

7 MOORLAND BEACH ROAD,

AVIFAUNA (THREATENED, MIGRATORY AND MARINE) ASSESSMENT

2 January 2023

BACKGROUND

It is proposed to develop and use a junior motorcycle speedway training and racing track designed primarily for disadvantaged children of the local community. The site is located at 7 Moorland Beach Road, Wesley Vale (**Figures 1 and 2**) – the ‘Project Area’.

The development includes the following works and activities –

- Construction of two (2) oval shaped training tracks, with an inner and outer track, in the southern portion of the site. Both tracks will have a dirt surface covered with fine gravel like material (similar to material used for trotting tracks) and be surrounded by a 1.2m high rubber inner belting and an outer 1.8m high mesh safety fence. The track will be approximately 200mm higher than the surrounding ground level.
- Two (2) existing storage containers, roof structure, storage shed and associated water tanks in the north-west corner of the Project Area will be incorporated into the development and utilised as part of the facility.
- A compact bluestone gravel area for access and vehicle parking, fencing to the north and east and two (2) portable toilets.
- Shelterbelt plantings (pines) are being established along the western title boundary and throughout the site to minimise visual impact and wind (these are being installed independently of the proposed action to provide wind protection to the property).
- The northern vehicle access from Moorland Road will be extended to the gravel area.

An avifauna assessment was conducted of the project area because being in the coastal zone, it may support avifauna of conservation significance such as threatened or migratory bird species.

SCOPE

The purpose of the study was to undertake both desktop assessments and field surveys to document the avifauna in the area and relevant surrounds of the proposed development.

The following tasks were undertaken as part of the assessment:

1. A review of avifauna values recorded previously in the area within and adjacent to the Survey Area, including vegetation types (TASVEG), and previous observations,
2. The potential for the occurrence of threatened fauna and flora species listed under the TSP Act and the EPBC Act in the Survey Area was evaluated using the –
 - (a) EPBC Protected Matters Search Tool (see **Attachment 1**).
 - (b) Natural Values Atlas database (see **Attachment 2**)

Field surveys were undertaken to investigate and verify the potential avifauna issues identified in the desktop assessment. The field survey included:

- (a) Consideration of the vegetation communities in the Project Area as habitat for key avifauna species,
 - (b) The presence of roosting, breeding and foraging habitat and its significance to relevant avifauna,
 - (c) Gathering of information about the existing disturbance vectors around the Project Area and their impact to relevant avifauna.
3. Observations and data from the field survey and compiled database held information were used to assess the potential and actual impacts to avifauna from the Development.

INFORMATION GATHERED FOR AND USED IN THE ASSESSMENT

Site Assessment

A site assessment was conducted by Drs Colin McCoull and Richard Barnes who each hold a PhD in a relevant field of science – zoology and botany – and over 50 years of combined field expertise in natural values assessment, plant/animal identification and habitat assessment, vegetation, and habitat mapping, reporting and ecological impact assessment/mitigation.

Data Inputs

The following data sources were accessed to provide background information of the avifauna present in the area, and their likely or possible occurrence in the project area or region.

Source	Citation/Attachment
Protected matters search tool report (accessed via portal maintained by the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW))	Attachment 1 this document

Natural Values Atlas Report (Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Tasmania)	Attachment 2 this document
BirdLife Australia	BLA (2022). Birdata Platform Extract (https://birdata.birdlife.org.au/). BirdLife Australia, Melbourne. Generated on 25-11-2022.

EPBC Assessment Guidelines and Significant Impact Assessment

For relevant EPBC-listed species the following guidelines and species and species groups guidelines and reports were considered –

Publication/Theme	Description	Species or species groups
EPBC Act Significant Impact Guidelines	General Significant Impact Guidelines Species or Species groups Significant Impact Guidelines	All species. Specific guidelines also considered – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EPBC Act Policy Statement 3.21—Industry guidelines for avoiding, assessing and mitigating impacts on EPBC Act listed migratory shorebird species • Draft referral guideline for 14 birds listed as migratory species under the EPBC Act, Commonwealth of Australia 2015 • Tasmanian devil
Conservation Advice	Advice prepared and published under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (s266B)	All EPBC-listed species considered in this assessment.
Light Pollution	‘National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife Including Marine Turtles, Seabirds and Migratory Shorebirds, Commonwealth of Australia 2020’.	Nil
Recovery Plans	Recovery Plans adopted under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	All species where they exist such as - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wedge-tailed eagle (<i>Aquila audax fleayi</i>) • White-bellied sea eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>) • Swift parrot (<i>Lathamus discolor</i>)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australian Fairy Tern (<i>Sternula nereis nereis</i>) • Spotted-tailed quoll (<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i>) <p>State-based 'recovery plan' –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tasmanian devil (<i>Sarcophilus harrisi</i>) (draft)
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Location/Environment Maps

The following maps are provided to support the assessment (see **Attachment 3**):

- Figure 1** Project Area and Tenure including Designated Reserved Land
- Figure 2** Project area and the nearby Devonport Airport land and Runway
- Figure 3** Project area and Pardoe Northdown Conservation Area Parking and Off-road beach access
- Figure 4** Project area and habitat shelf for wading avifauna and existing disturbance vectors

