO Box 546, Somerset
E: admin@enviroplanaustralia.com.au
P: 6411 1931

NON-RETICULATED AREAS SPECIFICATIONS

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1.0	General
1.1	A Hazard Management Area (HMA) must be established around the habitable structure/s to be protected in accordance with the distances specified on B0.1 of this Plan;
1.2	Lawns within the HMA must be well maintained during the fire season from September through to March and kept as "short cropped";
1.3	Paths and driveways must be constructed or non-combustible materials;
1.4	Dams, uncovered water storages, orchards, vegetable gardens, waste water systems and tanks etc. must be located on the fire prone side of the proposed habitable structure;
1.5	Only fire retardant plans of the low flammability type (fire resisting garden plants - TFS) should be planted within the HMA;
1.6	No vegetation must be able to fall onto the proposed structure;
1.7	The owner/s must maintain tree crowns within the HMA to have a horizontal separation of 5 meters from each crown;
1.8	Trees of significant establishment should be retained so as to create a screen to protect from radiant heat transfer and ember protection;
1.9	The HMA must be located within the property boundaries.
1.10	It is the responsibility of the land owner to maintain the landscaping in accordance with the Bushfire Hazard Management Plan.
1.11	All paths and pedestrian areas within 1 meter of any habitable structure on the subject site must be constructed of non-combustible materials (i.e. stone, paving, concrete, pebbles etc);
1.12	Vegetation along pathways should be of a low flammability type and in accordance with the Tasmania Fire Service's brochure - Fire Retardant Garden Plants. Plants that produce a lot of debris should be avoided. Trees and shrubs that retain dead material in branches, or which shed long strips of bark, or rough fibrous bark, or large quantities of leaves should be avoided;
1.13	Vines on walls or tree canopies over roofed areas should be avoided
1.14	Timber, woodchip and flammable mulches cannot be used and brush and timber fencing should be avoided;
1.15	Total shrub cover should be kept to a maximum of 20% of the available area;
1.16	Clear space from any habitable structures of at least 4 times the mature height of any shrubs planted;
1.17	Shrubs must not be planted in cluster forms or clumps;
1.18	Remove ground level fuels and trim the bottom of tree canopies to at least a height of 2m off ground level;
1.19	Minimise ground level fuels wherever possible;



WATER

2.0	Static Water Supply - Distance to Building Area
2.1	A static water connection point must be located within 90 metres of the building area;
2.2	The distance between the static water connection point and the furthest part of the building area must be measured as a hose lay

3.0	Static Water Supplies
3.1	The water tank supply required by this development may have a remotely located offtake connected to the static water supply;
3.2	The water supply can be used for combined use (fire fighting and other uses) but the specified minimum quantity of fire fighting water must be available at all times;
3.3	The static water supply 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 – domestic supply is in addition to this amount;
3.4	The water storage tank must be metal, concrete or lagged by non-combustible materials if above ground;
3.5	If the tank can be located so it is shielded in all directions in compliance with Section 3.5 of AS 3959-2009 & 2018 , the tank may be constructed of any material provided that the lowest 400mm of the tank exterior is protected by Metal, Non-combustible Material; or Fibre-cement a minimum of 6mm thickness.

4.0	Tank Fittings, Pipework and Accessories
All fittings and pipework associated with a water connection point must:	
4.1	Have a minimum nominal internal diameter of 50mm;
4.2	Be fitted with a valve with a minimum nominal internal diameter of 50mm;
4.3	Be metal or lagged by non-combustible materials if above ground;
4.4	Where buried, have a minimum depth of 300mm (compliant with AS/NZS 3500.1 2003 Clause 5.23)
4.5	Provide a DIN or NEN standard forged Storz 65mm coupling fitted with a suction washer for connection to firefighting equipment;
4.6	Ensure the coupling is accessible and available for connection at all times;
4.7	Ensure the coupling is fitted with a blank cap and securing chain (min 220mm length)
4.8	Ensure underground tanks have an opening at the top of not less than 250mm diameter.
4.9	Where remote off-take is installed; ensure the off-take is in a position that is visible and accessible to allow connection by firefighting equipment and is at a working height of 450mm - 600mm above ground level and protected from possible damage including damage by vehicles.

5.0	Signage for Static Connections
The water connection 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:	
5.1	Water tank signage requirements within AS2304 2011 Water Storage Tanks for Fire Protection Systems; or
5.2	Be marked with the letter "W" contained within a circle with the letter in upper case and not less than 100mm in height; and
5.3	Be a fade -resistant material with white reflective lettering and circle on a red background; and
5.4	Be located within 1 meter of the water connection point in a situation which will not impede access or operation; and
5.5	Be not less than 400mm above the ground.

6.0	Hard Stand Areas for Static Water Supplies
A hard stand area for fire appliance must be provided:	
6.1	No more than 3 meters from the water connection point measured as a hose-lay (including the minimum water level in dams, swimming pools and the like); and
6.2	No closer than 6 meters form the building area to be protected; and
6.3	With a minimum with of 3 meters constructed to the same standard as the carriageway; and
6.4	Connected to the property access by a carriageway equivalent to the standard of the property access.

ACCESS

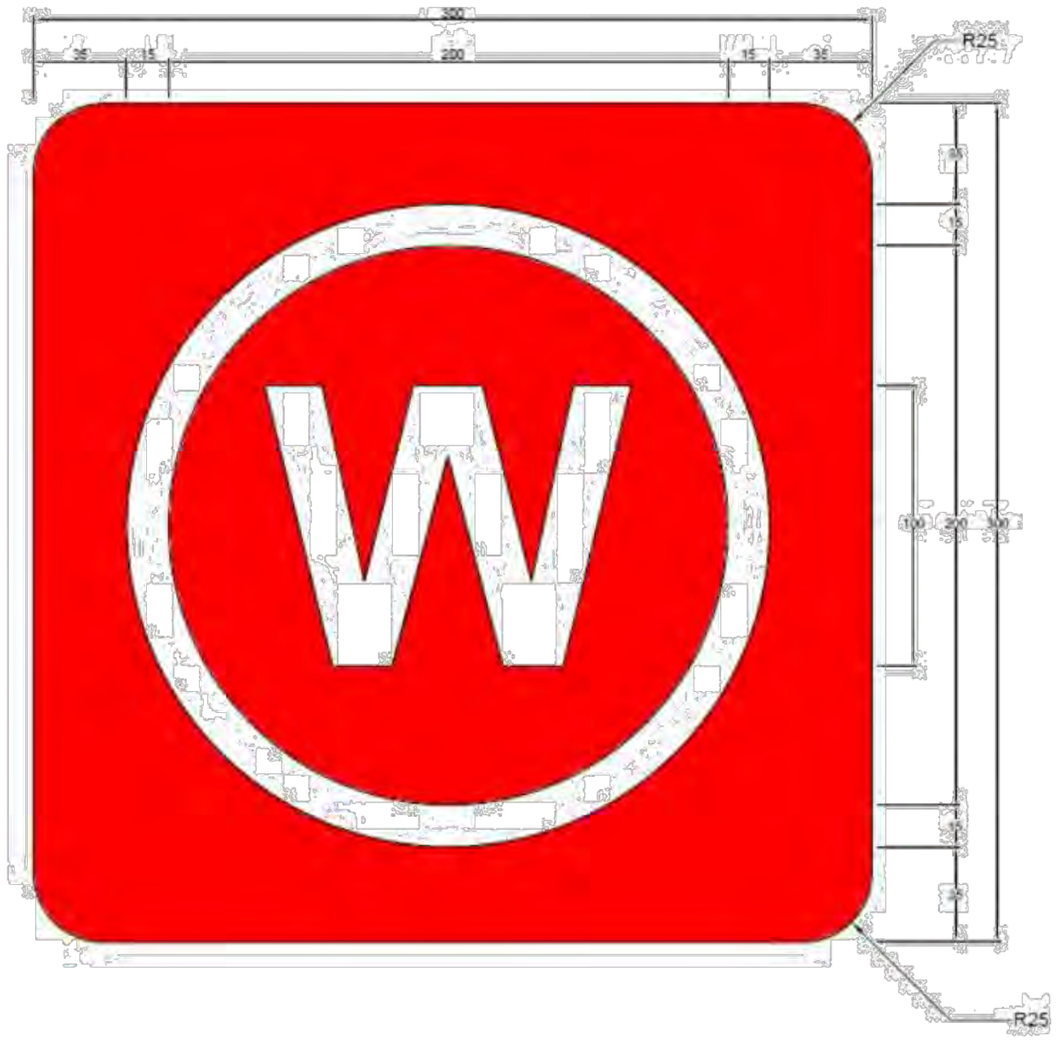
7.0	Property Access Exceeding 30 meters to Building Area
7.1	The property access must be constructed to an all-weather construction with a load capacity of at least 20 tonnes including any bridges or culverts if applicable;
7.2	The carriageway from the access to the building area must be a minimum of 4 meters wide with a vertical clearance of 4 meters;
7.3	The carriageway must have a minimum horizontal vegetation clearance of 0.5 meters;
7.4	The carriageway must contain a cross-fall of less than 3 degrees (1:20 or 5%) and dips of less than 7 degrees (1:8 or 12.5%) from an entry and exit angle;
7.5	All curves on the carriageway must contain a minimum inner radius of 10 meters;
7.6	The carriageway must have cross falls of less then 3 degrees (1:20 or 5%) and a maximum grade of 15 degrees (1:3.5 or 28%) for sealed roads and / or 10 degrees (1:5.5 or 18%) for unsealed roads;
7.7	All terminations of carriageways must be provided with a turning area for fire appliances by either a turning circle with a minimum radius of 10 meters; a property access encircling the habitable building or a hammerhead 'T' or 'Y' turning head 4 meters wide and 8 meters long

GENERAL
This plan is to be read in conjunction with the bushfire risk assessment report. Ensure that all contractors and consultants are provided with a full copy of this plan. All services are to be located on site by contractors prior to commencement of works.
Notify the Council Authorities and Bushfire Risk Assessor if any variation in Building Layout or Classified Vegetation occurs.

CLIENT	PID:	DRAWN BY	SCALE @ A3	DESIGNERS DESCRIPTION:	DESCRIPTION
Mark & Tina Ellis	3401889, 1470821, 1470805 & 7668070	M Wells	1: 6000	EnviroPlan	Bushfire Hazard Management Plan
PROJECT	**CT:**	**ISSUE**		**DESIGNERS REFERENCE NUMBERS:**	
Lot 6 Hoares Lane, Hoares Lane, Murchison Highway & 687 Murchison Highway, Elliott	170331/6, 1470821, 44932/1 & 44932/2	10/03/2020		219159	

B0.2

712 Bass Highway, Somerset TAS 7322
PO Box 546, Somerset
E: admin@enviroplanaustralia.com.au
P: 6411 1931

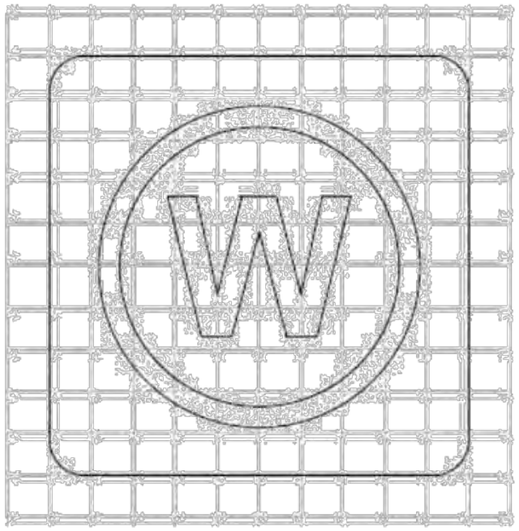


OVERALL SIGN DIMENSIONS (mm): 300 x 300, +/- 5
SURFACE AREA OF SIGN (sq m) : 0.0895

LEGEND COLOUR: WHITE (N14) IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS2700
WITH A RETROREFLECTIVE SURFACE FINISH
BACKGROUND COLOUR: SIGNAL RED (R13) IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS2700

FOR SIGN FIXING AND LOCATION REQUIREMENTS, REFER TO
TASMANIA FIRE SERVICE WATER SUPPLY SIGNAGE GUIDELINES

FOR LEGEND SPECIFICATIONS AND MANUFACTURING DETAIL,
REFER TO TASMANIA FIRE SERVICE WATER SUPPLY SIGNAGE GUIDELINES



GRID MODULE X = 30mm Y= 30mm

Tasmania Fire Service

CLIENT	PID:	DRAWN BY	SCALE @ A3	DESIGNERS DESCRIPTION:	DESCRIPTION
Mark & Tina Ellis	3401889, 1470821, 1470805 & 7668070	M Wells	1: 6000	EnviroPlan	Bushfire Hazard Management Plan
PROJECT Lot 6 Hoares Lane, Hoares Lane, Murchison Highway & 687 Murchison Highway, Elliott	**CT:** 170331/6, 1470821, 44932/1 & 44932/2	**ISSUE** 10/03/2020		**DESIGNERS REFERENCE NUMBERS:** 219159	

B0.3

TASMAN geotechnics

LANDSLIDE RISK ASSESSMENT
PROPOSED BOUNDARY CHANGES
HOARES LANE, ELLIOTT

Prepared for:	**Mark Ellis**
Date:	25 August 2020
Document Reference:	TG20168/1 - 02report

Tasman Geotechnics Pty Ltd ABN 96 130 022 589
16 Herbert Street, Invermay
PO Box 4026, Invermay TAS 7248
T 6338 2398
E wayne@tasmangeotechnics.com.au

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Appendices

Version	Date	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Distribution
Original	25 August 2020	Dr Alan Chester	Dr Wayne Griffioen	Electronic

1 INTRODUCTION

Tasman Geotechnics was commissioned by Mark Ellis to carry out a Landslide Risk Assessment for proposed changes to boundaries to 4 lots at Hoare Lane, Elliott (title references 170331/6, 43292/1, 44932/2, 44932/1).

It is proposed to change the boundaries of these lots to provide a smaller allotment for the current dwelling (currently 687 Murchison Highway, Elliott). It is also proposed to install a pivot irrigator on Lot 43292/1 and so boundary changes are required to provide enough space for its operation. The property is to remain as an operating farm and no other developments are planned.

The assessment is required as part of the Planning Application process as the development is mapped within a "Medium" hazard band on the Landslide Planning Map V2 – Hazard Bands overlay on The LIST.

Our scope of work consisted of:

- Reviewing available reports and maps;
- Carrying out a site walkover to note geomorphological features associated with landslide activity;
- Hand augering of one borehole (HA1) to determine subsurface conditions;
- Conducting a Landslide Risk Assessment.

The assessment is consistent with the Landslide Risk Assessment guidelines published by the Australian Geomechanics Society (2007).

2 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2.1 Regional Setting

The 4 titles cover an area of about 117ha. The site extends from a rounded ridge oriented in a north-south direction to Maldon Creek (about 1km to the east of the ridge).

The hillside between the ridge and creek is dissected by a number of small creeks and rivers generally trending to the east. Maldon Creek flows in a northerly direction.

The Murchison Highway is located on the crest of the ridge.

2.2 Geology

The Mineral Resources Tasmania (MRT) 1:25,000 Series Digital Geological map, Calder Sheet, shows the majority of the site to be mapped on Tertiary aged basalt. The lower parts (about 1/3 of the site) is mapped as Proterozoic aged undifferentiated Oonah Formation, dominantly quartzwacke turbidites.

An extract of the MRT map is presented on Figure 1.

2.3 Landslide Mapping

The MRT Landslide Inventory Map shows that the 4 lots has a large landslide (ID 333) of unknown activity mapped across the basalt soils of the site. The landslide is approximately 1.6km across (roughly north-south) and 750m from head scarp to toe. The toe of the landslide is formed by Maldon Creek.

A small possible landslide (ID 335) is mapped below the southern boundary of the site. The landslide is located on the east side of Maldon Creek. An extract of the Landslide Inventory Map is presented in Figure 2.

2.4 Landslide Hazard Mapping

For the basalt soils of North-West coast of Tasmania, MRT have identified two scales of landslides:

- Deep-seated rotational landslides; and
- Shallow slides or debris flows.

Landslide susceptibility maps for both scales of landsliding have been developed by MRT, and extracts are presented in Figure 3 and 4, respectively.

Susceptibility zones for first time deep-seated failures were developed by MRT by statistical analysis of slope geometry and geological material of known landslides, and are mapped as possible source, regression and runout areas associated with potential landslide movement. For the Tertiary basalts, threshold values of source, regression and runout areas are 14°, 20° and 16° respectively.

The Burnie Deep-seated Landslide Susceptibility Map shows that the site has a number of isolated areas mapped as source areas.

For shallow slides and debris flows, the susceptibility for source area is also based on slope angle:

- High: greater than 20°
- Moderate: between 10° and 20°
- Low: between 6° and 10°
- Very Low: less than 6°

The Burnie Shallow Slide and Debris Flow Susceptibility Map shows that sections of the site following the contours are mapped as Moderate susceptibility. The lower parts of the site, underlain by Proterozoic rocks, are mapped as having no susceptibility.

2.5 Lidar Mapping

The advent of GIS and satellite driven GPS surveys has had positive impact on generating Digital Elevation Models (DEMs) and viewing data in 3D. The detail observable from this method allows the identification of areas that may have been subject to landslide in the past by revealing small hummocks that are difficult to identify from contours.

TheLIST contains a hillshade layer that is shown in Figure 5. Two ages of landslide activity can be identified: the "old" head scarps, which are the first generation of landslides, and "more recent" landslides. The "more recent" landslides are probably driven by groundwater, as springs and dams are often located at the head scarp of these slides.

2.6 Previous Reports

A search on the MRT website for previous investigations at or near the site revealed no specific investigations pertaining to slope stability assessments close to the site.

2.7 Proposed Development

We understand the proposed development involves adjusting boundaries for the 4 lots, and creating a new lot at the existing house at 687 Murchison Highway, as detailed on EnviroPlan Project 219159, Drawing A0.1 (dated 10/3/2020). No change to the use (agricultural) is proposed.

3 FIELD INVESTIGATION

The fieldwork was carried out by an Engineering Geologist from Tasman Geotechnics on 10 August 2020. The fieldwork involved a site walkover. No intrusive investigation was carried out.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Surface Conditions

The surface has been modified by agricultural activities including grazing and ploughing of paddocks so that features indicating (active) landslide activity are not obvious. Nevertheless, the majority of the site shows undulating topography consistent with previous landslide activity. No recent or active landslide activity was observed.

Some of the land is covered in pasture and other areas are currently being cropped. Some small dams are located along drainage lines across the property.

Surface soils are generally red-brown basalt soils.

4.2 Subsurface Conditions

No intrusive investigation was carried out. However, the sub-surface is inferred to be deeply weathered basalt. The lower parts of the site have thinner soil profile and are underlain by rocks not known to be prone to landslide activity.

The local groundwater level is likely to be more than 2m below ground level.

5 LANDSLIDE RISK ASSESSMENT

5.1 General

Risk assessment and management principles applied to slopes can be interpreted as answering the following questions:

- What might happen? (HAZARD IDENTIFICATION).
- How likely is it? (LIKELIHOOD).
- What damage or injury might result? (CONSEQUENCE).
- How important is it? (RISK EVALUATION).
- What can be done about it? (RISK TREATMENT).

The risk is a combination of the likelihood and the consequences for the hazard in question. Thus both likelihood and consequences are taken into account when evaluating a risk and deciding whether treatment is required.

The qualitative likelihood, consequence and risk terms used in this report for risk to property are given in Appendix A and are based on the Landslide Risk Management Guidelines, published by Australian Geomechanics Society (AGS, 2007). The risk terms are defined by a matrix that brings together different combinations of likelihood and consequence. Risk matrices help to communicate the results of risk assessment, rank risks, set priorities and develop transparent approaches to decision making.

5.2 Geotechnical Model

The field observations indicate that the subsurface conditions across the site consist of high plasticity clay derived from weathered basalt. Based on the slope angles and MRT landslide mapping it is likely that the mapped landslide across the site is relatively shallow.

The outcrop of Proterozoic rock on the lower slopes of the site ensures that the creek at the base of the slope does not undercut the slope above to initiate further slide activity.

Small shallow slides may potentially occur during adverse rainfall events but considering the land use these will not cause any major problems or create a hazard.

5.3 Potential Hazards

Based on the site observations, borehole data and available information discussed in the sections above, the following landslide hazards are identified for the site:

Reactivation of existing (regional) landslide. Based on the historical information and MRT mapping, the proposed boundary adjustments will occur across a mapped landslide of unknown activity. The failure mechanism of the slide is unknown, but probably occurred due to regionally high groundwater levels or geologically active earth. Re-activation of this landslide could occur due to elevated groundwater levels at a regional scale (eg impeded groundwater drainage or increased surface infiltration).

The likelihood for reactivation of the existing landslide under current climatic conditions is assessed to be Rare.

Medium scale translational landslide (up to about 3m deep). These are the "more recent" landslides and can occur where slopes are locally steep or have been steepened by erosion, locally elevated groundwater levels or soil erosion. Such landslides may also occur where slopes have been steepened by earthworks (cut or fill) and would involve up to 1,000 m^3 of soil.

There is presently no evidence of soil erosion or high groundwater levels at the site. Assuming the proposed irrigation method does not cause the soils to become saturated, the likelihood of a medium scale slide under current climatic conditions, is assessed to be Unlikely.

The identification of the potential hazards considers both the site and nearby properties, and is necessary to address stability issues that may negatively impact upon the site and influence the risk to property.

5.4 Risk to Property

The following table summarizes the risk to property of the landslide events in relation to the proposed development as described in Section 2.5, **assuming limitations in Section 6 are incorporated.**

Table 2. Landslide risk profiles

Scenario	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Profile
Reactivation of regional landslide	Rare under current climatic conditions	Insignificant, there are no structures likely to be damaged	Very Low
Medium scale translational landslide	Unlikely, assuming irrigation is not going to saturated the soils	Insignificant, given the land is used for agricultural purposes	Very Low

The assessment shows that the proposed development presents a Very Low level of risk. It should be noted that these are the same level of risk for the current site.

5.5 Risk to Life

Given that there is no change in the proposed use of the land (agricultural purposes), there is no change to the exposure for risk to life. The current risk to life is extremely low.

5.6 Risk Evaluation

The Waratah-Wynyard Planning Scheme stipulates (Clause E6.6.2) that:

"If the site is within an area of risk shown on a natural hazard map…

(a) a hazard risk assessment must determine –

(i) there is an insufficient increase in risk to warrant any specific hazard reduction or protection measure; or

(ii) *a tolerable level of risk can be achieved for the type, form, scale and duration of the development…"*

The above analysis has shown that there is no increase in risk to warrant any specific hazard reduction measure. Thus, the requirements of Clause E6.6.2 are satisfied.

6 DISCUSSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific landslide management measures are required for the proposed boundary adjustments.

Sustainable farming practices will ensure that the site managed to minimize erosion on the slopes.

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Important information about your report

These notes are provided to help you understand the limitations of your report.

Project Scope

Your report has been developed on the basis of your unique project specific requirements as understood by Tasman Geotechnics at the time, and applies only to the site investigated. Tasman Geotechnics should be consulted if there are subsequent changes to the proposed project, to assess how the changes impact on the report's recommendations.

Subsurface Conditions

Subsurface conditions are created by natural processes and the activity of man.

A site assessment identifies subsurface conditions at discrete locations. Actual conditions at other locations may differ from those inferred to exist, because no professional, no matter how qualified, can reveal what is hidden by earth, rock and time.

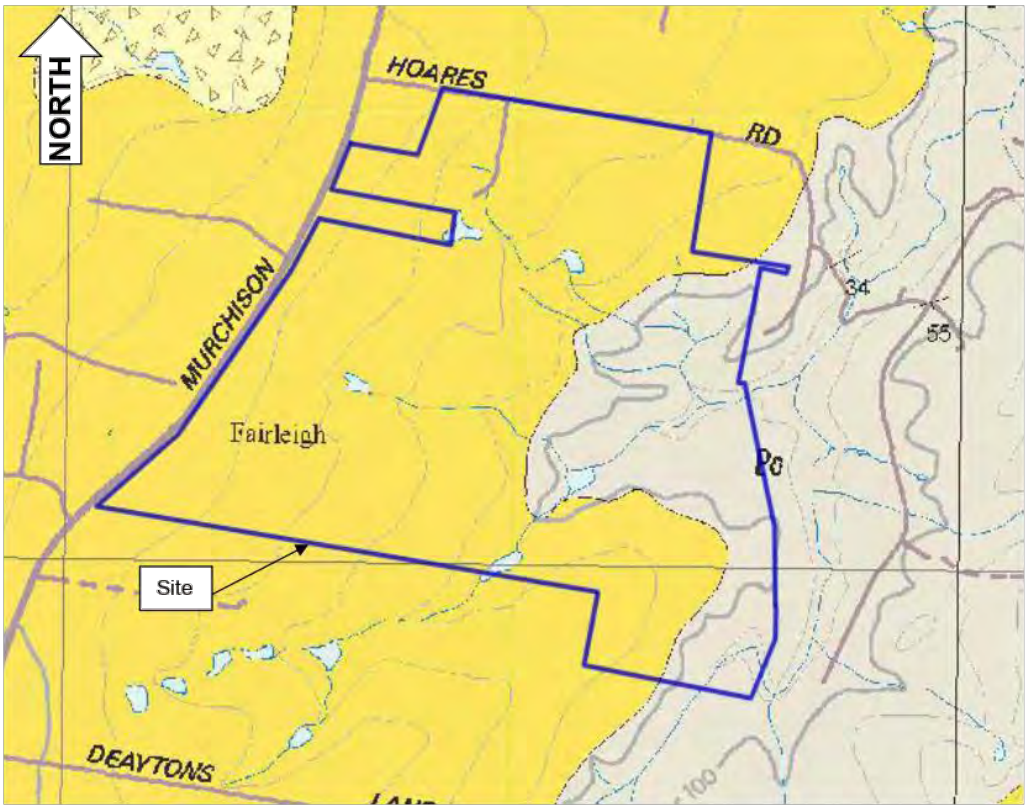
Nothing can be done to change the conditions that exist, but steps can be taken to reduce the impact of unexpected conditions. For this reason, the services of Tasman Geotechnics should be retained throughout the project, to identify variable conditions, conduct additional investigation or tests if required and recommend solutions to problems encountered on site.

Advice and Recommendations

Your report contains advice or recommendations which are based on observations, measurements, calculations and professional interpretation, all of which have a level of uncertainty attached.

The recommendations are based on the assumption that subsurface conditions encountered at the discrete locations are indicative of an area. This can not be substantiated until implementation of the project has commenced. Tasman Geotechnics is familiar with the background information and should be consulted to assess whether or not the report's recommendations are valid, or whether changes should be considered.

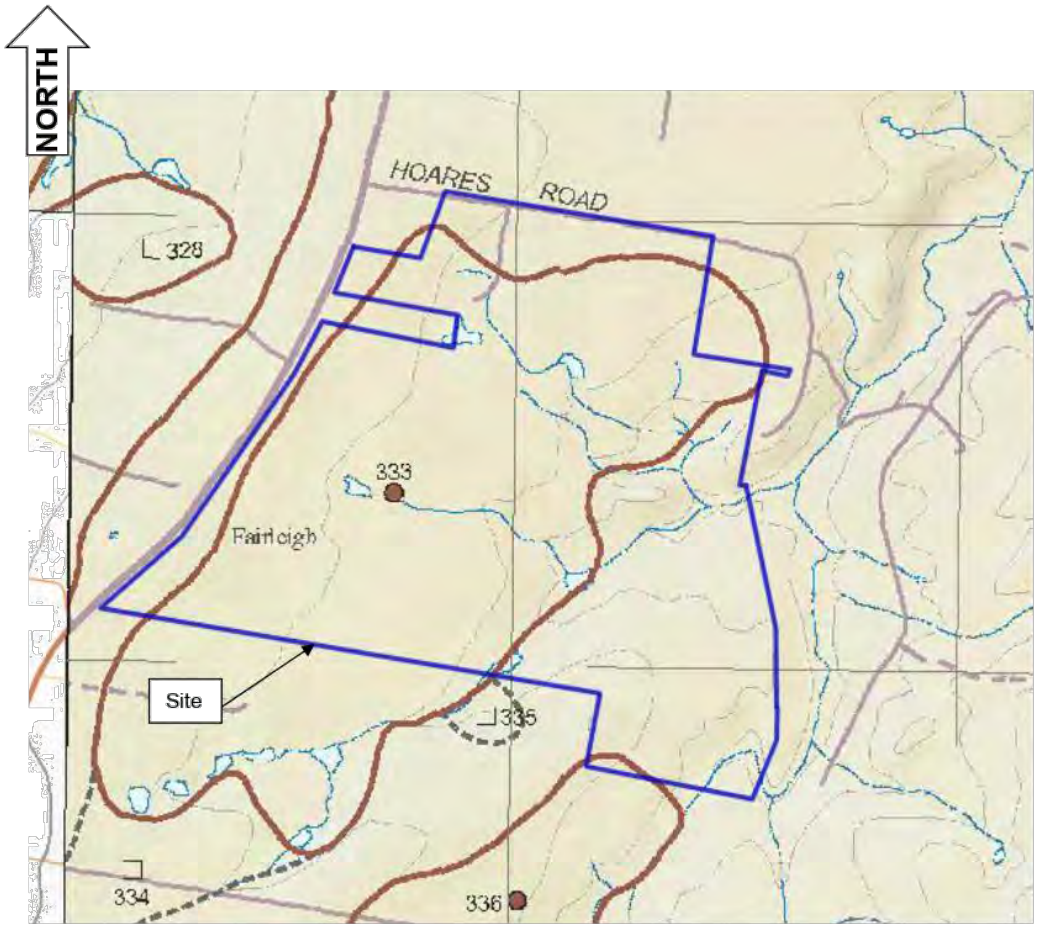
The report as a whole presents the findings of the site assessment, and the report should not be copied in part or altered in any way.

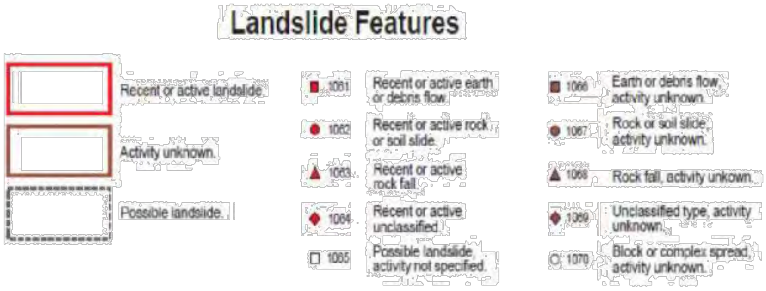


LEGEND

Qxt	Landslide deposits predominantly derived from weathered Tertiary rocks (Qxt).
Tb	Basalt (Tb); olivine tholeiite (Tbt); transitional olivine basalt (Tbr); alkali olivine basalt (Tbao); hawaiite (Tbh); basanite (Tbb) and nepheline hawaiite (Tbnh) indicated.
Po	Quartzwacke turbidite sequence of sandstone, siltstone and well-bedded black slaty mudstone (Burnie Formation) (Po). Possible pillow basalt indicated (Pobp).

drawn	AC	TASMAN geotechnics	client:	Mark Ellis
approved	WG		project:	Landslide Risk Assessment Hoares Lane Elliott
date	18/8/2020			
scale	NTS		title:	Extract of MRT Geology Map
original size	A4		project no: TG20168/1 – 02report	figure no: FIGURE 1





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approved	WG		project:	Landslide Risk Assessment Hoares Lane Elliott
date	18/8/2020			
scale	NTS		title:	Extract of MRT Landslide Inventory Map
original size	A4		project no: TG20168/1 – 02report	figure no: FIGURE 2

LEGEND

Susceptibility Zones for First Time Failure

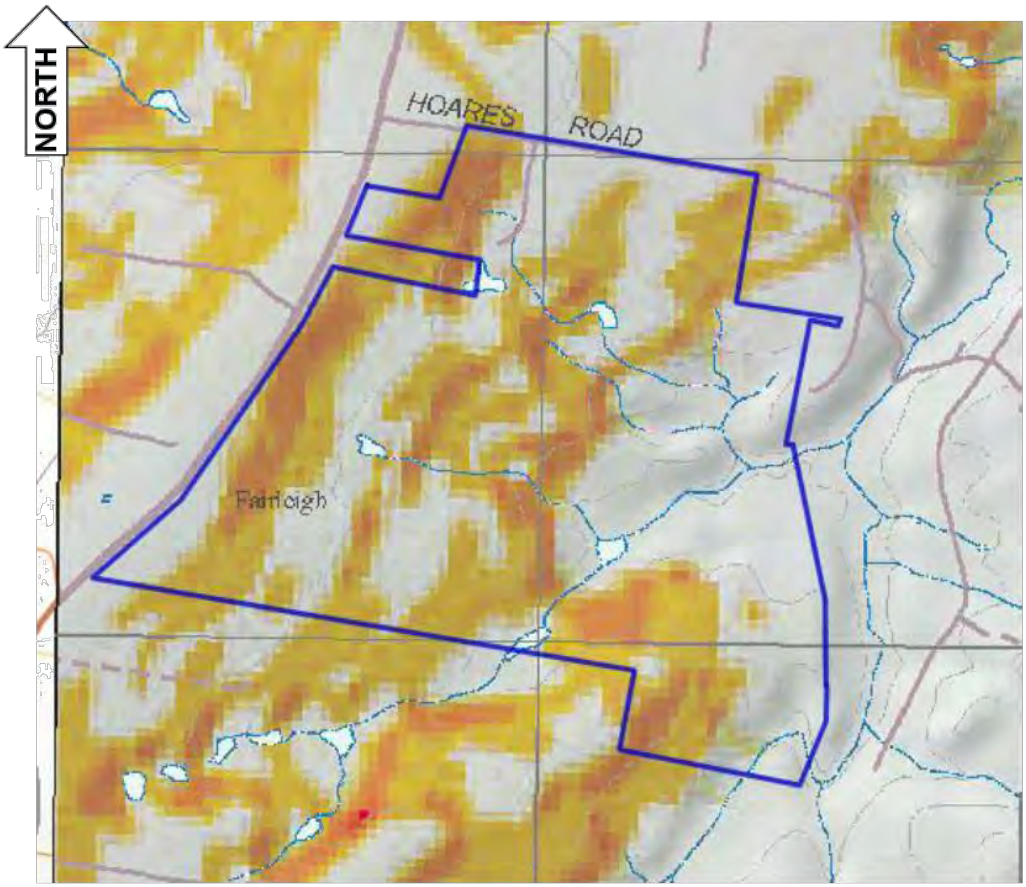
- Regression area
- Source area
- Runout area

Regression area: An area up- slope of a source area that could fail following a deep- seated landslide movement (a.k.a retrogression or set- back area).
Source area: An area of hillside with the potential to form a slope failure, identified largely on the basis of slope angle and geology.
Runout area: An area down- slope of a source area where the moving earth, debris or rock can potentially travel.

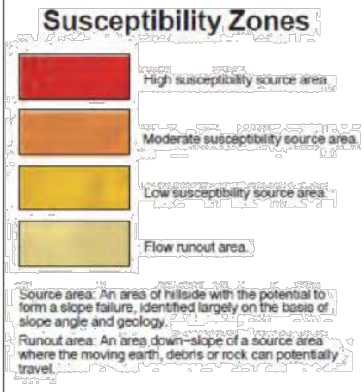
Susceptibility Zones for Landslide Reactivation

- Landslide, recent or active
- Landslide, activity unknown
- Possible landslide, activity unknown

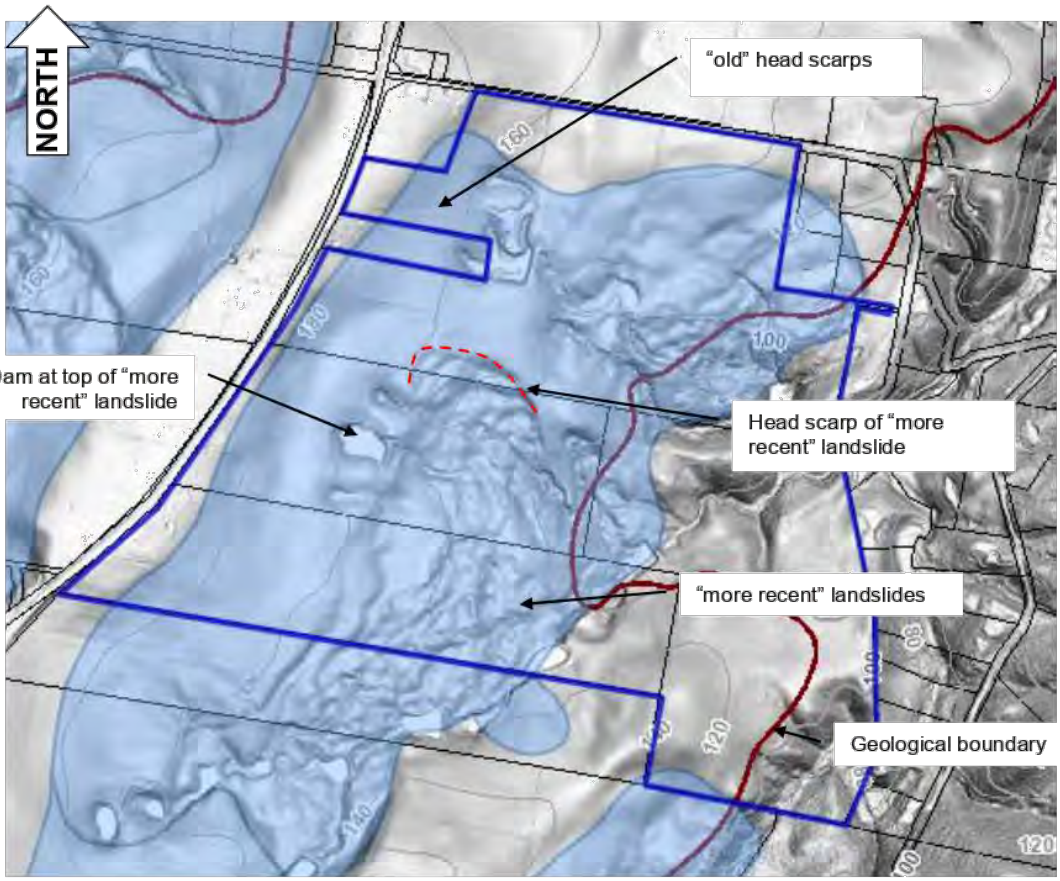
drawn	AC	TASMAN geotechnics	client:	Mark Ellis
approved	WG		project:	Landslide Risk Assessment Hoares Lane, Elliott
date	18/8/2020			
scale	NTS		title:	Extract of MRT Deep-Seated Landslide Susceptibility Map
original size	A4		project no: TG20168/1 – 02report	figure no: FIGURE 3



LEGEND



drawn	AC	TASMAN geotechnics	client:	Mark Ellis
approved	WG		project:	Landslide Risk Assessment Hoares Lane, Elliott
date	18/8/2020			
scale	NTS		title:	Extract of MRT Shallow Slide Susceptibility Map
original size	A4		project no: TG20168/1 – 02report	figure no: FIGURE 4



Legend

Hillshade background from TheLIST
Blue polygon: landslide outline
Blue line: outline of site
Brown line: geological boundary
Black lines: cadastral boundaries

drawn	WG	TASMAN geotechnics	client:	Mark Ellis
approved	WG		project:	Landslide Risk Assessment Hoares Lane, Elliott
date	20/8/2020			
scale	NTS		title:	Hill Shading
original size	A4		project no: TG20168/1 – 02report	figure no: FIGURE 5

Appendix A

Landslide Risk Matrix

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Terminology for use in Assessing Risk to Property

These notes are provided to help you understand concepts and terms used in Landslide Risk Assessment and are based on the "Practice Note Guidelines for Landslide Risk Management 2007" published in *Australian Geomechanics* Vol 42, No 1, 2007.

Likelihood Terms

The qualitative likelihood terms have been related to a nominal design life of 50 years. The assessment of likelihood involves judgment based on the knowledge and experience of the assessor. Different assessors may make different judgments.

Approximate Annual Probability	Implied indicative Recurrence Interval	Description	Descriptor	Level
10^{-1}	10 years	The event is expected to occur over the design life	Almost Certain	A
10^{-2}	100 years	The event will probably occur under adverse conditions over the design life	Likely	B
10^{-3}	1000 years	The event could occur under adverse conditions over the design life	Possible	C
10^{-4}	10,000 years	The event might occur under very adverse conditions over the design life	Unlikely	D
10^{-5}	100,000 years	The event is conceivable but only under exceptional circumstances over the design life	Rare	E
10^{-6}	1,000,000 years	The event is inconceivable or fanciful for the design life	Barely Credible	F

Qualitative Measures of Consequence to Property

Indicative Cost of Damage	Description	Descriptor	Level
200%	Structure(s) completely destroyed and/or large scale damage requiring major engineering works for stabilisation. Could cause at least one adjacent property major consequential damage.	Catastrophic	1
60%	Extensive damage to most of structure, and/or extending beyond site boundaries requiring significant stabilisation works. Could cause at least one adjacent property medium consequential damage	Major	2
20%	Moderate damage to some of structure, and/or significant part of site requiring large stabilisation works. Could cause at least one adjacent property minor consequential damage.	Medium	3
5%	Limited damage to part of structure, and/or part of site requiring some reinstatement stabilisation works	Minor	4
0.5%	Little damage.	Insignificant	5

The assessment of consequences involves judgment based on the knowledge and experience of the assessor. The relative consequence terms are value judgments related to how the potential consequences may be perceived by those affected by the risk. Explicit descriptions of potential consequences will help the stakeholders understand the consequences and arrive at their judgment.

Qualitative Risk Analysis Matrix – Risk to Property

Likelihood		Consequences to Property				
	Approximate annual probability	1: Catastrophic	2: Major	3: Medium	4: Minor	5: Insignificant
A: Almost Certain	10^{-1}	VH	VH	VH	H	L
B: Likely	10^{-2}	VH	VH	H	M	L
C: Possible	10^{-3}	VH	H	M	M	VL
D: Unlikely	10^{-4}	H	M	L	L	VL
E: Rare	10^{-5}	M	L	L	VL	VL
F: Barely credible	10^{-6}	L	VL	VL	VL	VL

NOTES:

1. The risk associated with Insignificant consequences, however likely, is defined as Low or Very Low

2. The main purpose of a risk matrix is to help rank risks and set priorities and help the decision making process.

Response to Risk

In general, it is the responsibility of the client and/or regulatory and/or others who may be affected to decide whether to accept or treat the risk. The risk assessor and/or other advisers may assist by making risk comparisons, discussing treatment options, explaining the risk management process, advising how others have reacted to risk in similar situations and making recommendations. Attitudes to risk vary widely and risk evaluation often involves considering more than just property damage (eg environmental effects, public reaction, business confidence etc).

The following is a guide to typical responses to assessed risk.

Risk Level		Example Implications
VH	Very High	Unacceptable without treatment. Extensive detailed investigation and research, planning and implementation of treatment options essential to reduce risk to Low; may be too expensive and not practical. Work likely to cost more than the value of the property.
H	High	Unacceptable without treatment. Detailed investigation, planning and implementation of treatment options required to reduce risk to Low. Work would cost a substantial sum in relation to the value of the property.
M	Moderate	May be tolerated in certain circumstances (subject to regulator's approval) but requires investigation, planning and implementation of treatment options to reduce the risk to Low. Treatment options to reduce to Low risk should be implemented as soon as practicable.
L	Low	Usually accepted by regulators. Where treatment has been required to reduce the risk to this level, ongoing maintenance is required.
VL	Very Low	Acceptable. Manage by normal slope maintenance procedures

SD.2089.

PROPOSE MOVING BOUNDARYS
AT 687 AND FARRYS

I DONT THINK
THERE ANY NEED
TO CHANGE THE
IRRACATOR WATER TRANS
OVER BOUNDARYS

THEY ARE TWO 70 ACRES
BLOCKS IN RURAL FARMING
HOME ON ONE OF THEM
687. AND FARRY BLOCK
LEADS TO A HOUSE &
A FARM FOR FUTURE
GENERATIONS BOTH REQUIRE
DO THAT.

YOU ARE ONLY ON THIS
EARTH FOR YOUR LIFE
WE MUST BE ABLE TO
LOOK AFTER THE NEXT
GENERATION, SO THEY CAN.
HAVE OPATUNITIES
LARGE BLOCKS OF LAND ARE
ONLY GOING TO BE AVADABLE FOR
THE WELL OFF

A.N.D I DONT AGREE
WITH CUTTING THE
WATER (CREEK) OFF
THE FARRY. BLOCK.

Agreement for Extension of Time

In accordance with Section 57 (6) of the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* I

Micheal Wells

Of

EnviroPlan
PO Box 546
SOMERSET TAS 7322

hereby grant the Planning Authority an extension of time until the 26th day of October 2020,

Ref. No. 1470821, 1470805, 7668070, 3401889 & **SD 2089**

Signed _____ (Applicant)

Micheal Wells (EnviroPlan) (Applicant)

14/09/2020 (Date)

Signed _____

ASHLEY THORNTON, *per Council delegation*

(Manager Development & Regulatory Services)

17/09/2020 (Date)

Placeholder for Attachment 1

Audited Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

Tasmanian Audit Office - Independent Audit Opinion

0 Pages

Placeholder for Attachment 2

Audited Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2020

0 Pages

Priority	
	High (1-2 years)
	Medium (3-5years)
	Low (5-9 Years)
	Not proceeding

OPEN SPACE SPORT & RECREATION PLAN - RECOMMENDATIONS BY ISSUES PAPERS

		Priority	Responsibility	Budget (year)	Current Status
OFF ROAD TRAILS					
1	Consider trails as a priority type of recreation infrastructure for all localities with visitor accommodation, scenic or heritage attractions and urban settlements.	Medium	Community Activation	Complete Standard Practice	Policy position Capital Works Boat Harbour Walking Track Sealing $65k Philosopher Falls Walking Track Repairs $11k Port Road Walking Track $66.5k Completed Annual Plan Actions 19/20 Develop feasibility study for Waratah Falls Walk Annual Plan Actions 3.3 BHB Masterplan Design
2	Continue to negotiate with property owners to secure rights of way or access around private land along key trail routes such as Stanley to Smithton, key scenic routes and regional links along former rail lines, the coast as well as river corridors	Low	Community Activation	Complete Standard Practice	A specific review has not been conducted however as part of "business as usual" this is occurring on a case by case basis. E.g. Gone Nuts event and Coastal Pathway.
3	Ensure that all new projects that include open space consider the opportunity to provide a trail corridor (i.e. foreshore developments).	Medium	Development Services	Complete Standard Practice	Policy position Refer #1

Enclosure 1 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Plan 2017-2027 - Recommendations

		Priority	Responsibility	Budget (year)	Current Status
4	Provide and promote trails that offer different levels of physical challenge e.g. stairs or hill climbs, suitable for mountain bikes, suitable only for walking, suitable for wheelchair users, suitable for dogs, suitable for horses, etc.	Medium	Development Services	Complete Standard Practice	Promotion is ongoing and discussions continue to diversify the existing offering
5 Also refer #2	Complete the existing local trail plans and add routes suggested by this plan.	Medium	Community Activation	Complete	Information is available at the Wonders of Wynyard. Reviews will continue as per #2
6	Promote and support trail events that encourage tourism and physical activity.	Medium	Community Activation	Complete Standard Practice	Community Activation team is involved in this space, the Gone Nuts event is an example
7	Work with Parks and other groups to further promote trails and future routes, highlighting each trail's unique attributes as a point of difference to attract visitors, amalgamate existing trails information and produce a single source of information. Provide consistent wayfinding and signage, trails markers and route information including what activities they are suitable for. Investigate creating a technological solution to the provision of mapping and trail information.	Medium	Community Activation	Ongoing	Tassie Trails Destination Marketing Plan CCA Coastal Walks Annual Plan Actions 5.4 – Develop a Municipal Sign Strategy 5.1 – Renew and update Tourism Plan and ensure consistent with Regional Tourism Plan 7.3 – Develop a proposal creating a geological trail (printed materials, signage & video story telling).
8	Prioritise the development of the coastal pathway from Burnie to Wynyard and then connecting to the airport and other destinations of interest in the vicinity.	High	Engineering & Projects	20/21	Coastal Pathway plans have been developed and Federal & State funding secured. State funding to address coastal erosion has been secured and work to commence this year. Council will commence own sections not impacted by coastal erosion works. A working group has been formed and is progressing the project Capital Budget - $2.4m
9	Encourage volunteer involvement in the development, maintenance and management of trails.	Medium	Community Activation		Explore based on need, project specific Volunteer program in place
10	Include trail design recommendations / regulations as part of the land development policy	Medium	Development Services	20/21	Annual Plan Actions 5.4. – Develop & deliver Settlement Strategy
11	Where possible ensure all future trail corridors are at least 10 metres wide and include buffers and right of way on	Medium	Development Services	20/21	Annual Plan Actions 5.4. – Develop & deliver Settlement Strategy

		Priority	Responsibility	Budget (year)	Current Status
	either side of the trail and canopy trees within the trail corridor				
12	Where possible light key trails in urban areas e.g. Gutteridge Gardens and along the river in Smithton	Low		Complete Standard Practice 20/21	To be considered as part of each project. Lighting is included for walkways around the new multi-purpose facility and Boardwalk. Lighting established in Gutteridge Gardens, lighting included in Coastal Pathway plans. Capital Budget - $20k zig-zag track lighting
13	Ensure a suitable surface is used for unsealed trails to manage risk and assist older people and those using mobility devices	Low	Community Activation		Project to list/audit trails and determine requirements
OCCUPANCY AGREEMENTS					
14	Ensure all clubs and use groups have occupancy agreements for the use of community and sporting facilities and reserves.	High	Community Activation	20/21 ongoing	New User Agreements have been developed and are being rolled out to organisations on a priority basis (e.g. new season approaching / new facilities / change of arrangements)
15	A license (an agreement for casual, seasonal or annual use over 3-5 years) is the preferred form of occupancy agreement as it retains the asset in public ownership and encourages sharing.	refer 14	Community Activation	Complete Standard Practice	This refers to the Use of Facility Form which is currently used for agreements under three years. As agreements come up for review groups will be transitioned to a license arrangement where appropriate.
16	Usage agreements shall require (and reward) clubs and user groups for sharing. Facility design should ensure sharing is practical	NO ACTION	Community Activation	Complete Standard Practice	New Fees and Charges framework adopted by Council June 2020 which gives benefit to shared spaces. Design of new/upgraded facilities considers sharing of spaces.
17	Agreements should be devised more like service agreements than commercial leases and set out: common objectives for the facilities, specific responsibilities for grounds, facilities and surrounds, and encourage use especially by people less able to participate	refer 14	Community Activation	Complete	Becoming standard practice

		Priority	Responsibility	Budget (year)	Current Status
18	The nature of agreements and conditions of use should be consistent across all facilities and require clubs to provide records of use and member numbers per season	refer 14	Community Activation	Complete Standard Practice	User Agreements, MOU's, License agreements and Leases will be prepared from standard template to ensure consistency.
19	Council should negotiate with the Crown to have consistent occupancy agreements for community facilities on public land so that they have the same type of agreement, conditions and tenure.	refer 14	Community Activation	20/21	CLS are currently reviewing all agreements to develop a consistent approach. Council officers are working with CLS to progressively update all agreements.
20	Utilise the process of managing agreements to enhance communication between Council and user groups to share information about demand, assist with growing participation and facilitate club development.	refer 14	Community Activation	Complete Standard Practice	Recreation Officer building relationships with all clubs. Clubs and organisations included in working groups when projects impact their facilities or operations. Community Activation Department works with Clubs and organisations on events, club strategic planning, facilities management and grant applications as required.
21	Organise discussion and networking opportunities to share ideas and information and aid sharing between user groups in each season.	Medium	Community Activation	Complete Standard Practice	Recreation Officer works with groups and facilitates communication and meetings where required. Joint working groups on projects are also established. Completed Annual Plan Actions 19/20 Develop Partnership agreements with key community organisations to formalise working
22	Encourage clubs or peak bodies to make capital contributions to the development of facilities *that are beyond the level council is reasonably expected to provide e.g. fit for purpose facilities* to: a) progress them to a higher quality; or b) enable these to be developed more quickly than otherwise possible; or c) provide more specialised surfaces than a community can otherwise afford.	Medium	Community Activation	Ongoing Standard Practice	Council has been working with State Bodies to gain maximum support and funding for local facilities including: Cricket Tasmania Football Federation Tasmania AFL Tasmania Council also works with clubs to assist them with grant applications for funding capital works.
23	A standard capital contribution agreement with a sunset clause should be struck with all user groups willing to make a contribution to a capital project	#22			

Enclosure 1 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Plan 2017-2027 - Recommendations

		Priority	Responsibility	Budget (year)	Current Status
24	The capital contribution agreement should include the date and amount contributed and may include in-kind contributions if work is designed and project managed by Council. In return for the assistance, a user group should be offered a rental rebate for a specified term commensurate to the amount contributed. The agreement should acknowledge that the facility's ownership rests with the Council and sharing with other users is required unless all costs associated with the operation and replacement of the infrastructure is the user group's responsibility	#22			
25	An acknowledgement of a capital contribution by a user group should be made (i.e. a through a commemorative plaque and/or naming).	#22			
26	All users should pay a user fee that does not discourage use	High		Complete Standard Practice	New Fees and Charges framework adopted by Council June 2020 and being progressively implemented.
27	Fees should be the same for the same type and quality of facility, regardless of the location.	High		Complete Standard Practice	New Fees and Charges framework adopted by Council June 2020 and being progressively implemented.
28	Use should be allocated based on sessions, not seasons, to encourage other users	High		Complete Standard Practice	New Fees and Charges framework adopted by Council June 2020. Both options considered and are available to clubs according to need.
29	The price a user pays should be consistent with the same type of facility regardless of where the ground is	High		Complete Standard Practice	New Fees and Charges framework adopted by Council June 2020 and being progressively implemented.
30	User fees should reflect a proportion of costs only related to that use (marginal cost).	High		Complete Standard Practice	New Fees and Charges framework adopted by Council June 2020.
31	Commercial or for-profit groups should have different rate of fees to Club users of facilities	High		Complete Standard Practice	New Fees and Charges framework adopted by Council June 2020.

		Priority	Responsibility	Budget (year)	Current Status
32	Users willing to share, and those providing for females, juniors, all-ability teams and masters users should pay less than other users	High		Complete Standard Practice	New Fees and Charges framework adopted by Council June 2020.
33	Indoor centres should be co-located with schools and other facilities to enable cost sharing, maximise occupancy and the provision of a management presence and programming to increase use and income.	Med	GM		Will be considered as part of Somerset and Wynyard Sporting Precinct design process. Initial conversations have been held with school principals and education department.
PUBLIC TOILETS					
34 query	Adopt the siting and provision guidelines for public toilets in the Issues Paper	Medium	Asset Services	Complete Policy Adopted	Annual Plan Action 1.4 – investigate and report opportunities for public toilet provision in Yolla
35	Ensure that all new toilets and all upgrades consider the principles of crime prevention and environmental design			Complete	Design Consideration for all new facilities. Retrofitting as required / opportunity arises Capital Budget – BHB Toilet S/Steel Lining $22k
36	Use good lighting at all public toilets and use sensor lights where possible			Complete	Design Consideration. Retrofitting as required / opportunity arises Capital Budget – Wynyard Civic Square - $500k Capital Budget – East Wyn. Foreshore Toilet - $95k
37	Ensure any future park toilets are positioned on street frontages and not internally in parks unless impractical due to the size of the park and if provided in association with specific facilities			Complete	Design Consideration for all new facilities. Capital Budget – Wynyard Civic Square - $500k Capital Budget – East Wyn. Foreshore Toilet - $95k
38	Each time a toilet is to be upgraded and refurbished, ensure it is made more accessible			Complete	Design Consideration and all facilities have a DDA compliance requirement
39	Encourage smart contemporary architectural design of new public toilets accommodating elements described in this strategy, including some standard colour identifier so as they are very easily identifiable as public toilets.			Complete	Design Consideration for all new facilities. Civic Square Toilet Wynyard Capital Budget – Wynyard Civic Square - $500k Capital Budget – East Wyn. Foreshore Toilet - $95k Annual Plan Action 5.1 – Develop business plan for Loo with a View concept

		Priority	Responsibility	Budget (year)	Current Status
40	Review and upgrade all directional and on-building signage relating to public toilets including way finding to ensure that signage is clear, consistent, and compliant and toilets facilities are clearly identifiable and convey a unified brand	Medium		Ongoing 20/21	Annual Plan Action 5.4 – Develop a Municipal Sign Strategy
41	Prepare a standardised guide and specification for signage of public toilets that meets relevant Australian standards and is clear for people with vision impairment	Medium		Ongoing	Annual Plan Action 5.4 – Develop a Municipal Sign Strategy
42	Coordinate the development of one single quality source of information on toilets, that is mapped, and kept up to date and includes some basic information	Medium		Complete Standard Practice	National Public Toilet Register is being utilised.
42	Ensure the design principles outlined in this document are brought into all design specifications for future toilets			Complete Standard Practice	Design Consideration for all facilities
44	Investigate and undertake a cost-benefit analysis or adding the ability to remotely open, close and lock all toilet facilities.	High	Asset Services		Not yet progressed
45	Consider managing toilets with other agencies and community organisations	High	Asset Services		Not yet progressed
	SOMERSET				
47	Consider the need to provide access to a public toilet to serve Coastal pathway users.	High		Complete 20/21	Complete Toilet facility included in ANZAC Park detailed design
	BOAT HARBOUR				
50	Negotiate public access to toilets at the Surf Club	Med		21/22	Complete Toilets have been considered in the BHB Masterplan with preliminary design including public toilets within new Surf club building.
	WYNYARD				
53	Ensure there are public toilets in the Sport and Recreation Precinct, Frederick Street Reserve and at the waterfront development	High		Complete	Complete - Included in concept design for each precinct and will be finalised during detailed design phase. The Waterfront Multi-Purpose Facility has included public toilets

		Priority	Responsibility	Budget (year)	Current Status
	YOLLA				
54	Negotiate with a local business to provide a public toilet or open the toilet in the Recreation Ground for community use	High		20/21	Annual Plan Action 1.4 – investigate and report opportunities for public toilet provision in Yolla
COMMUNITY MEETING PLACES					
55	Create a directory of community spaces and advertise their availability and suitability for both community and commercial activities.	High	Community Activation	Complete Standard Practice	Available on website and at Council offices Annual Plan Action 19/20 – In Progress Complete internal review of Public Halls
56	Work in close collaboration with and encourage schools, sports clubs and churches who have halls and spaces that may be suitable for arts, cultural and sporting activities, to allow their facilities to be used for community meetings and appropriate activities. Include these in an inventory of facilities available for community use and advertise their availability.		Community Activation	Complete	
57	Implement a more effective booking and management system for the halls under Council control. Additionally, the Council(s) should work with the willing current providers of community halls to develop an online booking system, advertise all halls for hire (regardless of ownership) and promote the activities conducted there.	High	Community Activation	20/21	Online booking facilities are being developed and currently being reviewed. New website has improved promotion of available spaces. There is an online form for facility hire. Capital Budget Item Online booking system for facilities - $20k
59	Ensure all sports club venues are available for community use and that there is some consistency in fees and charges to hire these, based on the type of facility, size and quality etc.	High	Community Activation	Complete Standard Practice	New Fees & Charges Framework developed and adopted in June 2020.
60	Selectively upgrade the access into one large community meeting place and any internal toilet, in each town and village. Promote the accessible facilities to assist people when choosing facilities	Med	Community Activation	20/21	BHB Masterplan Multi-Use Community Facility Wynyard Annual Plan Action 3.3 Establish Community Centre in Somerset within existing building. Capital Budget Item Develop Sisters Beach Community Centre Concept Plan - $5k

		Priority	Responsibility	Budget (year)	Current Status
61	Following the promotion of community facilities and the availability of a simple booking system that enables the accurate calculation of use, income and expenditure, hold a community consultation to discuss the facilities not well utilised, and options to:	Med	Organisational Performance	21/22	Capital Budget Item Online booking system for facilities - $20k Annual Plan Action 1.2 – Conduct internal review of management of public halls
62	Consider options to consolidate community meeting spaces in Wynyard, considering the redevelopment of the Football / Cricket facilities at the Recreation Ground	Med		Complete Standard Practice	Development of Precinct masterplans will / does consider provision of community meeting spaces
63	Consider opportunities to retain the public land but either gift the building to the community with the caveat that it be returned to Council for disposal/rationalisation if required or lease or sell the buildings for commercial / private uses	High	Organisational Performance	Progressing	Review of Surplus Land being conducted
65	If the Wynyard indoor recreation centre is to be expanded to multiple courts, consider designing this to accommodate space for large civic gatherings	Med		Complete	Not progressed.
67	Work to promote and revitalise the use of the Elma Fagan Hall through initiatives such as the Men's Shed. If usage does not increase investigate relocating it, allowing the hall to be used by campground customers or selling the building	Med	Community Activation	19/20 20/21	Completed Annual Plan Action 19/20 Progress Planning for Regional Heritage Centre
68	Consider providing a community centre in Somerset in conjunction with the primary school, and the Somerset Sport and Recreation Precinct Master Plan	High	Community Activation	20/21	Not progressing – alternate action being taken Annual Plan Action 3.3 Establish Community Centre in Somerset within existing building.
69	Consider redeveloping a community meeting space in conjunction with the fire shed at Sisters Beach and encouraging the use of the Boat Harbour Life Saving Club for other community activities	High	Community Activation	20/21	The Sisters Beach Working Group has considered options and will be developing concept for new centre The BHSLSC is currently used by a variety of community groups the implementation of the BHB Masterplan will ensure this continues.Capital Budget Item Develop Sisters Beach Community Centre Concept Plan - $5k

Enclosure 1 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Plan 2017-2027 - Recommendations

		Priority	Responsibility	Budget (year)	Current Status
SOCIAL/FAMILY RECREATION AREAS					
70	Consider consolidating several small play parks in Wynyard (as identified in this plan) and further develop social/family recreation spaces at Gutteridge Gardens and in Anzac Park in Somerset which have high play value, and caters for all ages and abilities	High Med	Infrastructure & Development Services Community Activation	20/21 21/22	Annual Plan Action 3.1 - Complete the ANZAC park All Ability Playground Capital Item – ANZAC Park All-Ability Playground $790k Once East Wynyard Playground and ANZAC park complete, rationalisation of smaller parks is to take place. Gutteridge Gardens playground will be considered as final stage of the Waterfront and Environs Masterplan once current projects are completed.
72	As residential development continues seek to provide strategically located social/family recreation parks of 1 hectare within approx. 500m of most houses to serve future generations.	High		20/21	Annual Plan Actions 5.4 - Develop and deliver a Settlement Strategy to guide future growth and development within the municipality
73	Investigate the development or consolidation of other playgrounds as opportunities arise, or budget becomes available, as identified in the locality analysis.			Complete Standard Practice	Occurring on project by project basis. E.g. East Wynyard Playground.
74	Enhance the accessibility of social /family recreation spaces to people with a disability and older adults.	High	Community Activation	Ongoing	Will be addressed as part of Community Wellbeing Plan, Age and Youth Friendly Plans. Annual Plan Actions 3.5 – Develop Implementation Plan for Health and Wellbeing Plan and implement Year two deliverables. 3.5 - Develop Implementation Plan for the Youth and Age Friendly Plans and implement Year two deliverables. Capital Item – ANZAC Park All-Ability Playground $790k
FREEDOM CAMPING					
75	Encourage and promote camping as a recreation activity that benefits the community, in areas that are appropriate and sustainable.	High	Community Activation	20/21	Annual Plan Action 1.1 –Implement Public Camping Strategy and Practices

		Priority	Responsibility	Budget (year)	Current Status
			Tourism & Marketing		5.1 – Review and Update Tourism Plan (2011-20)
76	Encourage the Cradle Coast Authority to engage with National Parks, Forestry, commercial providers and the crown, to develop a model where camping facilities are marketed, developed and managed collectively, throughout the region	High	Community Activation Tourism & Marketing	20/21	Annual Plan Action 1.1 –Implement Public Camping Strategy and Practices 5.1 – Review and Update Tourism Plan (2011-20) Working with key stakeholders will be part of developing the strategy
77	Identify selected suitable sites for Freedom Camping with consideration of key features detailed in OSSR Report	High	Community Activation Development & Regulatory Services	20/21	1.1 –Implement Public Camping Strategy and Practices EOI Process undertaken for Sisters Beach
78	Signage of freedom camping should; • Specify parking is only for vehicles that are self-contained • Specify parking hours that minimise conflict with other users: (for example after 9 pm and before 7 am) • Restrict vehicles staying more than two nights stay in the designated area.	High	Development & Regulatory Services	20/21	This will be informed by the Public Camping Strategy and Practices and the Signage Strategy currently being developed. Signage is being erected as required. Annual Plan Action Annual Plan Action 1.1 –Implement Public Camping Strategy and Practices 5.4 – Develop a Municipal Sign Strategy
79	Review the strategic location of campgrounds and freedom camping areas (in conjunction with the Cradle Coast Authority, National Parks and local tourism associations) to ascertain whether or not there are sufficient facilities, and in strategic nodes, to provide benefits to the local community	High	Community Activation	20/21	Annual Plan Action 1.3 –Implement Public Camping Strategy and Practices
80	Exclude prime foreshore, pedestrian and scenic locations from freedom camping areas, opting instead for areas that are close by to, but do not obscure, attractions	High	Community Activation Development & Regulatory Services	Complete Policy Position	Camping prohibited at Boat Harbour Beach. Annual Plan Action 1.1 –Implement Public Camping Strategy and Practices

		Priority	Responsibility	Budget (year)	Current Status
					5.4 - Develop and deliver a Settlement Strategy to guide future growth and development within the municipality
81	Install signage to control the movement and parking of camping vehicles	High	Development & Regulatory Services	Complete	Signs are/ will be erected as required.
82	Investigate design options for select designated car parks to make these more functional for large camper vehicles	Med		Complete Standard Practice	Design consideration for any new projects.
84	Encourage local committee and clubs to support freedom camping at select local halls and recreation reserves	Med	Community Activation	20/21	Annual Plan Action 1.1 –Implement Public Camping Strategy and Practices Key stakeholders will be consulted during the development of the strategy and any action would need to be in line with policy once adopted.
85	Encourage campers to use local services by locating dump and water points adjacent to commercial outlets and service centres.	High	Tourism & Marketing Works & Services	Ongoing	Annual Plan Action 1.1 –Implement Public Camping Strategy and Practices
86	Review (in conjunction with the Cradle Coast Authority, National Parks and local tourism Associations) the strategic location of campgrounds, and freedom camping areas.	Same as #79			
87	Work with industry partners to promote camping as a recreational activity, and Freedom camping, within the municipalities of Waratah-Wynyard and Circular Head (regardless of land ownership).	Same as #76			
88	Wherever freedom camping is promoted, outline the nearest available shops and restaurants and the other attractions, and utilise electronic media for promotional and informational dissemination and regulatory processes.	Med	Community Activation Tourism & Marketing		Destination Marketing Plan Tourism and Marketing strategies for Council and Region Annual Plan Action 5.4 – Develop a Municipal Sign Strategy
SUSTAINABLE SPORTS FACILITIES					

		Priority	Responsibility	Budget (year)	Current Status
89	Continue to develop sporting precincts with multiple grounds and facilities and shared support facilities.	Med	General Managers Office	20/21	Annual Plan Actions 4.3 - Develop detailed design for Somerset Sporting Precinct Capital Budget Somerset Design - $20k Cardigan Street Works - $200k
90	Consider supporting clubs and committees by providing turf management expertise on a shared basis for multiple sports facilities across multiple Councils.	Med	Parks & Gardens		Council in conjunction with the Wynyard Cricket Club and Cricket Tasmania have upgraded the centre square at the Wynyard Showgrounds.
91	Consider opportunities to encourage more social and casual community uses and programmed activities and community meetings in sports facilities.	Low	Community Activation Department	Complete Standard Practice	Officers provide recommendations for Clubs and organisations as the opportunity arises.
92	Where possible provide a shared perimeter path for exercise and social family recreation areas in conjunction with sporting infrastructure.	Low		Complete Standard Practice	To be considered as part of detailed design for new or upgraded facilities
93	Where possible consolidate separate support facilities such as clubrooms, canteen, storage etc. into one building envelope and locate on the perimeter of playing fields to allow more space for playing fields and other open space features.	Med		Complete Standard Practice	To be considered as part of detailed design for new or upgraded facilities
94	Where possible negotiate access to school facilities for community or club use and explore partnership opportunities with schools for collocation or develop shared facilities, for example: • Further explore the development of the Wynyard High School grounds as part of the Wynyard Recreation Ground Precinct. • Further explore the development of a sporting precinct in conjunction with Somerset Primary School.				Initial discussions held with Wynyard High School and Somerset Primary School Annual Plan Actions 4.3 - Develop detailed design for Somerset Sporting Precinct
LANDSCAPE AMENITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTION					

Enclosure 1 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Plan 2017-2027 - Recommendations

		Priority	Responsibility	Budget (year)	Current Status
96	Acquire/ take foreshores and ridgelines not in public ownership, in the long term as part of development contributions.	High	Development Services Infrastructure and Engineering	20/21	Annual Plan Actions 5.4 - Develop and deliver a Settlement Strategy to guide future growth and development within the municipality
97	Introduce relevant planning controls/ policies to prevent inappropriate development in iconic, coast and river foreshore locations.	High	Development Services	20/21	Annual Plan Actions 5.4 - Develop and deliver a Settlement Strategy to guide future growth and development within the municipality
98	Ensure developments in strategic locations such as those above do not impact negatively on the aesthetics and landscape character of the area.	High	Development Services	20/21	Annual Plan Actions 5.4 - Develop and deliver a Settlement Strategy to guide future growth and development within the municipality
99	Protect these iconic landscapes and those providing important contributions to residential community, through landscape overlays, etc.	High	Development Services	20/21	Annual Plan Actions 5.4 - Develop and deliver a Settlement Strategy to guide future growth and development within the municipality
100	Further investigate issues associated with open space and sports facility management, to adapt to climate change.	High	Development Services Infrastructure and Engineering	20/21	Annual Plan Actions 5.4 - Develop and deliver a Settlement Strategy to guide future growth and development within the municipality Councils iCEP Plan was adopted August 2020
101	Consider the vulnerability of foreshores to the impact of climate change in the ongoing development of infrastructure.	High	Development Services Infrastructure and Engineering	20/21	Icep delivered Annual Plan Actions 5.4 - Develop and deliver a Settlement Strategy to guide future growth and development within the municipality 4.4 Investigate Seawall renewal at Gutteridge Gardens 4.4 Design & Plan erosion & sea level rise protection at Sisters Beach creek mouth Councils iCEP Plan was adopted August 2020 Capital Budget Geotec and erosion control reports commissioned for key vulnerable coastal areas - $120k

Enclosure 1 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Plan 2017-2027 - Recommendations

		Priority	Responsibility	Budget (year)	Current Status
MARKETING AND INFORMATION					
102	Continue to work closely and communicate with clubs, peak bodies and user groups in the planning, development, management and promotion of facilities and events.	High	Community Activation	Complete Standard Practice	As part of User Agreements and Fees and charges Schedule a key council contact is provided.
103	Provide key contacts in Council to all clubs and users, and at facilities.	High	Community Activation	Complete Standard Practice	As above.
104	Advertise all community meeting places available for hire in both Councils, including those managed by Council.	High	Tourism & Marketing Community Activation	Complete Standard Practice	Listed on website.
105	Provide a combined directory of parks, sports and recreation facilities in different formats accessible to all people.	High	Tourism & Marketing Community Activation	Ongoing	Listed on website.
106	Promote routes and trails for walking and cycling including those accessible to people using mobility devices.	High	Tourism & Marketing Community Activation	Complete Standard Practice	Listed on council and regional websites as well as activity-based websites. Information available at Wonders of Wynyard
107	Hold regular activities to enhance communication between clubs, users of facilities and the Councils.	High	Community Activation	Complete Standard Practice	Regular contact with clubs is maintained, clubs are included on working groups where activities will impact on clubs.
108	Include more information about the history of facilities and places of interest in any promotional information.	Low	Tourism & Marketing		Not yet progressed
109	Promote the benefits of parks, physical and social recreation activities – especially for older adults as these may not be widely known.	Med	Community Activation	20/21	These are contained with the Health and Wellbeing Plan and the Youth and Age Friendly Plans adopted in 2019. Annual Plan Actions 3.5 – Implement year two deliverables for Health and Wellbeing Plan and 3.5 - Implement year two deliverables for Youth and Age Friendly Plans

		Priority	Responsibility	Budget (year)	Current Status
110a	Encourage users to report issues and damage to infrastructure in open space and facilities.	High	Community Activation	Complete Standard Practice	Customers are encouraged to call council or visit the website to report issues. Councils new website encourages (and makes simpler) reporting of any issues.
ACQUIRING AND DISPOSING OF OPEN SPACE					
110b	The sale of open space or land with community infrastructure on it is not an effective way of revenue raising especially for small capital projects – which may be more easily sought through grants, etc.	Low	General Managers Office Organisational Performance	Complete NFA	Noted – No action required. Council assets would only be sold if surplus to requirements following a clear legislative and community engagement process.
111	Before contemplating sale or transfer of community land: • Assets of low value should be promoted, and users engaged to ascertain their current value and alternatives • Expressions of interest, and potential commercial uses of sites should be explored • Options for gifting or relocation of the building should be considered preferable to selling the land.	Low	General Managers Office Organisational Performance	Complete NFA	Noted – No action required. Council assets would only be sold if surplus to requirements and a community consultation process is included in the decision-making process as per legislative requirements.
112	Funds derived from the disposal of public open space should primarily be used for the acquisition of, and then secondarily the development or improvement of the open space network.	Low	General Managers Office Organisational Performance	Complete NFA	Noted – No action taken Use of funds will be driven by Council funds, strategies and priorities at time of sale.
113	The disposal of public open space shall only be considered in cases where such disposal is demonstrably beneficial to the public open space network and the land for disposal is identified in an adopted open space strategy or equivalent.	Low	General Managers Office Organisational Performance	Complete NFA	Noted – No action required. Council assets would only be sold if surplus to requirements or if was part of a consolidation as part of the Open Space Sport & Recreation Plan. Community Consultation would be a key part of the decision-making process
114	Funds derived from the disposal of any public open space or community land should be added to a fund used for open space contributions (Open Space Development Fund), and the details of the nature of use of the fund and locality where spent should be recorded.	Low	General Managers Office Financial Services	Complete NFA	Noted – No action taken Use of funds will be driven by Council funds, strategies and priorities at time of sale. Council will not be creating additional funds or reserves.

Enclosure 1 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Plan 2017-2027 - Recommendations

		Priority	Responsibility	Budget (year)	Current Status
115	Funds derived from the disposal of public open space should be allocated in line with community needs, and an adopted Strategy or Plan.	Low	General Managers Office Financial Services	Complete NFA	Noted – No action required. All projects and allocation of funds are primarily determined by community need.
117	Adopt the assessment criteria (as provided above) to assess any open space and community infrastructure proposed for divestment.	Low	General Managers Office Organisational Performance	Complete NFA	Any public land to be considered for divestment will be considered as per legislation and in line with Council Strategy and adopted Plans

OPEN SPACE SPORT & RECREATION PLAN - RECOMMENDATIONS BY ISSUES PAPERS

		Priority	Responsibility	Budget (year)	Current Status
KEY RECOMMENDATIONS - WYNYARD					
118	Develop the regional Coastal Path to Somerset and Burnie, (including a connection to the airport and Frederick Street Reserve) with a right of way along the rail corridor route north towards Smithton and west. This path will require negotiation with property owners.	High	Engineering & Projects	19/20 21/22	The design of the Coastal Pathway has been completed and funding has been obtained. A working group is progressing the project. Capital Budget $2.4m
119 Refer to #94	Develop two consolidated sporting precincts to serve the Town, at the Recreation Ground/ Indoor Sport Centre and Wynyard High School, and Frederick Street Reserve, which would include further development of the indoor sports ball courts and gymnastics.				
120	Plan several trail circuits around the town for incremental construction and enhancement. These will be important to encourage more residents to walk for health outcomes, in addition to providing access to school, community facilities and destinations without having to drive.	High Med		20/21	Inglis River walking track upgraded Additions to the Coastal Pathway will remove gaps in the trail. New Boardwalk completed.
121	Consider infrastructure to serve events at Frederick Street and in the vicinity of the sailing club and foreshore in Gutteridge Gardens, retaining good public access to the foreshore, and a high-quality landscape in keeping with the significance of this site.	High Med	Infrastructure & Development Services		The Waterfront Masterplan project is well underway with Wharf Augmentation, Camp Creek Remediation Seawall and Boardwalk works complete the Multi-Purpose Facility & Yacht Club construction about to commence. Capital Project Multi-Use Community Facility $3.66m
122	Protect the existing significant trees along the River and Camp Creek and undertake tree planting to enhance the landscape amenity of all reserves as well as streetscapes generally, for walking and cycling.	Low-Med	Parks & Reserves	19/20	Landscaping will be the final stage of the camp creek remediation project currently underway.

		Priority	Responsibility	Budget (year)	Current Status
123	Consider consolidating the number of sites with play equipment, providing strategic hubs along the coast, central to the town in the west, and to the north, that can provide social/family recreation spaces for the Wynyard community in the long-term.	Med	Parks & Reserves	Complete Standard Practice	Audit of Playgrounds completed 19/20. Consolidation will be considered as part of each project e.g. ANZAC Park All-Ability Playground and East Wynyard Playground.
124	Relocate the Freedom Camping area from the Showground to a location such as Lions Park behind Wynyard and the dump point to provide greater access to self-contained caravans and campervans.	High	General Managers Office Community Activation	19/20	Location of freedom camping will be considered as part of the Public Camping Strategy Annual Plan Action 1.3 –Implement Public Camping Strategy and Practices
125	Protect the Wynyard Golf course land (especially the foreshore) as open space using planning zones and overlays, as it is an important scenic backdrop to the town.	Med	Infrastructure & Engineering Development Services	20/21	New iCEP Plan adopted June 2020 Annual Plan Actions 5.4 - Develop and deliver a Settlement Strategy to guide future growth and development within the municipality
126	In further urban development along the coast towards Somerset, seek to protect the landscape amenity of the foreshore and take large open spaces as part of a subdivision in strategic nodes only, rather than as small pocket-parks.	Med	Infrastructure & Engineering Development Services	19/20	New iCEP Plan adopted June 2020 Annual Plan Actions 5.4 - Develop and deliver a Settlement Strategy to guide future growth and development within the municipality
127	Ensure that all river and coastal foreshore land is protected in public ownership, and where possible, facilitate adequate space in any development for the expansion of a track or trail along the foreshore.	Med	Infrastructure & Engineering Development Services	19/20	New iCEP Plan adopted June 2020 Annual Plan Actions 5.4 - Develop and deliver a Settlement Strategy to guide future growth and development within the municipality
128	Consider encouraging greater use of the new cricket and football rooms, the bowls club and the golf club rooms for community activities, reducing the need for multiple small community meeting spaces. Retain the Railway Institute Hall abutting the future rail trail.	Med	Community Activation	Complete Standard Practice	Officers provide recommendations for Clubs and organisations as the opportunity arises. The need for Community spaces will be considered on a case by case basis.
KEY RECOMMENDATIONS - SOMERSET					

Enclosure 1 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Plan 2017-2027 - Recommendations

		Priority	Responsibility	Budget (year)	Current Status
129	Consider developing a sports and community precinct in conjunction with the school that will provide 3 soccer pitches, 1 or 2 AFL/cricket grounds, and a minimum of 4-6 tennis courts. In the longer-term, include a two-court basketball stadium. Following this development–consider allowing the divestment of Langley Park, the Somerset Soccer Ground and the tennis club site.	High	Community Activation General Managers Office	19/20 20/21	Annual Plan item 4.3 - Develop detailed design for the Somerset Recreation Precinct.
130	If a two-court indoor facility is developed in conjunction with the Somerset Primary School, develop the indoor sports centre site into a town park, and create a connecting off-road trail to the Coastal Path.	Low	Community Activation		Refer above
131	Develop a network of trails around Somerset to connect sport, shopping, community facilities, the school and the foreshore, as well as around the larger reserves, such as the cemetery and proposed sporting precinct.	Med			Not yet progresses
132	Develop Anzac Park as a higher quality unique multi-aged, accessible play space with high play value.	High	Community Activation Infrastructure & Development Services	20/21	Annual Plan Action 3.3 - Complete the ANZAC Park All Ability Playground Capital Item ANZAC Park All-Ability Playground $790k
133	Consider rationalising the two small play spaces at Ronald and Oonah Crescent, and replacing these with one high-quality play space to serve the south area of Somerset.	Med			This will be considered once the ANZAC Park playground has been completed.
134	If Langley Park and the soccer ground are divested, retain the vegetated area along the north of these areas for conservation and landscape amenity, and provide a road easement between the open space and any development.	Med	Infrastructure & Development Services	NFA	No longer applicable Somerset Soccer ground is being redeveloped Langley Park still to be considered after proposal completed for Somerset Sports Precinct
135	Seek to provide a safe connection with the Cam River and Anzac Park under or over the highway.	Med	Infrastructure & Development Services	In progress	State Growth to fund walkway under the Cam river Bridge to join Cam River and Anzac Park as part of the Bass Highway Upgrade Project

Enclosure 1 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Plan 2017-2027 - Recommendations

		Priority	Responsibility	Budget (year)	Current Status
136	Investigate opportunities to acquire the land on the corner of the Bass and Murchison Highways to provide parking for the Cam River and Anzac Park precinct. Allow the realignment of the road; and develop the river corridor as a social/family recreation area, and the pullback facilities off the foreshore.			Complete	Closed Land acquisition is not possible due to Bass Highway upgrades and approval of development application. A Separate Project is Developing a Cam River Masterplan
137	Enhance the streetscapes, sports facilities, and open spaces in Somerset by a major tree planting program.		Parks & Reserves	Complete	No further action Streetscape upgraded as part of Somerset CBD Upgrade Sports facilities and open space will be considered as part of landscaping design during the Sports Precinct development projects
138	Continue to develop Cam River as a water-based recreation node especially for non-powered recreational craft; and protect the environmental quality of the hill above which is integral to the value and the amenity of the site.	High	Infrastructure & Development Services	19/20 20/21	Annual Plan Action 4.4 – Implement Masterplan for the Cam River Reserve
KEY RECOMMENDATIONS - SISTERS BEACH					
174	Develop a small community meeting place and potentially additional social/family recreation facilities in conjunction with the Tas Fire facility or the central community space	High	Community Activation	20/21	Annual Plan Action 3.3 Establish Community Centre in Somerset within existing building. Capital Budget Item Develop Sisters Beach Community Centre Concept Plan - $5k
175	Prepare a simple master plan for a community park area creating a functional interface with the adjacent residential land.		Community Activation	20/21	Completed Annual Plan Action 2019/20 In conjunction with the community, develop a plan for Sisters Beach informed by OSSR and other relevant plans Capital Budget Item Sisters Beach Recreation Park $159k
176	Provide an off-road circuit trail around Sisters Beach to the foreshore, the boat ramp, and the subdivision in the south, and to Lake Llewellyn and consolidate tracks and trails in other locations.	Low			Not yet progressed

		Priority	Responsibility	Budget (year)	Current Status
177	In the long-term, identify partners to assist with the development recreation area for water-based recreation at Lake Llewellyn.	Low			Not yet progressed
178	Provide several overnight parking spaces for ARV's off Honeysuckle Avenue	Med	Community Activation	20/21	EOI Process progressing for Sisters Beach Camping Area Annual Plan Action 1.1 –Implement Public Camping Strategy and Practices
179	In any future subdivision, ensure the street pattern is permeable rather than circular with cul-de-sacs. Any further access ways should be generous with a minimum of 10m wide to provide a prominent off-road trail with a landscape buffer adjacent to residential properties.	Low	Development Services	20/21	Annual Plan Action 5.4 - Develop and deliver a Settlement Strategy to guide future growth and development within the municipality
180	Develop only several key access points to the beach from Irby Boulevard.			Complete	Access ways have been rationalised as part of recent and ongoing infrastructure works.
KEY RECOMMENDATIONS - BOAT HARBOUR					
181 Refer #50	In the long-term, relocate the toilet block off the foreshore and negotiate with the lifesaving club to provide public access to a toilet	High		Complete	No further action Annual Plan Action 3.1 - Develop a detailed and prioritised implementation plan for the Boat Harbour Beach Masterplan and complete year one actions.
182 Refer #50	Restrict access to the foreshore for ARV's.	High		Complete	The recent adopted Boat Harbour Beach masterplan has addressed this matter Annual Plan Action 1.1 –Implement Public Camping Strategy and Practices
183	In the infrastructure plan currently being undertaken, consider upgrading the small reserve at the back of the foreshore with the current play space, and include picnic facilities, and trees.	High		NFA	No further action - The recent adopted Boat Harbour Beach masterplan has addressed this matter
185	Investigate the opportunity to negotiate with the private owner to upgrade the tennis court in an accommodation premises and allow some community use.	Low			Not yet progressed

		Priority	Responsibility	Budget (year)	Current Status
186	Seek to provide an off-road trail loop west of the village and back to the highway	Med	Infrastructure & Development Services		Alternate access to Boat Harbour Beach is being considered as part of a separate project and report
KEY RECOMMENDATIONS - YOLLA					
196	Consider providing more of trail circuit around town connecting to the Myrtle Park village.	Low			Not yet progressed
197	Assist the local sports clubs to upgrade the cricket nets and umpires' rooms	Med		Complete	Umpires rooms completed, Club to look at grants for nets
198	Consider improving the site adjacent to the general store with seats and tables as a wayside stop, encouraging travellers to stop at the town.	Med			Not yet progressed
199	Negotiate with a local business to maintain the picnic sport and local paths, and to provide access to a toilet for the public. Alternatively, keep a toilet at the Recreation Ground open space for public use	Med			Annual Plan Action 1.4 – investigate and report opportunities for public toilet provision in Yolla
200	Retain public land abutting the recreation reserve – for future expansion if required long term.	Med			Not yet progressed
KEY RECOMMENDATIONS - WARATAH					
201	Continue to promote Waratah as a unique heritage and scenic place to visit and stay. Consider marketing facilities to schools and sports for camps, for example.	Med		Complete Standard Practice	Marketing and promotion of Waratah is considered by the Waratah Tourism Plan, The Waratah-Wynyard Destination Action Plan and Regional Tourism Plans.
202	Consider allowing the rainforest to revegetate in select reserves around the township thereby reducing mowing and enhancing the diversity of landscape settings in the town.	Low			Not yet progressed
203	Promote the golf course and indoor recreation facility and character of the town as an affordable place to live.	Low			Not yet progressed

		Priority	Responsibility	Budget (year)	Current Status
204	Develop an integrated network of pathways around the town, including a pathway around the full lake foreshore	Low			Not yet progressed

Tasmania Fire Service

Community Bushfire Mitigation Plan

YORK ST RESERVE

Issue: October 2020

Fuel Break Implementation

Site Overview	
Region:	NORTH WEST
District:	ARTHUR
Brigade:	WYMYARD
Council:	Waratah / Wynyard
FMAC:	West Coast
Site Address:	Inglis Street, Wynyard
PID:	7832280

OFFICE USE ONLY: Version 1.0

Contents

Introduction

Intent:

This is a *Community Bushfire Mitigation Plan: Fuel Break Implementation*. Its function is to provide guidance regarding bushfire fuel management, for the establishment of a *Fuel Break*

Scope:

This plan has been developed to reduce bushfire risk to this area, and will specify:

- The type of mitigation works that are required; and
- The location, dimensions and extent of works required; and
- Any limitations, considerations or conditions that must be observed or undertaken prior to, during, and after implementation of the specified works.

Aim:

This plan provides a framework that will deliver a fuel management regime to manage bushfire fuels at the interface to appropriate levels.

Objectives:

Implementation of this plan will reduce the potential for bushfire to impact on the community and assets; and will increase the suppression capabilities of fire management agencies through the:

- Reduction of potential head fire intensity and radiant heat flux
- Reduced potential for ember attack

Fuel Breaks:

A fuel break is an area or strip of land where bushfire fuel continuity has been substantially altered through the strategic removal or modification of vegetation.

Fuel breaks aim to provide the following:

a) Access

Provide Access to the bushfire hazard to permit preparedness activities to be undertaken, such as:

- Bushfire hazard monitoring;
- Planned burning; and
- Other bushfire fuel treatments including mechanical removal and modification

b) Protection

Provide a degree of separation between the built assets and bushfire hazard to improve building defendability, by reducing:

- Radiant heat load on the building; and

- Ember attack from short range spotting.

c) Advantage

Provide tactical advantage for emergency response operations, such as

- Back-burning; and
- Direct attack.

Further information on fuel breaks is detailed in the TFS Fuelbreak Guidelines, which are available at www.fire.tas.gov.au or freecall 1800 000 699.

York Street Reserve Fuel Break Implementation

Site Overview

Site Summary:

- Owned and maintained by Waratah Wynyard Council for ecological and recreational purposes.
- Located within a bushfire prone area.
- 8-hectare reserve bounded to the west by residential properties and the Inglis River to the east.
- Dwellings predominantly built pre implementation of bushfire prone areas code.
- Access to the site is provided via York Street, with numerous walking tracks throughout the reserve linking nearby reserves.

Predominant Vegetation Type

- Wet eucalypt forest and woodland – as per TASVEG 4.0

Ecological survey completed September 2020 identifies discrepancies in vegetation type – Appendix 1 provides detailed survey.

Vegetation Community

- (WOU) Eucalyptus obliqua wet forest (undifferentiated) – as per TASVEG 4.0

Ecological survey completed September 2020 identifies discrepancies in vegetation community – Appendix 1 provides detailed survey.

Vegetation Communities identified from ecological survey:

- *Eucalyptus nitida* dry forest and woodland (DNI) – 4.75 ha
- *Eucalyptus obliqua* dry forest and woodland (DOB) – 1.5 ha
- *Eucalyptus ovata* forest and woodland (DOV) – 0.53 ha
- *Leptospermum lanigerum-Melaleuca squarrosa* swamp forest (NLM) – 0.21 ha

Effective Slope

- 4 degrees downslope

Maximum Fire Run Distance

- 200m

York Street Reserve Fuel Break Implementation

Fuel Break Specifications

1. Fuel Break Class

- Protective

Shaded Fuel Break

- Y

2. Geometry

a) **Width**

- Required width = 32 m
- The width of a fuel break may be measured between the nearest face of a building and the bushfire hazard and may include portions of hazard management area (see Figure 1). The dimensions of fuel break number 001 are detailed in the fuel break map.

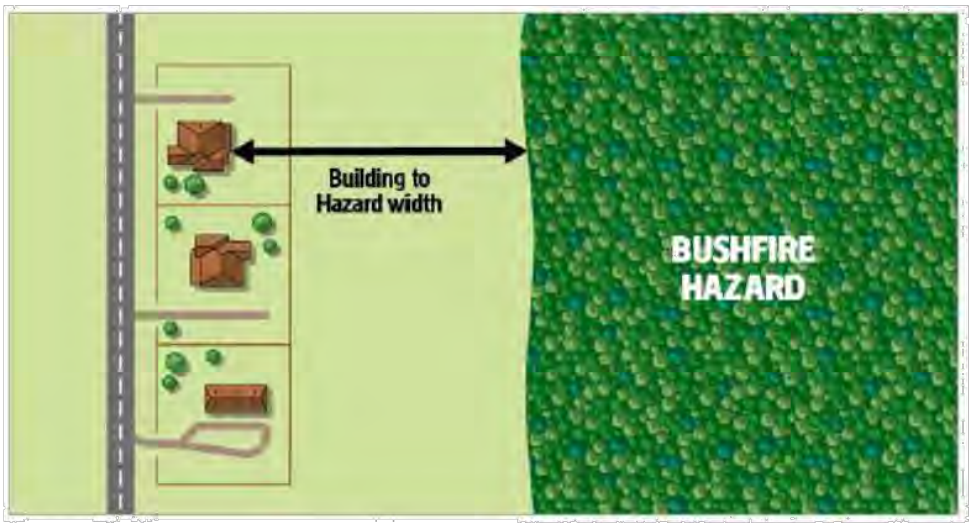


Figure 1: Fuel break width – measured between building and bushfire hazard

3. Bushfire Fuel Management Standard

The following is the fuel management standard for the fuel break:

a) Overall fuel load (measured from the surface, near surface, bark and elevated strata) within a fuel break must be reduced and maintained below a maximum overall fuel load of 2 t/ha, or overall fuel hazard rating = Low;
b) Fine fuels in the surface, near surface and elevated strata must be significantly reduced;
c) Bushfire fuels are permitted to re-accumulate between fire danger periods, but must be managed below the fuel management threshold at the beginning and during the fire danger period (e.g. for slashing or trittering to be effective, the cut material must be removed or allowed to decompose before the fire danger period); and
d) Where fuel breaks exceed 8 metres in width, it is permissible to establish a 'shaded' fuel break for the remaining width extending towards the bushfire hazard. E.g. a fuel break with a prescribed width of 25 metres may be comprised of 8 metre completely cleared fuel break, and a 17-metre shaded fuel break (see figure 2).

York Street Reserve Fuel Break Implementation

Shaded Fuel Break

A shaded fuel break is proposed, in addition to the Bushfire fuel management standards prescribed above, the following standards apply to shaded fuel breaks:

a) Trees selected to be retained should be representative of the dominant and co-dominant species for the vegetation community, and must be evaluated in regard to health and senescence;
b) Trees that are suppressed, diseased, or damaged should be prioritised for removal unless retained for habitat reasons such as nest hollows or seeding;
c) A minimum separation of 3 metres is recommended between tree crowns;
d) Where practical, retain trees in clumps;
e) Retain 30% maximum canopy coverage; and
f) Lop tree branches ≤ 2 metres above the ground (unless a sapling to be retained).

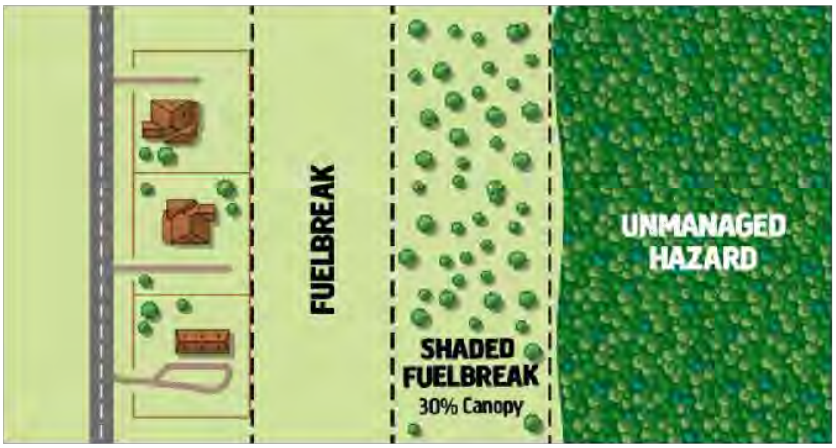


Figure 2: Shaded Fuel Break

4. Connectivity

Connectivity refers to the ability for firefighters and equipment to access and traverse a fuel break; and may be related to a construction standard to permit either foot or vehicular access. The following factors must be considered in fuel break design:

b) Access Points

A critical requirement for all fuel breaks is the provision of access to allow for construction, maintenance, bushfire hazard monitoring, bushfire fuel management, and emergency response operations. The following criteria apply to the provision of access points:

i. A minimum of 1 access point must be provided per fuel break;
ii. Fuel break access points must be constructed to a standard no less than that of the carriageway constructed within the fuel break;
iii. Access points should be provided every 400 metres of continuous fuel break;
iv. Access points should provide connection between the fuel break and the asset zone (or urban area);
v. Access points should prevent any unauthorised access to the fuel break, using devices such as gates, bollards or permanent obstacles; and
vi. Keys for gates and bollards must be provided to Tasmania Fire Service.

York Street Reserve Fuel Break Implementation

c) Vehicular Construction Standard

Wherever practical, fuel breaks should provide vehicular access. The following criteria apply:

i. The carriageway in a protective (Class 2) fuel break should be located on the property side of the interface. That is; the trail should be sited as far away from the bushfire hazard as is practical (see figure 8). This affords firefighters the greatest degree of protection from radiant heat possible, if accessing the fuel break during response operations.

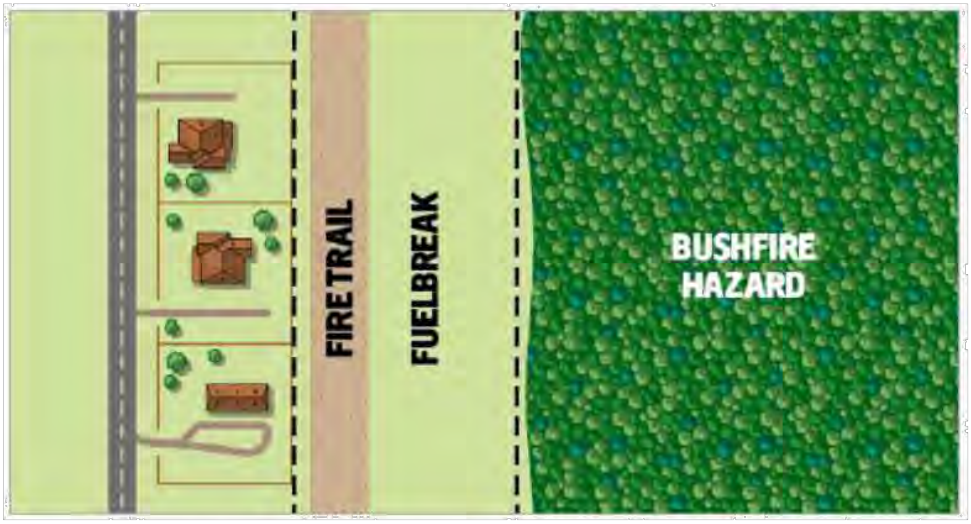


Figure 2: Fire trail placement within a protective (Class 2) fuel break

ii. Trail construction must conform with the following *General Trail Construction Principles*:

Erosion Control:

- Minimise soil disturbance;
- Incorporate appropriate erosion control measures, such as catch drains or water bars, with consideration to soil erodibility class and gradient;
- Maintain formed natural drainage lines;
- Incorporate runoff tracks;
- Avoid stream flow interference; and
- Avoid potential landslip zones.

Trafficability:

- Constructed as straight as practicable;
- Minimise cross fall;
- Minimise gradient;
- Sufficiently clear of vegetation above and on either side;
- Ensure gentle curves;
- Provide passing bays;
- Avoid no-through roads; and
- Provide turnaround points.

iii. Where feasible, vehicular trails should be constructed in accordance with the *Tasmania Fire Service Fire Trail Construction Standard*:

- All-weather, 4-wheel drive construction;
- Load capacity of at least 20 tonnes, including for bridges and culverts;

York Street Reserve Fuel Break Implementation

- Minimum carriageway width of 4 metres;
- Minimum vertical clearance of 4 metres;
- Minimum horizontal clearance of 2 metres from the edge of the carriageway;
- Cross falls of less than 3 degrees (1:20 or 5%);
- Dips less than 7 degrees (1:8 or 12.5%) entry and exit angle;
- Curves with a minimum inner radius of 10 metres;
- Maximum gradient of 15 degrees (1:3.5 or 28%) for sealed fire trails, and 10 degrees (1:5.5 or 18%) for unsealed fire trails;
- Gates if installed at fire trail entry, have a minimum width of 3.6 metres, and if locked, keys are provided to TFS;
- Passing bays of 2 metres additional carriageway width and 20 metres length provided every 200 metres; and
- Terminate with a turning area for fire appliances provided by one of the following:
  - A turning circle with a minimum radius of 10 metres; or
  - A hammerhead "T" or "Y" turning head 4 metres wide and 8 metres long;

York Street Reserve Fuel Break Implementation

Tenure Details for Works:

PID:	7832280
Address:	Inglis Street, Wynyard
Landowner:	Waratah-Wynyard Council
Contact Details:	PO Box 168 Wynyard TAS 7325
Covenants / Restrictions:	Nil
Land Use Zoning:	Conservation and Natural Environments

Environmental Impact Assessment:

An assessment of natural and cultural heritage has been undertaken and is attached as Appendix 1 (*York Street Reserve Natural Values Assessment*). Values requiring special management are listed below.

Assessment date: 07/05/2020	
Element	Management Prescription
Weeds Gorse; Blackberry; Holly.	Maintain vehicle hygiene protocols (as per Tasmanian Washdown Guidelines for Weed and Disease Control).
No threatened flora or fauna have been identified within the fuel break. Threatened flora species, *Chiloglottis trapeziformis,* has been identified 60m to the east of the fuel break.	Minimise the risk of inadvertent disturbance from peripheral activities; to the construction of the fuel break. Avoid excess traffic along walking tracks during works. Minimise the risk of introducing and/or spreading Phytophthora cinnamomi, through application of machinery, vehicle, equipment and personnel hygiene protocols
RAPTOR NESTS (Threatened Species) Nest ID 2704 – Wedge tailed Eagle, approximately 450m to the north east of the fuel break. Nest ID 1487 – Grey Goshawk, approximately 50m to the east of the fuel break.	**Wedge tailed Eagle:** During breeding season (July to February, inclusive) construction of fuel break should not be within 500 m of the nest site (or 1 km if in line-of-sight). *Recommend mechanical works to be implemented outside breeding season.* **Grey Goshawk:** Construction of fuel break may result in negative impact. A buffer of 100m radius around the nest sites should be managed as non-target during breeding season (October to January inclusive). In this scenario due to proximity of nest to the fuel break, *recommend mechanical works to be done outside breeding season.* PLEASE NOTE: Should these buffering distances and timing restraints not be adhered to, I recommend seeking further advice from DPIWE.
Soils	No machinery to operate in wet soils conditions (see Appendix 5 of the Forest Practices Code).

York Street Reserve Fuel Break Implementation

Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment: (Aboriginal Heritage Assessment Report, Sep 2020)

Assessment date: 21/09/2020 – Appendix 2	
Element	Management Prescription
Aboriginal Values No artefacts identified within fuel break. See Appendix 2 for further details from independent assessment.	If a new site is located during operations, the "Unanticipated Discovery Plan for proponents and consultants dealing with Aboriginal Heritage in Tasmania" guidelines are to be followed.
Traditional Uses	Existing trail running north/south behind the house is to remain closed during operations. Remaining tracks within the York Street Reserve may remain open during operations, unless deemed otherwise by landholder. Appropriate signage to be posted around operation area.
General Measures	Area to be slashed or mown at regular intervals.

York Street Reserve Fuel Break Implementation

MAP TO BE INSERTED

York Street Reserve Fuel Break Implementation

APPENDIX 1: Waratah-Wynyard Council – York Street Reserve Natural Values Assessment

York Street Reserve Fuel Break Implementation

Appendix 2: York Street Reserve, Wynyard – Firebreak and Fuel Management Project Aboriginal Heritage Assessment Report CHMA 2020.

northbarker
ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

York Street Reserve - Waratah Wynyard Council

Natural values of the reserve with reference to fire management

15/09/2020

Waratah Wynyard Council
WWC001

Andrew North anorth@northbarker.com.au **Philip Barker** pbarker@northbarker.com.au
163 Campbell Street Hobart TAS 7000 Telephone 03. 6231 9788 Facsimile 03. 6231 9877

Summary

Vegetation

The vegetation is in good condition throughout the reserve with a notable component of mature trees (i.e. > 100 cm DBH). Four native vegetation communities (TASVEG) were recorded in the reserve:

- *Eucalyptus nitida* dry forest and woodland (DNI) – 4.75 ha
- *Eucalyptus obliqua* dry forest and woodland (DOB) – 1.5 ha
- *Eucalyptus ovata* forest and woodland (DOV) – 0.53 ha
- *Leptospermum lanigerum-Melaleuca squarrosa* swamp forest (NLM) – 0.21 ha

The DOV is listed as threatened under the NCA and under the EPBCA as Tasmanian Forests and Woodlands dominated by black gum or Brookers gum (*Eucalyptus ovata / E. brookeriana*).

Flora

The site is relatively diverse in part due to the number of vegetation communities within a relatively small area. Broadly, the flora are typical of forested coastal communities.

A single threatened species has been recorded in the reserve *Chiloglottis trapeziformis* and it is expected this species still occurs. No other species of threatened flora are expected to occur.

Weed species are mostly concentrated on the edges of the reserve, especially the western boundary. These include several species of declared and environmental weeds (e.g. gorse).

Fauna

The reserve is relatively isolated (it is surrounded by developed areas) but is weakly linked to other areas of native vegetation by interrupted corridors of vegetation; this limits the reserve's capacity in terms of fauna habitat. Regardless, the reserve is the largest, most substantial patch in the near area and is expected to be locally important for several fauna species (e.g. brown bandicoot, long-nosed potoroo).

The reserve is expected to be of limited utility to most threatened species of fauna primarily due to its size and isolation, but it will serve as an important 'island' or 'refuge' of native habitat for species traversing the area (e.g. Tasmanian devil). The reserve is also important for azure kingfisher in the area, and indeed any species reliant on the Inglis River, as it serves as a buffer of native vegetation to the Inglis River Reserve. The reserve also contains many mature trees, some of which contain hollows or are large enough to contain hollows that may be suitable for species that breed in hollows (including threatened swift parrot and masked owl, although the chances of those species breeding is here is low). Larger trees may also be utilised by white-bellied sea eagle for breeding.

Domestic and feral cats and dogs are expected to occur in the reserve and are a threat to the small to medium sized mammals.

Class 1 (23 m) and Class 2 (33 m) fuel break options

- Both options involve a similar impact within their 23 and 33 m areas; however, the Class 1 also involves management up to 100 m beyond the fuel break area, hence will impact more of the reserve.
- The impact to the vegetation and fauna habitat in the Class 1 and Class 2 options is not significant and can be managed to reduce impact.
- The Class 1 option may have an impact to the threatened orchid *Chiloglottis trapeziformis* (the species is within 100 m of the fuel break).

Main fuel management recommendations (see report for additional information)

- Avoid burning or impacting the area occupied by the threatened orchid *Chiloglottis trapeziformis*. We recommend no impact to vegetation within a 30-50 m buffer of these records to ensure there is no impact to this species.
- To reduce the number of trees removed, and to minimize the environmental impact of thinning, it may be possible to retain trees in clumps, with the crowns of separate clumps being separated by 3 m.
- Have an ecologist or arborist present with a TFS officer to select the minimum and most suitable trees required for removal in the shaded fuel break area.
- The retention of mature trees should be prioritised (trees > 70 cm DBH, and especially those > 100 cm).
- *Eucalyptus ovata* trees should be retained, especially any > 40 cm DBH.
- Any trees > 70 cm should be checked by an arborist before removal to ensure there are no hollows present that have the potential to contain hollow-bearing fauna, especially threatened species.
- Bushfires can eliminate new recruits of trees and shrubs. It is preferable therefore to have an uneven age range reflecting a mosaic of habitats. Patch burning can ensure fuel loads are varied and losses of recruits are localised.

Reserve management recommendations (see report for additional information)

- Discourage further development of informal tracks through signage and obscuring the entrance to informal tracks using brush.
- More interpretative signage to help build interest in the history and natural values of the reserve. Also, signage regarding any limitations (dogs on-lead, no trail bikes etc), a track map, trail direction signs etc.
- Weed control to remove all declared and environmental weeds; this should be integrated with the burning program as burning can exacerbate weed problems.
- Awareness raising campaign with local residents about bushland weeds and garden escapes.
- An awareness raising campaign could influence some residents to better manage their cats and dogs.
- Ongoing engagement of community/NGO groups who may be interested in assisting with management actions.

Contributors:

Field Assessment: 21 August 2020 (Jared Parry and Kaely Kreger)

Report: Richard White

Project Management: Richard White

Additional input: Nick Mooney (comment on grey goshawk records, long-nosed potoroo, threatened carnivores), Adam Hardy (Wedge-tailed eagle nest records, grey goshawk records and raptor surveys), Richard Donaghey and Wynyard Landcare group (bird species), Mark Wapstra (*Chiloglottis trapeziformis* and brown bandicoot).

File Control

Version	Date	Author / Comment
First draft	15/09/2020	Richard White
Internal review of first draft	15/092020	Grant Daniels, Kaely Kreger
Report version 1	15/09/2020	Richard White

Contents

1 Project Details

1.1 Background

York Street Reserve is a 8.2 ha bushland reserve on the south western bank of the Inglis River in Wynyard (Figure 1). The reserve is bounded on the western side by a residential area on Katelyn Drive with houses that are < 30 m from the reserve. Given the potential fire risk of the reserve to nearby dwellings, the Waratah-Wynyard Council (WWC) are proposing to manage the western boundary of the reserve as a fuel break. Two options have been proposed: Class 1 (23 m wide) and Class 2 (33 m wide); it is understood these will be managed as 'shaded fuel breaks' where some of the canopy trees will be thinned.

Accordingly, WWC would like to understand the potential impact of the fuel break options on the natural values in the fuel break area. Additionally, Council have requested a broader survey of the natural values throughout the reserve. North Barker Ecosystem Services (NBES) have been contracted to undertake this work; the following report presents the findings of the survey with comment on the potential impact of the fuel break options with recommendations. Recommendations for the reserve also provided.

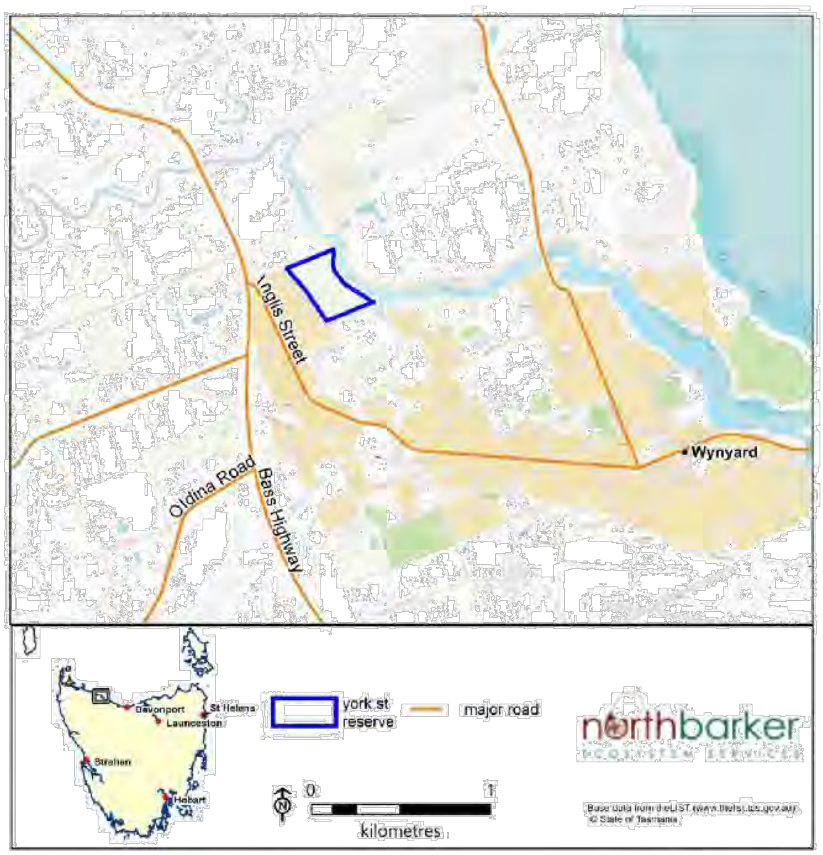


Figure 1: Location of the York Street Reserve

1.2 Methods

Plant species composition of the reserve was surveyed. Vegetation was assessed according to TASVEG 4.0 units[1]. The area was surveyed for fauna, including threatened fauna, at the same time as the botanical survey.

The Tasmanian Natural Values Atlas database was reviewed for records of threatened species and vegetation types within a 5 km radius[2]. The possibility of these values occurring within the reserve has been considered in the interpretation of results.

1.3 Limitations

Due to various limitations (e.g. variations in species presence and detectability), most biological surveys are likely to capture all species during a single visit. The field survey was undertaken late winter. Values that are seasonal may have been overlooked or absent; the potential for this is considered where relevant in the discussion. The quality of fauna habitat, including the presence of tree hollows, was assessed from ground level only.

2 Site Values

2.1 Site Characteristics

The reserve is 8.2 ha and is comprised entirely of native vegetation. It is bounded in the east by a ~30 m wide linear reserve that buffers the Inglis River. To the south and north is low density residential areas with large clearings, and to the west is a relatively dense residential area.

The site is relatively flat, sloping gently from ~ 20 m in the west of the reserve to ~ 10 m above sea level at the Inglis River. There are local variations in the topography with small rises, gullies and depressions in areas. Formal and informal walking tracks dissect the reserve.

A small perennial creek runs close and parallel to the southern boundary of the reserve and drains into the Inglis River (Plate 1). There is also a small ephemeral creek in the north of the reserve that drains into a shallow tea-tree dominated depression (Plate 2). A third, permanent creek runs along the northeast boundary of the reserve.

The geology is comprised of stabilised aeolian sands that form part of the broader coastal plain.

1 Kitchener and Harris 2013
2 Natural Values Atlas Report, (report nvr_7_19-Aug-2020)

Plate 1: Perennial creek in the south of the reserve

Plate 2: Ephemeral creek in the north of the reserve

2.2 Vegetation

Vegetation is mapped in TASVEG 4 units (Figure 3). Four native vegetation communities were recorded in the reserve:

Eucalyptus nitida dry forest and woodland (DNI) – 4.75 ha

Eucalyptus obliqua dry forest and woodland (DOB) – 1.5 ha

Eucalyptus ovata forest and woodland (DOV) – 0.53 ha

Leptospermum lanigerum-Melaleuca squarrosa swamp forest (NLM) – 0.21 ha

2.3 *Eucalyptus nitida* dry forest and woodland (DNI)

This is the dominant vegetation community occupying most of the western and southern areas of the reserve (Plates 3 and 4). The canopy is at ~25 m and is comprised mostly of *Eucalyptus nitida* with *E. obliqua* subdominant or even dominant in small areas due to changes in topography. The understorey is at 10-15 m and is relatively open throughout most of the reserve comprised of scattered tall shrubs and small trees including *Acacia melanoxylon, A. dealbata, Leptospermum lanigerum* and *Olearia argophylla*. The shrub layer is similarly relatively open in places and has a notable heathy component with *Epcaris* and *Leucopogon* spp. common throughout. The ground cover is dominated in places by *Pteridium esculentum*, and *Lomandra longifolia*, with moister patches containing *Gahnia grandis*.

Notably, the understorey on much of the western boundary of this community is denser and taller than elsewhere in the reserve (Plate 4). This edge effect is due to the increased light conditions at the interface between the bushland and the developed area to the west. This area is also more 'weedy' than areas further into the reserve.

Generally, this community is in good condition and although there are introduced species present, they are relatively sparse and occur mostly at the interface of the developed area in the west. There is also a small and mostly bare clearing in the south western corner of the reserve.

Plate 3: DNI in the reserve

Plate 4: The denser and taller DNI on the western boundary of the reserve

Plate 5: Clearing in the DNI in the south west of the reserve

2.4 *Eucalyptus obliqua* dry forest and woodland (DOB)

This community occurs in the northern and eastern parts of the reserve and is the dominant community on the edge of the Inglis River (Plate 6). Floristically and structurally this community is very similar to DNI bar the dominance of the canopy species; *E. obliqua* is dominant throughout with occasional *E. nitida*. This community is in good condition with few introduced species present.

Plate 6: DOB in the north east of the reserve

2.5 *Eucalyptus ovata* forest and woodland (DOV)

This community occurs in a small area of poor drainage in the north west of the reserve (Plates 7 and 8). The dominant canopy tree is *Eucalyptus ovata* and old growth/large trees are infrequent: many trees < 40 cm DBH occur, although trees between 40 and 70 cm are not uncommon. *Melaleuca squarrosa* is common in the understorey with the heathy element prevalent in the DNI and DOB disappearing due to the poor drainage. Species tolerant of damp conditions such as *Gahnia grandis*, *Lepidosperma ensiforme* and several species of fern (e.g. *Hypolepis rugosula*) dominate the ground layer.

This community is in good condition although a dense patch of gorse (a declared weed) occurs on the northern boundary of the community.

This community is listed as threatened under the Tasmanian Nature Conservation Act 2002 (NCA) and is listed under the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBCA) as Tasmanian Forests and Woodlands dominated by black gum or Brookers gum (*Eucalyptus ovata / E. brookeriana*). For DOV to qualify as the EPBCA-listed forest (and hence a Matter

of National Environmental Significance), it is required to meet certain size and condition thresholds[3]. Notably, the DOV on the site is 0.53 ha, and meets the 0.5 ha threshold to be considered under this Act.

Plate 7: DOV in the north west of the reserve

[3] Commonwealth of Australia (2020) APPROVED CONSERVATION ADVICE (INCORPORATING LISTING ADVICE) - Tasmanian Forests and Woodlands dominated by black gum or Brookers gum (Eucalyptus ovata / E. brookeriana)

Plate 8: DOV in the background behind a relatively narrow strip of DNI – image taken from the boundary at the north west end of the reserve

2.6 *Leptospermum lanigerum-Melaleuca* squarrosa swamp forest (NLM)

This community occurs in a small area of very poor drainage in the north of the reserve (Plate 9). A small ephemeral creek (running at the time of the survey) drains into this area. Although the coverage of this community is small (0.21 ha) it is mapped as a separate community due to the easily discernible boundary due to marked changes in floristic structure and composition. This community is relatively species poor with *Melaleuca squarrosa* the dominant species. Other species tolerant of wet environments occur but are sparse (e.g. *Gahnia grandis, Juncus pauciflorus, Lepidosperma ensiforme*).

Plate 9: NLM in the north of the reserve

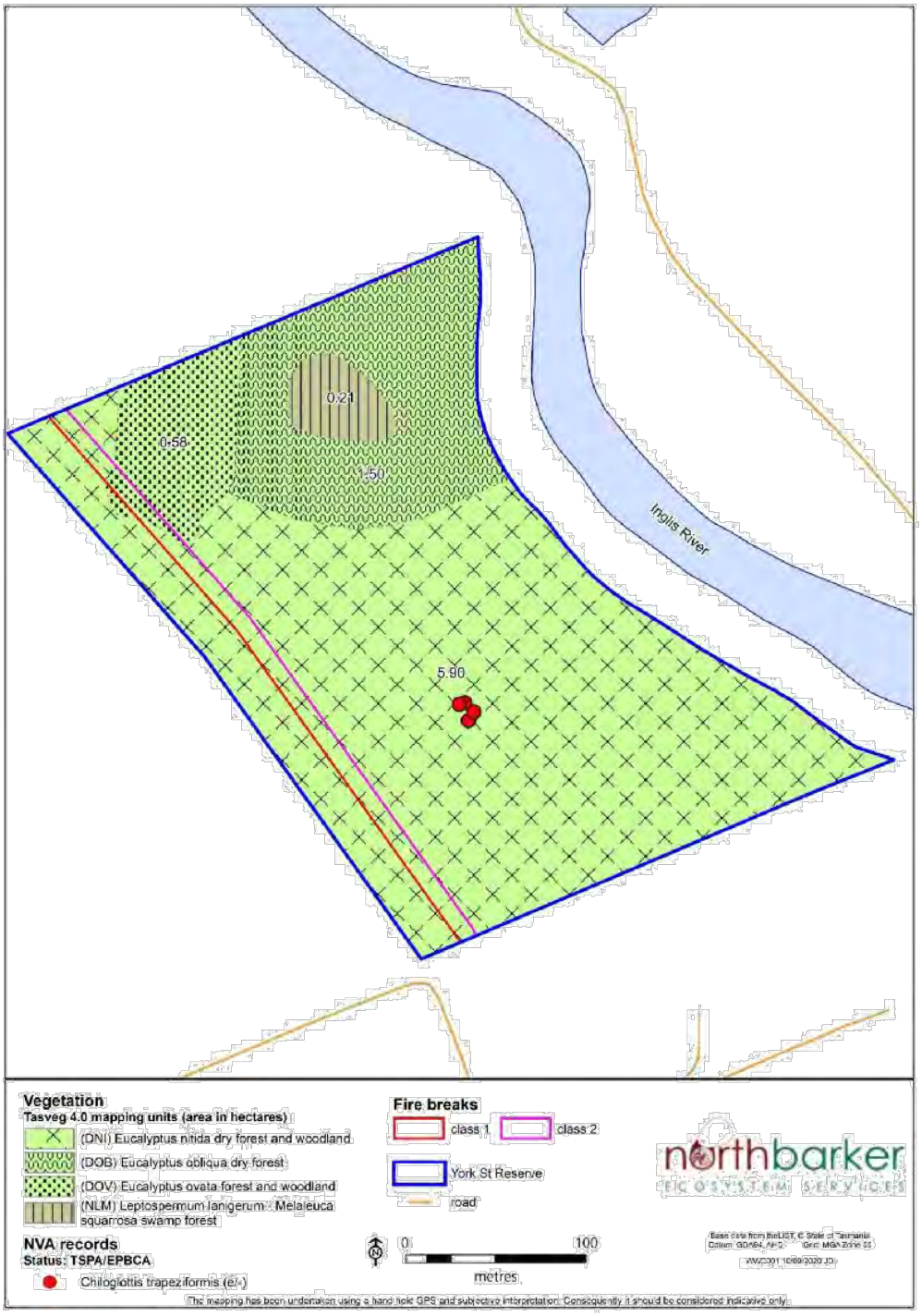


Figure 2: Vegetation and Natural Values Atlas records of *Chiloglottis trapeziformis* in the reserve

2.7 Flora

2.7.1 Non-threatened Flora

Eighty-five vascular plant taxa were recorded within the reserve (Appendix A), of which 18 are introduced species. The site is relatively diverse in part due to the number of vegetation communities within a relatively small area; this is a result of the changes in drainage and topography.

Broadly, the flora are typical of forested coastal communities and includes a notable heathy component (*Epacris* spp. and *Leucopogon* spp.) throughout most of the site. The area in the north west of the site is poorly drained, and there is a reduction in species diversity in these areas.

2.7.2 Threatened Flora

One threatened species occurs in the reserve (see below), and it is unlikely any additional species that have recorded in the broader area (within 5 km) occur.

Chiloglottis trapeziformis (TSPA endangered) has been previously recorded in the reserve (~ 60 + plants, see Figure 2 above). The survey time was outside the flowering time for this species (September to November) but leaves of plants belonging to this genus were recorded at the previous location for this species. There are no signs of disturbance in that area and we assume the species is still present.

In addition to *C. trapeziformis*, the Tasmanian *Natural Values Atlas* also lists *Gynatrix pulchella* (TSPA rare) within 500 m of the reserve. This species was not recorded during the survey and is unlikely to have been overlooked: it is a distinctive species typically found in riverine habitat.

Several additional threatened plant taxa are known from within 5 km[4] of the area (Table 1). These are discussed below.

[4] Natural Values Atlas Report, (report nvr_7_19-August-2020)

Table 1: Threatened flora species within a 5 km radius of the reserve.

Species	Status TSPA / EPBCA	Potential to occur in the reserve	Observations and preferred habitat[5]
Banksia serrata	rare/-	none	This species is known from open woodland and sedgeland on broad flats, slopes and ridgelines, most strongly associated with quartzitic soils and stony ground. It is restricted to the Sisters Beach/Rocky Cape area, and near Wingaroo on Flinders Island. This is a distinctive species with no known records in or near the reserve; it is highly unlikely to have been overlooked. No chance of occurring in the reserve.
Calystegia soldanella	rare/-	none	Recorded from coastal sands, mainly in the north-east of the State (but it is now also known from the north-east coast of King Island). It has also been found growing in granite soils and grazed coastal grasslands. No suitable habitat in the reserve. No chance of occurring in the reserve.
Cyathea cunninghamii	endangered/-	none	Typically grows in deep sheltered fern gullies beside creeks. Associated wet eucalypt forest is usually dominated by *Eucalyptus obliqua* and/or *E. regnans*. Most of the known extant sites occur within 3 km of the coast. Some inland sites (South Springfield, Marine Creek, Geeveston), and several sites where the species is now presumed extinct, indicate a much wider original (and potential) range. Although the habitat on the site is marginally suitable in places this is a very distinctive species and it highly unlikely to have been overlooked. No likelihood of occurring in the reserve.

[5] Threatened Species Section (2018)

Species	Status TSPA / EPBCA	Potential to occur in the reserve	Observations and preferred habitat[5]
Epilobium pallidiflorum	rare/-	low	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 north-west of the State. Although the habitat is suitable in places for this species it is a large member of the genus and is unlikely to have been overlooked. Low likelihood of occurring in the reserve.
Persicaria decipiens	endangered/-	low	Occurs on the banks of rivers and streams, mostly in the north of the State, including King Island. The species may colonise farm dams. Typically, this species is found in relatively open habitats; the vegetation on the creeks in the reserve is relatively closed and sub-optimal for this species. Low likelihood of occurring in the reserve.

2.7.3 Weeds

The vegetation in the reserve is in relatively good condition and although 18 introduced species were recorded, noxious weed cover is sparse (Figure 3). Notable weed species were mapped when encountered but we do expect weeds will be found in additional locations.

Most of the introduced species are ubiquitous herbaceous species that are a relatively minor threat. However, noxious weed species are present and will require management to improve/maintain the condition of native vegetation in the reserve; these include weeds declared under the Tasmanian Weed Management Act 1999 (WMA):

- gorse (*Ulex europaeus*, Plate 10): this is the most widespread of the declared weeds in the reserve. It was recorded in six locations mostly in the north of the reserve where there is a large patch of ~250 m².
- blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*): this species was recorded in three locations in the reserve. Two of these are infestations of ~10 m² in the north and south of the reserve.
- holly (*Ilex aquifolium*): a single plant was recorded just south of the reserve.

Several environmental weeds were also recorded in the reserve; these should also be managed to ensure they do not spread further in the reserve (Figure 3):

- radiata pine (*Pinus radiata*): a single mature tree was noted near the eastern edge of the reserve. This is a mature tree and will disperse seed in the reserve.
- blue periwinkle (*Vinca major*, Plate 11): a single infestation of 50 m² was noted near the southern boundary.
- foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*): three plants were observed in the south eastern corner of the reserve.
- banana passionfruit (*Passiflora tarminiana*, Plate 12): a small plant of this species was recorded in a single location.

Plate 10: Gorse infestation on the northern boundary

Plate 11: Blue periwinkle in the south of the reserve

Plate 12: Banana passionfruit in the reserve

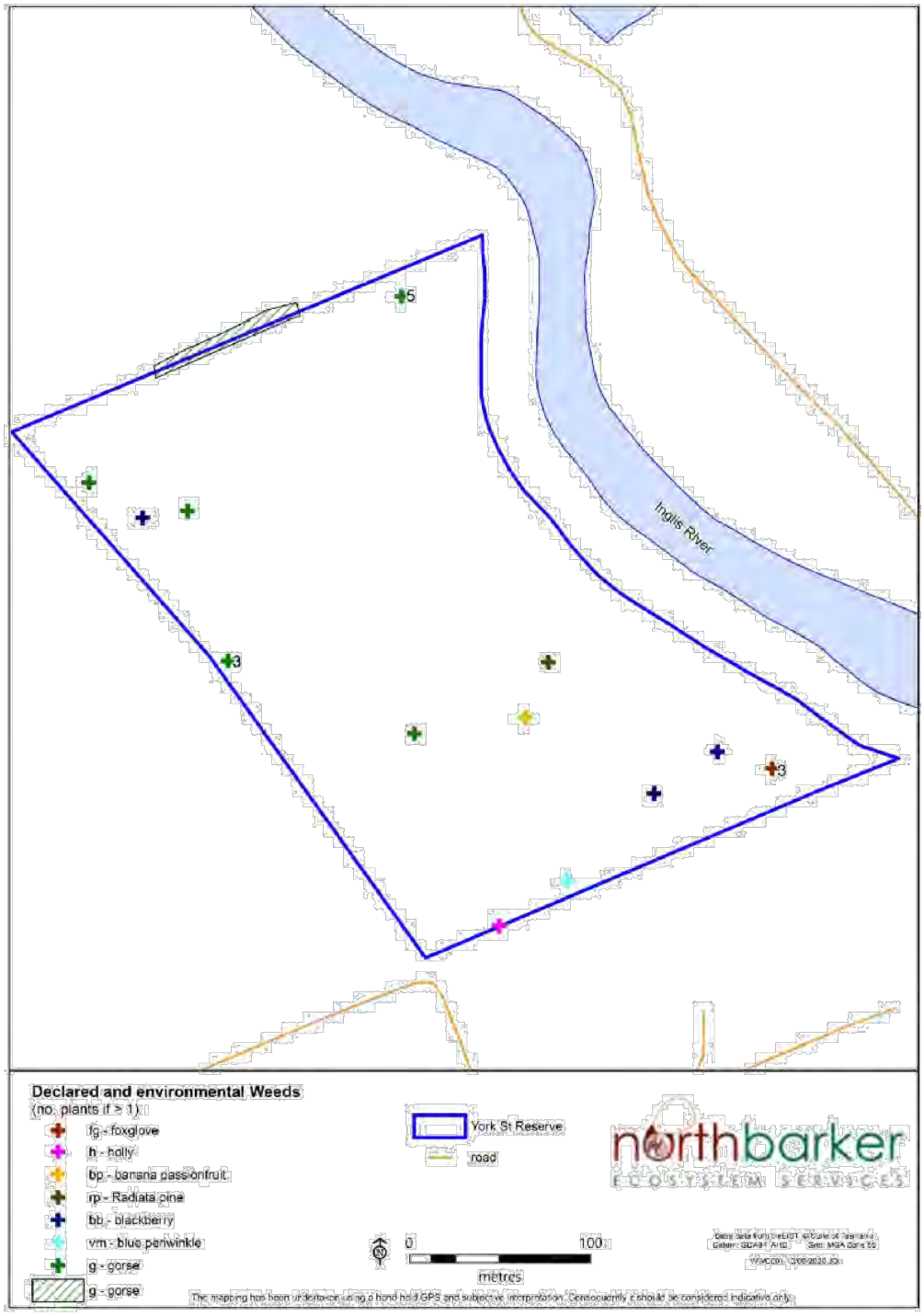


Figure 3: Environmental and declared weeds recorded in the reserve

2.8 Fauna

The reserve is relatively isolated (it is surrounded by developed areas) but is weakly linked to other areas of native vegetation by interrupted corridors of vegetation; this limits the reserves capacity in terms of fauna habitat. The Inglis River may also function as a barrier for species with limited dispersal abilities over or through water. Accordingly, the potential for species less tolerant of development and/or those with larger home ranges is limited. Regardless, the reserve is the largest, most substantial patch in the immediate area and is likely to be locally important for several fauna species. The reserve will also serve as an important island of native habitat for far-ranging species traversing the area.

2.8.1 Non-threatened Fauna

Birds: During our survey we recorded 15 species of bird in the reserve (see Appendix A). A more complete species list built over time to comprise ~30 to 40 species (see Appendix B). Some of Tasmania's endemic species occur in the reserve including green rosella, yellow-throated, black-headed and strong-billed honeyeaters. The reserve borders on the Inglis River and this contributes to the diversity of the avifauna in the reserve.

Introduced birds: Blackbird, laughing kookaburra, and rainbow lorikeet have all been observed in the reserve. The more aggressive species like the kookaburra, and the hole nesting species like the lorikeet and the kookaburra have the potential to compete for nesting sites with native species like green rosella and swift parrot (see below).

Mammals: During our survey Tasmanian pademelon was observed as was scat of brush-tailed possum and diggings of echidna (Plate 13). Long-nosed potoroo have been reported from the reserve, and it is understood this reserve is especially 'good' for this species. Southern brown bandicoot has been recorded as roadkill on the main road west of the reserve[6] and it is understood this species is common in the reserve. Additional small mammal species may be present although the assemblage is expected to reflect the peri-urban context of the reserve: i.e. species more tolerant disturbance are more likely to occur.

Introduced/domestic mammals: Given the proximity of relatively dense housing to the reserve (< 50 m) it is expected that cats (both feral and domestic) occur in the reserve. Dogs are also known to occur (off lead). Cats and dogs are a threat to the small to medium sized mammals in the reserve. It should be noted given this pressure from cats and dogs that that the long-term survival of more sensitive native species (especially long-nosed potoroo and echidna) is far from guaranteed.

[6] Natural Values Atlas Report, (report nvr_7_19-August-2020)

Plate 13: Echidna diggings in the reserve

2.8.2 Threatened Fauna and Threatened Fauna Habitat

Five species of threatened fauna have been recorded within 500 meters of the reserve (Table 2). Of these, grey goshawk (*Accipiter novaehollandiae*) has been recorded in the reserve (breeding). All species recorded within 5 km of the reserve are considered in some detail in Table 2 below.

Broadly, although the reserve is small and therefore of limited utility to most species of threatened fauna, it is an important 'island' or 'refuge' of native habitat for species traversing the area (e.g. Tasmanian devil). The reserve is also important for azure kingfisher in the area, and indeed any species reliant on the Inglis River; it serves as a buffer of native vegetation to the Inglis River Reserve and is integral to maintaining the condition of the vegetation in the riverine strip. The reserve also contains many mature trees, some of which contain hollows or are large enough to contain hollows that may be suitable for species that breed in hollows (including threatened swift parrot and masked owl, although the chances of those species breeding is here is low). Larger trees may also be utilised by white-bellied sea eagle for breeding. Finally, the reserve is within or near the range of threatened invertebrates (giant freshwater crayfish, Table Cape hydrobiid snail and burrowing crayfish (Burnie)); dedicated surveying would be required to determine the presence of these species.

Table 2: Threatened fauna species recorded within a 5 km radius of the reserve.

Species	Status TSPA / EPBCA	Potential to occur in the reserve	Observations and preferred habitat[7]
BIRDS			
Swift parrot (*Lathamus discolor*	endangered/ CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	Foraging: moderate Breeding: low	The Swift Parrot spends its winter in south-eastern mainland Australian before migrating to Tasmania in late winter/early spring to breed. During the breeding season, nectar from Tasmanian blue gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*) and black gum (*Eucalyptus 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. Swift Parrots breed in tree hollows in mature eucalypts within foraging range of a flower source. Although the most recent near record of this species is from 1995 (near Wynard), there is a recent sighting from August 2020 on the Inglis River in Wynyard[8]. There is a small patch of *E. ovata* in the reserve (0.5 ha) and it is possible that the species utilises trees here for foraging (14 x *E. ovata* are > 40 cm DBH – Figure 4). Approximately 3 km to the south there is an 18-ha patch of *Eucalyptus ovata* forest and woodland that may also serve as a forging resource for swift parrot. However, it should be noted that at a broader scale foraging habitat is sparse. The reserve is outside of the area identified as the NW breeding range for this species but is within the potential breeding range and there is a nest record ~ 23 km east of the reserve (Figure 5). Ninety-nine trees recorded in the reserve

[7] Threatened Species Section (2018)
[8] http://www.eremaea.com/BirdlineRecentSightings.aspx?Birdline=3

Species	Status TSPA / EPBCA	Potential to occur in the reserve	Observations and preferred habitat[7]
			are > 70 cm DBH and therefore have some potential contain hollows suitable for this species (Figure 3). However, given the relative isolation of the reserve, and the paucity of foraging habitat in the broader area we consider the likelihood of breeding as low.
Tasmanian azure kingfisher (*Ceyx azures diemenensis*)	endangered/ ENDANGERED	Recorded on the Inglis River	The azure kingfisher is found along rivers in the south, west, north and northwest of Tasmania with outlying occurrences in the northeast, east, centre and Bass Strait islands. This species occurs in the forested margins of major river systems where it perches on branches overhanging rivers waiting for prey items such as small fish, insects and freshwater crayfish to come down the river. The most recent Natural Values Atlas record of this species on the Inglis River near the reserve are from 2009. There are recent records (from July 2020 on the Tasmanian Bird Sightings Facebook page) on the Inglis River and it is expected this species breeds and is resident in the area.
Grey goshawk (*Accipiter novaehollandiae*)	endangered/-	previously recorded	This species inhabits large tracts of wet forest and swamp forest, particularly patches with closed canopies above an open understorey, but with dense stands of prey habitat nearby. Mature trees provide the best nesting sites. Most nests have been recorded from blackwood's and occasional myrtle beech. There is a nest record of this species in the reserve[9]. It is understood that a pair were breeding in the reserve until about five years ago but repeated searches for nests and birds have not found nests in recent times. It is possible this species may return to breed at the reserve but given the relatively small size of the

[9] Natural Values Atlas Report, (report nvr_7_19-August-2020)

Species	Status TSPA / EPBCA	Potential to occur in the reserve	Observations and preferred habitat[7]
			reserve and the proximity of the reserve to relatively dense housing, the likelihood of birds re-establishing at the site is moderate at best.
Tasmanian masked owl (*Tyto novaehollandiae castanops*)	endangered/ VULNERABLE	Foraging: moderate Breeding: low	this species is found in a range of habitats which contain some mature hollow-bearing forest, usually below 600 m altitude. This includes native forests and woodlands as well as agricultural areas with a mosaic of native vegetation and pasture. Significant habitat is limited to large eucalypts within dry eucalypt forest in the core range. The nearest record is an inaccurate record (5 km accuracy) just north of the river[10]. There is a record from 2012 approximately 6 km south of the reserve[11]. This species typically has a large territory of ~2000 ha[12], and it is quite possible that the reserve is part of a territory. Notably, there is an old growth component to the habitat in the reserve with 50 trees > 100 cm DBH recorded during the survey (Figure 4). As per Forest Practices Authority (FPA) guidelines, trees of this size have the potential to support hollows suitable for this species[13]. There is therefore some opportunity for this species to breed in the reserve although the actual number of hollows observed was low. We consider that the owl has a moderate chance of utilising the site at least for foraging and roosting, and potentially breeding.

[10] Natural Values Atlas Report, (report nvr_7_19-August-2020)
[11] Natural Values Atlas Report, (report nvr_7_19-August-2020)
[12] Todd (2012) Ecology and habitat of a threatened nocturnal bird, the Tasmanian Masked Owl, Thesis submitted in fulfilment of the requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, University of Tasmania
[13] FPA 2016 Fauna Technical Note No. 17: Identifying masked owl habitat. Version 1.4 March 2016

Species	Status TSPA / EPBCA	Potential to occur in the reserve	Observations and preferred habitat[7]
White-bellied sea eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster)*	vulnerable/-	Foraging: moderate Breeding: moderate	In Tasmania the white-bellied sea-eagle (WBSE) is restricted to nesting within 5 km of coastlines, major estuaries and inland lakes. They typically build nests in large eucalypt trees, much like the Tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle (*Aquila audax fleayi*), although their specific nesting requirements aren't as strict as WTE, such that they often nest in relatively small and exposed coastal trees (including [in a minority of cases] non-native species [e.g. *Pinus radiata*]), and are also known to nest occasionally on sea cliffs or even piles of rocks at ground level on islands lacking ground predators (e.g. Ninth Island). There are nest records of WBSE on the coast north of the reserve and records of sightings on the Inglis River. It is possible that this species utilises the reserve for foraging and although no nests have been recorded in the reserve, trees in the reserve are suitable for nesting.
Tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle *(Aquila audax fleayi)*	endangered/ ENDANGERED	Foraging: moderate Breeding: low	This species nests in a range of old growth native forests and is dependent on forest for nesting. Territories can contain up to five alternate nests usually close to each other but may be up to 1 km apart where habitat is locally restricted. Wedge-tailed eagles' (WTE) prey and scavenge on a wide variety of fauna including fish, reptiles, birds and mammals. Although trees in the reserve are of a suitable size and structure for breeding for WTE, the relatively small size of the reserve, the flat topography and the high level of human traffic in the reserve, are factors that significantly reduce the likelihood of this species nesting in the reserve. However, there is a 2019 record of a nest being built by 'young adults' on the north bank of the Inglis approximately 400 m north of the reserve, but a recent search for this nest was

Species	Status TSPA / EPBCA	Potential to occur in the reserve	Observations and preferred habitat[7]
			unable to locate the nest. Regardless, the species is expected to traverse the area and the reserve is a likely source for prey species.
MAMMALS			
Tasmanian devil (*Sarcophilus harrisii*)	endangered/ ENDANGERED	Low	The Tasmanian devil occupies a wide range of habitats across Tasmania and exploits landscapes with a mosaic of pasture and forest with elevated prey densities and is attracted to roadkill hotpots with concentrated scavenging resource. Populations have declined substantially since the first observations of the infectious cancer Devil Facial Tumour Disease (DFTD). DFTD has now spread across much of Tasmania. The reduced population is also likely to be more sensitive to additional threats such as death by roadkill, competition with cats, and loss or disturbance of areas surrounding traditional dens where young are raised. The protection of breeding opportunities is particularly important for the species due to the mortalities from demographic pressures. Although the records of this species within 500 m of the reserve, there are mostly > 10 years old. There is however a roadkill record on the Bass Highway from 2019 ~1 km from the reserve. The species is therefore expected to occur in the broader area and although the extent of the reserve is small relative to the range a single animal can traverse, it is possible that Tasmanian devil may utilise the reserve for foraging. Given the relatively high levels of disturbance in the reserve from human traffic and introduced predators, the chances of this species breeding in the reserve are considered low.
Eastern quoll (*Dasyurus viverrinus*)	-/ ENDANGERED	Low	This species was previously widespread in mainland south-eastern Australia but is now restricted to Tasmania. Records from the Tasmanian Natural Values Atlas indicate that the eastern quoll occurs in most parts of Tasmania but is recorded

Species	Status TSPA / EPBCA	Potential to occur in the reserve	Observations and preferred habitat[7]
			infrequently in the wetter western third of the state. The species' distribution is positively associated with areas of low rainfall and cold winter minimum temperatures. Within this distribution, it is found in a range of vegetation types including open grassland (including farmland), tussock grassland, grassy woodland, dry eucalypt forest, coastal scrub and alpine heathland, but is typically absent from large tracts of wet eucalypt forest and rainforest. Although this species is less common in the north west of the state and there are two relatively recent records (2018) of this species near Wynard. So, although no sign of any threatened carnivore fauna have been noted during recent surveys there is some chance, albeit low, of this species occurring in the reserve based on occurrences in the broader area.
Spotted-tailed quoll (*Dasyurus maculatus maculatus*)	rare/ VULNERABLE	Low	This naturally rare forest-dweller most commonly inhabits rainforest, wet forest and blackwood swamp forest. It forages and hunts on farmland and pasture, travelling up to 20 km at night, and shelters in logs, rocks or thick vegetation. Important habitat includes large patches of forest containing adequate denning sites and high densities of mammalian prey. There is a recent record from 2020 within 5 km of the reserve and additional record further out from 2016. As with eastern quoll, although no sign of any threatened carnivore fauna were noted during recent surveys, there is some chance, albeit low, of this species occurring in the reserve based on occurrences in the broader area.
Eastern-barred bandicoot	-/VULNERABLE	Low	Inhabits grassy woodlands, native grasslands, and mosaics of pasture and shrubby ground cover favouring open grassy areas for foraging with thick vegetation cover for shelter and nesting. It has a widely dispersed range with

Species	Status TSPA / EPBCA	Potential to occur in the reserve	Observations and preferred habitat[7]
(*Perameles gunnii gunnii*)			concentrations in SE, NE and NW Tasmania and some areas of the State from where it is absent or in very low densities. It extends into the urban fringe where it can survive in large gardens and bushland reserves. It favours a mosaic of open grassy areas for foraging and thick vegetation cover for shelter and nesting. There are numerous roadkill records of this species from the nearby Bass Highway but there are no records more recent than the early 1990's. Although there is some possibility that this species still occurs in the area, we consider the likelihood of this species as occurring in the reserve as low given the degree of land clearing and land use change in the area.
INVERTEBRATES			
Giant freshwater crayfish (*Astacopsis gouldii*)	vulnerable/ VULNERABLE	Low	The known range of the giant freshwater crayfish includes rivers and streams in the Arthur River catchment and all rivers and streams flowing into Bass Strait except those of the Tamar River catchment and rivers east of Gladstone. The potential range of the species is not likely to extend outside the known range. The scope for this species occurring in the reserve is primarily for juveniles dispersing into the creek on the southern boundary of the reserve from the Inglis River. Using FPA guidelines[14], the habitat suitability for the creek in the reserve would score as low (the silty substrate, lack of boulders and logs are notable factors that reduce the suitability of the stream). There may be more suitable habitat in the river reserve closer to the Inglis River, but this area is outside the York Street Reserve and was not assessed.

[14] FPA 2014 Fauna Technical Note No. 16: Assessing juvenile giant freshwater crayfish habitat in Class 4 streams Version 1.1 March 2015

Species	Status TSPA / EPBCA	Potential to occur in the reserve	Observations and preferred habitat[7]
Table Cape hydrobiid snail (*Beddomeia capensis)*	rare/-	Uncertain	Hydrobiid snails live in sheltered habitats such as under rock slabs in streams, and each species has an extremely limited distribution often being found in only one stream. Their distribution in Tasmania occurs in the northern and western parts of the state. The reserve is entirely within the potential range for *B. capensis* and within 2.5 km of the known range for this species. It is possible that this species occurs in the creek on the southern boundary of the reserve. The paucity of rocks in the creek is sub-optimal but these snails can occupy marginal habitat if the water source is permanent (they breathe through gills). A dedicated survey would be required to determine if this species was present.
Burrowing crayfish (Burnie) (*Engaeus yabbimunna*	vulnerable/ VULNERABLE	Uncertain	Although there are no records of this species within 5 km, the potential range is very near the reserve. A single *Engaeus* sp. chimney was observed during the survey and more are likely to be found in a dedicated search for chimneys. The species cannot be determined by the chimney alone and further work will be required to determine the species; however, we suggest it worth noting the potential for a threatened member of the genus in the reserve.

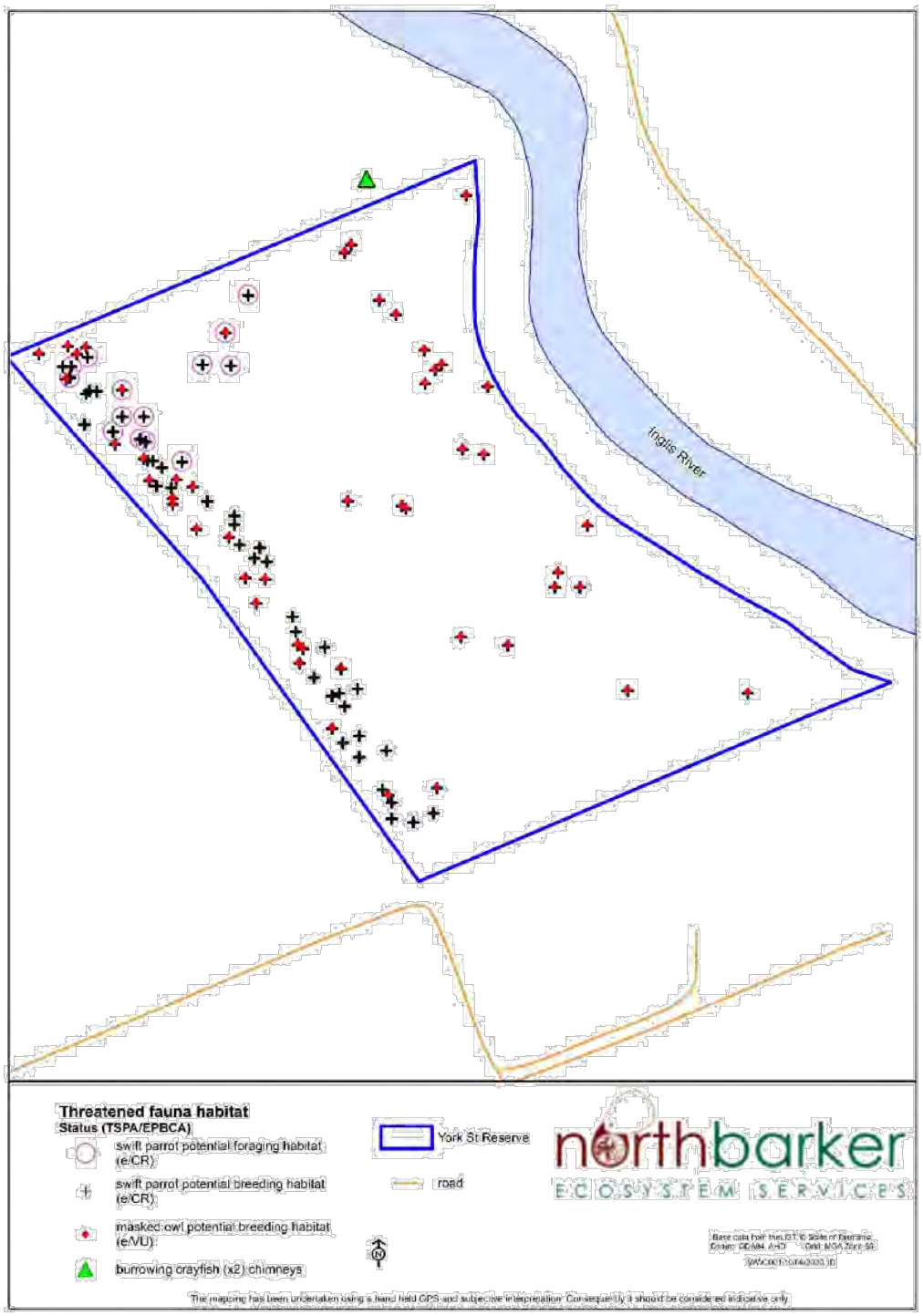


Figure 4: Threatened fauna habitat in the survey area

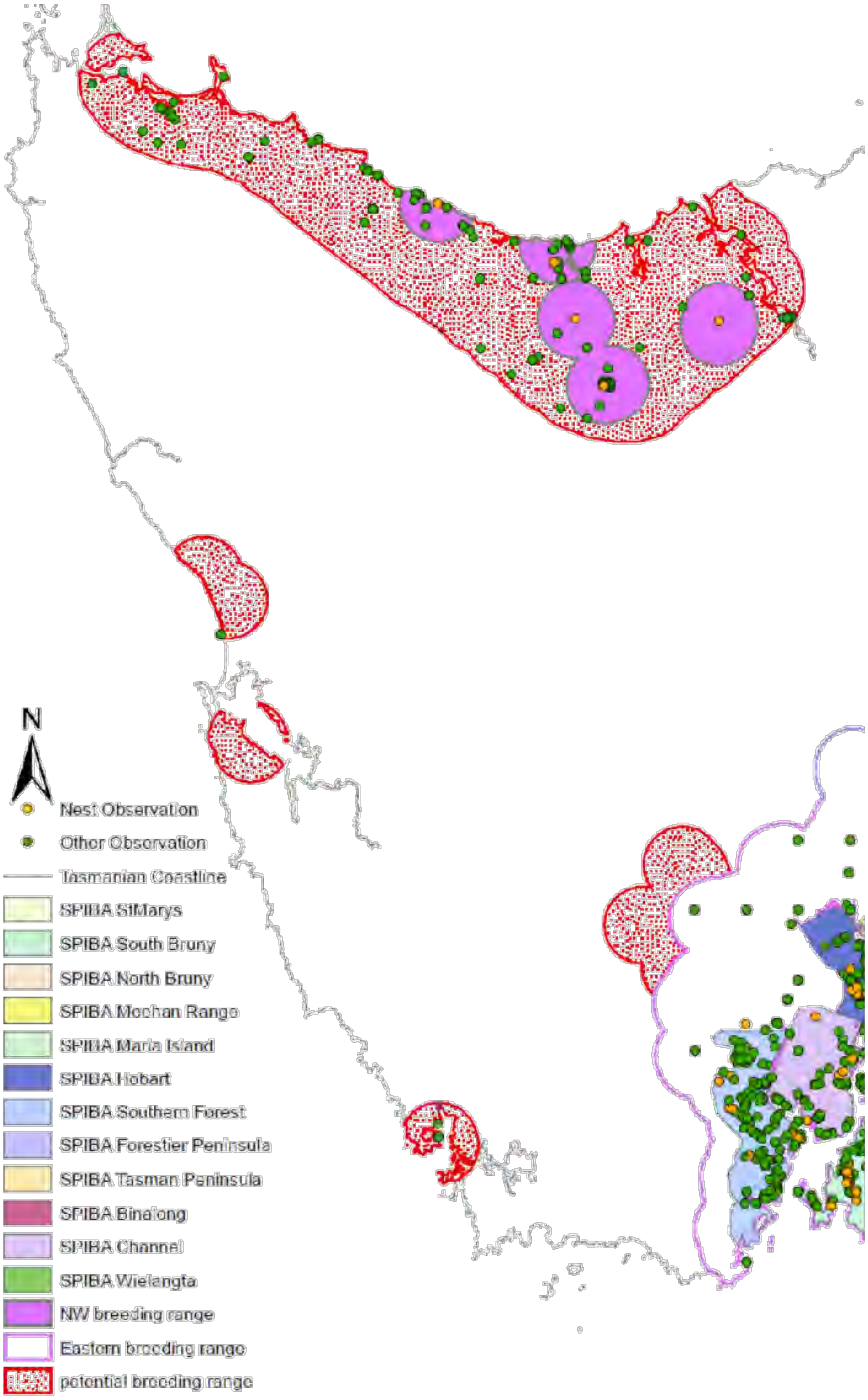


Figure 5: SPIBA - Swift parrot important breeding areas (NBES map generated from data provided by DPIPWE)

3 Fuel management and potential impact

3.1 Fuel Break Options

Two fuel management options were proposed for the reserve following a site inspection by the Tasmanian Fire Service NW Regional Burn Coordinator and BRU Planning Officer on Friday 19 June 2020[15]. The implementation of a 'shaded fuel break' was recommended for either of the recommended fuel break types, to ensure the least amount of negative environmental impact occurs[16]. It should be noted that Fuel Management Methods for the Fuel Break area include mechanical thinning or hazard reduction burning, among other methods listed in Section 5.4.4 of the TFS Fuel Break Guidelines[17].

The details of each management option are drawn from information contained in Appendix 2 of the Consultant's Brief and from the TFS Fuel Break Guidelines[18].

1. **Class 1** - a **management fuel break** should be selected where a bushfire fuel management regime is planned directly adjacent to the fuel break, and where fuel management will extend for a distance greater than 100 metres from the edge of the fuel break.
2. **Class 2** - a **protective fuel break** should be selected where there is no, or limited, planned bushfire fuel management beyond the fuel break.

3.1.1 Management option 1: Managed fuel break (Class 1)

- This option to be considered where fuel management will extend for a distance greater than 100 m from the edge of the fuel break into the reserve (as per Section 6.1.1 of TFS Fuel Break Guidelines).
- 23 m width fuel break area recommended by BRU.
- The vegetation identified during field inspection by BRU was described as suitable for prescribed burning.
- BRU stated that should prescribed burning be considered the preferred management technique for the reserve, return intervals of 5-8 years (asset protection) may be required to ensure fuel loads are maintained below reaccumulating threshold.
- Within the 23 m fuel break area, implementation of a 'shaded fuel break' recommended by BRU.

3.1.2 Management option 2: Protective Fuel Break (Class 2)

- This option to be considered where no or limited prescribed burning is planned beyond the width of the fuel break.
- 33 m width fuel break area.

[15] Waratah-Wynyard Council 2020 York Street Reserve – Wynyard Fire Break and Fuel Management Consideration In Relation To Natural And Heritage Values Consultant's Brief – July 2020
[16] Waratah-Wynyard Council 2020 York Street Reserve – Wynyard Fire Break and Fuel Management Consideration In Relation To Natural And Heritage Values Consultant's Brief – July 2020
[17] Tasmania Fire Service 2016 Fuel Break Guidelines - Guidelines for the design of fuel breaks in the urban-rural interface. Version 1.0, October 2016
[18] Tasmania Fire Service 2016 Fuel Break Guidelines - Guidelines for the design of fuel breaks in the urban-rural interface. Version 1.0, October 2016

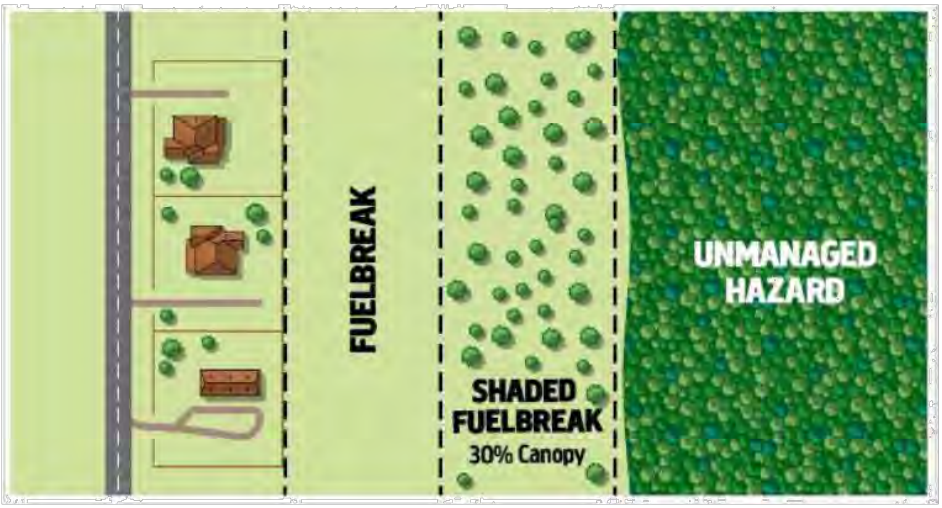
- Within the 33 m fuel break area, implementation of a 'shaded fuel break' recommended.

The implementation of a shaded fuel break is recommended for both Class 1 (23 m) and Class 2 (33 m) options (details below excerpted from the guidelines[19]).

Shaded Fuel break

A shaded fuel break is established using the same fuel management prescriptions as a conventional fuel break, with the exception that some canopy trees are retained. The following standards apply to shaded fuel breaks:

a) Trees selected to be retained should be representative of the dominant and co-dominant species for the vegetation community, and must be evaluated in regard to health and senescence;
b) Trees that are suppressed, diseased, or damaged should be prioritised for removal unless retained for habitat reasons such as nest hollows or seeding;
c) A minimum separation of 3 metres is recommended between tree crowns;
d) Where practical, retain trees in clumps;
e) Retain 30% maximum canopy coverage; and
f) Lop tree branches ≤ 2metres above the ground (unless a sapling to be retained).



[19] Tasmania Fire Service 2016 Fuel Break Guidelines - Guidelines for the design of fuel breaks in the urban-rural interface. Version 1.0, October 2016

3.2 Current ecological condition of the proposed fuel break area

An existing cleared vehicle track runs along the western margin of the reserve between the forest and the residences. The extent of this cleared area is estimated to be between 5-8 m wide. The vegetation of proposed fuel break area is primarily *Eucalyptus nitida* dry forest and woodland (TASVEG 4.0 - DNI). There is a small overlap with *Eucalyptus ovata* forest and woodland in the north of the reserve (TASVEG 4.0 - DOV).

The canopy trees in the shaded fuel break area (i.e. for both classes so up to 33 m) are between 15-25 m high. Broadly, the condition of the proposed fuel break area is good, the vegetation is primarily native and there are many mature trees, some of which are large enough to contain hollows suitable for threatened fauna (Figure 6). The flora here is similarly diverse to the interior.

The salient difference with the shaded fuel break area is the small increase in introduced/weedy species and the denser and taller understorey, especially in the southern part of this area (Plate 14). These changes are edge effects resulting from an increase in light conditions on the edge of the forest. The vegetation in this area is composed of dense, 5-8 m tall *Leptospermum, Melaleuca* and *Acacia* species and there is a less obvious break between the understorey trees and the forest canopy.

Much of the northern half of the proposed fuel break area is more open, with fewer understorey trees (Plate 15). Bracken fern and other ground cover vegetation <1.5 m tall is more abundant here and there is marked separation between the canopy and understorey vegetation. In this northern half there are also more trees > 100 cm DBH: 18 and 10 in the northern and southern halves, respectively (Figure 6). Additionally, there are 10 *Eucalyptus ovata* > 40 cm DBH in the northern fuel break area; these are a foraging resource for swift parrot (see Figure 3 above).

Plate 14: The denser understorey in the south of the fuel break area

Plate 15: the more open understorey in the northern part of the fuel break area

3.2.1 Canopy trees in the fuel break area

Canopy projected foliage cover in the fuel break area is estimated to be 25-35%; this is based on canopy cover as defined in the Tasmanian Vegetation Condition Assessment Manual[20] (Plates 14 and 15). Therefore, to meet the recommended 30% canopy cover prescription, relatively little thinning is required.

The prescription for a shaded fuel break also recommends that tree crowns are separated by 3 m, and that where practical trees are retained in clumps. The degree to which this will be required will of course have a strong influence on how many trees are removed. A total of 228 trees were recorded in the fuel break area in the following size classes:

- >100 cm DBH – 28 trees
- 70-99 cm DBH – 53 trees
- 40-69 cm DBH – 79 trees
- <40 cm DBH – 69 trees

[20] Page 78, Michaels, K. (2006). A Manual for Assessing Vegetation Condition in Tasmania, Version 1.0. Resource Management and Conservation, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment, Hobart.

Plate 16: Four canopy cover images taken during the survey

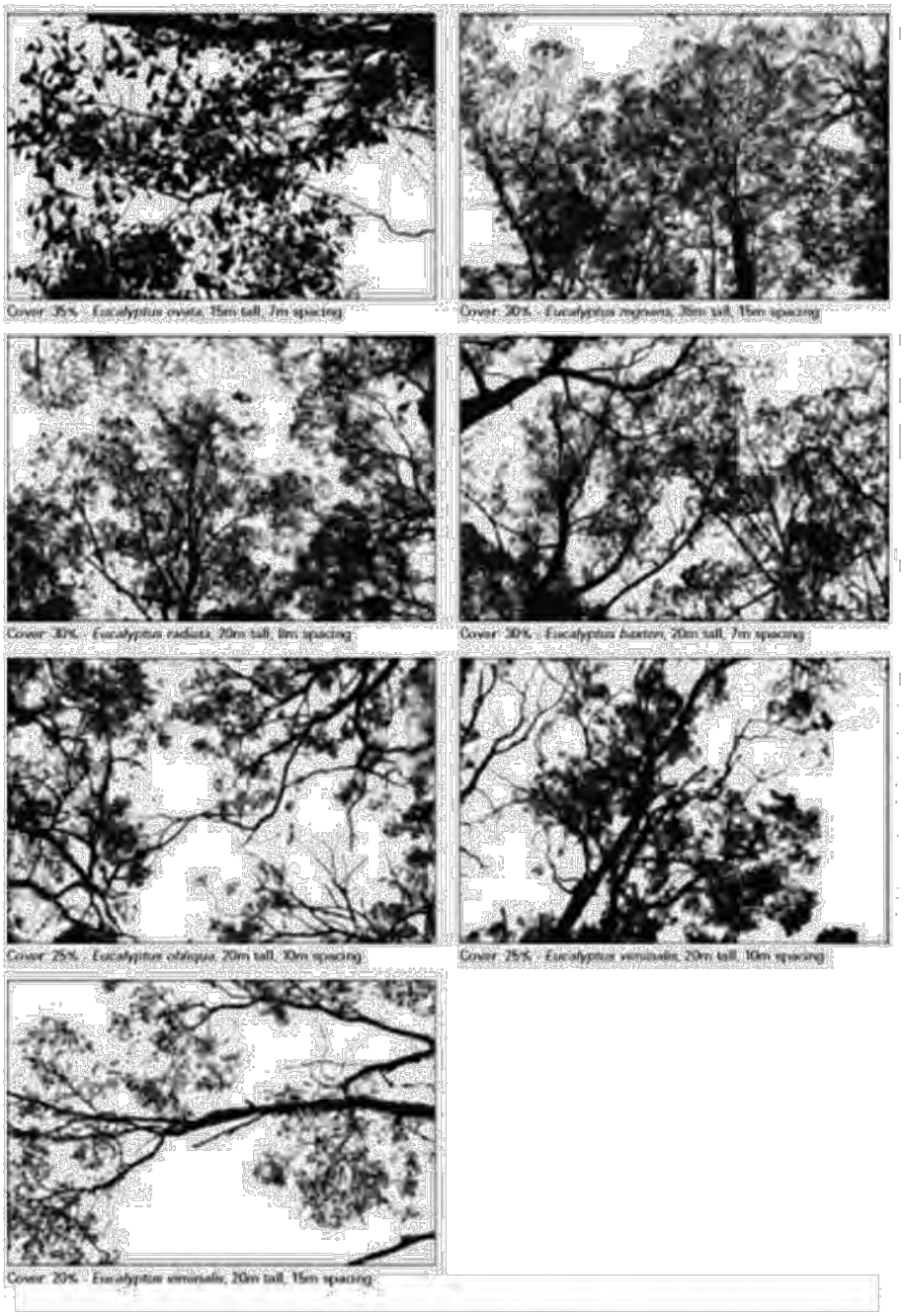


Plate 17: Canopy projected foliage cover percentages as the Vegetation Condition Assessment Manual

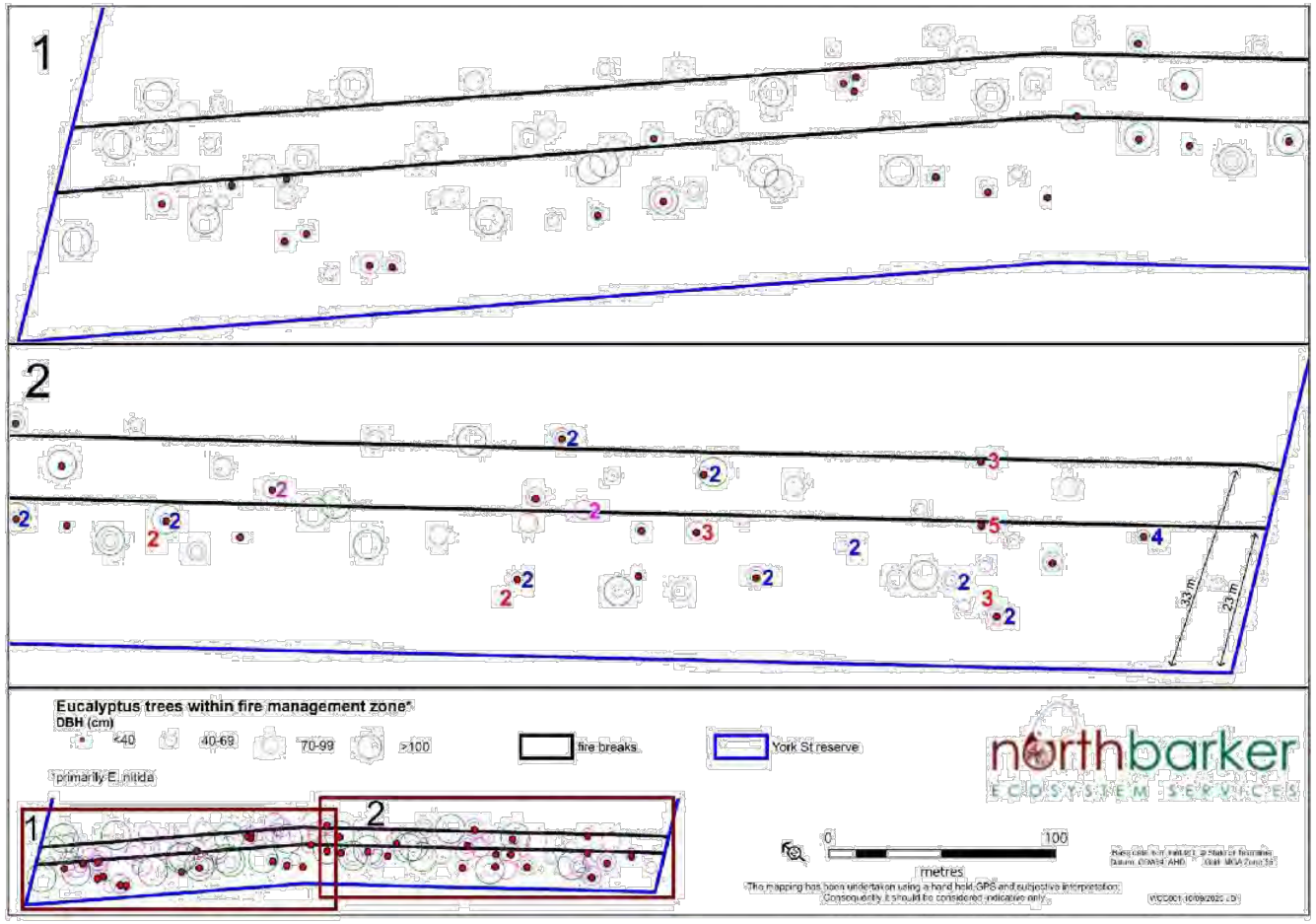


Figure 6: trees in the shaded fuel break area (up to 33 m)

3.3 Potential impacts associated with the Class 1 (23 m wide) and Class 2 (33 m wide) fuel breaks

The impact to fauna by the implementation of a fuel break is not expected to be great. The removal of the more dense, taller areas of the understorey on the western boundary will remove cover for fauna, but this is not expected to be significant given the potential for cover elsewhere in the reserve.

Broadly, we do not expect that the fuel breaks will have a significant impact on threatened fauna. We expect that the removal of larger trees that have the potential to contain hollows for masked owl and swift parrot can be managed such that the potential risks to these species are low: this will primarily involve selecting smaller trees or those with less chance of supporting hollows.

The impact to flora by the fuel break has some potential to favour the regeneration of disturbance species (sagg, bracken and potentially silver wattle) at the cost of species diversity in this area. However, less-intense burning methods such as patch burning may see an increase in diversity.

There is potential for the Class 1 fuel break (that includes burning/management to 100 m from the fuel break) to negatively impact the population of the threatened orchid (*Chiloglottis trapeziformis*) by stimulating the growth of plants that may shade out this species. This is the only occurrence of this species in the reserve and any potentially negative impact this population through burning should be avoided.

Broadly, the impacts of fuel management in the fuel break area may be considered as follows:

- Canopy thinning within the fuel break area (**Class 1 and Class 2**)
    - This may lead to increased light reaching lower levels that may lead to thicker understorey vegetation in the fuel break area and in the reserve near this area. Although this may add additional cover for fauna, this will likely be removed by thinning or burning.
    - Loss of mature trees providing threatened fauna habitat; how many trees require removal will require input from the TFS but it is expected that smaller trees may be selected for removal.
        - In the 23 m fuel break area, 72 % of the trees are < 70 cm DBH so there are many smaller trees available for thinning.
        - Larger trees are more prevalent per unit area between the 23 and 33 m fuel break boundaries than in the 23 m area. Regardless, 51 % of the trees between the 23 and 33 m fuel break boundaries are < 70 cm DBH so there are still many smaller trees that may be selected for thinning if the class 2 option is selected.
- Removal of understorey vegetation (using mechanical thinning, controlled burning or other fuel management methods) within fuel break area (**Class 1 and Class 2**)
    - May result in gemination of the seedbank but there is some uncertainty about what species are in the seedbank.

  - Bracken fern, sagg, and/or silver wattle may dominate regrowth areas as well as weed species with an existing seedbank (e.g. gorse)
  - Temporary/cyclical loss of shelter for fauna (birds and mammals) but there is shelter elsewhere in the reserve
  - Reduction in the diversity of understorey and ground cover species if bracken and other rapid-growing disturbance species take hold post fire.
- Burning within the reserve, within 100 m of the fuel break area (**Class 1 only**)
  - May lead to the dominance of species that respond robustly to fire, for example, bracken fern and sagg (and other species in the seedbank (e.g. silver wattle)
  - The threatened orchid population is within 100 m of the proposed fuel break area; this may be adversely affected by an increase in the cover of bracken-fern or other disturbance species.
  - Reduction in the diversity of understorey and ground cover species if bracken and other rapid-growing disturbance species take hold post fire.
  - Fires that are too intense may damage and weaken canopy trees, especially if fires burn into the bases of the trees

3.4 Main differences in the potential impacts between the Class 1 (23 m) and Class 2 (33 m) fuel break areas:

- The requirement to burn or otherwise manage fuels within 100 m of the Class 1fuel break area will mean a larger fire management/impact area. This may well result in an increase in disturbance dependant species like bracken and sagg (or even silver wattle) and this may have a detrimental impact on the current population of the threatened orchid in the reserve. It is understood the Class 2 fuel break will not require management further back in the reserve and will therefore not impact this species.
- The Class 1 will impact 0.83 ha of DNI and 0.01 ha of DOV. An additional 0.33 and 0.04 ha of DNI and DOV will be impacted by the Class 2 fuel break, respectively. Although the Class 2 fuel break management area is larger, this will be partially offset by the less dense understorey in the extra area occupied by the Class 2 fuel break where less thinning may be required. The impact in the fuel break area is partial (i.e. won't affect the vegetation in entirety), and in either management strategy is not considered significant.
- The Class 2 area will require more thinning of canopy trees than the Class 1. However, given that at least 51 % of the trees in the area are < 70 cm DBH, we would expect that larger habitat trees may be retained; hence, the impacts of this measure mitigated or reduced. Accordingly, the impacts and differences between the Class 1 and Class 2 fuel break areas in terms of canopy thinning are not significant.

3.5 Fuel management recommendations

- Avoid burning or impacting the area occupied by the threatened orchid *Chiloglottis trapeziformis*. We recommend no impact to vegetation within a 30-50 m buffer of these records to ensure there is no impact to this species.
- To reduce the number of trees removed, and to minimize the environmental impact of thinning, it may be possible to retain trees in clumps, with the crowns of separate clumps being separated by 3 m.
- Have an ecologist or arborist present with a TFS officer to select the minimum and most suitable trees for removal in the shaded fuel break area.
- The retention of mature trees should be prioritised (trees > 70 cm DBH, and especially those > 100 cm).
- *Eucalyptus ovata* trees should be retained, especially any > 40 cm DBH.
- Any trees > 70 cm should be checked by an arborist before removal to ensure there are no hollows present that have the potential to contain hollow-bearing fauna, especially threatened species.
- Bushfires can eliminate new recruits of trees and shrubs. It is preferable therefore to have an uneven age range reflecting a mosaic of habitats. Patch burning can ensure fuel loads are varied and losses of recruits are localised.
- To monitor the impact of burning on the vegetation set up three to five vegetation monitoring plots and photopoints before planned burning is implemented. Re-monitor vegetation monitoring plots and photopoints in the first and fifth years after burning and then every five years.

4 Reserve management recommendations

Additional recommendations for managing the natural values in the reserve are as follows.

- Discourage further development of informal tracks through signage and obscuring the entrance to informal tracks using brush.
- More interpretative signage to help build interest in the history and natural values of the reserve. Also, signage regarding any limitations (dogs on-lead, no trail bikes etc), a track map, trail direction signs etc.
- Weed control to remove all declared and environmental weeds; this will involve follow-up management after current plants are removed. It is recommended that weed control activities be integrated with the burning program as without proper planning, planned burning can exacerbate weed problems.
    - before planned burning:
        - woody and herbaceous weeds in the areas to be burnt should be treated to ensure infestations are root dead at the time of burning
        - herbicide treatment should be carried out at least 3 months prior to the burn to ensure that the chemical has penetrated into the root system, achieved a total kill of all tissue, and the plant has had time to desiccate prior to burning
    - after planned burning (which is likely to stimulate weed germination):
        - as soon as possible control weed seedlings before native seedlings germinate

- control regrowth from the stumps of regenerating woody weeds

- Garden plants can "escape" into the bush either from seeds or fruits that are transported into the bush (e.g. blackberries by birds) or by garden cuttings and waste that are disposed of illegally over the back or side fence. In part, this can be addressed by an awareness raising campaign with local residents about bushland weeds and garden escapes. This could involve a letter drop to residents neighbouring the reserve.
- Cats and dogs are detrimental to the native fauna in the reserve. An awareness raising campaign could influence some residents to better manage their pets. Guidelines on pet management can be reinforced/encouraged by signage at entrances to the reserve. Matters that require addressing are:
  - keeping cats indoors overnight.
  - dogs being walked on lead through the reserve.
  - dog waste bag dispensers and bins should be provided.
- Ongoing engagement of community/NGO groups who may be interested in assisting with management actions (weeding, monitoring etc) in the reserve (e.g. Wynyard Landcare Group, Threatened Plants Tasmania, and Birdlife Tasmania).

Appendix A – Vascular plant and bird species

Species list

Status codes:

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

Sites:

1	DNI - E391082, N5462527	21/08/2020	J. Parry & K. Kreger
2	DOB - E391089, N5462656	21/08/2020	J. Parry & K. Kreger
3	NLM - E391035, N5462689	21/08/2020	J. Parry & K. Kreger
4	DOV - E390958, N5462697	21/08/2020	J. Parry & K. Kreger
5	Additional DNI species, along creek line - E391212, N5462496	22/08/2020	J. Parry & K. Kreger
6	bird species list - E, N	18/08/2020	K. Kreger

Site	Name	Common name	Status
	DICOTYLEDONAE		
	APIACEAE		
1	*Daucus glochidiatus*	australian carrot	
1 2	*Hydrocotyle hirta*	hairy pennywort	
	APOCYNACEAE		
5	*Vinca major*	blue periwinkle	i
	ASTERACEAE		
4	*Cirsium vulgare*	spear thistle	i
1 2	*Hypochaeris radicata*	rough catsear	i
1	*Olearia argophylla*	musk daisybush	
	BORAGINACEAE		
1	*Myosotis discolor*	changing forgetmenot	i
	BRASSICACEAE		
1	*Cardamine hirsuta*	hairy bittercress	i
	CALLITRICHACEAE		
3 4 5	*Callitriche stagnalis*	mud waterstarwort	i
	CASUARINACEAE		
1	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	black sheoak	
	DROSERACEAE		
2	*Drosera sp.*	sundew	
	ERICACEAE		
1 2	*Epacris impressa*	common heath	
1	*Epacris lanuginosa*	swamp heath	
1 2	*Leucopogon australis*	spike beardheath	
1 2	*Leucopogon ericoides*	pink beardheath	
1	*Leucopogon virgatus*	common beard-heath	
1	*Monotoca glauca*	golden wood	
	FABACEAE		
1 2	*Acacia dealbata subsp. dealbata*	silver wattle	
1 2	*Acacia floribunda*	gossamer wattle	i
1	*Acacia genistifolia*	spreading wattle	
1 2 3	*Acacia melanoxylon*	blackwood	
1	*Acacia myrtifolia*	redstem wattle	
2	*Acacia verticillata*	prickly moses	
1 2	*Daviesia ulicifolia*	spiky bitterpea	
1 2 4	*Pultenaea juniperina*	prickly beauty	
1 2	*Trifolium sp.*	clover	i
1 2 4	*Ulex europaeus*	gorse	d
	FUMARIACEAE		
1	*Fumaria sp.*	fumitory	i
	HALORAGACEAE		
2 4	*Gonocarpus tetragynus*	common raspwort	
	HEMEROCALLIDACEAE		
5	*Dianella tasmanica*	forest flaxlily	
	LAURACEAE		

1	*Cassytha pubescens*	downy dodderlaurel	
	MYRTACEAE		
1 2 3 4	*Eucalyptus nitida*	western peppermint	en
1 3	*Eucalyptus obliqua*	stringybark	
4	*Eucalyptus ovata var. ovata*	black gum	
1 2	*Leptospermum lanigerum*	woolly teatree	
1 2	*Leptospermum scoparium*	common tea-tree	
1 3 4	*Melaleuca squarrosa*	scented paperbark	
	PASSIFLORACEAE		
1	*Passiflora tarminiana*	banana passionfruit	i
	PITTOSPORACEAE		
1	*Billardiera longiflora*	purple appleberry	en
2 4	*Bursaria spinosa subsp. spinosa*	prickly box	
5	*Pittosporum undulatum*	sweet pittosporum	i
	PLANTAGINACEAE		
1	*Digitalis purpurea*	foxglove	i
	POLYGALACEAE		
2	*Comesperma volubile*	blue lovecreeper	
	POLYGONACEAE		
1	*Acetosella vulgaris*	sheep sorrel	i
	PRIMULACEAE		
1 2	*Lysimachia arvensis*	scarlet pimpernel	i
	PROTEACEAE		
1 2 4	*Banksia marginata*	silver banksia	
1	*Lomatia tinctoria*	guitarplant	en
	RANUNCULACEAE		
1 2 3	*Clematis sp.*	clematis	
	ROSACEAE		
4	*Acaena novae-zelandiae*	common buzzy	
1 4	*Rubus fruticosus*	blackberry	d
	RUBIACEAE		
1	*Galium sp.*	bedstraw	
	SANTALACEAE		
1 2	*Leptomeria drupacea*	erect currantbush	
	THYMELAEACEAE		
1	*Pimelea drupacea*	cherry riceflower	
1 2	*Pimelea linifolia*	slender riceflower	
	GYMNOSPERMAE		
	PINACEAE		
1	*Pinus radiata*	radiata pine	i
	MONOCOTYLEDONAE		
	AGAVACEAE		
1	*Cordyline australis*	cabbage tree	i
	ARACEAE		
5	*Zantedeschia aethiopica*	arum lily	i
	ASPARAGACEAE		
1 2 4	*Lomandra longifolia*	sagg	
	CENTROLEPIDACEAE		
1 3 5	*Centrolepis sp.*	bristlewort	
	CYPERACEAE		
2 4	*Baumea tetragona*	square twigsedge	
5	*Carex appressa*	tall sedge	
1 2 3 4	*Gahnia grandis*	cutting grass	
4	*Lepidosperma ensiforme*	arching swordsedge	
	IRIDACEAE		
1 2 4	*Diplarrena latifolia*	western flag-iris	en
	JUNCACEAE		
1	*Juncus pallidus*	pale rush	
3	*Juncus pauciflorus*	looseflower rush	
4	*Juncus procerus*	tall rush	
1 2	*Luzula sp.*	luzula	

	ORCHIDACEAE		
1 2	*Acianthus sp.*	mosquito orchid	
1 2	*Chiloglottis sp.*	bird orchid	
1 2	*Pterostylis sp.*	greenhood	
	POACEAE		
1 2	*Dactylis glomerata*	cocksfoot	i
1 2 4	*Microlaena stipoides*	weeping grass	
1 2	*Poa sp.*	poa	
	RESTIONACEAE		
4	*Calorophus elongatus*	long roperush	
1 2	*Leptocarpus tenax*	slender twinerush	
	PTERIDOPHYTA		
	ASPIDIACEAE		
4	*Rumohra adiantiformis*	leathery shieldfern	
	BLECHNACEAE		
5	*Blechnum nudum*	fishbone waterfern	
5	*Blechnum wattsii*	hard waterfern	
	DENNSTAEDTIACEAE		
1 4	*Histiopteris incisa*	batswing fern	
4	*Hypolepis rugosula*	ruddy groundfern	
1 2 3 4	*Pteridium esculentum subsp. esculentum*	bracken	
	DICKSONIACEAE		
1	*Dicksonia antarctica*	soft treefern	
	GLEICHENIACEAE		
5	*Gleichenia microphylla*	scrambling coralfern	
	LYCOPODIACEAE		
1	*Lycopodiella diffusa*	buttongrass clubmoss	t

VERTEBRATES

birds

Acanthiza pusilla	Brown Thornbill
Ardea novaehollandiae	White-Faced Heron
Cacatua roseicapilla	galah
Chrysococcyx basalis	Horsfield's Bronze Cuckoo
Chrysococcyx flabelliformis	Fan-Tailed Cuckoo
Colluricincla harmonica	Grey Shrike-Thrush
Coracina novaehollandiae	Black-Faced Cuckoo-Shrike
Corvus tasmanicus	Forest Raven
Dacelo novaeguineae	Laughing Kookaburra
Malurus cyaneus	Superb Fairy-Wren
Phylidonyris pyrrhoptera	Crescent Honeyeater
Platycercus caledonicus	Green Rosella
Rhipidura fuliginosa	Grey Fantail
Turdus merula	Blackbird
Vanellus miles	Masked Lapwing

Appendix B - Wynard Landcare Group comment on the reserve

WYNYARD LANDCARE

Wynyard Landcare Group Inc.
Wynyard 7325
wynyardlandcare@gmail.au

ABN. 66 567 178 958 |

Date: 9 May 2020

To:

Bill Walker
NRM Officer
Ph: 03 6443 8354 / 0418 847 740
Email: bwalker@warwyn.tas.gov.au

Protecting the Natural Values of York Street Reserve, Wynyard

Please find attached a report prepared by Wynyard Landcare on the Biodiversity assets and Management of the York St Reserve for Biodiversity Conservation.

The report was prepared in response to discussions on the development of an Integrated management plan for the riparian areas of the Inglis River within the Wynyard town area. It is hoped that it will be used as a basis for future considerations of how the natural values of the York Street Reserve and other sites of significant conservation value may be identified and managed.

Brenton Hosking

President
Wynyard Landcare

Protecting the Natural Values of York Street Reserve, Wynyard

A report by Wynyard Landcare, May 2020

1. Biodiversity assets

Vegetation

York St Reserve is a Stringybark eucalypt community of riparian vegetation along the Inglis River. Riparian reserves, small and large, are important as habitat for breeding birds, but also, they are significant for landscape connectivity to allow for dispersing migratory and non-breeding birds. The vegetation community is predominantly an open forest with a canopy of tall Stringybark *Eucalyptus obliqua*, some Smithton Peppermint *E. nitida* and an understorey of low shrubs and ground-layer plants. Understorey trees seen on a visit in April 2020, were Swamp Paperbark *Melaleuca ericifolia*, Scented Paperbark, *M. squarrosa*, Blackwood *Acacia melanoxylon*, Dogwood *Pomaderris apetala*. Shrubs included Common Teatree *Leptospermum scoparium*, Woolly Teatree *L. lanigerum*, Prickly Moses *Acacia verticillata*, Native Cherry *Exocarpus cupressiformis*, Hopbush *Dodonaea vicosa*, Silver Banksia *Banksia marginata*, Prickly Box *Bursaria spinosa*, Goldey Wood *Monotoca glauca*, *Beard*-heath *Leucopogon australis*, Prickly Beauty *Pultenaea juniperina* and Common Heath *Epacris impressa*. The most abundant ground layer plant was Sagg *Lomandra longifolia*.

The south eastern corner of the Reserve is wet eucalypt forest with much Coralfern *Gleichenia sp.* along the watercourse. Native Cherry mostly inhabits drier vegetation west of Burnie so its presence at York St Reserve is interesting and important.

A far more comprehensive survey during all seasons is needed to list all the plant species.

Birds

A total of 23 bird species were recorded in the late morning. Estuarine and riparian species seen were the Black-faced Cormorant, two species of gulls, Silver and Pacific, White-bellied Sea-Eagle, Masked Lapwing and Pacific Black Duck.

Three large forest birds seen were the Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo, Galah and Forest Raven. The Rainbow Lorikeet was heard.

Small and medium-sized native forest birds seen and/or heard were the Superb Fairy-wren, Brown Thornbill, five honeyeater species (Eastern Spinebill, New Holland, Yellow-throated and Black-headed Honeyeater and Little Wattlebird), Golden Whistler, Grey Shrike-thrush, Grey Fantail and Dusky Robin. The introduced Common Blackbird was seen.

The Welcome Swallow was seen flying overhead.

Further surveys, especially during Spring, could increase the number of bird species to 30-40.

It is significant that half of the birds seen/heard during this one survey (all the small and medium-sized birds) mostly nest low in shrubs or ground layer vegetation.

The Inglis River riparian zone provides important habitat for the Azure Kingfisher subspecies in Tasmania, a subspecies at risk of extinction.

2. Management of the York St Reserve for Biodiversity Conservation

Many bird populations throughout the world, including mainland Australia and Tasmania are declining as a result of clearance and fragmentation of habitat, climate change, bushfires and perhaps declining insects.

In Tasmania, in the last ten or more years there has been a noticeable decline in some of our forest birds, including the Critically Endangered migratory Swift Parrot that nests in tree-hollows, but also some more common small birds such as thornbills and robins that depend on understorey vegetation for nesting. Understorey burnt prior to or during the breeding season destroys potential nest-sites, may destroy active nests with eggs and young, and exposes birds to an increased risk of nest predation and an increased risk of mortality.

Some nearby residents have expressed concern about the risk of wildfire to their homes and properties. In the wake of the catastrophic bushfires along the eastern seaboard in the spring-summer of 2019-2020, some fire experts are recommending more strategic hazard reduction burning around human dwellings, but not an overall increase in fuel reduction.

Traditionally, wet forest communities don't require fuel reduction burns because of their higher moisture content, and also because too frequent burning promotes a drier forest vegetation and increases the risk and frequency of future fires.

Burning **all** of the York St Reserve will be detrimental to biodiversity conservation, especially to understorey nesting birds, in the short term, but also in the medium to longer term if the understorey vegetation becomes more prone to burning, and increases the risk of fire.

My recommendation is not to burn the whole Reserve, and definitely not burn the wet ferny vegetation. One solution may be to burn a strip of vegetation behind the homes to act as a firebreak. Any burn should be a cool burn to occur in the autumn and not in spring-summer.

Dr Richard Donaghey

Forest ecologist and ornithologist

York Street Reserve, Wynyard
Firebreak and Fuel Management Project

Aboriginal Heritage Assessment Report
Final Draft Version 1

AUTHOR: Stuart Huys and Rocky Sainty
27 Apsley St South Hobart, TAS 7004

CLIENT: Waratah Wynyard Council

21.9.2020

CULTURAL
HERITAGE
MANAGEMENT
AUSTRALIA

Report Version Control

Report version	Report distribution	Date of Distribution
Draft Report V1	Zoe Smith (CHMA for Internal Review)	20/9/2020
Draft Report V1	Warratah Wynyard Council	21/9/2020
Final Draft Report V1	Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania	
Final Report	Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania	

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The Waratah Wynyard Council is proposing to construct firebreaks and undertake fuel management within the York Street Reserve, which is located along the margins of the Inglis River, in Wynyard, North West Tasmania (see Figure 1). The York Street Reserve is a remnant patch of Eucalypt woodland that is situated on the western margins of the Inglis River, on the north-west outskirts of Wynyard. The reserve encompasses approximately 10ha. Figures 2 and 3 show the extent of the York Street Reserve.

CHMA Pty Ltd and Rocky Sainty (AHO) have been engaged by the Waratah Wynyard Council to undertake an Aboriginal heritage assessment for the York Street Reserve (the study area), in order to identify any potential Aboriginal heritage constraints. The information generated through the assessment will be used to inform the firebreak and fuel management program. This report presents the findings of the assessment.

Registered Aboriginal Sites in the Vicinity of the Study Area
As part of Stage 1 of the present assessment a search was carried out of Aboriginal Heritage Register (AHR) to determine the extent of registered Aboriginal heritage sites within and in the general vicinity of the York Street Reserve study area. The search results show that there is a total of 26 registered sites that are located within an approximate 4km radius of the study area (search results provided by Kate Moody from AHT on the 31-8-2020).

None of these registered sites are located within or in the immediate vicinity of the bounds of the York Street Reserve study area. The closest sites are AH5809 and AH5810 (both Isolated artefact) which are located between 2-3km to the east of the study area, at the mouth of the Inglis River, and AH10871 (an Aboriginal stone arrangement), which is 2.5km to the north-east.

The detailed AHR search results are presented in section 4.2 of this report.

Results of the Field Survey Assessment
The field survey was undertaken over a period of one day (4-9-2020) by Stuart Huys (CHMA archaeologist) and Rocky Sainty (Aboriginal Heritage Officer). The field survey was undertaken on foot. The field team walked a total of 4.7km of survey transects across the York Street Reserve.

The field survey assessment resulted in the identification of one Aboriginal site (WR1), which is an Isolated artefact. Table i provides the summary details for site WR1, with Figure i showing the location of the site within the reserve. The detailed site description is provided in Appendix 2.

Besides site WR1, no other Aboriginal sites were identified within the York Street reserve study area. As detailed in section 6 of this report, surface visibility was somewhat constrained due to vegetation cover, with the effective survey coverage limited to 10 450m². This level of effective coverage, whilst not ideal, is still deemed to be sufficient for generating a general impression as to the likely extent and nature of Aboriginal heritage values within the Reserve. The observations made during the field survey indicate that Aboriginal sites and artefact densities across the reserve are likely to be generally low, with isolated artefacts and artefact scatters being the most likely site type to be present. Based on predictive modelling, these sites are likely to be predominantly concentrated within the east portion of the reserve, along the margins of the Inglis River, particularly along the crest of the elevated river bank that parallels the western edge of the river (see Figure 11), Further away from the major resource zone of the Inglis River, in the western portion of the reserve, site and artefact densities would be expected to decrease significantly. The negative survey results across the west portion of the reserve again supports this contention.

Section 7 of this report presents a more detailed discussion on the findings of the field survey assessment.

Table i: Summary details for Aboriginal site WR1 identified during the field survey assessment of the York Street Reserve at Wynyard

AH No.	Grid Reference (GDA 94)	Site Type	Site Description
WR1	E391072 N5462686	Isolated artefact	The site is located within the north-east portion of the York Street Reserve at Wynyard, on the west margins of the Inglis River, around 35m west of the river edge. The artefact is situated on the high bank of the river and is elevated around 10m above the high tide mark. The vegetation structure in this area is open Eucalypt woodland. The artefact was identified at the junction of two walking tracks that run through the reserve. ***Artefact details*** - Grey silcrete flake with usewear along 1 lateral margin 39mm x 34mm x 7mm

Significance Assessment

Site WR1 (recorded during the current assessment) has been assessed and allocated a rating of significance. A five tiered rating system has been adopted for the significance assessment; low, low-medium, medium, medium-high and high. Table ii provides the summary details for significance ratings for site WR1. A more detailed explanation for the assessment ratings are presented in section 8 of this report. Section 9 of this report presents a statement of social significance provided by Rocky Sainty for site WR1, and the study area as a whole.

Table ii: Summary significance ratings for Aboriginal site WR1

AH Number	Site Type	Scientific Significance	Aesthetic Significance	Historic Significance	Social Significance
WR1	Isolated artefact	Low	Medium-High	N/A	Medium-high

Management Recommendations

Heritage management options and recommendations provided in this report are made on the basis of the following criteria.

- Background research into the extant archaeological and ethno-historic record for the study area and the surrounding region (see sections 3 and 4 of this report).
- The results of the investigation as documented in this report (see section 7)
- Consultation with Aboriginal Heritage Officer Rocky Sainty
- The legal and procedural requirements as specified in the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* (see section 10).

Table iii provides the summary management recommendations for this project. The more detailed recommendations are presented in section 11 of this report..

Table iii: Summary management recommendations for the York Street Reserve Firebreak and Fuel Management Project

Area	Management Recommendations
Site WR1 E391072 N5462686	• Site is an Isolated artefact that is located in the north-east portion of the reserve (see Figure i). • Note site location and avoid. No soil disturbances to be undertaken within the immediate surrounds of this site. • Advise contractors of the site location and inform them that site not to be impacted.
East Portion of the York Street Reserve	• East portion of the reserve, along margins of Inglis River is assessed as being of potential elevated archaeological sensitivity due to increased potential for Aboriginal sites to be present (see Figure i). • Soil disturbances within this area is to be kept to a minimum. • Closely follow UDP procedures (see Appendix 3).
Remainder of Reserve	• No Aboriginal heritage sites or areas of elevated archaeological sensitivity identified across the remainder of the reserve, and area assessed as being of low archaeological potential. No constraints to firebreak construction or fuel reduction works proceeding.
General Recommendations	• If, during the course of the proposed works, previously undetected archaeological sites or objects are located, the processes outlined in the Unanticipated Discovery Plan (UDP) should be followed (see Appendix 3). A copy of the UDP should be kept on site during all ground disturbance work. All construction personnel should be made aware of the UDP and their obligations under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* (the Act). • Copies of this report should be submitted to Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania (AHT) for review and comment.

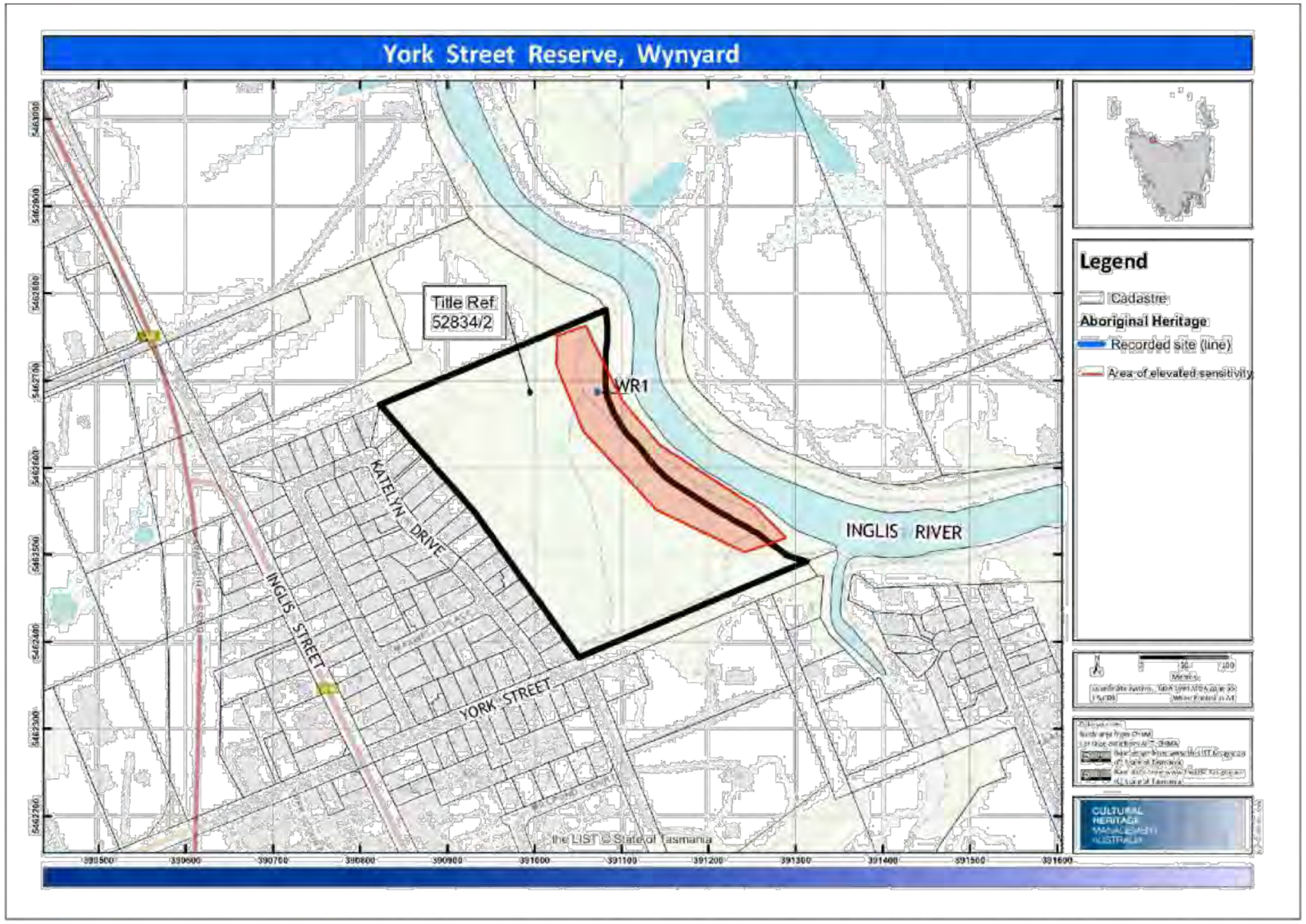


Figure i: Topographic map showing the location of Aboriginal site WR1, and the area of potential elevated sensitivity within the York Street Reserve study area

1.0 Project Description

1.1 Project Outline

The Waratah Wynyard Council is proposing to construct firebreaks and undertake fuel management within the York Street Reserve, which is located along the margins of the Inglis River, in Wynyard, North West Tasmania (see Figure 1). The York Street Reserve is a remnant patch of Eucalypt woodland that is situated on the western margins of the Inglis River, on the north-west outskirts of Wynyard. The reserve encompasses approximately 10ha. Figures 2 and 3 show the extent of the York Street Reserve.

As part of the planning and due diligence process for the proposed works, the Warratah Wynyard Council have commissioned a range of studies to assess the natural and cultural values present within the reserve (the study area).

CHMA Pty Ltd and Rocky Sainty (AHO) have been engaged by the Waratah Wynyard Council to undertake an Aboriginal heritage assessment for the York Street Reserve (the study area), in order to identify any potential Aboriginal heritage constraints. The information generated through the assessment will be used to inform the firebreak and fuel management program. This report presents the findings of the assessment.

1.2 Aims of the Investigation

The principal aims of the current Aboriginal Heritage assessment are as follows.

- To undertake an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for York street Reserve at Wynyard (the study area as shown in Figures 1-3). The assessment is to be compliant with both State and Commonwealth legislative regimes, in particular the intent of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* and the associated *Aboriginal Heritage Standards and Procedures (2018)*.
- Search the Aboriginal Heritage Register (AHR) to identify previously registered Aboriginal heritage sites within and in the general vicinity of the study area.
- Undertake relevant archaeological, environmental and ethno-historical background research to develop and understanding of site patterning within the study area.
- To locate, document and assess any Aboriginal heritage sites located within the study area.
- To assess the archaeological and cultural sensitivity of the study area.
- To assess the scientific and Aboriginal cultural values of any identified Aboriginal cultural heritage sites located within the study area.
- Consult with (or ensure the Aboriginal community representative consults with) Aboriginal organisation(s) and/or people(s) with an interest in the study area in order to obtain their views regarding the cultural heritage of the area.
- To develop a set of management recommendations aimed at minimising the impact of the proposed firebreaks construction and fuel management within the York Street Reserve on any identified Aboriginal heritage values.

- Prepare a report which documents the findings of the Aboriginal heritage assessment and meets the requirements of the current *Aboriginal Heritage Standards and Procedures* prepared by AHT, Department of Primary industries, Parks, Water and Environment.

1.3 Project Limitations

All archaeological investigations are subject to limitations that may affect the reliability of the results. The main constraint to the present investigation was restricted surface visibility due primarily to the presence of vegetation.

The York Street Reserve is a remnant patch of Eucalypt woodland encompasses approximately 10ha. Surface visibility across much of the reserve was restricted to between 10-20% due to vegetation cover. There is a network of formal and informal walking tracks through the reserve which provided transects of improved surface visibility. There is also an existing vehicle track that runs along the west edge of the reserve. In an effort to offset constraints in surface visibility, any areas of improved visibility were targeted during the field survey.

The constraints in surface visibility limited the effectiveness of the survey assessment to some degree. This is discussed in more detail in Section 6 of this report.

1.4 Project Methodology

A three stage project methodology was implemented for this assessment.

Stage 1 (Pre-Fieldwork Background Investigations)

Prior to field work being undertaken, the following tasks were completed by CHMA staff.

Consultation with Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania

Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania (AHT) was contacted and informed that a field survey was to be undertaken for the York Street Reserve at Wynyard. As part of this initial contact, CHMA submitted an Aboriginal Heritage Register (AHR) search request for the study area (search request submitted on the 18-8-2020).

Consultation with Rocky Sainty (Aboriginal Heritage Officer)

Rocky Sainty is the designated Aboriginal Heritage Officer for the present investigations. As part of Stage 1 works Stuart Huys (CHMA archaeologist) and Rocky Sainty were in regular contact. The main purpose of this contact was to discuss the scope of the present investigations, to ratify the proposed methodology for the investigations and to co-ordinate the timeframes for implementing field work.

The collation of relevant documentation for the Project

The following documentation was collated for this project.

- A review of the Aboriginal Heritage Register (AHR), and the collation of information pertaining to any registered heritage sites located within the general vicinity of the study area.
- Maps of the study area.
- Relevant reports documenting the outcomes of previous Aboriginal heritage studies in the vicinity of the study area.
- Ethno-historic literature for the region.
- References to the land use history of the study area.
- GIS Information relating to landscape units present in the study area.
- Geotechnical information for the study area, including soil and geology data.

Stage 2 (Field Work)
Stage 2 entailed the field work component of the assessment. The field survey was undertaken over a period of one day (4-9-2020) by Stuart Huys (CHMA archaeologist) and Rocky Sainty (Aboriginal Heritage Officer).

The field survey was undertaken on foot. The field team walked a total of 4.7km of survey transects across the York Street Reserve. The average width of each survey transect was 5m. The survey transects were aligned to cover all parts of the reserve, with additional transects focused along the western edge of the reserve, where firebreaks are proposed to be constructed. Section 6 provides further details as to the survey coverage achieved within the study area.

For any Aboriginal sites identified by the field team, the following details were recorded.
- The spatial extent of the site (polygon co-ordinates).
- The nature of Aboriginal heritage deposits and features associated with the site.
- Any intra-site variations that occur.
- The condition of the site, and any notable impacts to the site.
- Photos and site maps.
- Proposed management recommendations (as discussed between the archaeologist and AHO).

Aboriginal Heritage Register (AHR) forms for all located Aboriginal sites have been completed and submitted as part of the process.

The results of the field investigation were discussed between Rocky Sainty, and Stuart Huys. This included the potential cultural and archaeological sensitivity of the study area, and management strategies.

Stage 3 (Report preparation)
Stage three of the project involves the production of a report that includes an analysis of the data obtained from the field survey, an assessment of archaeological sensitivity of the study area and management recommendations. The report was prepared by Stuart Huys (CHMA), in liaison with Rocky Sainty. The report has been structured to be

compliant with the *Aboriginal Heritage Standards and Procedures 2018* prepared by AHT.

A draft copy (one electronic copy) of the report has been submitted to the Warratah Wynyard Council and AHT for review. In addition, CHMA has provided AHT and the Warratah Wynyard Council with all site spatial data files, and mapping associated with the project (in ESRI shape file format (GDA94).

Plate 1: Rocky Sainty, the designated Aboriginal Heritage Officer for this project

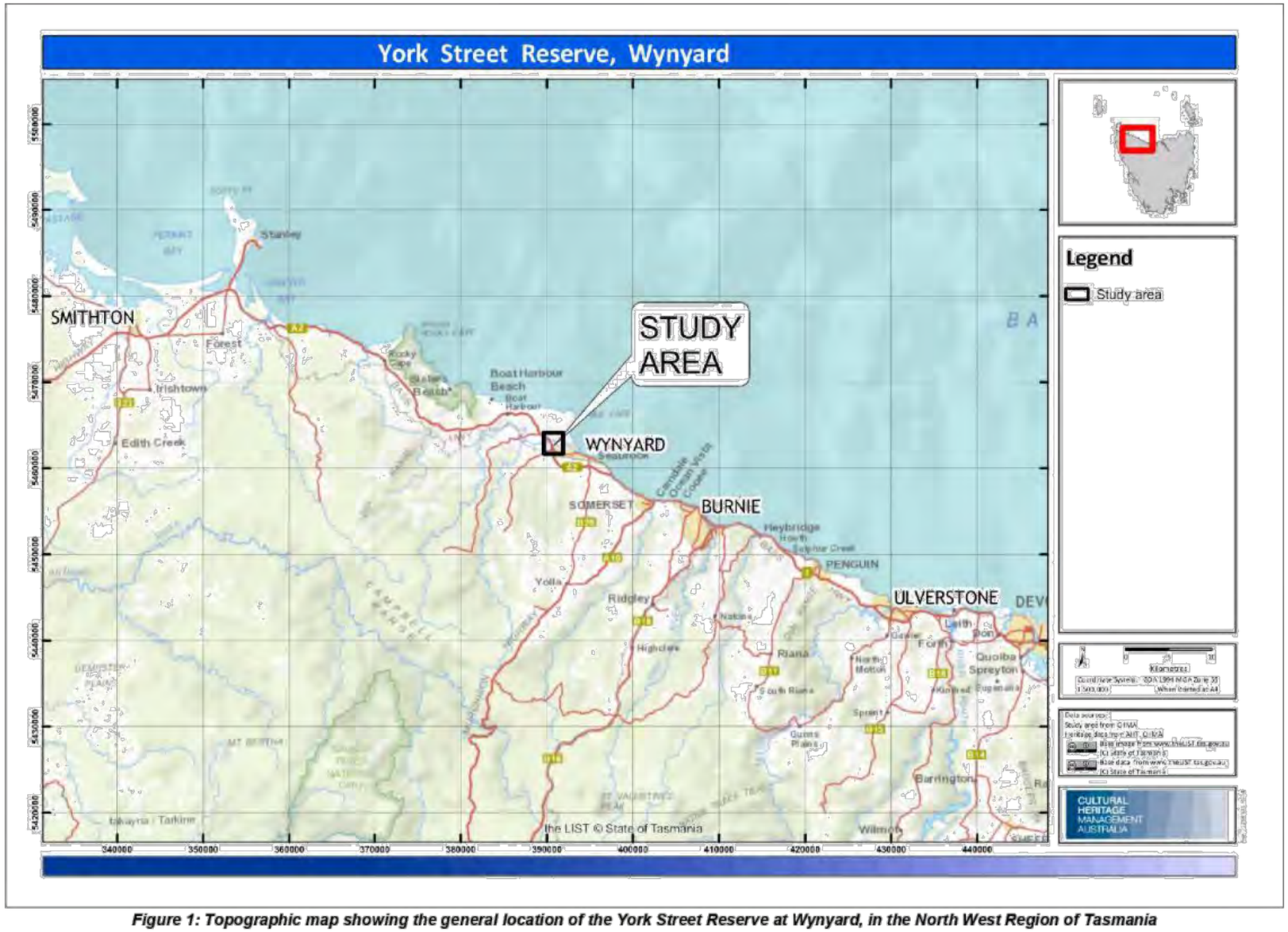


Figure 1: Topographic map showing the general location of the York Street Reserve at Wynyard, in the North West Region of Tasmania

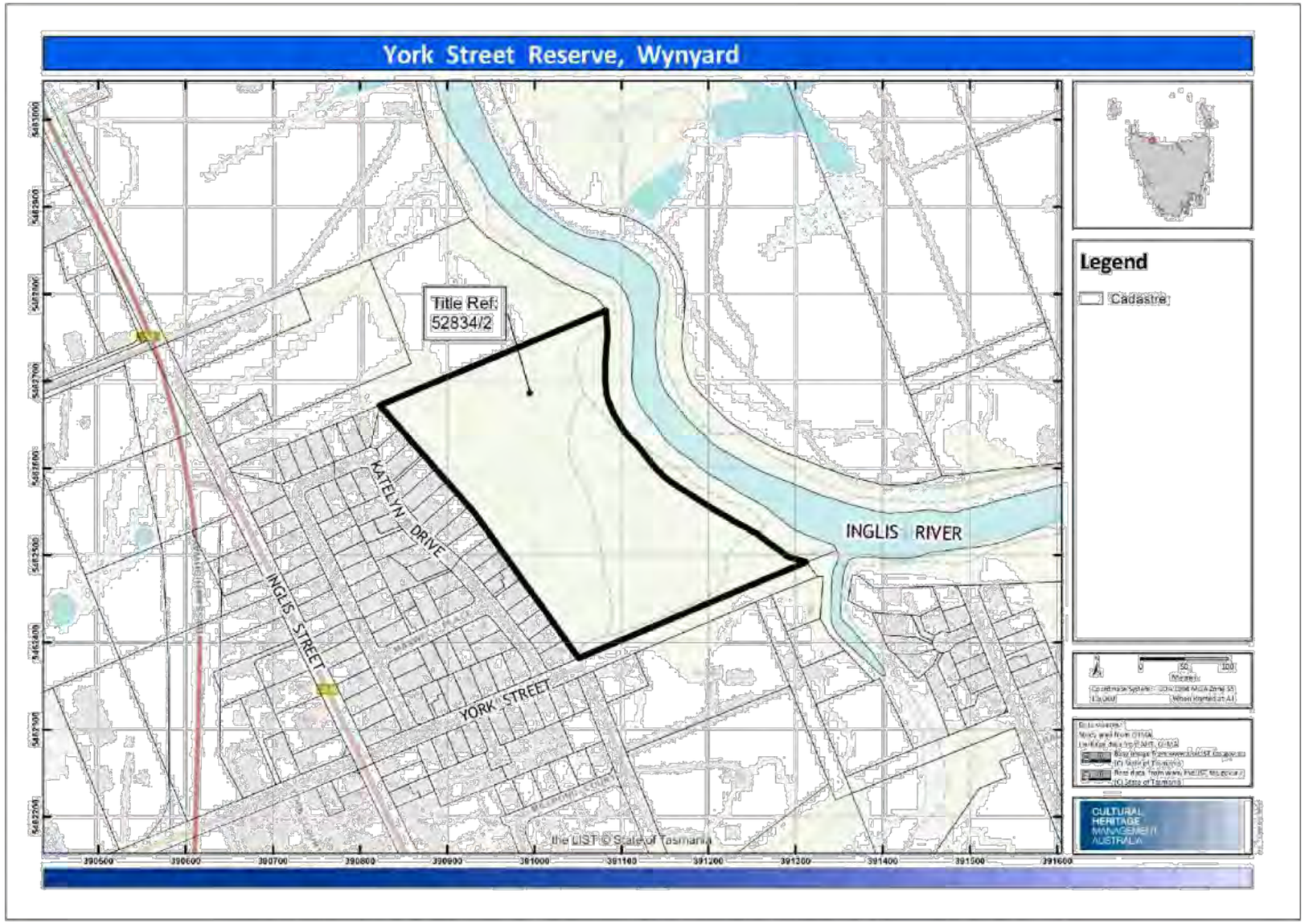


Figure 2: Topographic map showing the boundaries of the York Street Reserve in Wynyard (the study area)

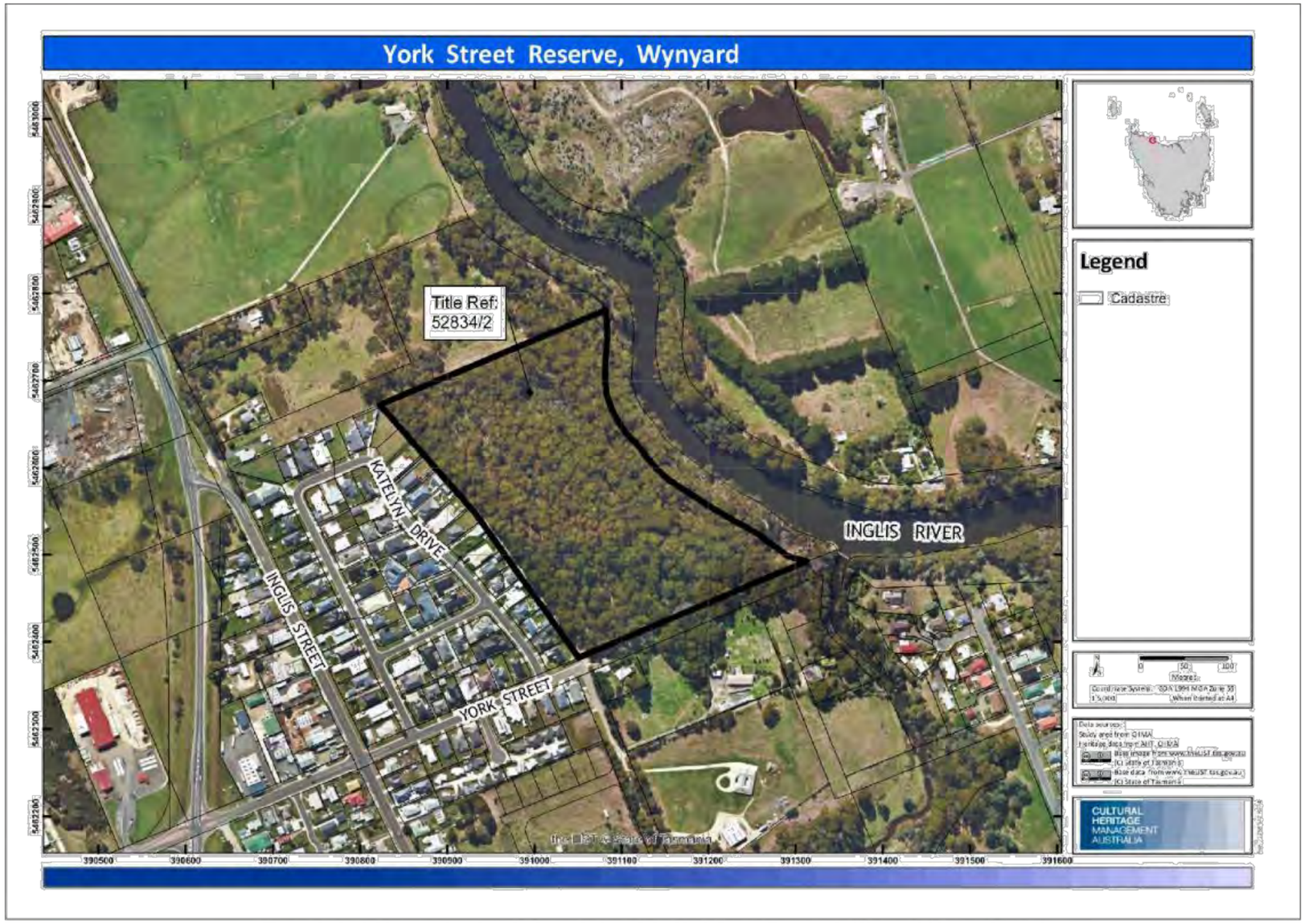


Figure 3: Aerial image showing the boundaries of the York Street Reserve in Wynyard (the study area)

2.0 Environmental Setting of the Study Area

2.1 Introduction

Prior to undertaking archaeological survey of the study area, it is necessary to characterise the landscape. This includes considering environmental factors such as topography, geology, climate, vegetation and past and current landscape use. An assessment of the environmental setting helps to develop an understanding of the nature of Aboriginal occupation and site patterning that might be expected to occur across the study area. In addition, it must be remembered that in Aboriginal society, the landscape extends beyond economic and technological behaviour to incorporate social geography and the embodiment of Ancestral Beings.

The archaeological context is generally only able to record the most basic aspects of Aboriginal behaviour as they relate to artefact manufacture and use and other subsistence related activities undertaken across the landscape such as raw material procurement and resource exploitation. The distribution of these natural resources occurs intermittently across the landscape and as such, Aboriginal occupation and associated archaeological manifestations occur intermittently across space. However, the dependence of Aboriginal populations on specific resources means that an understanding of the environmental resources of an area accordingly provides valuable information for predicting the type and nature of archaeological sites that might be expected to occur within an area.

The primary environmental factors known to affect archaeological patterning include the presence or absence of water, both permanent and ephemeral, animal and plant resources, stone artefact resources and terrain. Additionally, the effects of post-depositional processes of both natural and human agencies must also be taken into consideration. These processes have a dramatic effect on archaeological site visibility and conservation. Geomorphological processes such as soil deposition and erosion can result in the movement of archaeological sites as well as their burial or exposure. Heavily vegetated areas can restrict or prevent the detection of sites, while areas subject to high levels of disturbance may no longer retain artefacts or stratified deposits.

The following sections provide information regarding the landscape context of the study area including topography, geology, soils and vegetation.

2.2 Landscape Setting of the Study Area

The York Street Reserve is a remnant patch of Eucalypt woodland that is situated on the north-west outskirts of Wynyard. The reserve encompasses approximately 10ha. The terrain across the reserve is characteristically gently undulating with slope gradients typically in the range of between 1º and 7º. Slope direction is generally from north-west to south-east (see Plate 2).

The York Street reserve is situated on the western margins of the Inglis River. The Inglis River is a permanent water course that has its headwaters in the Campbell Ranges around 30km inland (to the south) of Wynyard. From here the river flows in a northerly direction, eventually emptying into Bass Strait at Fossil Bluff. The mouth of the river is in the town of Wynyard. The York Street Reserve is situated on the lower reaches of the river, approximately 3km from the river mouth. The river is subject to tidal influences at this point. The top of the river bank along western margins of the River is flat to gently undulating, and elevated around 17m-10m above the high tide mark. The slope of the bank running down to the river is steep, with gradients at around 30º (see Plate 3). Big Creek is the other main water course in the immediate vicinity of the study area. This is a semi-permanent water course that flows in a south to north direction and joins with the Inglis River at the south-east end of the reserve (see Plate 4). A third unnamed ephemeral water course cuts through the north-east edge of the reserve, joining with the Inglis River on the north-east boundary of the study area. In addition, an ephemeral drainage gully runs in a north-west to south-east direction through the central portion of the Reserve.

The underlying geology across the reserve and general surrounds is dominated by older stabilised aeolian sand of predominantly coastal plain, with underlying marine sands in places. These may show relict landforms including terraces, lunettes, linear or barchan dunes, and beach ridges related to regressive strandlines of Last Interglacial period (TheList accessed Aug 2020). From an archaeological perspective, this geology is significant, as these remnant landform units have the potential to comprise intact artefact deposits associated early Holocene and late Pleistocene occupation. Along the immediate margins of the Inglis River, the geology changes to interbedded diamictite (including tillite), pebbly mudstone and laminated mudstone (rhythmite), with minor conglomerate and sandstone (TheList accessed Aug 2020).

The vegetation structure across the York Street Reserve comprises Wet Eucalypt forest and woodland, dominated by *Eucalypt Obliqua* species (TheList accessed Aug 2020). The vegetation structure across the reserve is reasonably intact, with numerous older trees present within the reserve (see Plate 5). The main disturbances within the reserve are a network of formal and informal walking tracks that run through this area (see Plate 6). There is also a graded vehicle track that runs along the western edge of the reserve, and a carpark also on the west edge of the reserve (see Plate 7). From an archaeological perspective, the minimal levels of disturbances within the reserve means that any Aboriginal sites that are present will be in a relatively undisturbed context.

The North West coast has a cool temperate climate. The coastal location and high levels of rainfall mean that temperatures seldom freeze, although the maximum summer temperatures is only 20 degrees Celsius. Mean annual rainfall calculated at Marrawah is 1085mm, with the highest rainfall occurring over winter, from May through to September (BOM 2020). The mean maximum temperature occurs in February, 20.9 degrees Celsius. January, February and March tend to be the warmest months of the year. The

coolest month of the year is July, with a mean minimum temperature of 6.7 degrees (BOM 2020).

Plate 2: View north-east across the York Street Reserve showing the typically gently undulating topography across the Reserve

Plate 3: View south-east along the Inglis River, which runs along the east edge of the York Street Reserve

Plate 4: View south along Big Creek, which joins with the Inglis River on the south-east boundary of the Reserve

Plate 5: View north-east showing the typical vegetation structure within the Reserve, comprising wet Eucalypt forest and woodland

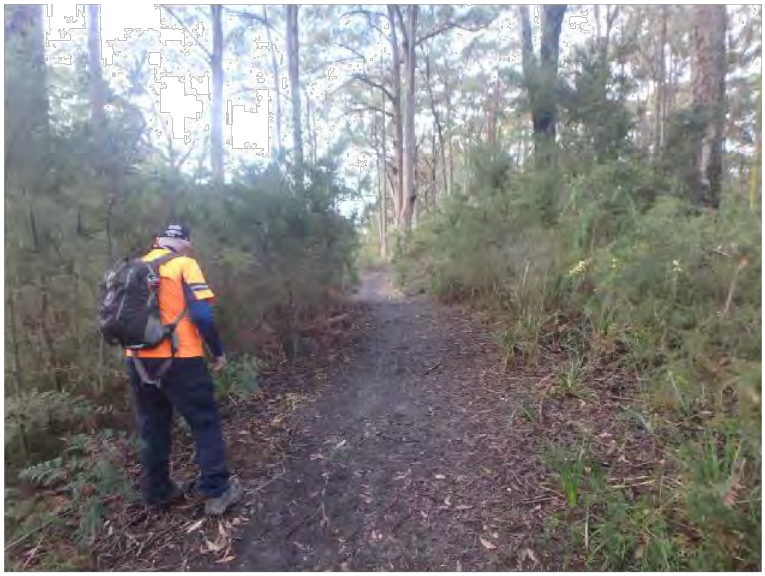


Plate 6: View north-east along one of the numerous walking tracks that run through the Reserve

Plate 7: View north along the existing graded vehicle track that runs along the west edge of the Reserve

3.0 Ethno-historic Background

3.1 Aboriginal Social Organisation in Tasmania

According to Jones (1974), the social organisation of Tasmanian Aboriginal society appears to have consisted of three social units, these being the hearth group, the clan and the nation. The hearth group was the basic family unit and would generally have consisted of a man and woman, their children, aged relatives and sometimes friends and other relatives. The size of hearth groups would generally range from between 2-8 individuals (Jones 1974: Plomley 1983). Plomley (1983) provides a description made by Peron of a hearth group he encountered at Port Cygnet.

> *'There were nine individuals in this family, and clearly they represented a hearth group, because Peron visited their campsite with its single hut. The group comprised an older man and wife, a younger man and wife, and five children, one a daughter (Oure-Oure) of the older man and wife, and the other four the children of the younger man and wife (Plomley 1983:168).*

The clan (band) appears to have been the basic social unit and was comprised of a number of hearth groups (Jones 1974). Jones (1974:324-325) suggests that the band owned a territory and that the boundaries of this territory would coincide with well-marked geographic features such as rivers and lagoons. Whilst the band often resided within its territory, it also foraged widely within the territories of other bands. Brown (1986:21) states that the band was led by a man, usually older that the others and who had a reputation as a formidable hunter and fighter. Brown also suggests that the band (as well as the hearth group) was ideally exogamous, with the wife usually moving to her husband's band and hearth group.

Each band was associated with a wider political unit, the nation. Jones (1974:328-329) describes the nation (tribe) as being:

> *'…that agglomeration of bands which lived in contiguous regions, spoke the same language or dialect, shared the same cultural traits, usually intermarried, had a similar pattern of seasonal movement, habitually met together for economic and other reasons, the pattern of whose peaceful relations were within the agglomeration and of whose enmities and military adventures were directed outside it. Such a tribe had a territory, consisting of the sum of the land owned by its constituent bands…The borders of a territory ranged from a sharp well defined line associated with a prominent geographic feature to a broad transition zone.'*

According to Ryan (2012:11), the Aboriginal population of Tasmania was aligned within a broad framework of nine nations, with each nation comprising between six to fifteen clans (Ryan 2012:14). The mean population of each nation is estimated to have been between 350 and 470 people, with overall population estimates being in the order of between seven to ten thousand people prior to European occupation (Ryan 2012:14).

Ryan (2012:13) presents a map showing the approximate boundaries for the nine Tasmanian Aboriginal Tribes. This map shows that the study area is situated right on the boundary of the North West Nation and the Northern Nation. It seems that the study area most probably just sits within the territory of the North West Nation (see Figure 4).

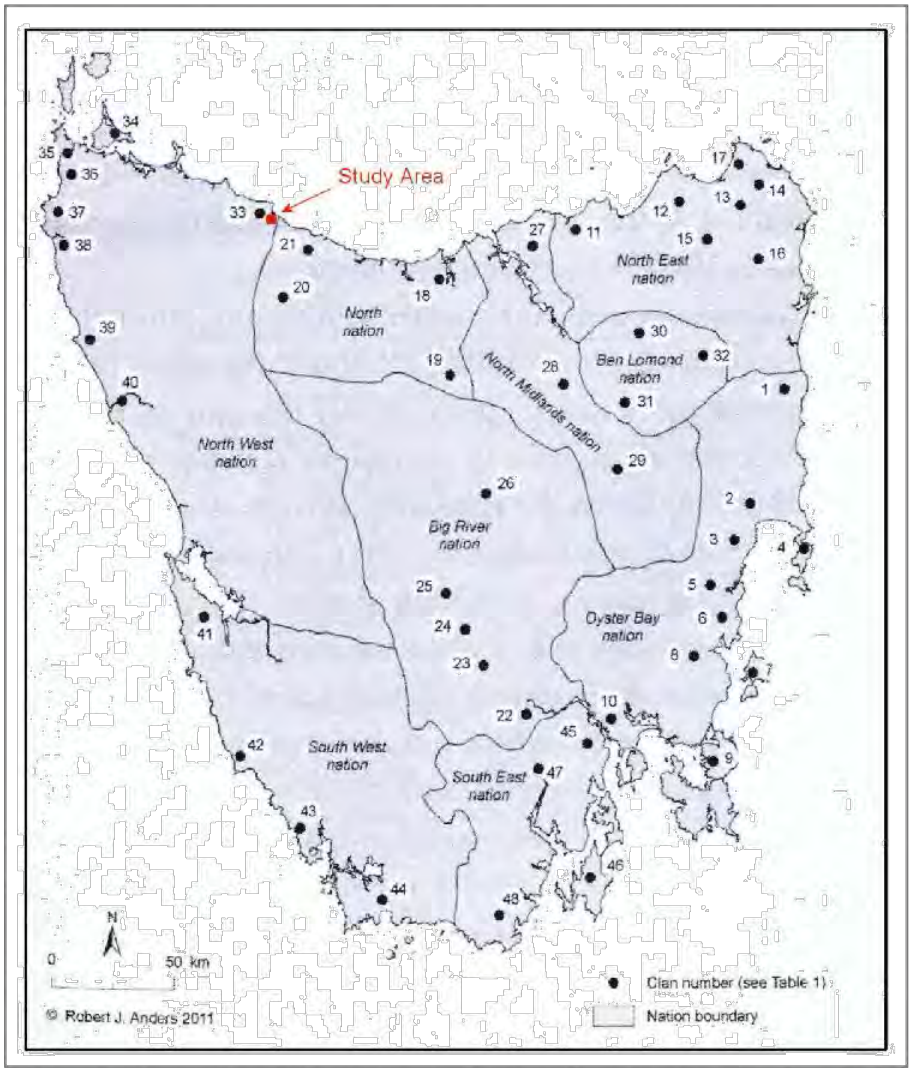


Figure 4: The location of the study area which is situated on the boundary of the North West and Northern Nations (taken from Ryan 2012:13)

3.2 The North West Nation

The territory of the North West Nation extended from Table Cape in the east through to Cape Grim and south down to the northern end of Macquarie Harbour. It is believed that the Hunter Islands located off the north coast of Tasmania also fell within the territories of the North-west people. In total, the lands of the north-west people are estimated as encompassing around 3400km², with a coastline of 550km (Ryan:2012:34).

The North West Nation was believed to have been one of the largest in Tasmania (in terms of population), comprising between 400-600 individuals, who were divided into eight separate clans. These are the Tommeginer, the Parperloihener, the Pennemukeer, the Pendowte, the Peerapper, the Manegin, the Tarkinener, and the Peternidic (Ryan:2012:34). The Tommegine are the clan that is identified as occupying the area around Table Cape.

According to Ryan (2012:36), the North-West people moved up and down the coast to exploit available resources, travelling along well established routes in order to gain access through the densely forested coastal fringes, and the low lying swamp areas that was also covered with thick tea tree scrub.

The North West Nation people procured coastal resources in systematic seasonal movement patterns (Jones 1974: 333). In late winter and September, people congregated at the egging grounds of swans and ducks, at the mouths of rivers near coastal lagoons with the sheltered estuarine flats of the north coast being particularly attractive (ibid). Robinson (2008: 247) referred to the Tasmanian-wide popularity of rivers in the egging season, when 'natives' from all around the island would frequent rivers for swan eggs. Seasonal movement patterns are depicted in Figure 5 below (Ryan 2012:35).

From November to about the end of March, muttonbird rookeries were exploited, and although Ryan (1996) observes that muttonbirds do nest on the west coast of Tasmania, they are predominantly found on the small islands to the north, such as the Hunter Group. Thus the North West people visited these breeding grounds located off the north coast, and bands as far south as Sandy Cape would make regular visits (Jones 1974: 333). The ethnographic information available for mutton birding pertains specifically to the Hunter Islands, which Robinson visited in 1832. He recorded that all the Aborigines of the northwest knew the islands well, and frequented them during mutton bird nesting season (Robinson 2008:703). The northwest people calculated the beginning of mutton bird season (and subsequent departure to the Islands) based on the flowering of blossoms upon a certain tree (Jones 1974: 333; Robinson 2008:667).

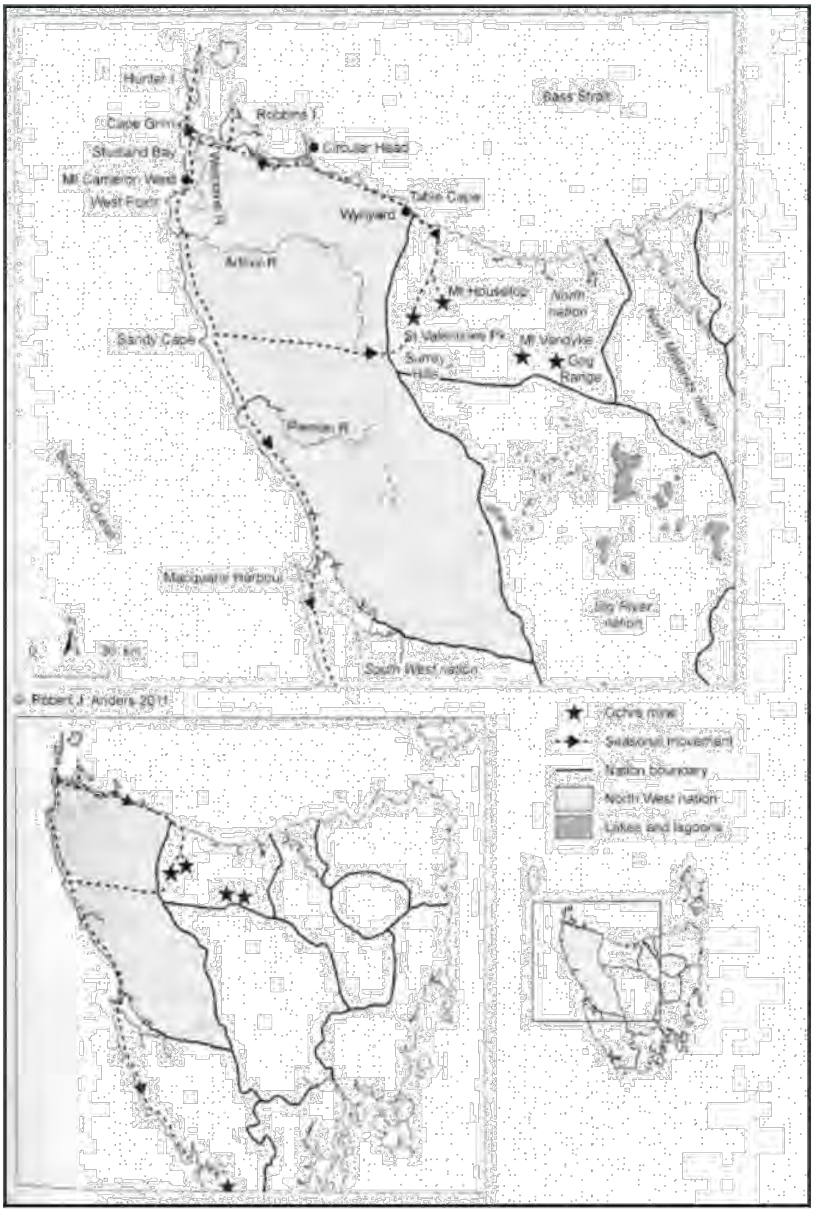


Figure 5: Seasonal movement of the North West Nation bands (Ryan 2012:35)

Jones (1974: 333) proposes that the west coast from Sandy Cape north to Mount Cameron West was in pre-contact times a focal point for harvesting southern elephant seal pups and females. The North West people would have frequented these breeding grounds in early and midsummer, and Jones suggests semi-permanent habitation during the season, based on the discovery of large, well defined shell middens in locations such as West Point displaying signs of intensive use. Jones (1971) has located circular depressions – perhaps belonging to 'beehive' huts – at Mount Cameron West, which may indicate that pre-contact seal harvesting and use of 'beehive' huts were contemporaneous events.

By the time Robinson wrote his journals, European sealing had decimated seal populations on the west coast and in the Bass Straight (Jones 1974: 333). Very few first-hand accounts of Aboriginal seal harvesting exist (Jones 1966), although Robinson did document an occasion at Coxes Bight (near Port Davey) when some 'natives' belonging to the South West tribe killed a seal (Robinson 2008:148). He recorded their butchering technique, where they cut the seal into fletches, some of them carrying long strips of the flesh over their shoulders, others securing it behind their backs or dragging it along the ground. Robinson (2008:704-705) emphasised how fond of seal the Aborigines of the west coast were, but noted how rare it was for them to find and catch one, on account of over-hunting.

Robinson (2008:586) was informed by Woorraddy (one of the 'friendly natives' assisting him on his mission) that the Needwonnee band (of the South West tribe) had in the past subsisted heavily on seal. Woorraddy relayed that men would ready themselves upon the rocks in order to kill the creatures, and the seals would grab them (sometimes on the leg or cheek) in an attempt to drag them under the water in attack. The anecdote makes specific reference to men (rather than women) hunting these creatures, although Aboriginal women of the west coast did have knowledge of this practice, which the European sealers found useful, for the sealers would send them out on remote rocks and islands to club the seals (Ryan 1996).

Indeed, Aboriginal women of the west coast were instrumental in obtaining coastal food sources. During his time with the North West tribe, Robinson (2008) recorded many times in his daily log that when the 'native' men were out hunting land animals such as kangaroo or wombat, the women would be diving for muttonfish or crawfish (see, for example 23 July 1832: 668). Robinson (2008:658) recalled a conversation with some 'native' women (perhaps of the Pennemukeer band) in which they pronounced themselves superior to the inland females because they could dive and get fish.

Beehive shaped huts are believed to have been erected at strategic locations along the coast line (generally in close proximity to prime foraging grounds), so that as Bands travelled along the coast, they could move from one hut complex to the next.

The huts were said to be large; 2.5 to 3m in diameter and height (Jones 1971). In regards to their size, Robinson once recorded:

> *The holes in the ground for habitation are remarkable. These holes are concave, about ten, twelve, and twenty feet wide and three or four and five feet deep* (Robinson 2008:892).

Robinson (2008:198-199) noted the huts were well built, lined with grass on the inside, and covered with bark on the outside. They were set into circular hollows in shell heaps or sand dunes (Jones 1971: 278; Jones 1974: 332). Robinson made several references to their situation within these circular hollows. During a trek between Sandy Cape and the Arthur River he observed:

> *Saw several native habitations on the declivity of a hill dug out of sand towards the top* (Robinson 2008:826).

He made a drawing of these 'habitations,' shown in Figure 6.

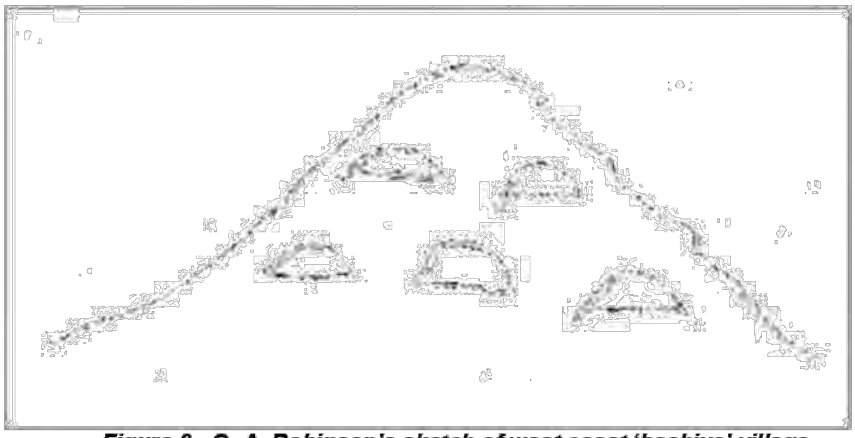


Figure 6: G. A. Robinson's sketch of west coast 'beehive' village (4 September 1833: 826)

In certain locations, the huts ranged in number from anywhere between one to five or more, sometimes possibly ten, and Robinson sometimes referred to these settlements as villages (Jones 1974:332; Jones 1971:278). Near West Point Robinson recorded:

> *There were seven places of abode and allowing only five individuals at each would be thirty-three persons* (Robinson 2008:680-681).

It is thought that the huts could house between six to twelve people, with each hut possibly corresponding to a domestic unit or hearth group (Ryan 1996; Jones 1971:278). It may be that these 'villages' corresponded to the local residences of part or all of a band, and as groups travelled the west coast, they moved from one set of huts to the next, sometimes using existing dwellings, and sometimes building new ones as required (Jones 1974:332-333).

The 'villages' were located strategically near food and water sources, and small wells dug nearby them were maintained by travelling groups, with abalone shells supplied as drinking vessels (Jones 1974). Robinson (2008) made several journal entries pertaining to the advantageous location of the huts. Camped near Ordinance Point at a lagoon in 1834, he marvelled at the good fishing nearby a 'village' (9 March: 892). At Sandy Cape in 1830 he pointed out that a set of huts was situated in a *beautiful place near a fine stream of water* (Robinson 2008:198-199).

The people of the North West Nation are also known to have dug and maintained small wells at strategic locations along the coast. Abalone shells were placed near these wells as drinking vessels for travellers (Ryan 2012:34-35).

To a large extent, the dense vegetation, rugged terrain and huge annual rainfalls are believed to have restricted the movement of the North West Nation to the coastal fringes (Ryan 2012:34). However, there are exceptions to this. For example, the Peerapper Band from around the West Point area are known to have foraged in the area inland of Mount Cameron West in the swampy tea tree scrub around Welcome River.

Also, the various bands from around Circular Head through to Sandy Cape are believed to have regularly travelled inland into the high country around the Surrey and Hampshire Hills area, in order to collect ochre, moving across a chain of open plains which was kept clear by regular firing. As the Surrey and Hampshire Hills lay within the territory of the North Nation, these excursions were strictly sanctioned, requiring a band from the North Tribe (probably the Noeteeler) to act as escorts for the visiting North West people. In a reciprocity arrangement, the coastal bands from the North West Nation would host visits from the North Tribe who would regularly visit to Robbins Island for mutton birds or seals (Ryan 2012:36-37).

Maynard (2009:4) explains that the West Point area was mainly occupied by the Neuone (North West) people, but that several clans from across the West Coast would gather at West Point. This was often to target the migrating mutton bird (shearwater) populations, or to harvest seals on the cobbled beaches (Maynard 2009:4). Maynard's interpretation presents West Point as a focal point for Aboriginal activity along the whole of the West Coast

3.3 The Northern Nation

The territory of the Northern Nation extended from Port Sorrell to west of Emu Bay, and then inland through to the south-west corner of Surrey Hills, and west to the base of the Western Tiers (see Figure 4). The total area of the territory of the North Tribe was approximately 4 700km², and incorporated around 113km of coastline (Ryan 2012:21).

The North Tribe was comprised of four separate bands of people, these being the Punnilerpanner, the Pallittorre, the Noeteeler and the Plairhekehillerplue. The total

population of the North Tribe is estimated as being between 200-300 people (Ryan: 2012:22).

The people of the Northern Nation moved through their territory via a series of well-defined walking tracks or routes, which were kept open through regular firing (see Figure 7). A major travelling route is believed to have run from east-west along the southern boundary of the territory from Norfolk Plains through to Mount Van Dyke, on to the Surrey Hills, across the Norfolk Range through to Sandy Cape. From this route, several other travelling paths ran northwards. One of these is believed to have run from Mount Vandyke north to the coastline around Port Sorrell. A second route is thought to have run from Mount Housetop to Port Sorrell, with a third route running from Surrey Hills to Emu Bay (Ryan 2012:23-24).

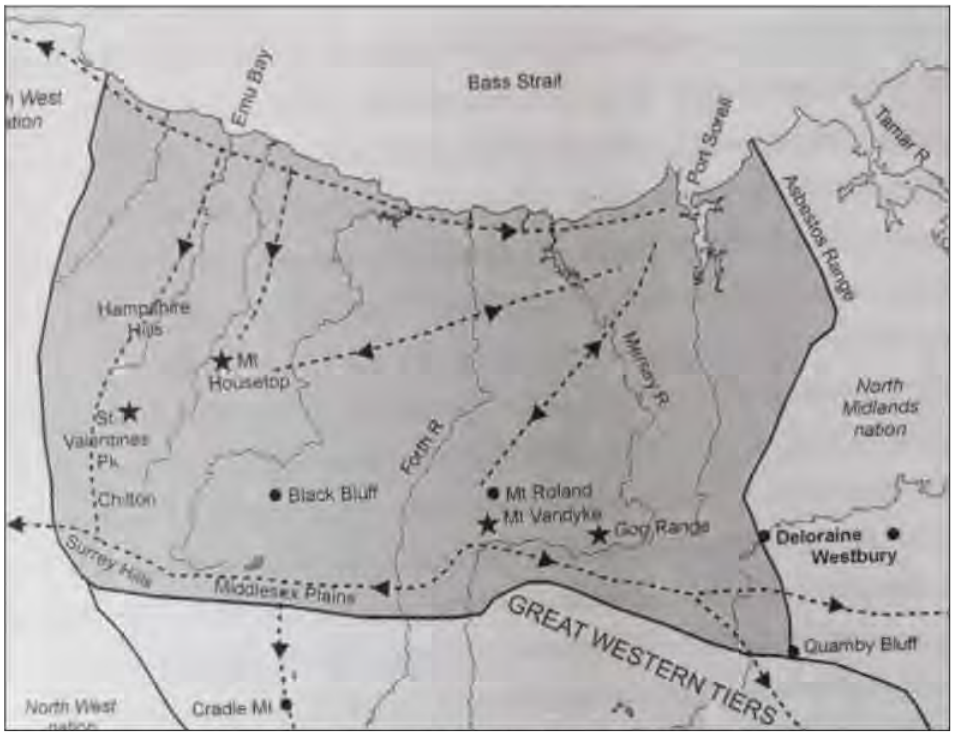


Figure 7: Seasonal movement of the North Tribe (From Ryan 2012:23)

The inland plains that lie within the bounds of the territory of the Northern Nation were kept open through regular firing of the vegetation. This facilitated the hunting of terrestrial fauna such as wallabies, wombats, possums and emus. It is believed that hunting and general movement through these inland areas mainly took place in the summer months. The cold winter months of the year were mainly spent on the coastline.

In early spring, between August and September, the people of the North Tribe are believed to have congregated around Port Sorrell and the mouths of other major north coast rivers to collect the eggs of swans, ducks and other water birds (Ryan 2012:24).

Four major ochre mine sources were situated within the boundaries of the North Tribe's territory. These were situated at Mount Vandyke, Mount Housetop, Gog Range and St Valentines Peak. Combined these 'formed the most important sources of ochre in Tasmania (Trouwunna' (Ryan 2012:24).

Unfortunately, there are only a few available ethno-historic accounts that relate to aspects of the material culture of the North Tribe. However, several ethnographers make reference to the neighbouring North Midlands Tribe, who occupied the land around Launceston. A selection of these observations are included here. One of the very few descriptions for the huts used by the Aboriginal people of the midlands is provided by John Bass in 1799 at Port Dalrymple:

> *Their huts, of which seven or eight were frequently found together like a little encampment, were constructed of bark torn in long strips from some neighbouring tree, after being divided transversely at the bottom, in such breadths as they judge their strength would be able to disengage from its adherence to the wood, and the connecting bark on each side. It is then broken in convenient lengths, and placed, slopingwise against the elbowing part of some dead branch that has fallen off from the distorted limbs of the gum tree; and a little grass is sometimes thrown over the top. But after all their labour, they have not ingenuity sufficient to place the slips of bark in such a manner as to preclude the free admission of rain.*
> Collins 1971, reported in Kee 1990:17

Robinson describes that tea trees were procured to provide relatively straight timber with which spears were manufactured (Plomley 1966:215). In a diary entry dated 22/10/1831, Robinson provides a comparatively detailed description of the clothes and tool kits used by people in the north:

> *The costume of the native women is a mantle made of kangaroo skin. Their implements consist of a short stick eighteen inches long sharpened at the end similar to a chisel, and with this implement they bark the tree and use it in the same way a carpenter would use the same sort of tool. Instead of the mallet they use a stone. The wooden chisel is made to answer the purpose of a lever, hence we may call them mechanics. It is the business of the woman especially of the inland tribes to fetch wood for the fire. If the woman is married she carries her own and her husband's burden. Part of their luggage consists of a mull, a flat stone which the men use for the purpose of preparing the pomatum to dress their hair with. The woman also carried with her for this purpose a large quantity of ochre. It is the business of the women also to hunt and catch opossum and for this purpose they carry a rope which they make of the long cutting grass of the*

> *iris. They also hunt other small animals, look for eggs &c. They carry with them also a sharp stone with which the men make their spears and waddies. The men carry their spears and waddies, their only weapons except stones which they throw with great dexterity. It is the business of the men to hunt kangaroo. The men also wear a mantle of kangaroo skin.*
> Plomley 1966:531

Robinson also records a number of instances of Aboriginal people in the Midlands using ochre for hair and body decoration. In one account, Robinson observes:

> *Previous to setting off the natives ochred or painted themselves. It might appear ludicrous to civilised society to see people daub their hair with a thick substance of ochre and grease, but I observe that my natives at Campbell Town procured some soft red brick which they pound into dust mixing it with grease to anoint their heads. I have not yet ascertained their particular motive for this custom and it is particular to only a few tribes.* Plomley 1966:501

As mentioned previously, the North Midlands people often spent the summer months in the Western Tiers, where they could access known ochre sources located in the vicinity of Mount Vandyke. It is likely that the ochre used by the Aboriginal in this account of Robinson was sourced from this area.

In terms of food resources, Robinson provides a series of accounts in his diary entries of the range of foods eaten by the North Midlands Tribe. Birds and eggs appear to have formed a major component of the diet of the local inhabitants, with swans, ducks and red bills being some of the main species targeted (Plomley 1966:217). A range of mammal species are also documented as having been hunted and eaten, including forester kangaroo, wallaby, kangaroo rat (possibly bandicoots), and possums (Plomley 1966). In a diary entry dated 22/10/1831, Robinson provides an interesting account of a kangaroo hunt undertaken by Aboriginal men.

> *...when the natives hunt...they surround the animal, and hence it is driven from one position to another till at length it becomes exhausted, when they rush upon it and seize the prey. (* Plomley 1966:555-6)

Maynard and Everett (2001:3) describe how kangaroo and wallaby were hunted by groups of men who shepherded the animals into bottlenecks where other men waited to spear the animals. This presents a picture of a highly organised group activity. They suggest that women collected seeds and plant foods and hunted possum (Maynard and Everett 2001:3).

Only a few plant foods are documented in the ethno-historic accounts as having been eaten. This includes a bulbous plant known as 'native bread' and a plant that has the appearance of asparagus which was found by the roots of peppermint trees (Plomley

1966). It is very likely that many more plant foods were eaten by the local Aboriginal population.

4.0 Background Archaeology

4.1 Regional Archaeological Research in Northern Tasmania

Dunnett (1994) carried out an extensive survey and assessment of Aboriginal sites within the Northern Region of Tasmania. This Northern region extends from Circular Head in the west through to Port Sorrell in the east and south to the base of the Western Tiers, and encompasses around 5000 square km. The study area lies within the eastern portion of the Northern Region. In the course of the field survey assessment Dunnett (1994) and his survey team recorded a total of 474 archaeological sites.

One hundred of these sites were situated along the coastal strip of the Northern Region, within 250m of the high water mark. This coastal strip was defined by Dunnett (1994) as 'the coasts'. Artefact scatters (28), isolated artefacts (26) and middens (25) were the dominant site types recorded. Three other site types were also identified, these being occupied shelters (10), fish traps (8) and quarries (3). Dunnett (1994) reports that the site types were not distributed evenly along the coastal strip.

A distinct change in the distribution of site types was noted, with Boat Harbour being the demarcation point. To the east of Boat Harbour not a single occupied shelter was identified and there were notably fewer midden sites. Instead the dominant site types were isolated artefact scatters. To the west of Boat Harbour, particularly around Rocky Cape, rock shelters and midden sites dominated. Midden concentrations (included several large middens) were also noted in the east portion of the Northern Region, around Port Sorrell. Dunnett (1994) acknowledges that the interpretation of this pattern of site distribution is complex, however he suggests that it is most likely that the coastal areas around Rocky Cape and the resources from these parts of the coastline were more intensively utilised compared with the coastal areas to the east of Boat Harbour. More intensive coastal occupation appears again east of Port Sorrell.

The remaining 374 sites recorded by Dunnett (1994) lie within the 'Inland' portions of the Northern Region. The vast majority of sites identified within the Northern Region were classified as either isolated artefacts (61% of sites) or artefact scatters (38.7% of sites). Only two other site types were identified within the Inland areas, these being a single quarry and a rock shelter.

Dunnett (1994) broadly characterises the pattern of site distribution in the inland Northern Region as being a low intensity of small sites (in terms of artefact numbers) that are distributed relatively evenly across the landscape, with sites being present in all landscape unit classifications. Site and artefact densities were observed to be higher on the crests of slopes and the lower portions of slopes.

Dunnett (1994) noted a significantly higher density of sites within the western part of the Northern Region, in the area around Surrey Hills and the associated slopes down to the coast line. A second area which showed an apparent increase in site and artefact

densities was the south-east portion of the Northern Region, around the upper stretches of the Mersey River. A third spike in site and artefact densities was observed in the far east of the Region. In the remaining areas, particularly the central inland portions of the Northern Region, site and artefact densities are observed to be uniformly low. Dunnett (1994) notes a definitive correlation between the areas of site and artefact concentrations in the coastal strip and inland areas.

When it comes to interpreting the observed pattern of site and artefact distribution patterns for the Northern Region, Dunnett (1994) remains equivocal. He suggests that the apparent increase in densities in the western portion of the study area may be due to a confluence of environmental factors. This includes the availability of stone material (for example, brecciated chert in the Surrey Hills) for stone tool manufacturing, changes in vegetation structures, and possibly the strategic position of the western area, which is well positioned in terms of access to the highlands, west coasts and Rocky Cape areas. Dunnett (1994) suggests that the same confluence of environmental factors may also account for the increase in site and artefact densities in the upper Mersey River area and the east coast.

Interestingly, Dunnett (1994) did not observe any real variation in the composition of the artefact assemblages throughout the Northern Region (in terms of tool type composition). This includes both the coastal and inland areas. Dunnett (1994) suggests that this may indicate either that there is a uniformity in the pattern of resource exploitation across the Region, with the only variation being the intensity of resource exploitation in certain areas, or that the basic stone tool kit does not relate directly to resource exploitation activity.

In his summation, Dunnett (1994) is of the opinion that the main feature of the archaeological record of the Northern Region is the low-density dispersion of artefacts across the landscape. He suggests that the most probable interpretation of this archaeological expression is occupation and use of the region by small groups of people moving through within enormous tracts of forests, exploiting widely dispersed resources.

4.2 Results of the AHR Database Search

As part of Stage 1 of the present assessment a search was carried out of Aboriginal Heritage Register (AHR) to determine the extent of registered Aboriginal heritage sites within and in the general vicinity of the York Street Reserve study area. The search results show that there is a total of 26 registered sites that are located within an approximate 4km radius of the study area (search results provided by Kate Moody from AHT on the 31-8-2020).

The majority of these 26 sites are classified as either Isolated artefacts (14 sites) or Artefact scatters (8 sites). In addition, there are two shell midden sites, and an Aboriginal stone arrangement. One of the registered sites (AH203 is noted on the register as a quarry that has been determined as not being an Aboriginal site).

None of these registered sites are located within or in the immediate vicinity of the bounds of the York Street Reserve study area. The closest sites are AH5809 and AH5810 (both Isolated artefact) which are located between 2-3km to the east of the study area, at the mouth of the Inglis River, and AH10871 (an Aboriginal stone arrangement), which is 2.5km to the north-east.

Table 1 provides the summary details for the 26 registered Aboriginal sites, with Figure 8 showing the location of these sites in relation to the York Street Reserve study area.

Table 1: Summary details for the Registered Aboriginal Sites located within a 4km radius of the York Street Reserve Study Area (Based on information generated from the AHR search dated 31-8-2020)

AH Site No.	Site Type	Location	Grid Reference Easting (GDA 94)	Grid Reference Northing (GDA 94)
203	Not a Site, Stone Quarry	Wynyard	395322	5461235
10871	Stone Arrangement		393133	5463203
4849	Artefact Scatter	Wynyard	391811	5458534
4850	Isolated Artefact	Wynyard	390961	5459534
4851	Isolated Artefact	Wynyard	390621	5459384
5809	Isolated Artefact		394011	5462184
5810	Isolated Artefact		393011	5462184
6259	Artefact Scatter	Oldina	388211	5460484
6260	Isolated Artefact	Oldina	388311	5460184
6261	Isolated Artefact	Oldina	387811	5460684
6262	Artefact Scatter	Oldina	388211	5459084
6263	Artefact Scatter	Oldina	388211	5459084
6264	Isolated Artefact	Oldina	388211	5459084
6266	Artefact Scatter	Oldina	389911	5459184
6267	Isolated Artefact	Oldina	390011	5459084
6268	Isolated Artefact	Oldina	390411	5458684
6269	Isolated Artefact	Oldina	389311	5458484
6270	Isolated Artefact	Oldina	389411	5458484
6271	Isolated Artefact	Oldina	389311	5458684
6272	Isolated Artefact	Oldina	389411	5458484
6452	Artefact Scatter	Oldina	387511	5459584
6453	Artefact Scatter	Calder	387311	5459484
6454	Artefact Scatter	Calder	387311	5459484
6455	Isolated Artefact	Oldina	387411	5459384
9172	Shell Midden	Table Cape	393130	5466271
9257	Shell Midden	Table Cape	393211	5466164

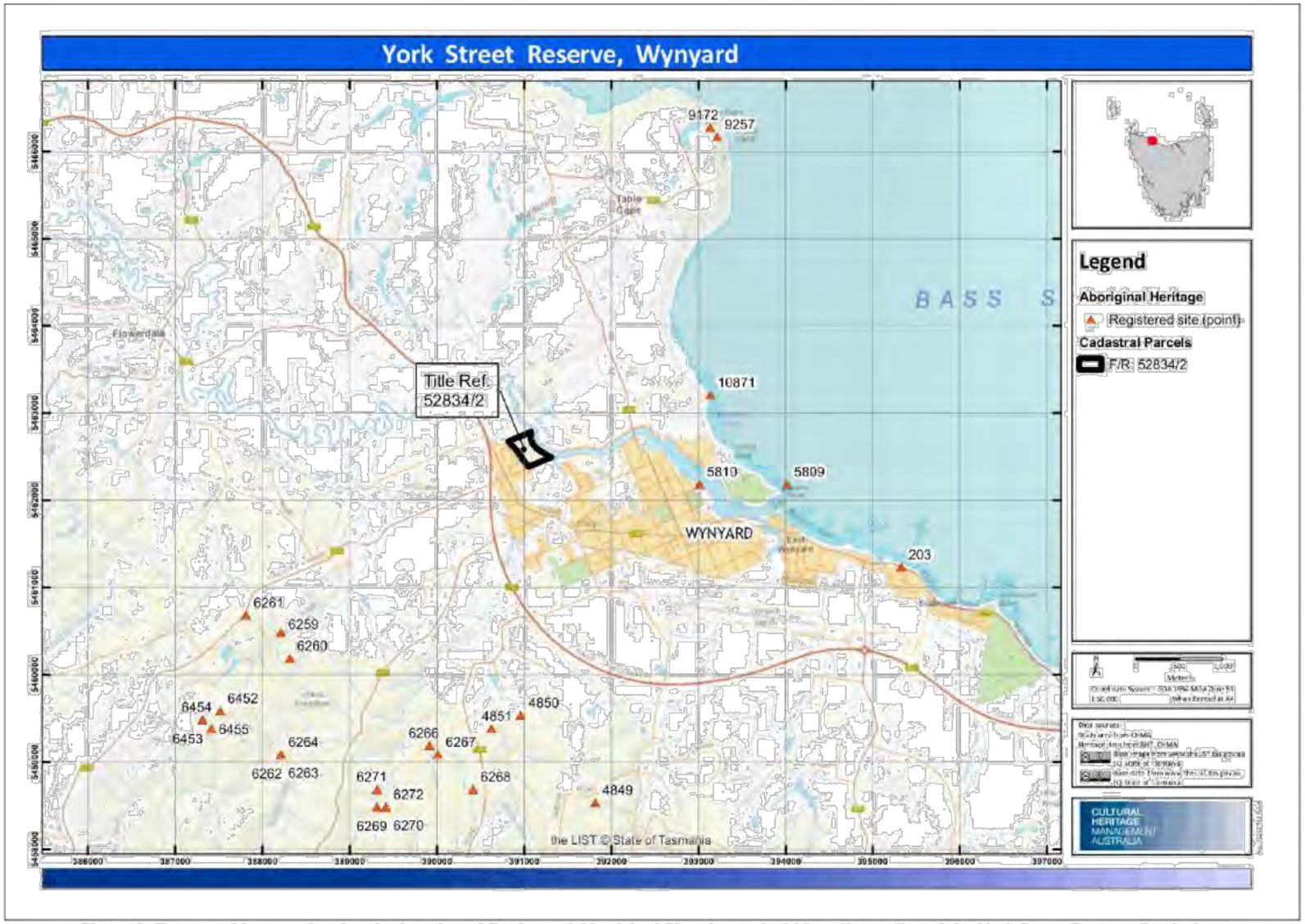


Figure 8: Topographic map showing the location of Registered Aboriginal Sites located within a 4km radius of the York Street Reserve Study Area (Based on information generated from the AHR search dated 31-8-2020)

5.0 Predictive Modelling

5.1 Introduction to Predictive Modelling

Predictive modelling, in an archaeological context, is a fairly straight forward concept and has been utilised by archaeologists in Australia for a number of years as a tool for undertaking research into Aboriginal heritage sites. In summary, predictive modelling involves the collation of information generated from previous archaeological research in a given region, and using this information to establish patterns of Aboriginal site distributions within the landscape of that particular region. On the basis of perceived patterns of site distribution, Archaeologists can then make predictive statements regarding the potential for various Aboriginal site types to occur within certain landscape settings, and can make preliminary assessments regarding the potential archaeological sensitivity of landscape types within a given region.

5.2 Predictive Models; Strengths and Weaknesses

It should be acknowledged that most, if not all predictive models have a number of potential inherit weaknesses which may serve to limit their value. These include, but may not be limited to the following.

1) The accuracy of a predictive model is directly influenced by the quality and quantity of available site data and information for a given region. The more data available and the greater the quality of that data, the more likely it is that an accurate predictive model can be developed.
2) Predictive modelling works very well for certain types, most particularly isolated artefacts and artefact scatters, and to a lesser extent scarred trees. For other site types it is far more difficult to accurately establish distribution patterns and therefore make predictive modelling statements. Unfortunately, these site types are generally the rarer site types (in terms of frequency of occurrence) and are therefore generally the most significant sites.
3) Predictive modelling (unless it is very sophisticated and detailed) will generally not take into account micro-landscape features within a given area. These micro features may include (but is certainly not limited to) slight elevations in the landscape (such as small terraces) or small soaks or drainage depressions that may have held water. These micro features have been previously demonstrated to occasionally be focal points for Aboriginal activity.
4) Predictive modelling to a large extent is often predicated on the presence of water courses. However, in some instances the alignment of these water courses has changed considerably over time. As a consequence, the present alignment of a given water course may be substantially different to its alignment in the past. The consequence of this for predictive modelling (if these ancient water courses are not taken into account) is that predicted patterns of site distributions may be greatly skewed.

5.3 A Predictive Model of Site Type Distribution for the Study Area

The findings of previous archaeological investigations undertaken in the general vicinity of the study area indicates that the most likely site types that will be encountered within the York Street Reserve will be artefact scatters and isolated artefacts. A few Aboriginal shell middens have also been recorded along the coast near Wynyard, and therefore there is the possibility that this site type may also be present. However, given that the reserve is situated around 2-3km inland, the potential is assessed as being low. Similarly, there have also been a number of Aboriginal stone arrangements (fish traps) that have been recorded along the intertidal zone, along the coast line between Ulverstone and Table Cape. There is therefore the potential for these site types to occur along the Inglis River, on the east edge of the Reserve. Again, given the distance inland from the coast, the potential is assessed as being low to very low.

The following provides a definition of these site types and a general predictive statement for their distribution within the study area.

Artefact Scatters and Isolated artefacts

Definition

Isolated artefacts are defined as single stone artefacts. Where isolated finds are closer than 50 linear metres to each other they should generally be recorded as an Artefact Scatter. Artefact scatters are usually identified as a scatter of stone artefacts lying on the ground surface. For the purposes of this project, artefact scatters are defined as at least 2 artefacts within 50 linear metres of each other. Artefacts spread beyond this can be best defined as Isolated Finds (see below). It is recognised that this definition, while useful in most instances, should not be strictly prescriptive. On some large landscape features for example, sites may be defined more broadly. In other instances, only a single artefact may be visible, but there is a strong indication that others may be present in the nearby sediments. In such cases it is best to define the site as an Isolated Find/Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD).

Artefact scatters can vary in size from two artefacts to several thousand, and may be representative of a range of activities, from sporadic foraging through to intensive camping activity. In rare instances, camp sites which were used over a long period of time may contain stratified deposits, where several layers of occupation are buried one on top of another.

Predictive Statement:

Previous archaeological research in the region has identified the following pattern of distribution for this site type.

- The majority of artefact scatters are located in close proximity to a water course, on relatively level and well drained ground.
- The larger open artefact scatters (representing more intensive activity, such as regular camp areas), tend to be located on level, elevated landscape features, close to (within 100m) major water courses such as the Blythe River. The most

common areas are the elevated basal slopes of hills, the level spines of spurs (around the termination point of the spur), or on elevated sand bodies;

- Site and artefact densities are also comparatively high on the spines of major ridge lines. These ridge lines are thought to have been utilised as favoured travelling routes through the landscape, and these sites are generally assumed to be representative of this activity;
- Site and artefact densities on the lower lying flood plains of water courses tend to be comparatively lower. This may be reflective of the fact these low lying areas were less favoured as camp locations, due to such factors as rising damp and vulnerability to flooding; and
- Site and artefact densities also tend to be comparatively lower in areas away from water courses, and on moderate to steeply sloping terrain.

The York Street Reserve study area is situated on the western margins of the Inglis River, with a second water course (Big Creek) running along the south-east edge of the Reserve. The terrain across the reserve is characteristically gently undulating, with the soils generally being quite well drained.

Site and artefact densities within this type of landscape setting would generally be expected to range from low to moderate. The highest site and artefact densities are most likely to be concentrated within the eastern portion of the Reserve, in close proximity to the Inglis River. Particularly on the crest of elevated river bank that parallels the western edge of the river. Further away from the river, in the western portion of the reserve, site and artefact densities would be expected to decrease significantly. Because the Reserve has been subjected to minimal levels of disturbances, any Aboriginal sites that are present are likely to be relatively intact.

Shell Midden Sites

Definition

Middens range in thickness from thin scatters to stratified deposits of shell and sediment up to 2m thick. In addition to shell, which has accumulated as food, refuse, shell middens usually contain other food remains such as bone from fish, birds and terrestrial animals and humus from the decay of plant and animal remains. They also commonly contain charcoal and artefacts made from stone, shell and bone.

Predictive Statement

- Middens are by far the most common site type encountered along the North Tasmanian coastline and estuary systems. For those middens that occur around the interface between sandy beaches and rock platforms, there is likely to be a broad range of shellfish species represented, including pipis, abalone, whelks and periwinkles.
- The largest middens are found immediately adjacent to the shoreline, near to the shellfish resources, and are on elevated, generally gently sloping or level terrain.

- A few sizeable middens have been noted up to 500m inland, with smaller middens having been identified up to 1km inland. These shell middens are comprised almost entirely of shell, and rarely contain large numbers of stone artefacts or faunal remains.
- Middens may be expected to occur with a lithic component, however assemblages will be small.

The York Street Reserve study area is situated on the lower reaches of the Inglis River, between 2-3kms inland from the coastal littoral zone. Given this distance inland from the coast it is less likely that shell midden sites are encountered within the study area. However, the Inglis River is tidal at this point, and may host (or have hosted in the past) shellfish species such as mud oyster. If this is the case then shell midden sites may be present.

Stone Arrangements/Fish Traps and Weirs

Fish traps and weirs in Australia range from slight modifications to natural features of the landscape to special purpose-built structures (Mulvaney and Kamminga 1999:34-35). A 'trap' is generally defined as an artificial structure (normally made of stone) found predominately in the intertidal zone with a length and breadth that creates a holding area. A trap may contain a single or multiple pens. The terms 'traps' and 'weirs' are often used interchangeably.

A number of stone arrangements/fish traps have been recorded in the general vicinity of the study area, along the section of the coastline between Table Cape and Ulverstone, including site AH10871. There is therefore the potential for these site types to occur along the Inglis River, on the east edge of the Reserve. Again, given the distance inland from the coast, the potential is assessed as being low to very low.

6.0 Survey Coverage of the Study Area

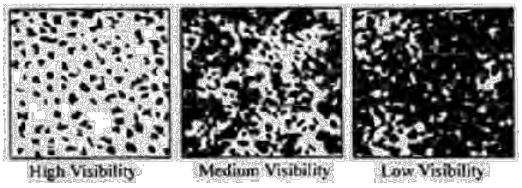
Survey Coverage
Survey coverage refers to the estimated portion of a study area that has actually been visually inspected during a field survey.

The field survey was undertaken over a period of one day (4-9-2020) by Stuart Huys (CHMA archaeologist) and Rocky Sainty (Aboriginal Heritage Officer). The field team walked a total of 4.7km of survey transects across the York Street Reserve, with the average width of each survey transect was 5m. The survey transects were aligned to cover all parts of the reserve, with additional transects focused along the western edge of the reserve, where firebreaks are proposed to be constructed. This equates to an estimated survey coverage of 23 500m². Figure 10 shows the alignment of the survey transects walked by the field team.

Surface Visibility
Surface Visibility refers to the extent to which the actual soils of the ground surface are available for inspection. There are a number of factors that can affect surface visibility, including vegetation cover, surface water and the presence introduced gravels or materials.

The main constraint to surface visibility experienced during the survey inspection due primarily to the presence of vegetation. The York Street Reserve is a remnant patch of Eucalypt woodland encompasses approximately 10ha. Surface visibility across much of the reserve was restricted to between 10-20% due to vegetation cover (see Plates 8 and 9). This is in the low range (see Figure 9 for surface visibility guidelines). There is a network of formal and informal walking tracks through the reserve which provided transects of improved surface visibility of around 60-80% (see (plates 10 and 11), which is in the high range (see Figure 9). There is also an existing vehicle track that runs along the west edge of the reserve, with surface visibility at around 70% on this track (see Plate 12). In addition, there are numerous erosion scald areas within the reserve that provided discrete locales of improved visibility (see Plate 13). In an effort to offset constraints in surface visibility, any areas of improved visibility were targeted during the field survey.

Visibility



☐Full (100%) ☒High (75%) ☐Medium (50%) ☒Low (24%) ☐None (0%)

Figure 9: Guidelines for the estimation of surface visibility

Effective coverage

Variations in both survey coverage and surface visibility have a direct bearing on the ability of a field team to detect Aboriginal heritage sites, particularly site types such as isolated artefacts and artefact scatters, which are the most likely sites to be encountered in the study area. The combination of survey coverage and surface visibility is referred to as effective survey coverage. Table 2 presents the effective survey coverage achieved during the course of the survey assessment of the York Street Reserve, which is estimated to have been 10 450m². This level of effective coverage is deemed to be sufficient for generating a general impression as to the likely extent and nature of Aboriginal heritage values within the Reserve.

Table 2: Effective survey coverage during the survey assessment of the York Street Reserve study area

Portion of Study Area	Total Area Surveyed	Estimated Average Surface Visibility	Effective Survey Coverage
Survey transects on walking tracks and graded vehicle tracks	2 300m x 5m = 11 500m²	70%	8 050m²
Off Track Transects	2 400m x 5m = 12 000m²	20%	2 400m²
Total	**23 500m²**		**10 450m²**

Plate 8: View north across the central portion of the reserve showing surface visibility constrained to around 10% due to vegetation cover

Plate 9: View south-east at dense vegetation and leaf litter within the southern portion of the reserve, restricting visibility to 10% to 20%

Plate 10: View north-east along a walking track through the central part of the reserve providing a transects of improved surface visibility of 80%

Plate 11: View south along a walking track on the east edge of the reserve, on the west margins of the Inglis River, providing a transects of improved surface visibility of 80%

Plate 12: A graded vehicle track along the west edge of the reserve providing a transect of improved surface visibility of 70%

Plate 13: View north at an erosion scald in the south part of the reserve providing a locale of improved surface visibility

Figure 10: Aerial image showing survey transects walked within the York Street Reserve study area

7.0 Survey Results and Discussion

7.1 Summary Survey Results

The field survey assessment resulted in the identification of one Aboriginal site (WR1), which is an Isolated artefact. The site is positioned within the north-east portion of the York Street Reserve, on the west margins of the river, around 35m west of the river edge. The artefact is situated on the high bank of the river and is elevated around 10m above the high tide mark. The top of the bank where the artefact is located is flat to gently undulating, with slope gradients being in the range of 1º to 4º. Just to the east of the artefact the bank slopes steeply down to the rivers edge, with slope gradients in the range of 25º to 35º. The vegetation structure in this area is open Eucalypt woodland.

The artefact was identified at the junction of two walking tracks that run through the reserve. One of these tracks runs in a south-east direction, along the east edge of the reserve, following along the high bank of the Inglis River. The second track runs in a south-east to north-west direction through the reserve. Both tracks are around 1.5m to 2m wide. Surface visibility in the area where the two tracks intersect, and where the artefact was identified, was very good (averaging 90%). Off the two tracks, surface visibility was reduced to around 10% due to vegetation cover. Given these constraints, it is possible that additional undetected artefacts are present in this area. However, given the negative survey results along the other surveyed sections of these tracks, artefact densities would be expected to be low. Soils in this area are very shallow regolith clays which have little potential to comprise sub-surface artefact deposits.

Table 3 provides the summary details for site WR1, with Figures 11 and 12 showing the location of the site within the reserve. The detailed site description is provided in Appendix 2.

Table 3: Summary details for Aboriginal site WR1 identified during the field survey assessment of the York Street Reserve at Wynyard

AH No.	Grid Reference (GDA 94)	Site Type	Site Description
WR1	E391072 N5462686	Isolated artefact	The site is located within the north-east portion of the York Street Reserve at Wynyard, on the west margins of the Inglis River, around 35m west of the river edge. The artefact is situated on the high bank of the river and is elevated around 10m above the high tide mark. The vegetation structure in this area is open Eucalypt woodland. The artefact was identified at the junction of two walking tracks that run through the reserve. ***Artefact details*** - Grey silcrete flake with usewear along 1 lateral margin 39mm x 34mm x 7mm

7.2 Further Discussions

Besides site WR1, no other Aboriginal sites were identified within the York Street reserve study area. As detailed in section 6 of this report, surface visibility was somewhat constrained due to vegetation cover, with the effective survey coverage limited to 10 450m². This level of effective coverage, whilst not ideal, is still deemed to be sufficient for generating a general impression as to the likely extent and nature of Aboriginal heritage values within the Reserve. The observations made during the field survey indicate that Aboriginal sites and artefact densities across the reserve are likely to be generally low, with isolated artefacts and artefact scatters being the most likely site type to be present. Based on predictive modelling, these sites are likely to be predominantly concentrated within the east portion of the reserve, along the margins of the Inglis River, particularly along the crest of the elevated river bank that parallels the western edge of the river (see Figure 11), Site WR1 was identified on this river bank crests, and provides tangible support for this modelling. It is possible that there may be locales along this river bank where there are increases in artefact densities, representing interim Aboriginal camp site locations. Soil depth along the crest of the river bank is variable. Where site WR1 is located, the soil depth is skeletal, and there is little potential for sub-surface artefact deposits to be present. However along other parts of the river bank crest there are quite deep, stabilised aeolian sand deposits. In these areas there is the potential for intact sub-surface artefact deposits to be present.

Further away from the major resource zone of the Inglis River, in the western portion of the reserve, site and artefact densities would be expected to decrease significantly. The negative survey results across the west portion of the reserve again supports this contention.

As described in section 1.1 of this report, the Warratah Wynyard Council is proposing to construct firebreaks, and undertake fuel management within the York Street Reserve, The proposed firebreaks are proposed to be constructed along the western edge of the reserve, in the area between the reserve and the existing residential development on Katelyn Drive. There is an existing graded vehicle track along the west edge of the reserve, which provided a transect of improved surface visibility in this area. The field team targeted this track and walked several transects in this area. The negative survey results in this area provide a strong indication that there are no Aboriginal sites present in this area and that the proposed construction of the firebreak in this area is very unlikely to impact on any Aboriginal heritage values.

There is a fuel management program proposed for the remainder of the reserve. This would involve targeted seasonal burning of vegetation, This would be unlikely to have any kind of adverse impacts on Aboriginal heritage values in the reserve, given that no soil disturbances will be undertaken as part of these burn-offs.

The findings of the survey assessment for the York Street Reserve, together with the results of previous investigations in the Wynyard area as well as predictive modelling,

can be used as a basis for extrapolating as to the likely extent and nature of Aboriginal heritage values along the broader Inglis River corridor. The Inglis River is one of the major water courses within the North-West Region, and, being a major resource zone, was likely to have been a focal point of seasonal activity for the Tommegine clan of the North West Nation. Interim Aboriginal camp sites are likely to have been situated at strategic locations along the river margins, in areas that were flat, well drained, and elevated above the low lying flood plains. At these locations, concentrations of artefact deposits are likely to be present. On the lower stretches of the river, particularly around the river mouth, where it interfaces with the littoral zone, there is likely to be a more diverse range of Aboriginal site types present, including shell middens, and possibly Aboriginal fish traps. The extent to which these sites have survived in the landscape will be dependent on the levels of disturbances and development that has occurred within the river corridor. For example, the southern margins of the river mouth has been very heavily developed as part of the expansion of the town of the Wynyard, and any Aboriginal sites in this are will either have been destroyed or heavily impacted. In contrast. The northern margins of the river mouth has been less intensively developed, and there is a higher potential for sites to have survived in this area.

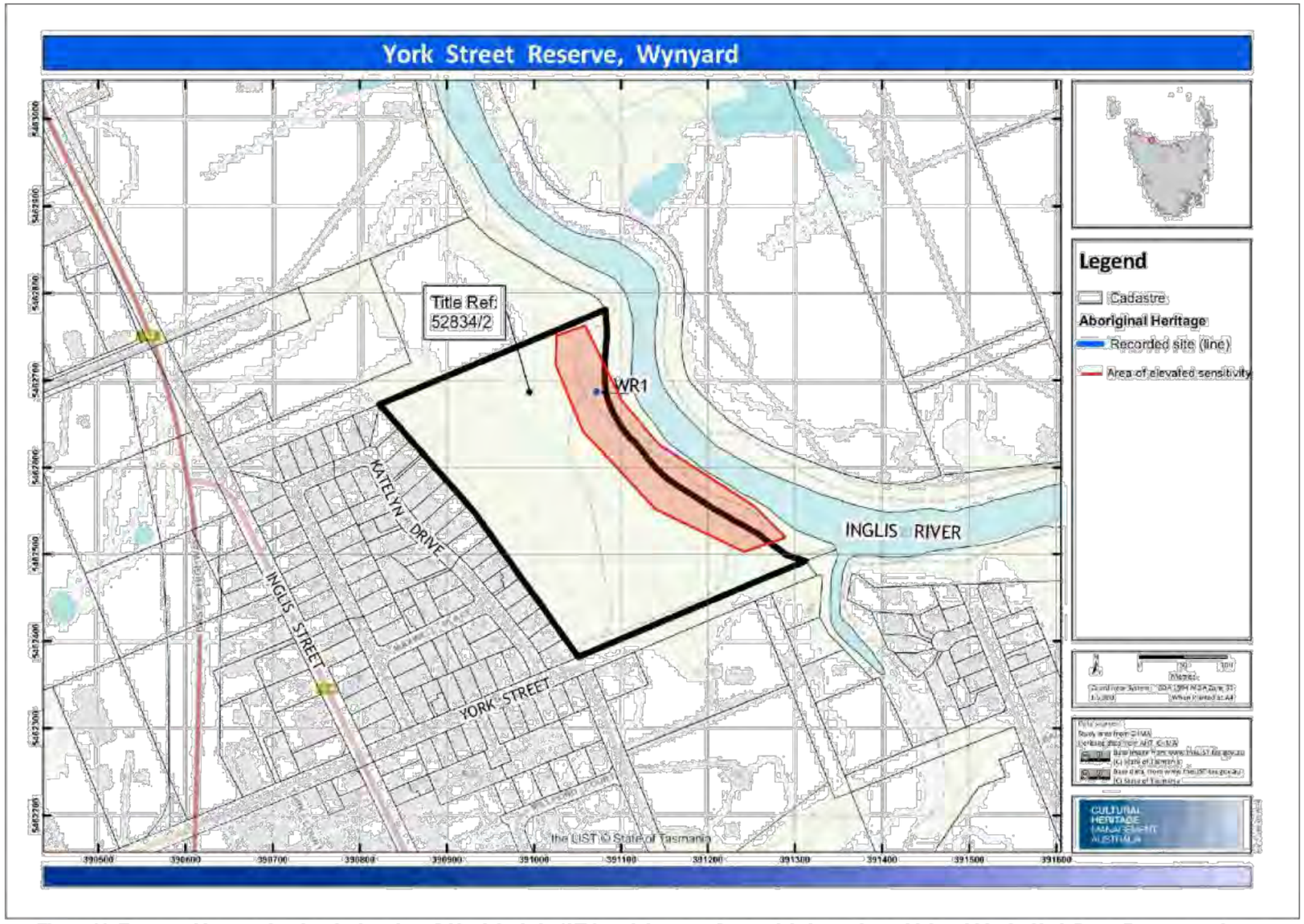


Figure 11: Topographic map showing the location of Aboriginal site WR1, and the area of potential elevated sensitivity within the York Street Reserve study area

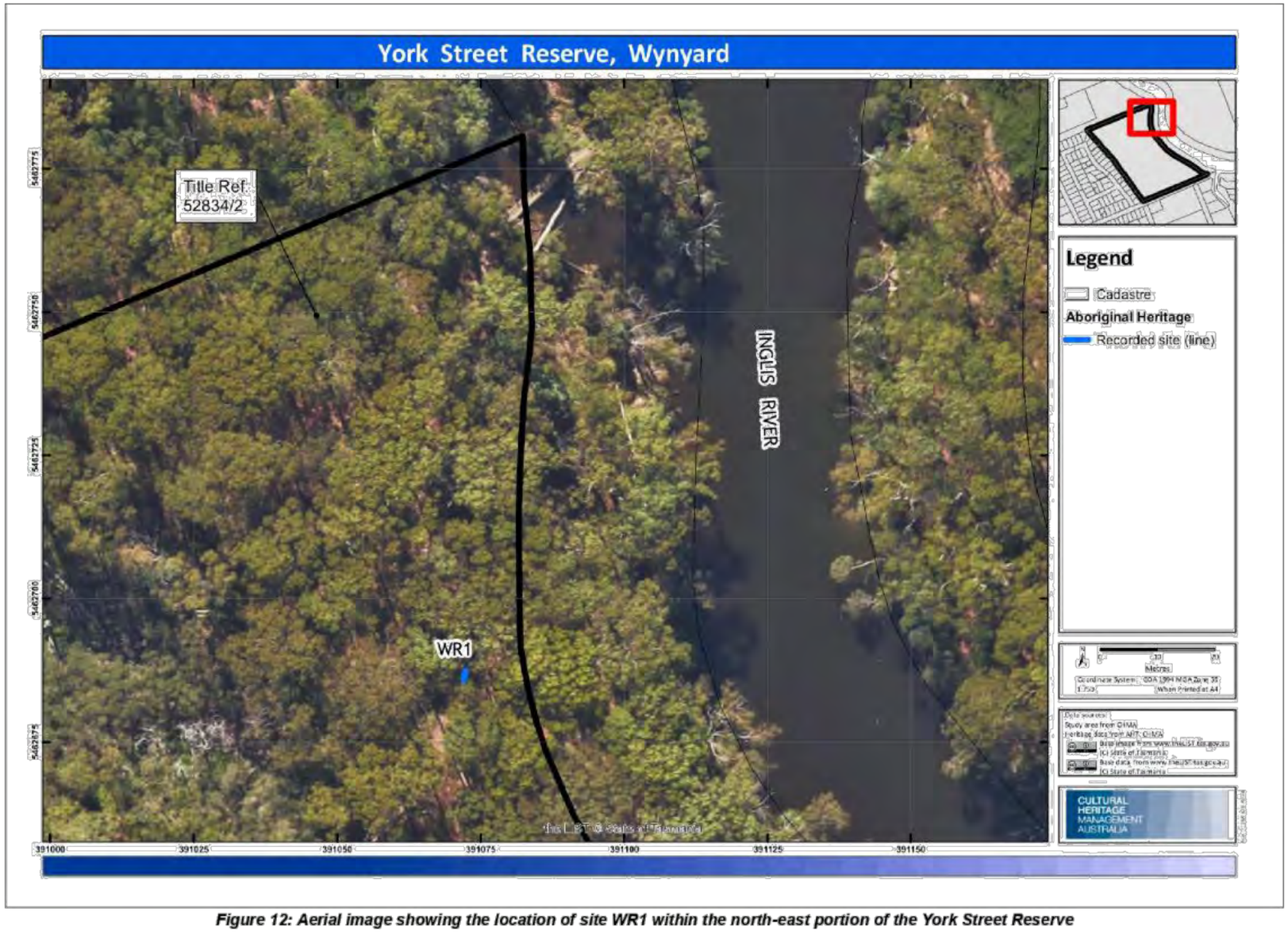


Figure 12: Aerial image showing the location of site WR1 within the north-east portion of the York Street Reserve

8.0 Site Significance Assessments

The following provides an outline of the processes used to assess the significance of any cultural heritage sites that were identified during the course of the assessment.

8.1 Assessment Guidelines

There are several different ways of defining types of significance, and many practitioners have developed their own system of significance assessment. However, as Sullivan and Pearson (1995) point out, there seems to be a general advantage in using a set of criteria which is already widely accepted. In Australia cultural significance is usually assessed against the Burra Charter guidelines and the Australian Heritage Commission guidelines (ICOMOS 1988, 1999).

8.2 The Burra Charter

Under the guidelines of the Burra Charter 'cultural significance' refers to the 'aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations' of a 'place' (ICOMOS 1999:2). The guidelines to the Burra Charter comment:
"Although there are a variety of adjectives used in definitions of cultural significance in Australia, the adjectives 'aesthetic', 'historic', 'scientific' and social' ... can encompass all other values".

The following provides the descriptions given for each of these terms.

Aesthetic Value
Aesthetic value includes aspects of sensory perception for which criteria can and should be stated. Such criteria may include consideration of the form, scale, colour, texture and materials of the fabric; the smells and sounds associated with the place and its use (Marquis-Kyle & Walker 1992).

Historic Value
A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic figure, event, phase or activity. It may also have historic value as the site of an important event. For any given place the significance will be greater where evidence of the association or event survives in situ, or where the settings are substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. However, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of subsequent treatment (Marquis-Kyle & Walker 1992).

Scientific Value
The scientific or research value of a place will depend upon the importance of the data involved or its rarity, quality or representativeness and on the degree to which the place may contribute further substantial information.

A site or a resource is said to be scientifically significant when its further study may be expected to help current research questions. That is, scientific significance is defined as research potential (Marquis-Kyle & Walker 1992).

Social Value

The social value of a place is perhaps the most difficult value for heritage professionals to substantiate (Johnston 1994). However, social value is broadly defined as 'the qualities for which a place has become a focus of spiritual, political, natural or other cultural sentimental to a majority or minority group' (ICOMOS 1988:30). In What is Social Value, Johnston (1994) has provided a clear definition of social value:

"Social value is about collective attachment to places that embody meaning important to a community, these places are usually community owned or publicly accessible or in some other way 'appropriated' into people's daily lives. Such meanings are in addition to other values, such as the evidence of valued aspects of history or beauty, and these meanings may not be apparent in the fabric of the place, and may not be apparent to the disinterested observer". (Johnston 1994:10)

Although encompassed within the criterion of social value, the spiritual value of a place is a new addition to the Burra Charter (ICOMOS 1999:1). Spiritual value is predominantly used to assess places of cultural significance to Indigenous Australians.

The degree to which a place is significant can vary. As Johnston (1994:3) has stated when trying to understand significance a 'variety of concepts [are] used from a geographical comparison ('national', 'state', 'local') to terms such as 'early', 'rare', or 'seminal''. Indeed, the Burra Charter clearly states that when assessing historic significance, one should note that for:

"any given place the significance will be greater where evidence of the association or event survives in situ, or where the setting are substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive". (ICOMOS 1988:29)

8.3 Significance Criteria Relevant to Indigenous Sites

Indigenous heritage sites and places may have educational, tourism and other values to groups in society. However, their two principal values are likely to be in terms of their cultural / social significance to Aboriginal people and their scientific / archaeological significance. These are the two criteria that are commonly used in establishing the significance of Aboriginal sites. The following provides an explanation of these criteria.

1) Aboriginal Cultural / Social Significance

This relates to the value placed upon a site or suite of sites by the local or regional Aboriginal community. The identification and assessment of those sites that are significant to Aboriginal people is a matter for Aboriginal people. This assessment can only be made by the appropriate Aboriginal representatives of the relevant communities.

2) Scientific (Archaeological) Significance

Archaeological significance values (or scientific values) generally are assessed on the potential of a site or place to generate knowledge through archaeological research or

knowledge. Bowdler (1984) states that the scientific significance should be assessed according to timely and specific research questions (research potential) and site representativeness.
Research potential entails the potential of a site or suite of sites for scientific research and excavation. This is measured in terms of a site's ability to provide information on aspects of Aboriginal culture. In this respect, the contents of a site and their state of preservation are important considerations.

Representativeness takes account of how common a site type is (Bowdler 1984). That is, it allows sites to be evaluated with reference to the known archaeological record within the given region. The primary goal of cultural resource management is to afford the greatest protection to a representative sample of sites throughout a region. The corollary of a representative site is the notion of a rare or unique site. These sites may help to understand the patterning of more common sites in the surrounding area, and are therefore often considered of archaeological significance. The concept of a rarity cannot be easily separated from that of representativeness. If a site is determined to be rare, then it will by definition be included as part of the representative sample of that site type.

The concepts of both research potential and representativeness are ever changing variables. As research interests shift and archaeological methods and techniques change, then the criteria for assessing site significance are also re-evaluated. As a consequence, the sample of site types which are used to assess site significance must be large enough to account for the change in these variables.

8.4 Summary Significance Ratings for Recorded Sites

Site WR1 (recorded during the current assessment) has been assessed and allocated a rating of significance, based on the criteria presented in section 8.2. As discussed in section 8.2, Aboriginal sites are usually assessed in terms of their scientific and social significance. The concepts of Aesthetic significance and Historic significance are rarely applied in the assessment of Aboriginal sites unless there is direct evidence for European/Aboriginal contact activity at the site, or the site has specific and outstanding aesthetic values. However, based on advice received from AHT, aesthetic and historic significance values have also been taken into consideration as part of the assessment of site WR1.

A five tiered rating system has been adopted for the significance assessment; low, low-medium, medium, medium-high and high. Table 4 provides the summary details for significance ratings for site WR1. A more detailed explanation for the assessment ratings are presented in sections 8.5 to 8.7. Section 8.8 provides an assessment of significance in relation to the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* (the Act). Section 9 of this report presents a statement of social significance provided by Rocky Sainty for site WR1, and the study area as a whole.

Table 4: Summary significance ratings for Aboriginal site WR1

AH Number	Site Type	Scientific Significance	Aesthetic Significance	Historic Significance	Social Significance
WR1	Isolated artefact	Low	Medium-High	N/A	Medium-high

8.5 Scientific Significance for Recorded Sites

Archaeological (or scientific) significance values generally are assessed on the potential of a site or place to generate knowledge through archaeological research or knowledge. Bowdler (1984) states that the scientific significance should be assessed according to timely and specific research questions (research potential) and site representativeness. Research potential entails the potential of a site or suite of sites for scientific research and excavation. This is measured in terms of a site's ability to provide information on aspects of Aboriginal culture. In this respect, the contents of a site and their state of preservation are important considerations. Representativeness takes account of how common a site type is (Bowdler 1984).

Site WR1 is classified as an Isolated artefact comprising a single silcrete flake. Isolated artefacts and artefact scatters are two of the most common site types recorded in the Region, and more broadly, the State of Tasmania. As such, the scientific significance of artefact scatters and isolated artefacts usually relates primarily to their research potential as opposed to the rarity of the site type. The potential exception to this is where comparatively rare artefact types (either tool or stone material types) are represented in assemblages.

In this instance, site WR1 is assessed as being of low scientific significance.
The rationale for this assessment is as follows.

1) The site is a common site type in the region and as such rarity is not a consideration.
2) The artefact associated with the site is a silcrete flake. This tool type and stone material type is commonly represented in artefact assemblages across the region. As such, rarity is again not a consideration.
3) The site has been subject to low to moderate levels of prior disturbance associated with pedestrian activity. This disturbance has reduced the research potential of the site.
4) It is assessed that there is some potential for additional undetected surface artefacts to be associated with site WR1, however artefact densities are likely to be low to low-moderate, and there is a very little potential for sub-surface artefacts to be present given the very shallow soil deposits in the immediate vicinity of the site. This further limits the research potential of the site.

8.6 Aesthetic Significance of Recorded Sites

Aesthetic value includes aspects of sensory perception for which criteria can and should be stated. Such criteria may include consideration of the form, scale, colour, texture and

materials of the fabric; the smells and sounds associated with the place and its use (Marquis-Kyle & Walker 1992).

Site WR1 is situated within the York Street Reserve, which is a remnant patch of Wet Eucalypt forest on the west margins of the Inglis River. The aesthetic significance of the site is assessed as being Medium-High.

8.7 Historic Significance of Recorded Sites

A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic figure, event, phase or activity. It may also have historic value as the site of an important event. For any given place the significance will be greater where evidence of the association or event survives in situ, or where the settings are substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. However, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of subsequent treatment (Marquis-Kyle & Walker 1992).

Historic significance is not an attribute often considered when assessing the significance of Aboriginal sites, unless there is direct evidence for some form of European/Aboriginal contact activity. In this instance no such evidence exists for site WR1. As such the concept of historic significance is not applicable to this site.

8.8 Significance Under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975

In Tasmania, the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* (the Act) is the primary Act for the treatment of Aboriginal cultural heritage. Under Part 1, Section 2(8) of *the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975*, Aboriginal tradition and significance is defined as follows.

Aboriginal tradition means –

(a) the body of traditions, knowledge, observances, customs and beliefs of Aboriginal people generally or of a particular community or group of Aboriginal people; and
(b) any such tradition, knowledge, observance, custom or belief relating to particular persons, areas, objects or relationships;

significance, of a relic, means significance in accordance with –

(a) the archaeological or scientific history of Aboriginal people; or
(b) the anthropological history of Aboriginal people; or
(c) the contemporary history of Aboriginal people; or
(d) Aboriginal tradition.

In accordance with the *Aboriginal Heritage Standards and Procedures 2018,* Aboriginal heritage assessments in Tasmania have addressed the issue of significance as per the Burra Charter 2013. This approach has been adopted for this assessment (see sections 4.1 to 4.7 above). However, AHT have now advised that in order to ensure compliance

with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* (the Act), assessments are now also to also consider significance and Aboriginal tradition as defined in the Act.

The Act came into effect in 1975, which is several decades before the Burra Charter Guidelines and protocols for determining significance were developed. To a large extent, the definitions of Aboriginal tradition and significance, as defined under Section 2(8) of the Act are covered by the Burra Charter, and have been addressed in this report.

The archaeological or scientific history of Aboriginal people (a) is covered under the concept of Scientific significance. This component of significance, as it relates to sites identified during this current assessment, have been addressed in detail in sections 8.2, 8.3 and 8.5 of this report.

Aboriginal cultural, social and spiritual significance under the Burra Charter relates to the value placed upon a site or suite of sites by the local or regional Aboriginal community (see sections 8.2 and 8.3 of this report). The definition of Aboriginal tradition, as provided in the Act, is broadly covered under this section of the Burra Charter. As is the anthropological history of Aboriginal people (b), the contemporary history of Aboriginal people (c) and Aboriginal tradition (d).

The notion of Aboriginal cultural, social and spiritual significance, and the assessment of these values is a matter for Aboriginal people and can only be made by the appropriate Aboriginal representatives of the relevant communities. Section 9 of this report presents a statement of cultural/social significance provided by Rocky Sainty for site WR1 recorded during the current assessment, and the study area as a whole. Rocky Sainty is an experienced Aboriginal Heritage Officer, and a respected member of the Tasmanian Aboriginal community. He is appropriately skilled and experienced to make these cultural values statements.

As described in section 3 of this report, the available ethnographic information indicates that the York Street Reserve study area at Wynyard is within land traditionally occupied by the Tommegine clan of the North West Nation. Site WR1 is one of a number of Aboriginal sites that have been recorded in the vicinity of Wynyard, that are representative of this traditional occupation of this area.

9.0 Consultation with Aboriginal Communities and Statement of Aboriginal Significance

The designated Aboriginal Heritage Officer (AHO) for this project is Rocky Sainty. One of the primary roles of the Aboriginal Heritage Officer is to consult with Aboriginal community groups. The main purpose of this consultation process is:

- to advise Aboriginal community groups of the details of the project,
- to convey the findings of the Aboriginal heritage assessment,
- to document the Aboriginal social values attributed to Aboriginal heritage resources in the study area,
- to discuss potential management strategies for Aboriginal heritage sites, and
- to document the views and concerns expressed by the Aboriginal community representatives.

Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania (AHT) has recently advised that there have been some changes to the accepted approach to Aboriginal community consultation, based on recommendations made by the AHC on 28 April 2017. These changes relate to cases where the AHC consider it may be sufficient for a Consulting Archaeologist (CA) or Aboriginal Heritage Officer (AHO) to consult only with the Aboriginal Heritage Council.

The Council recommended that consultation with an Aboriginal community organisation is not required for a proposed project when:
There are less than 10 isolated artefacts that are not associated with any other nearby heritage; or
The impact of the project on Aboriginal heritage:

- is not significant; or
- will not destroy the heritage; or
- affects only part of the outer approximately 20% of a buffer around a registered site

The CA and AHO will need to demonstrate in Aboriginal heritage reports including map outputs:

- that the proposed impact on the Aboriginal heritage within the project area is not significant and why;
- that the project activity will not destroy the heritage;
- that the proposed impact to the site buffer is not adjacent to a significant component of the registered site polygon.

One Aboriginal site was identified during the field survey of the York Street Reserve at Wynyard. This is site WR1 (an isolated artefact). The site is situated within the north-east portion of the reserve, and is not in an area where proposed firebreaks are proposed to be constructed. As such, the site is not under any direct threat of impact. It

is acknowledged that there may be fuel reduction burns undertaken in this part of the reserve in the future, however, this is unlikely to adversely impact on this site.

Besides site WR1, no other Aboriginal heritage sites were identified within the reserve. There is the potential for undetected Aboriginal heritage sites to be present, particularly in the east portion of the reserve, in closer proximity to the Inglis River. However, this is not an area where firebreaks are proposed. Firebreaks are planned to be constructed along the west edge of the reserve, where there is a much lower potential for undetected Aboriginal sites to be present.

Even though the proposed firebreaks and fuel reduction works within the reserve are unlikely to impact any Aboriginal sites, the decision has still been made to send the report out for Aboriginal community consultation, primarily in order to keep the community informed on proceedings. The outcomes of the consultation are presented in Appendix 4.

Rocky Sainty has provided a statement of the Aboriginal cultural values attributed to the study area as a whole. This statement is presented below.

Statement of Cultural/Social Significance by Rocky Sainty

Aboriginal heritage provides a direct link to the past, however is not limited to the physical evidence of the past. It includes both tangible and intangible aspects of culture. Physical and spiritual connection to land and all things within the landscape has been, and continues to be, an important feature of cultural expression for Aboriginal people since creation.

Physical evidence of past occupation of a specific place may include artefacts, living places (middens), rock shelters, markings in rock or on the walls of caves and/or rock shelters, burials and ceremonial places. Non-physical aspects of culture may include the knowledge (i.e. stories, song, dance, weather patterns, animal, plant and marine resources for food, medicines and technology) connected to the people and the place.

While so much of the cultural landscape that was **lutruwita** (Tasmania) before invasion and subsequent colonization either no longer exists, or has been heavily impacted on, these values continue to be important to the Tasmanian Aboriginal community, and are relevant to the region of the project proposal.

There was one site identified during our survey of the York Street Reserve (WR1). This isolated artefact has been assessed by the archaeologist (Stuart Huys) as being of low scientific significance. I have advised that the site is of Medium-high social significance to the Tasmanian Aboriginal community. Stuart Huys and I have put together a set of management strategies that are aimed at ensuring this site will not be impacted by the proposed firebreaks and fuel reduction program (see section 11).

It is my opinion that there is the potential for additional Aboriginal heritage sites to be present within the reserve, mainly in the eastern area, close to the river. As I understand it, no firebreaks are proposed to be constructed in the east part of the reserve, and undertaking fuel reduction burns is not going to adversely any sites that may be present. Indeed, the firing of the landscape is a traditional Aboriginal practice that was practiced by our people for many thousands of years.

Within the reserve, I did see a number of bush tucker resources present. These resources are important to our people, and the ongoing preservation and management of these natural values of the reserve is encouraged.

10.0 Statutory Controls and Legislative Requirements

The following provides an overview of the relevant State and Federal legislation that applies for Aboriginal heritage within the state of Tasmania.

10.1 State Legislation

In Tasmania, the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* (the Act) is the primary Act for the treatment of Aboriginal cultural heritage. The Act is administered by the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, through Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania (AHT) in the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and the Environment (DPIPWE). AHT is the regulating body for Aboriginal heritage in Tasmania and '[n]o fees apply for any application to AHT for advice, guidance, lodgement or permit application'.

The Act applies to 'relics' which are any object, place and/or site that is of significance to the Aboriginal people of Tasmania (as defined in section 2(3) of the Act). The Act defines what legally constitutes unacceptable impacts on relics and a process to approve impacts when there is no better option. Aboriginal relics are protected under the Act and it is illegal to destroy, damage, deface, conceal or otherwise interfere with a relic, unless in accordance with the terms of a permit granted by the Minister. It is illegal to sell or offer for sale a relic, or to cause or permit a relic to be taken out of Tasmania without a permit (section 2(4) qualifies and excludes 'objects made, or likely to have been made, for purposes of sale').

Section 10 of the Act sets out the duties and obligations for persons owning of finding an Aboriginal relic. Under section 10(3) of the Act, a person shall, as soon as practicable after finding a relic, inform the Director or an authorised officer of the find.

It should be noted that with regard to the discovery of suspected human skeletal remains, the *Coroners Act 1995* takes precedence. The *Coroners Act 1995* comes into effect initially upon the discovery of human remains, however once determined to be Aboriginal the *Aboriginal Relics Act* overrides the *Coroners Act.*

In August 2017, the Act was substantively amended and the title changed from the *Aboriginal Relics Act 1975.* As a result, the AHT *Guidelines to the Aboriginal Heritage Assessment Process* were replaced by the *Aboriginal Heritage Standards and Procedures*. The Standards and Procedures are named in the statutory *Guidelines* of the Act issued by the Minister under section 21A of the Act.
Other amendments include:

- An obligation to fully review the Act within three years.
- Increases in maximum penalties for unlawful interference or damage to an Aboriginal relic. For example, maximum penalties (for deliberate acts) are 10,000 penalty unites (currently $1.57 million) for bodies corporate other than small business entities and 5,000 penalty units (currently $785,000) for individuals or small business entities; for reckless or negligent offences, the maximum

penalties are 2,000 and 1,000 penalty units respectively (currently $314,000 and $157,000). Lesser offences are also defined in sections 10, 12, 17 and 18.

- Prosecution timeframes have been extended from six months to two years.
- The establishment of a statutory Aboriginal Heritage Council to advise the Minister.

Section 21(1) specifies the relevant defence as follows: "It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence under section 9 or 14 if, in relation to the section of the Act which the defendant is alleged to have contravened, it is proved … that, in so far as is practicable … the defendant complied with the guidelines".

10.2 Commonwealth Legislation

There are also a number of Federal Legislative Acts that pertain to cultural heritage. The main Acts being; *The Australian Heritage Council Act 2003*, *The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1987* and the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*

Australian Heritage Council Act 2003 (Comm)

The *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003* defines the heritage advisory boards and relevant lists, with the Act's Consequential and Transitional Provisions repealing the Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975. The Australian Heritage Council Act, like the Australian Heritage Commission Act, does not provide legislative protection regarding the conservation of heritage items in Australia, but has compiled a list of items recognised as possessing heritage significance to the Australian community. The Register of the National Estate, managed by the Australian Heritage Council, applies no legal constraints on heritage items included on this list.

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1987.

This Federal Act is administered by the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Populations and Communities (SEWPaC) with the Commonwealth having jurisdiction. The Act was passed to provide protection for the Aboriginal heritage, in circumstances where it could be demonstrated that such protection was not available at a state level. In certain instances, the Act overrides relevant state and territory provisions.

The major purpose of the Act is to preserve and protect from injury and desecration, areas and objects of significance to Aborigines and Islanders. The Act enables immediate and direct action for protection of threatened areas and objects by a declaration from the Commonwealth minister or authorised officers. The Act must be invoked by, or on behalf of an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander or organisation.

Any Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person or organization may apply to the Commonwealth Minister for a temporary or permanent 'Stop Order' for protection of threatened areas or objects of significant indigenous cultural heritage.

The Commonwealth Act 'overrides' State legislation if the Commonwealth Minister is of the opinion that the State legislation (or undertaken process) is insufficient to protect the threatened areas or objects. Thus, in the event that an application is made to the Commonwealth Minister for a Stop Order, the Commonwealth Minister will, as a matter of course, contact the relevant State Agency to ascertain what protection is being imposed by the State and/or what mitigation procedures have been proposed by the landuser/developer.

In addition to the threat of a 'Stop Order' being imposed, the Act also provides for the following:

- If the Federal Court, on application from the Commonwealth Minister, is satisfied that a person has engaged or is proposing to engage in conduct that breaches the 'Stop Order', it may grant an injunction preventing or stopping such a breach (s.26). Penalties for breach of a Court Order can be substantial and may include a term of imprisonment;
- If a person contravenes a declaration in relation to a significant Aboriginal area, penalties for an individual are a fine up to $10,000.00 and/or 5 years gaol and for a Corporation a fine up to $50,000.00 (s.22);
- If the contravention is in relation to a significant Aboriginal object, the penalties are $5,000.00 and/or 2 years gaol and $25,000.00 respectively (s.22);
- In addition, offences under s.22 are considered 'indictable' offences that also attract an individual fine of $2,000 and/or 12 months gaol or, for a Corporation, a fine of $10,000.00 (s.23). Section 23 also includes attempts, inciting, urging and/or being an accessory after the fact within the definition of 'indictable' offences in this regard.

The Commonwealth Act is presently under review by Parliament and it is generally accepted that any new Commonwealth Act will be even more restrictive than the current legislation.

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Comm)
This Act was amended, through the Environment and Heritage Legislation Amendment Act (No1) 2003 to provide protection for cultural heritage sites, in addition to the existing aim of protecting environmental areas and sites of national significance. The Act also promotes the ecologically sustainable use of natural resources, biodiversity and the incorporation of community consultation and knowledge.

The 2003 amendments to the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* have resulted in the inclusion of indigenous and non-Indigenous heritage sites and areas. These heritage items are defined as:

> *'indigenous heritage value of a place means a heritage value of the place that is of significance to indigenous persons in accordance with their practices, observances, customs, traditions, beliefs or history'.*

Items identified under this legislation are given the same penalty as actions taken against environmentally sensitive sites. Specific to cultural heritage sites are §324A-324ZB.

Environment and Heritage Legislation Amendment Act (No1) 2003 (Comm)
In addition to the above amendments to the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* to include provisions for the protection and conservation of heritage, the Act also enables the identification and subsequent listing of items for the Commonwealth and National Heritage Lists. The Act establishes the *National Heritage List*, which enables the inclusion of all heritage, natural, Indigenous and non-Indigenous, and the *Commonwealth Heritage List*, which enables listing of sites nationally and internationally that are significant and governed by Australia.

In addition to the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1987*, amendments made to the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)* enables the identification and subsequent listing of indigenous heritage values on the Commonwealth and/or National Heritage Lists (ss. 341D & 324D respectively). Substantial penalties (and, in some instances, gaol sentences) can be imposed on any person who damages items on the National or Commonwealth Heritage Lists (ss. 495 & 497) or provides false or misleading information in relation to certain matters under the Act (ss.488-490). In addition, the wrongdoer may be required to make good any loss or damage suffered due to their actions or omissions (s.500).

11.0 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan

11.1 Summary Management Recommendations

Heritage management options and recommendations provided in this report are made on the basis of the following criteria.

- Background research into the extant archaeological and ethno-historic record for the study area and the surrounding region (see sections 3 and 4 of this report).
- The results of the investigation as documented in this report (see section 7)
- Consultation with Aboriginal Heritage Officer Rocky Sainty
- The legal and procedural requirements as specified in the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* (see section 10).

The recommendations are aimed at minimising the impact of the proposed firebreak construction and fuel reduction program within the York Street reserve on Aboriginal heritage resources. Table 5 provides the summary management recommendations for this project. The more detailed recommendations are presented in section 11.2 below.

Table 5: Summary management recommendations for the York Street Reserve Firebreak and Fuel Management Project

Area	Management Recommendations
Site WR1 E391072 N5462686	• Site is an Isolated artefact that is located in the north-east portion of the reserve (see Figure 13). • Note site location and avoid. No soil disturbances to be undertaken within the immediate surrounds of this site. • Advise contractors of the site location and inform them that site not to be impacted.
East Portion of the York Street Reserve	• East portion of the reserve, along margins of Inglis River is assessed as being of potential elevated archaeological sensitivity due to increased potential for Aboriginal sites to be present (see Figure 13). • Soil disturbances within this area is to be kept to a minimum. • Closely follow UDP procedures (see Appendix 3).
Remainder of Reserve	• No Aboriginal heritage sites or areas of elevated archaeological sensitivity identified across the remainder of the reserve, and area assessed as being of low archaeological potential. No constraints to firebreak construction or fuel reduction works proceeding.
General Recommendations	• If, during the course of the proposed works, previously undetected archaeological sites or objects are located, the processes outlined in the Unanticipated Discovery Plan (UDP) should be followed (see Appendix 3). A copy of the UDP should be kept on site during all ground disturbance work. All construction personnel should be made aware of the UDP and their obligations under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* (the Act). • Copies of this report should be submitted to Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania (AHT) for review and comment.

11.2 Detailed Management Recommendations

Recommendation 1 (Site WR E391072 N5462686)
Site WR1 is an Isolated artefact that is located in the north east portion of the reserve (see Figure 13). It is assessed that there is some potential for addition undetected surface artefacts to be associated with this site. To reduce the risks of impacts to this site, the following management strategies will be implemented.

- The location of the site should be plotted onto planning maps for the reserve.
- No soil disturbances are to be undertaken within the immediate surrounds of this site (within a 10m radius).
- Any contractors or workers undertaking management works within the reserve, including fuel management works, should be advised as to the location of the site and inform them that site not to be impacted.

As specified in section 10.1 of this report, all Aboriginal relics are protected under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* (The Act). It is illegal to destroy, damage, deface, conceal or otherwise interfere with a relic, unless in accordance with the terms of a permit granted by the Minister. Therefore, if it appears that there is a risk that site WR1 may be impacted through works, then the proponent will need to apply for and obtain a Permit to impact the site, prior to construction works commencing.

Recommendation 2 (The East Portion of the Reserve)
The east portion of the reserve, along margins of Inglis River has been assessed as being of potential elevated archaeological sensitivity due to an increased potential for undetected Aboriginal sites to be present (see Figure 13). All soil disturbance works within this area should be kept to a minimum. No firebreaks, or vehicle tracks associated with reserve management should be constructed in this area, without first seeking advice from AHT regarding the requirements for sub-surface archaeological investigations. Non soil disturbing fuel reduction should be allowed to proceed, however, the UDP procedures should be closely followed for any works undertaken in this area (see Appendix 3).

Recommendation 3 (Remainder of the York Street Reserve)
No Aboriginal heritage sites or areas of elevated archaeological sensitivity have been identified within the remainder of the York Street reserve, and it has been assessed that there is a low to very low potential for undetected Aboriginal sites to be present. On this basis it is recommended that there are no further archaeological constraints to firebreak construction or fuel reduction programs being undertaken.

Recommendation 4 (General Recommendations)
If previously undetected archaeological sites or objects are located during the course of pipeline construction activity, the processes outlined in the Unanticipated Discovery Plan should be followed (see Appendix 3). A copy of the Unanticipated Discovery Plan (UDP) should be kept on site during all ground disturbance work. All personnel should be made

aware of the Unanticipated Discovery Plan and their obligations under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* (the Act).

Copies of this report should be submitted to Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania (AHT) for review and comment.

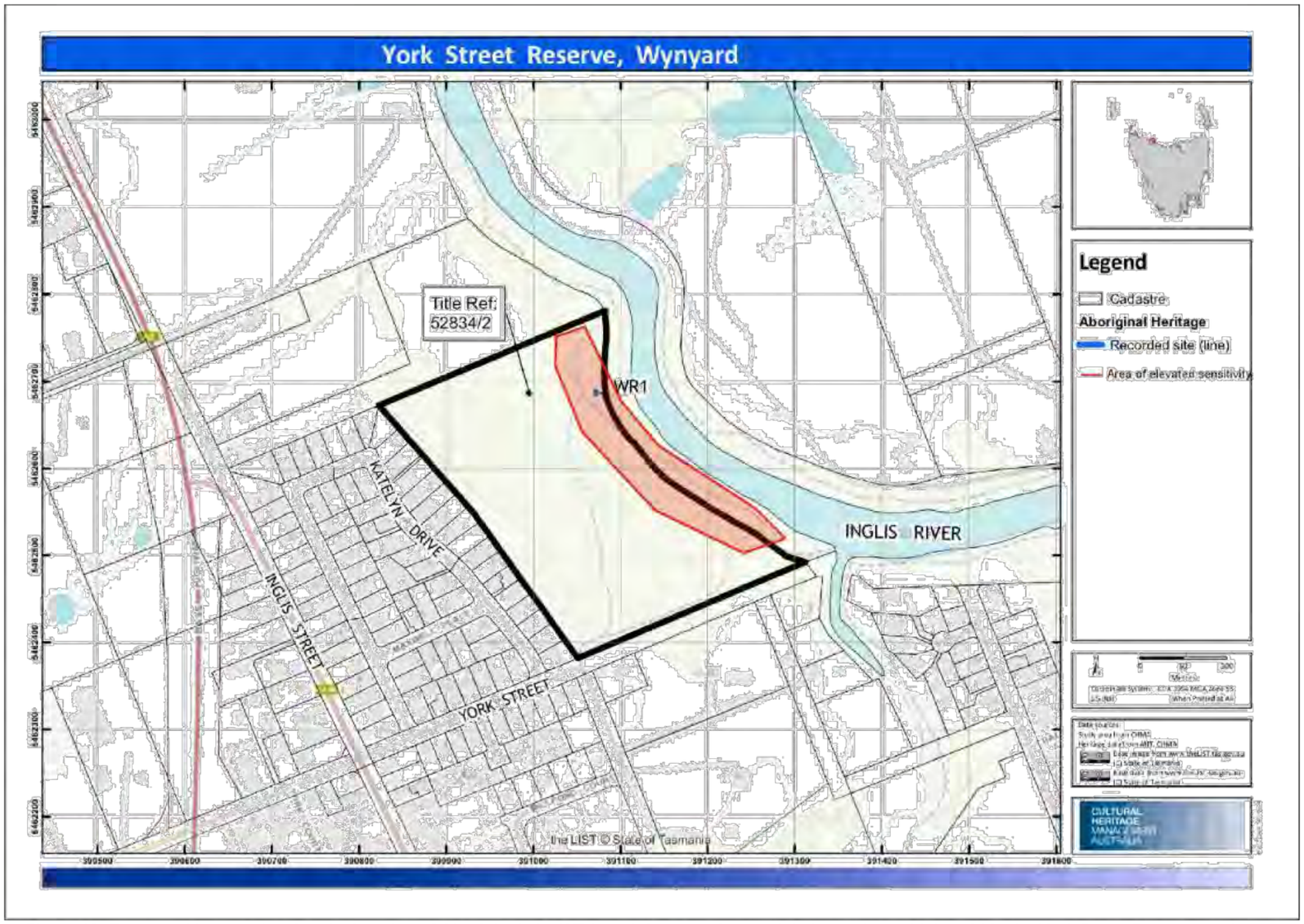


Figure 13: Topographic map showing the location of Aboriginal site WR1, and the area of potential elevated sensitivity within the York Street Reserve study area

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Glossary of Terms

Aboriginal Archaeological Site
A site is defined as any evidence (archaeological features and/or artefacts) indicating past Aboriginal activity, and occurring within a context or place relating to that activity. The criteria for formally identifying a site in Australia varies between States and Territories.

Artefact
A portable object that has been humanly made or modified (see also stone artefact).

Assemblage (lithic)
A collection of complete and fragmentary stone artefacts and manuports obtained from an archaeological site, either by collecting artefacts scattered on the ground surface, or by controlled excavation.

Broken Flake
A flake with two or more breakages, but retaining its area of break initiation.

Chert
A highly siliceous rock type that is formed biogenically from the compaction and precipitation of the silica skeletons of diatoms. Normally there is a high percentage of cryptocrystalline quartz. Like chalcedony, chert was valued by Aboriginal people as a stone material for manufacturing stone tools. The rock type often breaks by conchoidal (shell like) fracture, providing flakes that have hard, durable edges.

Cobble
Water worn stones that have a diameter greater than 64mm (about the size of a tennis ball) and less than 256mm (size of a basketball).

Core
A piece of stone, often a pebble or cobble, but also quarried stone, from which flakes have been struck for the purpose of making stone tools.

Core Fragment
A piece of core, without obvious evidence of being a chunky primary flake.

Cortex
The surface of a piece of stone that has been weathered by chemical and/or physical means.

Debitage
The commonly used term referring to the stone refuse discarded from knapping. The manufacturing of a single implement may result in the generation of a large number of pieces of debitage in an archaeological deposit.

Flake (general definition)
A piece of stone detached from a nucleus such as a core. A complete or substantially complete flake of lithic material usually shows evidence of hard indenter initiation, or occasional bending initiation. The most common type of flake is the 'conchoidal flake'. The flake's primary fracture surface (the ventral or inside surface) exhibits features such as fracture initiation, bulb of force, and undulations and lances that indicate the direction of the fracture front.

Flake fragment
An artefact that does not have areas of fracture initiation, but which displays sufficient fracture surface attributes to allow identification as a stone artefact fragment.

Flake portion (broken flake)
The proximal portion of a flake retaining the area of flake initiation, or a distal portion of a flake that retains the flake termination point.

Flake scraper
A flake with retouch along at least one margin. The character of the retouch strongly suggests shaping or rejuvenation of a cutting edge.

Middens
Middens range in thickness from thin scatters to stratified deposits of shell and sediment up to 2m thick. In addition to shell which has accumulated as food refuse, shell middens usually contain other food remains such as bone from fish, birds and terrestrial animals and humus from the decay of plant and animal remains. They also commonly contain charcoal and artefacts made from stone, shell and bone.

Nodules
Regular or irregular cemented masses or nodules within the soil. Also referred to as concretions and buckshot gravel. Cementing agents may be iron and/or manganese oxides, calcium carbonate, gypsum etc. Normally formed in situ and commonly indicative of seasonal waterlogging or a fluctuating chemical environment in the soil such as; oxidation and reduction, or saturation and evaporation. Nodules can be redistributed by erosion. (See also 'concretion').

Pebble
By geological definition, a waterworn stone less than 64 mm in diameter (about the size of a tennis ball). Archaeologists often refer to waterworn stones larger than this as pebbles though technically they are cobbles.

Quartz
A mineral composed of crystalline silica. Quartz is a very stable mineral that does not alter chemically during weathering or metamorphism. Quartz is abundantly common and was used by Aboriginal people throughout Australia to make light-duty cutting tools. Despite the often unpredictable nature of fracture in quartz, the flakes often have sharp cutting edges.

Quartzite
A hard silica rich stone formed in a sandstone that has been recrystallised by heat (metaquartzite) or strengthened by slow infilling of silica in the voids between the sand grains (Orthoquartzite).

Retouch (on stone tools)
An area of flake scars on an artefact resulting from intentional shaping, resharpening, or rejuvenation after breakage or blunting of a cutting edge. In resharpening a cutting edge the retouch is invariably found only on one side (see also 'indeterminate retouched piece', retouch flake' etc).

Scraper
A general group of stone artefacts, usually flakes but also cores, that one or more retouched edges thought to have been used in a range of different cutting and scraping activities. A flake scraper is a flake with retouch along at least one margin, but not qualifying for attribution to a more specific implement category. Flake scrapers sometimes also exhibit use-wear on the retouched or another edge.

Silcrete
A hard, fine grained siliceous stone with flaking properties similar to quartzite and chert. It is formed by the cementing and/or replacement of bedrock, weathering deposits, unconsolidated sediments, soil or other material, by a low temperature physico-chemical process. Silcrete is essentially composed of quartz grains cemented by microcrystalline silica. The clasts in silcrete bare most often quartz grains but may be chert or chalcedony or some other hard mineral particle. The mechanical properties and texture of silcrete are equivalent to the range exhibited by chert at the fine-grained end of the scale and with quartzite at the coarse-grained end of the scale. Silcrete was used by Aboriginal people throughout Australia for making stone tools.

Site Integrity
The degree to which post-depositional disturbance of cultural material has occurred at a site.

Stone Artefact
A piece (or fragment) of stone showing evidence of intentional human modification.

Stone procurement site
A place where stone materials is obtained by Aboriginal people for the purpose of manufacturing stone artefacts. In Australia, stone procurement sites range on a continuum from pebble beds in water courses (where there may be little or no evidence of human activity) to extensively quarried stone outcrops, with evidence of pits and concentrations of hammerstones and a thick layer of knapping debris.

Stone tool
A piece of flaked or ground stone used in an activity, or fashioned for use as a tool. A synonym of stone tool is 'implement'. This term is often used by archaeologists to describe a flake tool fashioned by delicate flaking (retouch).

Use wear
Macroscopic and microscopic damage to the surfaces of stone tools, resulting from it's use. Major use-wear forms are edge fractures, use-polish and smoothing, abrasion, and edge rounding bevelling.

Appendix 1

Gazetteer of Recorded Sites

Summary details for Aboriginal site WR1 identified during the field survey assessment of the York Street Reserve at Wynyard

AH No.	Grid Reference (GDA 94)	Site Type	Site Description
WR1	E391072 N5462686	Isolated artefact	The site is located within the north-east portion of the York Street Reserve at Wynyard, on the west margins of the Inglis River, around 35m west of the river edge. The artefact is situated on the high bank of the river and is elevated around 10m above the high tide mark. The vegetation structure in this area is open Eucalypt woodland. The artefact was identified at the junction of two walking tracks that run through the reserve. ***Artefact details*** - Grey silcrete flake with usewear along 1 lateral margin 39mm x 34mm x 7mm

Appendix 2

Detailed Site Descriptions

Site Name: WR1
Site Type: Isolated artefact
Grid reference: (GDA 94) E391072 N5462686

Description
Site WR1 is classified as an Isolated artefact. The site is located within the York Street Reserve at Wynyard, in the North West Region of Tasmania. The York Street Reserve is a remnant patch of Eucalypt woodland that is situated on the western margins of the Inglis River, on the north-west outskirts of Wynyard. The reserve encompasses approximately 10ha.

The Inglis River is a permanent water course that has its headwaters in the Campbell Ranges around 30km inland (to the south) of Wynyard. From here the river flows in a northerly direction, eventually emptying into Bass Strait at Fossil Bluff. The mouth of the river is in the town of Wynyard. The York Street Reserve is situated on the lower reaches of the river, approximately 3km from the river mouth. The river is subject to tidal influences at this point.

Site WR1 is positioned within the north-east portion of the York Street Reserve, on the west margins of the river, around 35m west of the rivers edge. The artefact is situated on the high bank of the river, and is elevated around 10m above the high tide mark. The top of the bank where the artefact is located is flat to gently undulating, with slope gradients being in the range of 1º to 4º. Just to the east of the artefact the bank slopes steeply down to the rivers edge, with slope gradients in the range of 25º to 35º. The vegetation structure in this area is open Eucalypt woodland.

The artefact was identified at the junction of two walking tracks that run through the reserve. One of these tracks runs in a south-east direction, along the east edge of the reserve, following along the high bank of the Inglis River. The second track runs in a south-east to north-west direction through the reserve. Both tracks are around 1.5m to 2m wide. Surface visibility in the area where the two tracks intersect, and where the artefact was identified, was very good (averaging 90%). Off the two tracks, surface visibility was reduced to around 10% due to vegetation cover. Given these constraints, it is possible that additional undetected artefacts are present in this area. However, given the negative survey results along the other surveyed sections of these tracks, artefact densities would be expected to be low. Soils in this area are very shallow regolith clays which have little potential to comprise sub-surface artefact deposits.

Artefact details
- Grey silcrete flake with usewear along 1 lateral margin 39mm x 34mm x 7mm

Plate 1: The grey silcrete flake from site WR1

Plate 2: View south-east at the location of site WR1

Plate 3: View north-west at the location of site WR1

Appendix 3

Unanticipated Discovery Plan

Unanticipated Discovery Plan

Procedure for the management of unanticipated discoveries of Aboriginal relics in Tasmania

For the management of unanticipated discoveries of Aboriginal relics in accordance with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* and the *Coroners Act 1995*. The Unanticipated Discovery Plan is in two sections.

Discovery of Aboriginal Relics other than Skeletal Material

Step 1:
Any person who believes they have uncovered Aboriginal relics should notify all employees or contractors working in the immediate area that all earth disturbance works must cease immediately.

Step 2:
A temporary 'no-go' or buffer zone of at least 10m x 10m should be implemented to protect the suspected Aboriginal relics, where practicable. No unauthorised entry or works will be allowed within this 'no-go' zone until the suspected Aboriginal relics have been assessed by a consulting archaeologist, Aboriginal Heritage Officer or Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania staff member.

Step 3:
Contact Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania on **1300 487 045** as soon as possible and inform them of the discovery. Documentation of the find should be emailed to **aboriginal@heritage.tas.gov.au** as soon as possible. Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania will then provide further advice in accordance with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975*.

Discovery of Skeletal Material

Step 1:
Call the Police immediately. Under no circumstances should the suspected skeletal material be touched or disturbed. The area should be managed as a crime scene. It is a criminal offence to interfere with a crime scene.

Step 2:
Any person who believes they have uncovered skeletal material should notify all employees or contractors working in the immediate area that all earth disturbance works cease immediately.

Step 3:
A temporary 'no-go' or buffer zone of at least 50m x 50m should be implemented to protect the suspected skeletal material, where practicable. No unauthorised entry or works will be allowed within this 'no-go' zone until the suspected skeletal remains have been assessed by the Police and/or Coroner.

Step 4:
If it is suspected that the skeletal material is Aboriginal, Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania should be notified.

Step 5:
Should the skeletal material be determined to be Aboriginal, the Coroner will contact the Aboriginal organisation approved by the Attorney-General, as per the *Coroners Act 1995*.

Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania
Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment

Tasmanian Government

Guide to Aboriginal site types

Stone Artefact Scatters

A stone artefact is any stone or rock fractured or modified by Aboriginal people to produce cutting, scraping or grinding implements. Stone artefacts are indicative of past Aboriginal living spaces, trade and movement throughout Tasmania. Aboriginal people used hornfels, chalcedony, spongelite, quartzite, chert and silcrete depending on stone quality and availability. Stone artefacts are typically recorded as being 'isolated' (single stone artefact) or as an 'artefact scatter' (multiple stone artefacts).

Shell Middens

Middens are distinct concentrations of discarded shell that have accumulated as a result of past Aboriginal camping and food processing activities. These sites are usually found near waterways and coastal areas, and range in size from large mounds to small scatters. Tasmanian Aboriginal middens commonly contain fragments of mature edible shellfish such as abalone, oyster, mussel, warrener and limpet, however they can also contain stone tools, animal bone and charcoal.

Rockshelters

An occupied rockshelter is a cave or overhang that contains evidence of past Aboriginal use and occupation, such as stone tools, middens and hearths, and in some cases, rock markings. Rockshelters are usually found in geological formations that are naturally prone to weathering, such as limestone, dolerite and sandstone

Quarries

An Aboriginal quarry is a place where stone or ochre has been extracted from a natural source by Aboriginal people. Quarries can be recognised by evidence of human manipulation such as battering of an outcrop, stone fracturing debris or ochre pits left behind from processing the raw material. Stone and ochre quarries can vary in terms of size, quality and the frequency of use.

Rock Marking

Rock marking is the term used in Tasmania to define markings on rocks which are the result of Aboriginal practices. Rock markings come in two forms; engraving and painting. Engravings are made by removing the surface of a rock through pecking, abrading or grinding, whilst paintings are made by adding pigment or ochre to the surface of a rock.

Burials

Aboriginal burial sites are highly sensitive and may be found in a variety of places, including sand dunes, shell middens and rock shelters. Despite few records of pre-contact practices, cremation appears to have been more common than burial. Family members carried bones or ashes of recently deceased relatives. The Aboriginal community has fought long campaigns for the return of the remains of ancestral Aboriginal people.

Further information on Aboriginal Heritage is available from:

Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania
Natural and Cultural Heritage Division
Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment
GPO Box 44 Hobart TAS 7001

Telephone: **1300 487 045**
Email: **aboriginal@heritage.tas.gov.au**
Web: **www.aboriginalheritage.tas.gov.au**

Tasmanian Government

Appendix 4

Aboriginal Community Consultation Outcomes

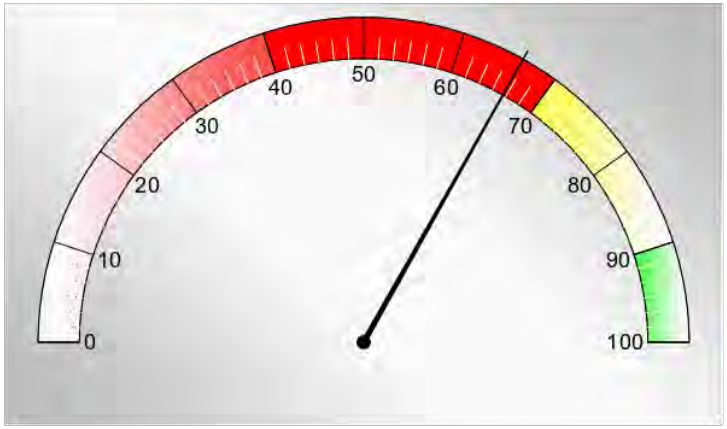
WARATAH WYNYARD COUNCIL

Departmental Monthly Performance Report

September 2020

Departmental Monthly Performance Report

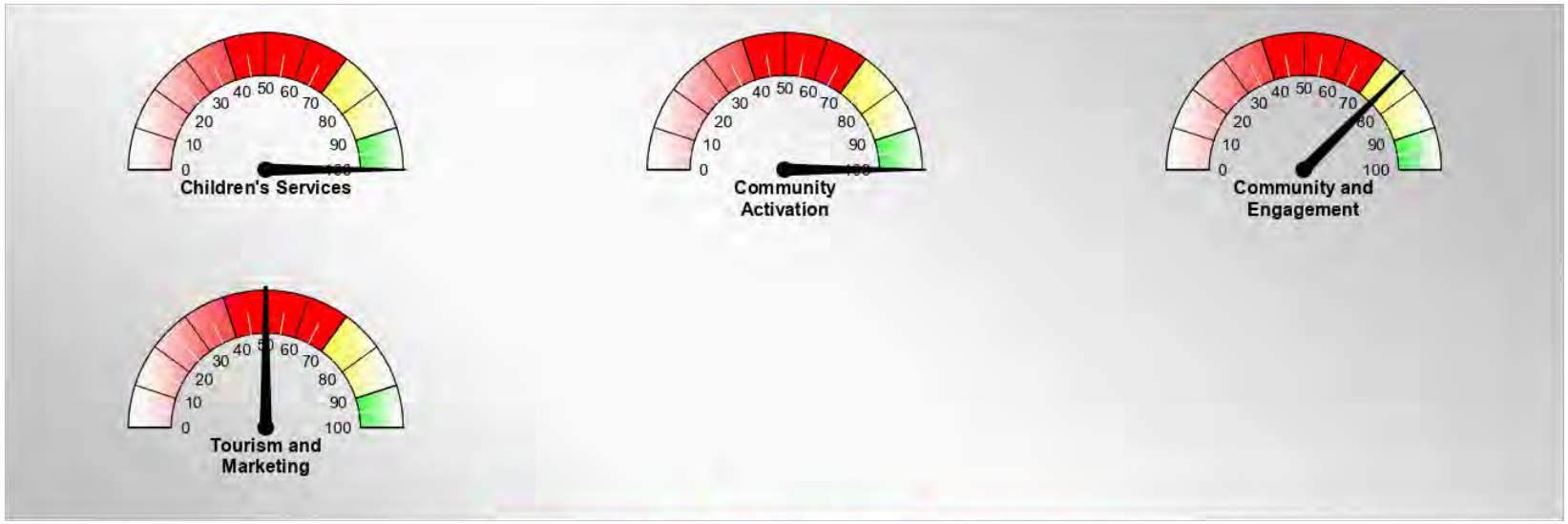
Monthly Progress against Actions



Description	Indicator
93 Actions reported on	
48 Actions at least 90% of monthly target	
5 Actions between 70 and 90% of monthly target	
39 Actions less than 70% of monthly target	
0 Ongoing Actions	
1 Deferred Actions	
0 Actions with no target set	
0 Incomplete Actions	

Departmental Monthly Performance Report

Monthly Progress by Business Group



BUSINESS GROUP	NO. OF ACTIONS REPORTED ON	NO. OF ACTIONS AT LEAST 90% OF TARGET	NO. OF ACTIONS BETWEEN 70 & 90% OF TARGET	NO. OF ACTIONS LESS THAN 70% OF TARGET	NUMBER OF DEFERRED ACTIONS	NUMBER OF ONGOING ACTIONS	ACTIONS WITH NO TARGET	INCOMPLETE ACTIONS
Children's Services	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community Activation	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community and Engagement	8	6	0	2	0	0	0	0
Tourism and Marketing	6	3	0	3	0	0	0	0

Departmental Monthly Performance Report - Community and Engagement

At least 90% of monthly Action target achieved

Between 70 and 90% of monthly Action target achieved

Less than 70% of monthly Action target achieved

Children's Services

ACTION	PROGRESS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	COMP. DATE	KPI TITLE	TARGET	ACTUAL	PROGRESS
Future Direction: 3 Connected Communities							
Strategy: 3.4.1 Promote and work with stakeholders to provide affordable quality services.							
3.4.1.1 Complete detailed design for infrastructure proposal for Warawyn Early Learning and seek funding for the project.	Ongoing meetings to identify scope of the redevelopment. Completion will occur in new financial year.	Wendy Richards	30/06/2021	N/A	24	80	
3.4.1.2 Seek funding for infrastructure proposal at Warawyn Early Learning.	Contracted submission provider.	Wendy Richards	30/06/2021	N/A	24	25	
Future Direction: 4 Community Recreation and Wellbeing							
Strategy: 4.1.2 Encourage community providers to be welcoming, supportive and inclusive, and to provide for all ages, abilities and cultures.							
4.1.2.1 Implement year 3 deliverables for Warawyn Early Years Reconciliation Action Plan.	RAP goals and deliverables have been reviewed and updated for a third year. Deliverables have been added to service RAP tracker for planning purposes.	Wendy Richards	30/06/2021	N/A	24	24	

Departmental Monthly Performance Report - Community and Engagement

Community Activation

ACTION	PROGRESS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	COMP. DATE	KPI TITLE	TARGET	ACTUAL	PROGRESS
Future Direction: 1 Leadership and Governance							
Strategy: 1.2.1 Review and adjust service levels to provide value for money.							
1.2.1.1 Implementation of fees and charges review (sporting grounds).	Work in this space is ongoing and being lead by Greg Irwin and others, as necessary.	Bronwyn Folden	30/06/2021	N/A	24	25	
Future Direction: 3 Connected Communities							
Strategy: 3.3.2 Facilitate activities and events that promote inclusion, health, safety and a sense of place.							
3.3.2.1 Enhanced Tulip Festival activities to celebrate 30 years of the event.	The 2020 Tulip Festival is not going ahead, and activities to celebrate 30 years have been postponed until next year 2021. Council's Community and Engagement team have been working alongside Wynyard community groups, local businesses and talented individuals to instead offer the Spring Loaded event - a month of small celebrations. While it is hard to capture the atmosphere of a large event into a month-long program, the spirit of the community has shone through, enabling Council to deliver a C19 sensitive program.	Bronwyn Folden	30/06/2021	N/A	24	50	

Departmental Monthly Performance Report - Community and Engagement

ACTION	PROGRESS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	COMP. DATE	KPI TITLE	TARGET	ACTUAL	PROGRESS
3.3.2.2 Implement actions and activities from the COVID-19 Social Recovery Plan.	Waratah Wynyard Council have identified 5 objectives as part of its C19 Social Recovery Action Plan. Some objectives focus on "in the moment" activators and will occur when the C19 situation is present in our community. This primarily pertains to information sharing in an effective, relevant and timely manner. The other objectives are around developing and supporting opportunities for local programs and innovations, and this will be further enabled through the Survive & Thrive grant round that Council is in the final stages of setting up. Work to explore and strengthen localized services and capacities that can be accessed by all community members remains ongoing.	Bronwyn Folden	30/06/2021	N/A	24	25	
3.3.2.3 Establish an enclosed dog exercise area in Wynyard.	Issues have been identified regarding drainage and ability to dig or disturb the soil in the proposed location. Alternate sites are being re-looked at. An area at Lowe Street has been investigated regarding foreseeable planning restrictions and this has progressed favorably as a possible alternative. Councillors have been advised that Lowe St is being looked at due to issues with the old tip site. Close neighbors of the proposed site will be contacted to seek input regarding the possibility of the facility being located in the area.	Bronwyn Folden	30/06/2021	N/A	24	25	
Strategy:	**3.4.2 Support and promote strategies to increase the rate of volunteerism in the community.**						

Departmental Monthly Performance Report - Community and Engagement

ACTION	PROGRESS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	COMP. DATE	KPI TITLE	TARGET	ACTUAL	PROGRESS
3.4.2.1 Review Council volunteer registration and induction process and ensure best practice processes endorsed by Volunteering Tasmania are followed.	The process of review has commenced. Volunteering Tasmania has been contacted to provide input. Other Australian Councils have been researched to look at how they handle their volunteer onboarding and also the resources and supports in place. Conversations and support have been provided by Jackee in HR, Don at Works and Greg with Sport & Rec to ensure a rounded, and inclusive scope of the nature of volunteers at WWC has been taken into account.	Bronwyn Folden	30/06/2021	N/A	24	25	
Strategy: 3.5.1 Build community capacity through services and programs that strengthen, support and care for our community.							
3.5.1.1 Deliver year 2 Implementation Plan for Health and Wellbeing Plan.	Implementation Plan for Year Two deliverables in Health and Well being is underway. Some changes are being made regarding delivery, due to C19 restrictions. The Officers are being adaptive and dynamic in their approach to Year Two. This will result in adapted versions of the programs being delivered, limiting stagnation due to C19 from occurring.	Bronwyn Folden	30/06/2021	N/A	24	25	
3.5.1.2 Deliver year 2 Implementation Plan for Age Friendly Communities Plan.	Implementation Plan for Year Two deliverables in Age Friendly Communities is underway. Some changes are being made regarding delivery, due to C19 restrictions. The Officers are being adaptive and dynamic in their approach to Year Two. This will result in adapted versions of the programs being delivered, limiting stagnation due to C19 from occurring.	Bronwyn Folden	30/06/2021	N/A	24	25	

Departmental Monthly Performance Report - Community and Engagement

ACTION	PROGRESS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	COMP. DATE	KPI TITLE	TARGET	ACTUAL	PROGRESS
3.5.1.3 Implement Healthy Tasmania Breathe, Eat, Move & Relax for a Healthy Lifestyle project.	After initially putting the hiring process on hold due to C19, a Project Officer (Kelly) has been hired to deliver this program. Kelly has hit the ground running, very quickly coming up to speed on Council at both Circular head and Waratah Wynyard. Kelly brings with her a lot of experience dealing with community groups with a health and wellness focus, as well as a strong network of community contacts.	Bronwyn Folden	30/06/2021	N/A	24	25	

Departmental Monthly Performance Report - Community and Engagement

Community and Engagement

ACTION	PROGRESS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	COMP. DATE	KPI TITLE	TARGET	ACTUAL	PROGRESS
Future Direction: 1 Leadership and Governance							
Strategy: 1.1.1 Commit to best practice in community engagement.							
1.1.1.1 Complete a review of the Waratah Community Plan 2018/21.	The Waratah Community Plan is scheduled for review in February 2021. An update on progress of the Community Plan will be tabled at the October Council meeting.	Tracey Bradley	30/06/2021	N/A	24	0	
1.1.1.2 Complete implementation of Public Camping Strategy.	Signage has been installed at identified sites advising of camping not being permitted. An expression of interest process has commenced to seek interest in provision of public camping at Sisters Beach. The EOI will be open for submissions until 9 October.	Tracey Bradley	30/06/2021	N/A	24	27	
Future Direction: 3 Connected Communities							
Strategy: 3.1.2 Promote and strengthen community safety to retain and attract families to live and recreate in Waratah-Wynyard.							
3.1.2.1 Investigate best practice bushfire management and provide recommendations to Council.		Tracey Bradley	30/06/2021	N/A	24	0	
Strategy: 3.3.1 Provide high quality shared and multi-use community hubs that combine a range of recreational, sporting and educational uses.							
3.3.1.1 Establish a community centre in Somerset within an existing building.		Tracey Bradley	30/06/2021	N/A	24	27	

Departmental Monthly Performance Report - Community and Engagement

ACTION	PROGRESS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	COMP. DATE	KPI TITLE	TARGET	ACTUAL	PROGRESS
3.3.1.2 Commence construction of ANZAC Park All Ability Playground.	The following actions have occurred: • Crown Land consent received • Site survey completed • Soil testing and Water and Structural Engineer consulted • Project plan and timeline developed • Communications plan developed • Procurement of designer complete • Detailed design commenced. The project is slightly ahead of the project timeline. Council internal project team meeting regularly with updates to stakeholder groups.	Tracey Bradley	30/06/2021	N/A	24	27	
Future Direction: 4 Community Recreation and Wellbeing							
Strategy: 4.1.1 Collaborate with community organisations that provide recreation opportunities to our community.							
4.1.1.1 Develop a concept plan and operational model for a community centre in Sisters Beach.	Council officers are working with representatives from the Church to complete requirements for the venue to be used for the purpose of a Community Centre.	Tracey Bradley	30/06/2021	N/A	24	28	
Strategy: 4.4.2 Provide and maintain quality and safe places and spaces for physical, social and cultural activities, including shared and multi-use facilities where							
4.4.2.1 Implement adopted strategy for the Waratah Rail Bridge.	External funding of $200,000 has been secured for development of a bridge adjacent t the historic rail bridge to progress the area as a tourism attraction. The Waratah Community Board will consider additional funding options at the Board meeting in September.	Tracey Bradley	30/06/2021	N/A	24	26	
Future Direction: 5 Economic Prosperity							
Strategy: 5.1.3 Support existing and encourage new innovative activities/industries to the area.							

Departmental Monthly Performance Report - Community and Engagement

ACTION	PROGRESS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	COMP. DATE	KPI TITLE	TARGET	ACTUAL	PROGRESS
5.1.3.1 Obtain quantity estimates for the Waratah Waterfall Walk and develop a funding submission for potential grant. (Waratah Community Plan)	Working with consultant on estimates	Tracey Bradley	30/06/2021	N/A	24	27	

Departmental Monthly Performance Report - Community and Engagement

Tourism and Marketing

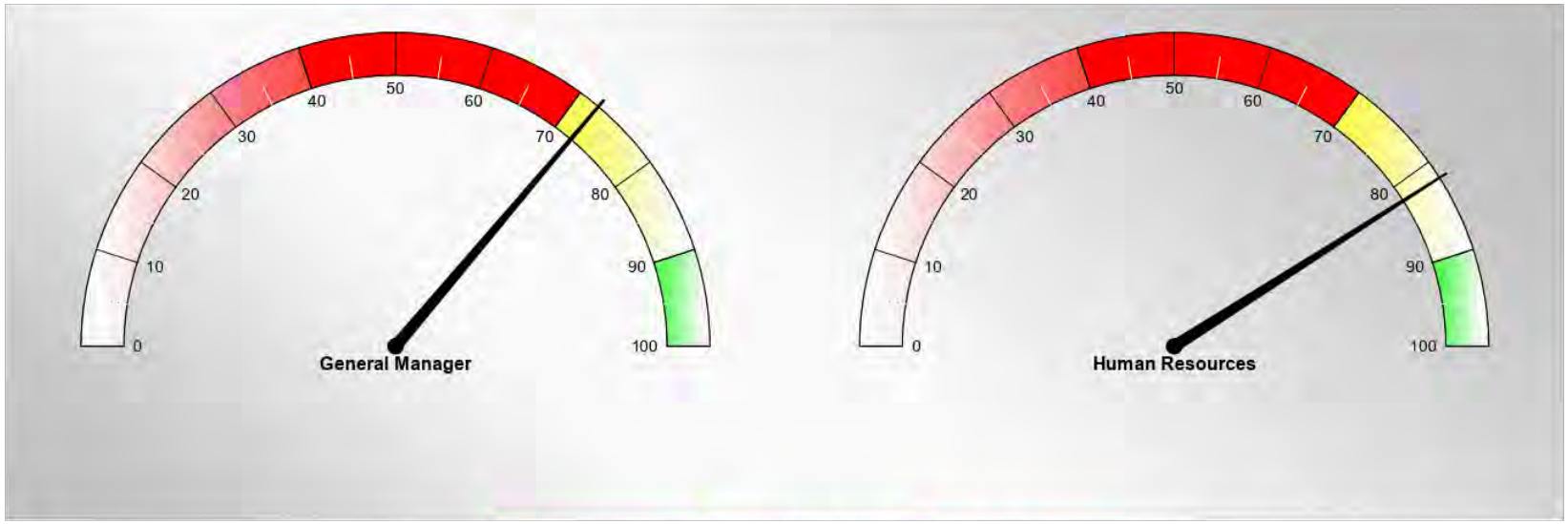
ACTION	PROGRESS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	COMP. DATE	KPI TITLE	TARGET	ACTUAL	PROGRESS
Future Direction: 1 Leadership and Governance							
Strategy: 1.2.1 Review and adjust service levels to provide value for money.							
1.2.1.1 Install coin operated laundry and improved locking system at the Waratah camp ground.	Delivery and installation estimated end September/early October.	Rachael Hogge	30/06/2021	N/A	24	65	
Future Direction: 3 Connected Communities							
Strategy: 3.2.1 Deliver engagement strategies that adapt to community needs to ensure effective communication and collaboration.							
3.2.1.1 Implement priorities from the Communication and Engagement Strategy 2019/21.	Ongoing implementation of agreed priorities.	Rachael Hogge	30/06/2021	N/A	24	25	
Future Direction: 4 Community Recreation and Wellbeing							
Strategy: 4.2.1 Focus on the value of recreation in promoting the health and wellbeing of our community.							
4.2.1.1 Work in collaboration with the State Government on the installation of a signature story stop at Whyte Hill Lookout.	Selection panel met 25 September. Council has 2 representatives on panel, Rachael Hogge and Christine Matthews (as representative of public Arts Advisory Group). Submissions were shortlisted to three - with shortlisted candidates presenting to the panel in early November.	Rachael Hogge	30/06/2021	N/A	24	32	
Future Direction: 5 Economic Prosperity							
Strategy: 5.1.3 Support existing and encourage new innovative activities/industries to the area.							
5.1.3.1 Review and update the Tourism Plan and ensure consistent with the Regional Tourism Direction.	will commence Dec quarter	Rachael Hogge	30/06/2021	N/A	24	0	
5.1.3.2 Develop a business plan for the Loo with a View concept.	not commenced	Rachael Hogge	30/06/2021	N/A	24	0	
Future Direction: 7 Environment							
Strategy: 7.3.1 Provide education to facilitate awareness and appreciation of built and natural assets.							

Departmental Monthly Performance Report - Community and Engagement

ACTION	PROGRESS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	COMP. DATE	KPI TITLE	TARGET	ACTUAL	PROGRESS
7.3.1.1 Develop a proposal for creating a geological trail, incorporating printed material, signage and video storytelling.	Will be commenced in second half of FY	Rachael Hogge	30/06/2021	N/A	24	0	

Departmental Monthly Performance Report - General Manager

Monthly Progress by Business Group



BUSINESS GROUP	NO. OF ACTIONS REPORTED ON	NO. OF ACTIONS AT LEAST 90% OF TARGET	NO. OF ACTIONS BETWEEN 70 & 90% OF TARGET	NO. OF ACTIONS LESS THAN 70% OF TARGET	NUMBER OF DEFERRED ACTIONS	NUMBER OF ONGOING ACTIONS	ACTIONS WITH NO TARGET	INCOMPLETE ACTIONS
General Manager	7	4	0	3	0	0	0	0
Human Resources	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0

Departmental Monthly Performance Report - General Manager

At least 90% of monthly Action target achieved

Between 70 and 90% of monthly Action target achieved

Less than 70% of monthly Action target achieved

General Manager

ACTION	PROGRESS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	COMP. DATE	KPI TITLE	TARGET	ACTUAL	PROGRESS
Future Direction: 1 Leadership and Governance							
Strategy: 1.2.1 Review and adjust service levels to provide value for money.							
1.2.1.1 Undertake a review of town planning services.	Inception workshop held. Scoping document being drafted for work to be completed by external provider.	Shane Crawford	30/06/2021	N/A	24	5	
Strategy: 1.6.1 Encourage increased participation by all stakeholders.							
1.6.1.1 Continue to develop Partnership agreements with key community organisations to formalise working relationships.	No progress to date	Shane Crawford	30/06/2021	N/A	24	0	
Future Direction: 2 Organisational Support							
Strategy: 2.2.2 Review and update systems and processes to ensure best practice and customer-centric outcomes.							
2.2.2.1 Refine arrangements for resource shared employees, including development of individual MOU's.	MOU development stalled due to under resourced human resources area following departure of the HR Coordinator and lengthy delay in filling the role. Ongoing	Shane Crawford	30/06/2021	N/A	24	50	
Strategy: 2.6.1 Promote Best Practice and foster innovation.							
2.6.1.1 Complete documented audit of Work Health and Safety Management System.	Audit completed. Correctives Actions from Audit outstanding.	Jackee Evans	30/06/2021	N/A	24	100	
Future Direction: 4 Community Recreation and Wellbeing							
Strategy: 4.1.1 Collaborate with community organisations that provide recreation opportunities to our community.							

Departmental Monthly Performance Report - General Manager

ACTION	PROGRESS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	COMP. DATE	KPI TITLE	TARGET	ACTUAL	PROGRESS
4.1.1.1 Work with Taswater and the Waratah community to facilitate a mutually agreed future for the Waratah Dam.	Taswater have advised that the EOI process was unsuccessful and the dam will be decommissioned.	Shane Crawford	30/06/2021	N/A	24	75	
Strategy: 4.3.1 Commit to ongoing recreation and open space planning to ensure evidence-based decisions are made about the role of Council and its partners in							
4.3.1.1 Develop detailed design for the Somerset Recreation Precinct.	Meetings have been held with the Department of Education and the Somerset Primary School regarding their requirements and preliminary concept plans commenced. Council in June adopted revised Somerset Soccer plan and acknowledged update on the development of the precinct. Works on Cardigan Street progressing.	Shane Crawford	30/06/2021	N/A	24	25	
Strategy: 4.4.2 Provide and maintain quality and safe places and spaces for physical, social and cultural activities, including shared and multi-use facilities where							
4.4.2.1 Secure an operator for the cafe within the new multi-purpose (Yacht Club) facility.	Draft documentation is prepared and ready to be circulated. Exepcted to be undertaken in September 2020	Shane Crawford	30/06/2021	N/A	24	10	

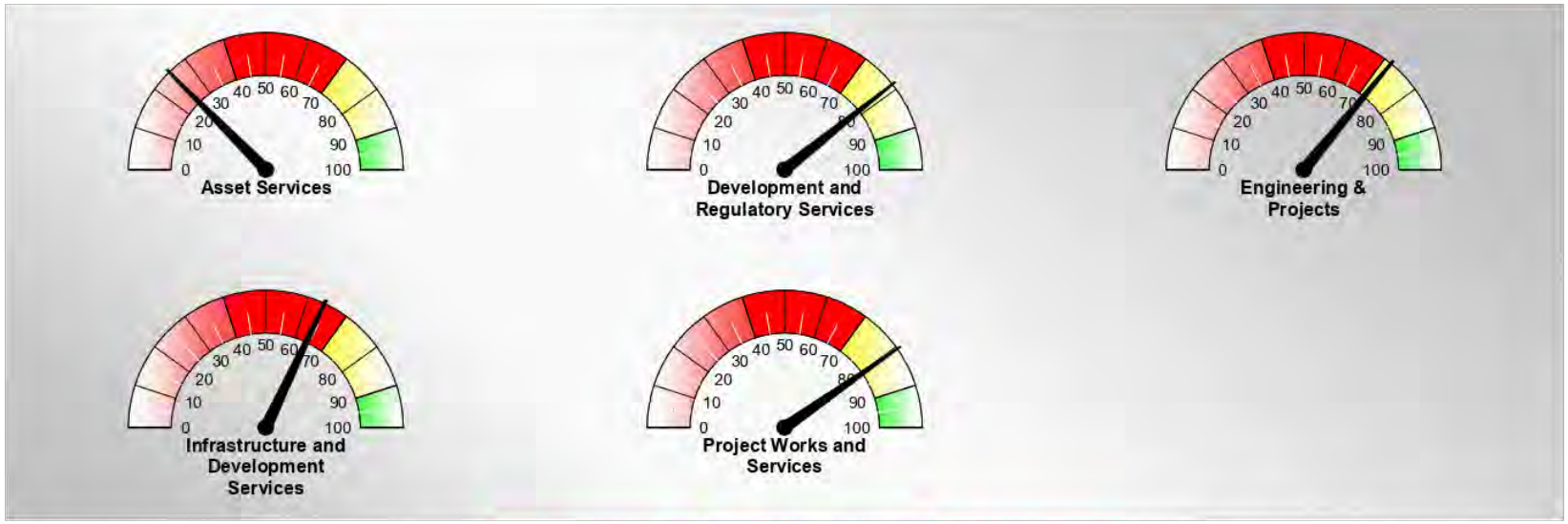
Departmental Monthly Performance Report - General Manager

Human Resources

ACTION	PROGRESS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	COMP. DATE	KPI TITLE	TARGET	ACTUAL	PROGRESS
Future Direction: 1 Leadership and Governance							
Strategy: 1.5.1 Build our knowledge base to apply in decision-making processes.							
1.5.1.1 Complete feasibility study for a HR system to record training and qualifications to identify skill gaps.	Discussions are still ongoing into what is expected from a new HR system. Training is currently recorded in Who's on Location and system seems to work well.	Jackee Evans	30/06/2021	N/A	24	6	
Future Direction: 2 Organisational Support							
Strategy: 2.1.1 Develop a learning culture that ensures staff have the knowledge and skills to maximise potential, and which empowers staff to achieve and grow.							
2.1.1.1 Implement online inductions for employees, contractors and volunteers.	Inductions completed online using Who's on Location. Work Health & Safety Induction - completed Risk Management Induction - completed Infection Prevention & Control - completed HR Induction - Being drafted	Jackee Evans	30/06/2021	N/A	24	90	
2.1.1.2 Review and improve the corporate training register.	Corporate Training Plan register completed.	Jackee Evans	30/06/2021	N/A	24	100	

Departmental Monthly Performance Report - Infrastructure and Development Services

Monthly Progress by Business Group



BUSINESS GROUP	NO. OF ACTIONS REPORTED ON	NO. OF ACTIONS AT LEAST 90% OF TARGET	NO. OF ACTIONS BETWEEN 70 & 90% OF TARGET	NO. OF ACTIONS LESS THAN 70% OF TARGET	NUMBER OF DEFERRED ACTIONS	NUMBER OF ONGOING ACTIONS	ACTIONS WITH NO TARGET	INCOMPLETE ACTIONS
Asset Services	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Development and Regulatory Services	5	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
Engineering & Projects	11	0	4	7	0	0	0	0
Infrastructure and Development Services	15	4	0	11	0	0	0	0
Project Works and Services	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

Departmental Monthly Performance Report - Infrastructure and Development Services

At least 90% of monthly Action target achieved

Between 70 and 90% of monthly Action target achieved

Less than 70% of monthly Action target achieved

Asset Services

ACTION	PROGRESS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	COMP. DATE	KPI TITLE	TARGET	ACTUAL	PROGRESS
Future Direction: 1 Leadership and Governance							
Strategy: 1.5.1 Build our knowledge base to apply in decision-making processes.							
1.5.1.1 Improve Asset Management Systems. This is deferred in favour of CRM Module implementation first.	This action deferred in favour of CRM Module implementation first	Jonathan Linden	30/06/2021	N/A	24	1	Deferred
1.5.1.2 Implement the highest priority improvements from the Strategic Asset Management Plan maturity audit.		Jonathan Linden	30/06/2021	N/A	24	0	
1.5.1.3 Update the Buildings Asset Management Plan including revaluation of all buildings and componentisation of major buildings.	Independent valuer has been engaged, awaiting scheduling of buildings inspections (pending travel restrictions).	Jonathan Linden	30/06/2021	N/A	24	10	

Departmental Monthly Performance Report - Infrastructure and Development Services

Development and Regulatory Services

ACTION	PROGRESS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	COMP. DATE	KPI TITLE	TARGET	ACTUAL	PROGRESS
Future Direction: 1 Leadership and Governance							
Strategy: 1.5.2 Maintain accountability by ensuring council decisions are evidence based and meet all legislative obligations.							
1.5.2.1 Create a Council enforcement policy to guide how Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993 obligations of Council will be executed.	Project planning to commence October 2020	Ashley Thornton	30/06/2021	N/A	24	0	
Future Direction: 5 Economic Prosperity							
Strategy: 5.4.2 Ensure evidence-based allocation of infrastructure and land use to enable sustainable growth.							
5.4.2.1 Develop and deliver a Settlement Strategy to guide future growth and development within the municipal area.	Responses from the first round of consultation have been reviewed, and a consultation report prepared and released on Council's website. Key stakeholder consultation is ongoing. Draft strategy is being prepared, with a view for consideration at the September Council meeting.	Ashley Thornton	30/06/2021	N/A	24	44	
Future Direction: 7 Environment							
Strategy: 7.2.1 Practice effective urban and landscape design and planning that promotes liveability and connectivity and recognises local heritage.							
7.2.1.1 Tasmanian Planning Scheme implementation.	Revised draft LPS is to be submitted to the planning commission shortly for their review. Once content, the planning commission will request Council to commence the public notification period.	Ashley Thornton	30/06/2021	N/A	24	19	
7.2.1.2 Submit desired amendments to the Tasmanian Planning Commission.	Mapping consultant is finalising final mapping set. Once completed, the draft LPS can be referred back to the planning commission for review.	Ashley Thornton	30/06/2021	N/A	24	86	
7.2.1.3 Undertake rezoning identified in the Central Area Development Plan.	Rezonings are included within the draft LPS, and wil be considered by the planning commission in their review of Council's planning scheme submission.	Ashley Thornton	30/06/2021	N/A	24	50	

Departmental Monthly Performance Report - Infrastructure and Development Services

Engineering & Projects

ACTION	PROGRESS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	COMP. DATE	KPI TITLE	TARGET	ACTUAL	PROGRESS
Future Direction: 3 Connected Communities							
Strategy: 3.3.1 Provide high quality shared and multi-use community hubs that combine a range of recreational, sporting and educational uses.							
3.3.1.1 Boat Harbour Beach Masterplan design and planning of roadway and open space layout.		James Brewer	30/06/2021	N/A	24	0	
3.3.1.2 Boat Harbour Beach Master Plan design and planning rock wall and reclamation, northern bay.	Alluvium contracting engaged to undertake options analysis for consideration	Corey Gould	30/06/2021	N/A	24	15	
Future Direction: 4 Community Recreation and Wellbeing							
Strategy: 4.3.1 Commit to ongoing recreation and open space planning to ensure evidence-based decisions are made about the role of Council and its partners in							
4.3.1.1 Design and planning for erosion and sea level rise protection at ANZAC Park, Somerset.	Alluvium contracting engaged to undertake options analysis for consideration	Corey Gould	30/06/2021	N/A	24	15	
Strategy: 4.4.2 Provide and maintain quality and safe places and spaces for physical, social and cultural activities, including shared and multi-use facilities where							
4.4.2.1 Design and planning for Gutteridge Gardens river wall renewal with reclamation opportunities explored.	Alluvium contracting engaged to undertake options analysis for consideration	Corey Gould	30/06/2021	N/A	24	15	
4.4.2.2 Design and planning for erosion and sea level rise protection at the creek mouth, Sisters Beach.	Alluvium contracting engaged to undertake options analysis for consideration	Corey Gould	30/06/2021	N/A	24	15	
Future Direction: 5 Economic Prosperity							
Strategy: 5.3.2 Assess potential capability for economic expansion.							
5.3.2.1 Design, consultation and planning for public parking and intersection improvements Inglis / Church / Park Street and surrounding businesses.	Survey data obtained and detailed concept drawings well progressed in consultation with IGA.	Corey Gould	30/06/2021	N/A	24	20	
Strategy: 5.4.2 Ensure evidence-based allocation of infrastructure and land use to enable sustainable growth.							
5.4.2.1 Undertake Port Creek flood mitigation works.	Engaging stakeholders to finalise solutions	Jamie Warr	30/06/2021	N/A	24	17	
5.4.2.2 Undertake Big Creek flood mitigation works.	Creating planning permit	Jamie Warr	30/06/2021	N/A	24	18	

Departmental Monthly Performance Report - Infrastructure and Development Services

ACTION	PROGRESS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	COMP. DATE	KPI TITLE	TARGET	ACTUAL	PROGRESS
Future Direction: 6 Transport and Access							
Strategy: 6.1.2 Prioritise and address service gaps with a road hierarchy.							
6.1.2.1 Design & planning for widening of Table Cape & Tollymore Roads Wynyard.		Corey Gould	30/06/2021	N/A	24	0	
Future Direction: 7 Environment							
Strategy: 7.5.1 Consider and encourage biodiversity through forward thinking and planning.							
7.5.1.1 Partner with the Wynyard Landcare group for year 1 French's Road nature reserve masterplan actions.	Work to be undertaken by Wynyard Landcare Group identified and materials being sourced.	Bill Walker	30/06/2021	N/A	24	14	
7.5.1.2 Investigate and implement Virtual fencing in areas of high sensitivity.	Funding secured. Planning process being finalised with all stakeholders consulted. Up coming work to include (1) securing the posts and beepers, (2) identifying and marking the locations at 50 metres apart at high activity zones.	Bill Walker	30/06/2021	N/A	24	17	

Departmental Monthly Performance Report - Infrastructure and Development Services

Infrastructure and Development Services

ACTION	PROGRESS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	COMP. DATE	KPI TITLE	TARGET	ACTUAL	PROGRESS
Future Direction: 1 Leadership and Governance							
Strategy: 1.2.1 Review and adjust service levels to provide value for money.							
1.2.1.1 Design and Planning for lighting and design, planning & construction for playing surface reorientation at Cardigan Street Somerset in accordance with OSSRP 2017-27.	Contract awarded, finalising works program. Aiming to commence works in late Oct/early Nov.	Dana Hicks	30/06/2021	N/A	24	25	
1.2.1.2 Design, planning and construction of expanded changerooms for the Wynyard Indoor Sport Centre in accordance with OSSRP 2017-27.	Funding achieved via Local Roads and Community Infrastructure program. Development Application will be advertised, notice period closing 13 October.	Dana Hicks	30/06/2021	N/A	24	13	
Strategy: 1.4.1 Collaborate with, understand and satisfy our external customers' needs and values.							
1.4.1.1 Investigate and report opportunities for public toilet provision in Yolla.	Not started.	Dana Hicks	30/06/2021	N/A	24	0	
Future Direction: 3 Connected Communities							
Strategy: 3.1.1 Deliver planning for activation through effective urban design and planning that promotes liveability, social gathering and connectedness, and whi							
3.1.1.1 Design, develop and implement the next stage of Coastal Pathway - Cooee to Wynyard.	Project now progressing again following the State Governments process for providing access alternatives to the worst sections of rail corridor and announcement of funding for coastal erosion measures.	Daniel Summers	30/06/2021	N/A	24	77	
3.1.1.2 Implement year 1 actions identified in the Cam River Masterplan.	Project kick-off meeting commenced. Application to Department State Growth has been made for the pedestrian crossing over Murchison Hwy.	Dana Hicks	30/06/2021	N/A	24	5	
Strategy: 3.3.1 Provide high quality shared and multi-use community hubs that combine a range of recreational, sporting and educational uses.							

Departmental Monthly Performance Report - Infrastructure and Development Services

ACTION	PROGRESS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	COMP. DATE	KPI TITLE	TARGET	ACTUAL	PROGRESS
3.3.1.1 Review remaining scope of East Wynyard Foreshore masterplan.	Internal workshop held, community consultation to commence early October.	Dana Hicks	30/06/2021	N/A	24	5	
Future Direction: 4 Community Recreation and Wellbeing							
Strategy: 4.2.1 Focus on the value of recreation in promoting the health and wellbeing of our community.							
4.2.1.1 Review and improve educational information relating to animal control.	New dog signs are in the final stages of design, with some signs that have been finalised already being printed.	Ashley Thornton	30/06/2021	N/A	24	15	
Strategy: 4.4.1 Employ land-use planning strategies to promote connectivity and equity in the allocation or use of open space for recreation purposes.							
4.4.1.1 Develop a Masterplan for the Cam River area.	Master Plan adopted at the August meeting.	Dana Hicks	30/06/2021	N/A	24	100	
Future Direction: 6 Transport and Access							
Strategy: 6.2.1 Plan for a priority access network for freight.							
6.2.1.1 Work collaboratively with the Department of State Growth to progress the Bass Highway upgrades from Wynyard to Marrawah to resolve junction conflicts.		Daniel Summers	30/06/2021	N/A	24	10	
Strategy: 6.2.2 Plan for all movements and modes of transport with a fit-for-purpose network.							
6.2.2.1 Work collaboratively with the Department of State Growth to progress the Bass Highway upgrades from Cooee to Wynyard.		Daniel Summers	30/06/2021	N/A	24	10	
Future Direction: 7 Environment							
Strategy: 7.1.1 Foster opportunity through sustainable development and community engagement.							
7.1.1.1 Implement Waste Strategy 2019-2024 Year 2 actions.		Daniel Summers	30/06/2021	N/A	24	10	
Strategy: 7.2.1 Practice effective urban and landscape design and planning that promotes liveability and connectivity and recognises local heritage.							
7.2.1.1 Develop Fossil Bluff plan in collaboration with Wynyard Landcare.		Daniel Summers	30/06/2021	N/A	24	15	
Strategy: 7.3.1 Provide education to facilitate awareness and appreciation of built and natural assets.							
7.3.1.1 Develop and adopt a Corporate Sustainability Policy (iCEP action).	Planning commenced.	Dana Hicks	30/06/2021	N/A	24	2	

Departmental Monthly Performance Report - Infrastructure and Development Services

ACTION	PROGRESS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	COMP. DATE	KPI TITLE	TARGET	ACTUAL	PROGRESS
7.3.1.2 Develop and adopt a Municipal Environmental Policy (iCEP action)	Planning commenced.	Dana Hicks	30/06/2021	N/A	24	2	
7.3.1.3 Develop an action plan for the implementation of iCEP priorities including timeframes.	Proposed model (including reporting mechanisms) has been tabled with EMT and SMT. Spreadsheet tool developed to support departmental planning of actions. Resourcing of reporting to be finalised.	Dana Hicks	30/06/2021	N/A	24	95	

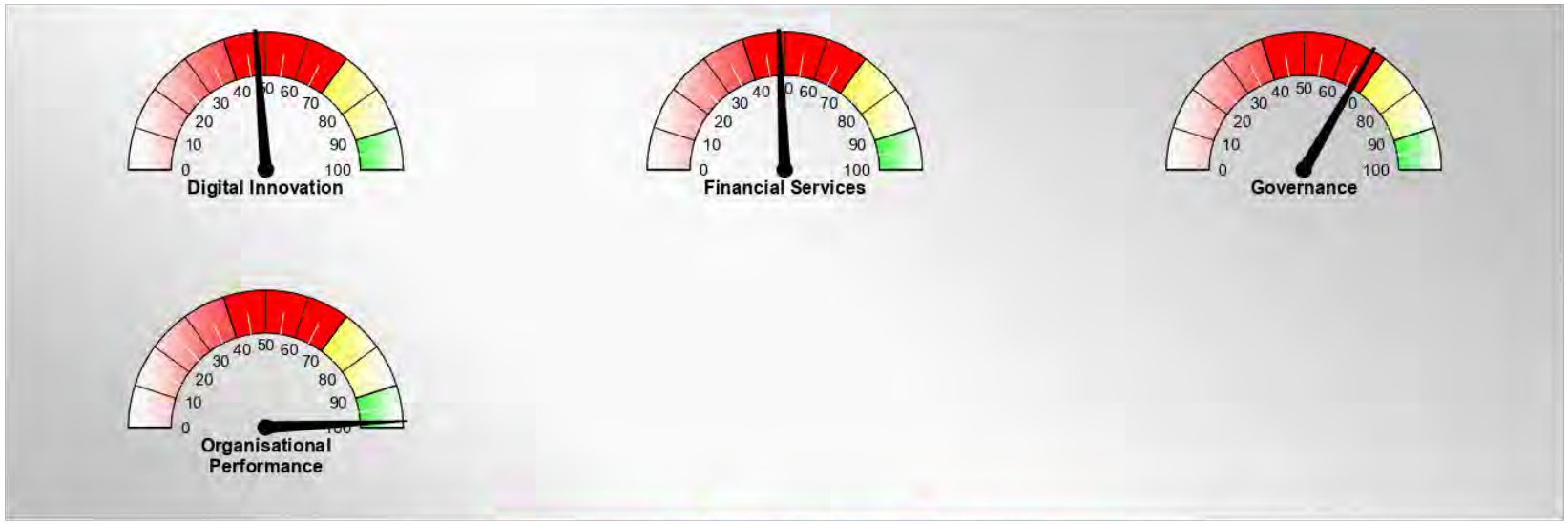
Departmental Monthly Performance Report - Infrastructure and Development Services

Project Works and Services

ACTION	PROGRESS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	COMP. DATE	KPI TITLE	TARGET	ACTUAL	PROGRESS
Future Direction: 2 Organisational Support							
Strategy: 2.2.2 Review and update systems and processes to ensure best practice and customer-centric outcomes.							
2.2.2.1 Complete a review of after-hours and call out arrangements.	This project was delayed due to COVID-19 restrictions. Not yet recommended in new financial year.	Don Russell	30/06/2021	N/A	24	30	
Future Direction: 5 Economic Prosperity							
Strategy: 5.4.2 Ensure evidence-based allocation of infrastructure and land use to enable sustainable growth.							
5.4.2.1 Undertake Cotton Street flood mitigation works.	Full costing of the project has been completed. Project management planning now to be undertaken and lock in potential dates to start works. (Note - these works need to be completed at the driest time of the year).	Don Russell	30/06/2021	N/A	24	8	

Departmental Monthly Performance Report - Organisational Performance

Monthly Progress by Business Group



BUSINESS GROUP	NO. OF ACTIONS REPORTED ON	NO. OF ACTIONS AT LEAST 90% OF TARGET	NO. OF ACTIONS BETWEEN 70 & 90% OF TARGET	NO. OF ACTIONS LESS THAN 70% OF TARGET	NUMBER OF DEFERRED ACTIONS	NUMBER OF ONGOING ACTIONS	ACTIONS WITH NO TARGET	INCOMPLETE ACTIONS
Digital Innovation	6	2	0	4	0	0	0	0
Financial Services	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Governance	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Organisational Performance	10	9	0	1	0	0	0	0

Departmental Monthly Performance Report - Organisational Performance

At least 90% of monthly Action target achieved

Between 70 and 90% of monthly Action target achieved

Less than 70% of monthly Action target achieved

Digital Innovation

ACTION	PROGRESS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	COMP. DATE	KPI TITLE	TARGET	ACTUAL	PROGRESS
Future Direction: 1 Leadership and Governance							
Strategy: 1.5.2 Maintain accountability by ensuring council decisions are evidence based and meet all legislative obligations.							
1.5.2.1 Develop a Cemetery Master Plan identifying future service needs.		Murray Jamieson	30/06/2021	N/A	24	0	
Future Direction: 2 Organisational Support							
Strategy: 2.2.1 Facilitate effective knowledge management practices.							
2.2.1.1 Develop an internal Information Management Strategy.		Murray Jamieson	30/06/2021	N/A	24	0	
Strategy: 2.4.1 Lead a positive and supportive culture which is resilient and adaptive to change.							
2.4.1.1 Develop an internal Digital Strategy to improve service delivery to the community.		Murray Jamieson	30/06/2021	N/A	24	0	
Strategy: 2.6.1 Promote Best Practice and foster innovation.							
2.6.1.1 Implement online time-sheets and leave approval process.	This project is well underway and on schedule for Go Live in March 2021. Stage 1 - Organisational Structure Set Up - Complete Stage 2 - Payroll Work Patterns - 80% complete Stage 3 - Payroll Online Leave - Scheduled to be completed by December 2020 Stage 4 - OnlineTimesheets Set Up Scheduled for March 2021	Samantha Searle	30/06/2021	N/A	24	40	
Future Direction: 3 Connected Communities							

Departmental Monthly Performance Report - Organisational Performance

ACTION	PROGRESS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	COMP. DATE	KPI TITLE	TARGET	ACTUAL	PROGRESS
Strategy: 3.1.1 Deliver planning for activation through effective urban design and planning that promotes liveability, social gathering and connectedness, and whi							
3.1.1.1 Complete and implement CCTV project in Somerset and Wynyard CBD's.	Waratah-Wynyard Council in collaboration with Burnie City Council & Tas Communications have installed and configured 18 CCTV cameras in strategic locations around Wynyard and Somerset. 14 out out of the 18 cameras are now live with the remaining 4 cameras awaiting finalisation and activation. The following sites are awaiting the completion of CBD Mall: 1. WIP: Wynyard - CBD Mall 2. WIP: Wynyard - CBD Carpark 3. WIP: Wynyard - Civic Park The following site is awaiting on Tas-Networks to finalise power connection 1. WIP: Wynyard - Goldie & Jackson Roundabout	Murray Jamieson	30/06/2021	N/A	24	95	
Future Direction: 6 Transport and Access							
Strategy: 6.3.2 Work with other agencies to improve telecommunications networks and provision.							

Departmental Monthly Performance Report - Organisational Performance

ACTION	PROGRESS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	COMP. DATE	KPI TITLE	TARGET	ACTUAL	PROGRESS
6.3.2.1 Continue to work with Mobile Providers to explore how to best promote opportunities for macro and booster stations to ensure rural communities across Murchison are connected at feasible speeds and communication black spots are removed (through the Sustainable Murchison Reference Group).	4.6 (A15) of the Sustainable Murchison Plan is to improve the communications network by ensuring all communities across Murchison are connected at feasible speeds and communication black spots are removed. A shared regional funding submission is currently in progress in collaboration with other Councils in the region under the Australian government's Regional Connectivity Program (RCP). Applications close 20 October 2020. Waratah-Wynyard black sport localities include Preolenna, Lapoinya, and Moorleah.	Samantha Searle	30/06/2021	N/A	24	15	

Departmental Monthly Performance Report - Organisational Performance

Financial Services

ACTION	PROGRESS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	COMP. DATE	KPI TITLE	TARGET	ACTUAL	PROGRESS
Future Direction: 1 Leadership and Governance							
Strategy: 1.5.2 Maintain accountability by ensuring council decisions are evidence based and meet all legislative obligations.							
1.5.2.1 Continue to develop and improve corporate operational financial reporting and forecasting capability.	Improved the Council Agenda report to show investments and have begun to create Management reports in the new version of BIS.	Stephen Imms	30/06/2021	N/A	24	5	
Future Direction: 2 Organisational Support							
Strategy: 2.5.1 Maintain and develop effective collaboration and resource-sharing practices with Circular Head Council.							
2.5.1.1 Map & Improve Capital Budgeting Processes.	Business processes are currently under internal review to identify areas for improved efficiency, accountability and transparency in the budgeting process.	Samantha Searle	30/06/2021	N/A	24	40	
Future Direction: 6 Transport and Access							
Strategy: 6.1.1 Develop service levels to inform the delivery of a transport network that affordably meets demand and transparently communicates accepted risk.							
6.1.1.1 Review General Ledger Structure and Work Orders to enable service level costs to be captured and easily understood.	Review to begin in October and finalised before the budget preparations begin.	Stephen Imms	30/06/2021	N/A	24	1	

Departmental Monthly Performance Report - Organisational Performance

Governance

ACTION	PROGRESS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	COMP. DATE	KPI TITLE	TARGET	ACTUAL	PROGRESS
Future Direction: 1 Leadership and Governance							
Strategy: 1.5.2 Maintain accountability by ensuring council decisions are evidence based and meet all legislative obligations.							
1.5.2.1 Continuation of Legislative Compliance Audit Program.	No further action on Audit Program. Awaiting joint EMT for decision on next Compliance Audit.	Roseanne Titcombe	30/06/2021	N/A	24	24	
Future Direction: 2 Organisational Support							
Strategy: 2.2.1 Facilitate effective knowledge management practices.							
2.2.1.1 Undertake Digital Cyber Security Audit to identify risks and assess appropriateness of controls.	Preliminary Teams meeting held with to discuss timeframes. Meeting to be held in October with participants to commence process of audit.	Roseanne Titcombe	30/06/2021	N/A	24	24	
Strategy: 2.3.1 Identify and satisfy internal customer needs by consulting and managing expectations.							
2.3.1.1 Improve the quality, consistency and accessibility of corporate documents by creating a suite of templates that are in accordance with the Waratah-Wynyard brand style.		Roseanne Titcombe	30/06/2021	N/A	24	0	

Departmental Monthly Performance Report - Organisational Performance

Organisational Performance

ACTION	PROGRESS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	COMP. DATE	KPI TITLE	TARGET	ACTUAL	PROGRESS
Future Direction: 1 Leadership and Governance							
Strategy: 1.1.1 Commit to best practice in community engagement.							
1.1.1.1 Conduct the four-year review of the 10-year Strategic Plan.	The desktop review has commenced. Organisational values are currently being workshopped across the organisation for inclusion. The review is expected to be finalised in November with Council to be presented with any revisions in December 2020.	Samantha Searle	30/06/2021	N/A	24	73	
Strategy: 1.3.1 Facilitate the meeting of community needs through strong advocacy and local and regional collaboration for shared outcomes.							
1.3.1.1 Continue to explore shared service and resource sharing opportunities and implement agreed projects.	Council officers continue to work collaboratively with Circular Head Council and have introduced monthly reporting to both Councils on resource sharing activities undertaken throughout the quarter. This report is included in the Senior Management Report for the first time in October. In addition to Council's ongoing involvement and formal resource sharing activities with Circular Head Council, Council is currently also undertaking a range of software development projects with Burnie City Council including payroll development.	Samantha Searle	30/06/2021	N/A	24	30	
Strategy: 1.4.1 Collaborate with, understand and satisfy our external customers' needs and values.							
1.4.1.1 Review complaint handling procedures relating to services provided by Council to address legislative requirements.	Statistical information relating to complaints are provided to Council on a quarterly basis, however, more work can be done to refine this data and provide a more comprehensive overview.	Samantha Searle	30/06/2021	N/A	24	72	

Departmental Monthly Performance Report - Organisational Performance

ACTION	PROGRESS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	COMP. DATE	KPI TITLE	TARGET	ACTUAL	PROGRESS
Future Direction: 2 Organisational Support							
Strategy: 2.6.1 Promote Best Practice and foster innovation.							
2.6.1.1 Undertake a review of the internal employee classification system.	A proposal for a revised classification structure has been drafted and internal consultation is underway.	Samantha Searle	30/06/2021	N/A	24	60	
Future Direction: 3 Connected Communities							
Strategy: 3.1.1 Deliver planning for activation through effective urban design and planning that promotes liveability, social gathering and connectedness, and whi							
3.1.1.1 Develop a Municipal Signage Strategy.	Strategy under development and is scheduled to be presented to Council for consideration by November 2020.	Samantha Searle	30/06/2021	N/A	24	80	
Future Direction: 5 Economic Prosperity							
Strategy: 5.1.2 Identify and maximise current industry and resource capacities.							
5.1.2.1 Continue to implement local actions identified through the Sustainable Murchison 2040 Community Plan.	The Sustainable Murchison Reference Group continue to meet regularly. An annual update is scheduled to be provided to Council at its January meeting. Economic Development Resourcing is currently under review in consultation with Circular Head Council for the implementation of local actions.	Samantha Searle	30/06/2021	N/A	24	15	
Strategy: 5.2.1 Support a variety of learning opportunities and encourage high school retention and pathways into college and tertiary education.							
5.2.1.1 Continue to collaborate with Cradle Coast Authority (Regional Futures Plan).	Council continues to contribute and participate in the Regional Working Group Core Team and Arts and Culture Working Group. A quarterly progress update is provided by Cradle Coast Authority in its Annual Plan Progress Report.	Samantha Searle	30/06/2021	N/A	24	25	
Strategy: 5.3.3 Actively manage community and economic growth through community engagement.							
5.3.3.1 Develop an evidence based economic recovery plan for the municipal area in consultation with key industry stakeholders.	Draft in progress and expected to be finalised for Council adoption in November.	Samantha Searle	30/06/2021	N/A	24	25	
Strategy: 5.4.1 Develop a recognised brand and actively market the local government area.							

Departmental Monthly Performance Report - Organisational Performance

ACTION	PROGRESS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	COMP. DATE	KPI TITLE	TARGET	ACTUAL	PROGRESS
5.4.1.1 Continue to promote the regional investment framework and include industry promotional material on Councils web site.	The Regional Investment Framework is included on Councils web site.	Samantha Searle	30/06/2021	N/A	24	100	
Future Direction: 6 Transport and Access							
Strategy: 6.3.1 Support air and sea infrastructure upgrades that attract visitors and industry.							
6.3.1.1 Work collaboratively with the Burnie Airport Corporation to ensure air services continue post COVID-19 once travel restrictions are lifted.		Samantha Searle	30/06/2021	N/A	24	25	

Tasmanian Government

Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment

PO Box 809, Ulverstone, TAS 7315 Australia
Ph (03) 6464 3019
www.parks.tas.gov.au

Shane Crawford
General Manger
Waratah Wynyard Council
PO Box 168
Wynyard Tasmania 7325

Dear Mr Crawford

Dog management zones in Doctors Rocks Conservation Area

Thank you for your reply letter dated 6 August 2020 regarding dog management zones in Doctors Rocks Conservation Area.

We appreciate that the Waratah Wynyard Council (Council) has recently adopted a Dog Management Policy that includes a traffic light system for dog zones in an effort to simplify rules around dogs on beaches. So as to not cause further confusion in the community the Parks and Wildlife Service (PWS) will designate dog access zones that conform to the Council's traffic light system in the Doctors Rocks Conservation Area, this being:

Green	Dogs Off Lead
Yellow	Dogs On Lead
Red	Dogs Prohibited

To enable conformity with the Council's traffic light dog zoning system, the PWS elect to prohibit dogs from Seabrook Creek to the "third gate" and designate Dogs off Lead from the "third gate" to Burntwood Point. The PWS believe that *dogs off lead* between 6pm and 10am in the morning would lead to an increased risk of dog attack along this stretch of penguin habitat. Our preference is for dogs to be prohibited.

This decision will provide more protection to the current penguin population and habitat at Doctors Rocks, particulary as evidence indicates the current penguin colony extends up to the "third gate".

Can you please confirm when Council have amended the Figure 6 map in the Council Declared Dog Area brochure inline with the PWS's decision.

Should you have any further queries about this matter, please contact Lara Connell, Parks and Reserves Manager (North West Coast), PWS on telephone 03 6464 3009 or email Lara.Connell@parks.tas.gov.au.

Yours sincerely

Nic Deka
Regional Manager
PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

14 September 2020

Transport Commission
4 Salamanca Place, Hobart TAS 7000
GPO Box 536, Hobart TAS 7001 Australia
Email: transportcommission@stategrowth.tas.gov.au

Enquiries: Garry Hills
Ph: 03 6777 1940
Email: garry.hills@stategrowth.tas.gov.au
Our Ref: F20/1776

Tasmanian Government

Transport Commission Direction for the installation of 80 km/h speed limit signs on Calder Road

Mr Shane Crawford
Waratah Wynyard Council
PO Box 168
WYNYARD TAS 7325

Dear Shane

Thank you for your correspondence of 21 July 2020, and further information of 17 September 2020 from Corey Gould regarding a request to install speed limit signs on Calder Road between Bass Highway and Pages Road, Wynyard.

The Transport Commission acting pursuant to Section 59(1) of the *Traffic Act 1925*, hereby issues a Direction for the use of R4-1 and R4-14 signs in accordance with the correspondence previously mentioned and the submitted plan, identified as 14571-B.

Please note that Waratah Wynyard Council will be wholly responsible for notifying the wider community of the speed limit change and managing any subsequent stakeholder feedback following implementation.

It will be appreciated if the attached *Notification of Completed Traffic Facilities Modifications* form can be completed and returned within two weeks of installing the new signs. For more information, please contact Garry Hills by email at garry.hills@stategrowth.tas.gov.au or telephone on 03 6777 1940 for more information.

Yours sincerely

Gary Swain
Commissioner for Transport

30 September 2020

THE TRANSPORT COMMISSION ★ TASMANIA ★

Transport Commission
4 Salamanca Place, Hobart TAS 7000
GPO Box 536, Hobart TAS 7001 Australia
Email: transportcommission@stategrowth.tas.gov.au

Enquiries: Garry Hills
Ph: 03 6777 1940
Email: garry.hills@stategrowth.tas.gov.au
Our Ref: F20/1776

Tasmanian Government

Notification of Completed Traffic Facilities Modifications

Road Owner:	
Locality/Suburb:	
Road / Street name:	
Installation by:	
Installation date:	
Description of works: (inc. link and chain location of specific works)	

PLEASE DATE / SIGN THIS PAGE AND RETURN TO:

Scan/email:
garry.hills@stategrowth.tas.gov.au
Mail:
Transport Commission
GPO Box 536, HOBART TAS 7001

Date:
Print Name:
Signature:

Minister for Housing
Minister for Environment and Parks
Minister for Human Services
Minister for Aboriginal Affairs
Minister for Planning
Level 9 15 Murray Street HOBART TAS 7000 Australia
GPO Box 123 HOBART TAS 7001 Australia
Ph: +61 3 6165 7670
Email: minister.jaensch@dpac.tas.gov.au

Tasmanian Government

Mayor Robby Walsh
Waratah-Wynyard Council
PO Box 168
WYNYARD TAS 7325
Email: council@warwyn.tas.gov.au

Dear Mayor

Major Infrastructure Development Approvals Act 1999
Major Infrastructure Development Approvals (North West Transmission Upgrades Project) Order 2020

In accordance with Section 7 of the *Major Infrastructure Development Approvals Act 1999* (the Act) I hereby notify you of the taking effect of the Major Infrastructure Development Approvals (North West Transmission Upgrades Project) Order 2020 (Statutory Rules 2020, No 39, notified in the Government *Gazette* No. 22000, pp. 474 of 24 June 2020).

The above Order was approved by both Houses of Parliament. The Order took effect on 27 August 2020. A copy of the Order is attached for your information.

The project known as the North West Transmission Upgrades Project, comprises the construction and operation of a double-circuit, extra-high-voltage 220kV overhead electricity transmission line and transmission towers, within a corridor 120 metres wide, to transmit electricity between the following locations:

The project known as the North West Transmission Upgrades Project, comprises the construction and operation of a double-circuit, extra-high-voltage 220kV overhead electricity transmission line and transmission towers, within a corridor 120 metres wide, to transmit electricity between the following locations:

(i) Palmerston and Sheffield;
(ii) Sheffield, Heybridge and Burnie;
(iii) Burnie and East Cam;

DOC/20/101722

(iv) East Cam and Hamphire;
(v) Hampshire and Staverton.

The project also includes the construction and operation of an electricity substation at each of the following locations:

(i) East Cam;
(ii) Heybridge;
(iii) Hampshire;
(iv) Staverton.

The project also includes the construction and operation of conductor winching and braking sites, to be located within 150 metres of the boundary of the corridor and the construction and operation of infrastructure assembly areas and vehicle access tracks, associated with the construction of the project. These facilities will be located within the project corridor, or the project substations or at Nietta and South Nietta.

Further details on the project can be found at https://www.tasnetworks.com.au/Poles-and-wires/Planning-and-developments/Marinus-Link-and-North-West-Transmission-Developme

The Major Infrastructure Development Approvals (North West Transmission Upgrades Project) Order 2020 can be viewed at www.planningreform.tas.gov.au.

If you would like to discuss any aspect of the Order please contact the Planning Policy Unit within the Department of Justice on telephone (03) 6166 1429 or email planning.unit@justice.tas.gov.au.

Yours sincerely

Hon Roger Jaensch MP
Minister for Planning

1. Major Infrastructure Development Approvals (North West Transmission Upgrades Project) Order 2020

Public Notices

Major Infrastructure Development Approvals Act 1999

Major Infrastructure Development Approvals (North West Transmission Upgrades Project) Order 2020

I, ROGER CHARLES JAENSCH, Minister for Planning, hereby give notice that Her Excellency Professor the Honourable Kate Warner, AC, Governor of Tasmania has made the Major Infrastructure Development Approvals (North West Transmission Upgrades Project) Order 2020 under section 7 of the *Major Infrastructure Development Approvals Act 1999* and has been approved by both Houses of Parliament. The Order took effect on 27 August 2020.

The project known as the North West Transmission Upgrades Project, comprises the construction and operation of a double-circuit, extra-high-voltage 220kV overhead electricity transmission line and transmission towers, within a corridor 120 metres wide, to transmit electricity between the following locations:

(i) Palmerston and Sheffield;
(ii) Sheffield, Heybridge and Burnie;
(iii) Burnie and East Cam;
(iv) East Cam and Hamphire;
(v) Hampshire and Staverton.

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(i) East Cam:
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(iii) Hampshire;
(iv) Staverton.

The project also includes the construction and operation of conductor winching and braking sites, to be located within 150 metres of the boundary of the corridor and the construction and operation of infrastructure assembly areas and vehicle access tracks, associated with the construction of the project. These facilities will be located within the project corridor, or the project substations or at Nietta and South Nietta.

The Major Infrastructure Development Approvals (North West Transmission Upgrades Projects) Order 2020 can be viewed at www.planningreform.tas.gov.au.

Enquiries can be directed to the Department of Justice, Planning Policy Unit on (03) 6166 1429 or email planning.unit@justice.tas.gov.au.

Dated this 17th day of September 2020
ROGER CHARLES JAENSCH, Minister for Planning

ENCLOSURE REFFERRED TO IN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
MINUTE NO. 64 DATED 22 JUN 2020
CLERK EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

TASMANIA

MAJOR INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT APPROVALS (NORTH WEST TRANSMISSION UPGRADES PROJECT) ORDER 2020

STATUTORY RULES 2020, No.

CONTENTS

MAJOR INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT APPROVALS (NORTH WEST TRANSMISSION UPGRADES PROJECT) ORDER 2020

I, the Governor in and over the State of Tasmania and its Dependencies in the Commonwealth of Australia, acting with the advice of the Executive Council and in accordance with the recommendation of the Minister, make the following order under section 7(2) of the *Major Infrastructure Development Approvals Act 1999*.

Dated 22 JUN 2020

Governor

By Her Excellency's Command,

Minister for Planning

1. Short title

This order may be cited as the *Major Infrastructure Development Approvals (North West Transmission Upgrades Project) Order 2020*.

2. Commencement

This order takes effect on the day after it is approved by both Houses of Parliament under section 7 of the Act.

Major Infrastructure Development Approvals (North West Transmission Upgrades Project) Order 2020
Statutory Rules 2020, No.

c. 3

3. Interpretation

(1) In this order –

Act means the *Major Infrastructure Development Approvals Act 1999*;

ancillary facilities means facilities associated with the construction and operation of the electricity transmission line, transmission towers and electricity substations specified in clause 5(a) and (b) and includes, but is not limited to, facilities for the purposes of –

(a) storage; and

(b) communications; and

(c) conductor winching and braking; and

(d) concrete batching; and

(e) site administration;

Board means the Board of the Environment Protection Authority established by section 13 of the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994*;

project means the major infrastructure project specified in clause 5;

project proponent, in relation to the project, means the project proponent identified in clause 4.

(2) The *Acts Interpretation Act 1931* applies to the interpretation of this order.

4. Project proponent

The project proponent is identified as Tasmanian Networks Pty Ltd [ABN 24 167 357 299].

5. Major infrastructure project

The project proposed by the project proponent, known as the North West Transmission Upgrades Project and comprising the following uses and developments, is declared to be a major infrastructure project:

(a) the construction and operation of a double-circuit, extra-high-voltage 220kV overhead electricity transmission line and transmission towers, within a corridor 120 metres wide, to transmit electricity between the following locations:

(i) Palmerston and Sheffield;

(ii) Sheffield, Heybridge and Burnie;

(iii) Burnie and East Cam;

(iv) East Cam and Hampshire;

(v) Hampshire and Staverton;

(b) the construction and operation of an electricity substation at each of the following locations:

(i) East Cam;

(ii) Heybridge;

(iii) Hampshire;

(iv) Staverton;

(c) the construction and operation of ancillary facilities to be located –

(i) within the corridor specified in paragraph (a); and

(ii) at the locations specified in paragraph (b); and

(iii) at Nietta; and

(iv) at South Nietta;

(d) the construction and operation of ancillary facilities that are conductor winching and braking sites, to be located within 150 metres of the boundary of the corridor specified in paragraph (a);

(e) the construction and operation of infrastructure assembly areas and vehicle access tracks, associated with the construction and operation of the

electricity transmission line, transmission towers, electricity substations and ancillary facilities referred to in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) that are –

(i) to be located within the corridor specified in paragraph (a) and at the electrical substations and ancillary facilities specified in paragraphs (b) and (c); and

(ii) to run from the boundary of that corridor, and each of those electrical substations and ancillary facilities, to the nearest suitable vehicle access track or road.

6. Notification of owners of land

Compliance with section 52(1) of the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* in respect of the project is not required.

7. Planning approval process

The planning approval process in respect of the project is to be administered by the Commission.

8. Environmental guidelines

The Board must provide the project proponent, and the Commission, with the requirements for, and guidance in relation to, the preparation of

the case required for an environmental impact assessment, in accordance with sections 74(3) and (4) of the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994*, at least 7 days before draft criteria are placed on public exhibition by the Commission under section 12(3) of the *Major Infrastructure Development Approvals Act 1999*.

9. Fee

The project proponent is required to pay the Crown $123 750 by 31 July 2020 to cover the costs and expenses which may be incurred by the Crown, or the Commission, in connection with the assessment of the project or the planning approval process.

Major Infrastructure Development Approvals (North West Transmission Upgrades Project) Order 2020
Statutory Rules 2020, No.

Printed and numbered in accordance with the *Rules Publication Act 1953*.

Notified in the *Gazette* on 20 .

This order is administered in the Department of Justice.

EXPLANATORY NOTE
(This note is not part of the order)

This order, for the purposes of the *Major Infrastructure Development Approvals Act 1999*, declares –

(a) a project to construct an electricity transmission line between Palmerston and Staverton, known as the North West Transmission Upgrades Project, to be a major infrastructure project; and

(b) that the Tasmanian Planning Commission is to administer the planning approval process in respect of that project.