Relevant avifauna distribution maps

The following maps are provided to support the assessment of the relevant avifauna to the activity (see **Attachment 4**):

- Figure 1** Eastern curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis*)
- Figure 2** Shy albatross (*Thalassarche cauta*)
- Figure 3** Red-capped plover (*Charadrius rufapillus*)
- Figure 4** Grey-tailed tattler (*Tringa brevipes*)
- Figure 5** Ruddy turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*)
- Figure 6** Red-necked stint (*Calidris ruficollis*)
- Figure 7** Double-banded plover (*Charadrius bicinctus*)
- Figure 8** Pacific golden plover (*Pluvialis fulva*)
- Figure 9** Hooded plover (*Thinornis cucullatus*)

Figure 10 Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*)

EXISTING ENVIRONMENT AND SURROUNDS

The following information describes the existing uses and the type of environment present in the project area, adjacent Pardoe Northdown Conservation Area, and the broader landscape.

Vegetation characteristics of the Project Area

The project area is mainly improved pasture/agricultural land – see **Plate 1**. The project area was once part of a larger parcel of land used for agricultural purposes including livestock grazing and horse agistment. Pasture grasses and herbs, and exotic pasture herbs and weedy species, are prolific. A small stand of Monterey cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*) occurs at the southern end of the project area. Some buildings, a perimeter fence, and a hardstand (compacted blue metal gravel) occur at the north-western corner of the project area which are for storage and agricultural activities.

There is an area at the northern side of the project area that is a mix of native and exotic species typical of degraded coastal vegetation of northern Tasmania. The nearest vegetation classification in TASVEG would be ‘coastal grass and herbfield (Code – GCH)’; this community is not an EPBC-listed threatened ecological community.

The semi-native vegetation includes robust native grass and sedge species such as coast sword-sedge (*Lepidosperma gladiatum*), beach fescue (*Austrofestuca littoralis*), coast spear-grass (*Austrostipa stipoides*), sagg (*Lomandra longifolia*), coast tussock-grass (*Poa poiiformis*), knobbly club-rush (*Ficinia nodosa*), giant rush (*Juncus pallidus*), Australian salt-grass (*Distichlis distichophylla*), tall rush (*Juncus procerus*) and occasionally silver tussock grass (*Poa labillardierei*).

Native shrubs and herbs present include native raspberry (*Rubus parvifolius*), yellow wood-sorrel (*Oxalis perennans*), buzzy (*Acaena echinata*, *A. novaehollandiae*), pigface (*Carpobrotus rossii*), coast geranium (*Pelargonium littorale*), buttercup (*Ranunculus lappaceus*), creeping cotula (*Leptinella reptans*), kidney weed (*Dichondra repens*), bower spinach (*Tetragonia implexicoma*), New Zealand spinach (*Tetragonia tetragonioides*), climbing saltbush (*Einadia nutans*), seaberry saltbush (*Rhagodia candolleana*), and coast daisy (*Senecio biserratus*). Bracken fern (*Pteridium esculentum*) is also locally abundant.

A few stunted coast wattle (*Acacia sophorae*) occur at the rear of the area, but these are severely stunted.

Exotic species are locally abundant and include rough dog’s-tail (*Cynosurus echinatus*), hawkbit (*Leontodon saxatilis*), dandelion (*Taraxacum aristum*), capeweed (*Arctotheca calendula*), doves foot crane’s-bill (*Geranium molle*), American searocket (*Cakile edentula*), Yorkshire fog-grass (*Holcus lanatus*), European searocket (*Cakile maritima*), groundsel (*Senecio vulgaris*), brome fescue (*Vulpia bromoides*), sweet-vernal (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*) and Bermuda buttercup (*Oxalis pes-caprae*). Briar rose (*Rosa rubiginosa*) is an occasional woody weed.

The vegetation is in a poor condition from many years of grazing by stock and horses. Woody species are almost absent, and those that are present are very few in number, short in stature or are very resilient to an exposed coastal position (e.g., *Acacia sophorae*, *Rubus parvifolius*). The same vegetation composition and

condition extends into the adjoining Pardoe Northdown Conservation Area to where the road through that reserve runs parallel to the coastline.

Plate 1. Photos of the agricultural land and existing storage sheds in the project area



Plate 2. Photos of the retained area of semi-native vegetation at the northern end of the project area



Characteristics of the landscape

There are several activities or land uses that currently occur in the landscape around or near the project Area which need to be considered relative to the proposed development.

Agricultural Uses

The Northdown and Wesley Vale area is dominated by agricultural uses including livestock grazing, cropping, and some control environment agricultural systems (e.g., berries).

Recreational Uses

The Pardoe Northdown Conservation Area is immediately northwards of the project area (**Figure 1**) and is publicly accessible 24 hours per day, 7 days per week 365 days per year. Access is not gated to the two car parks associated with the reserve both of which are reached from Moorland Beach Road and then a road within the reserve itself (see **Figure 3**). The reserve offers fishing and a boat ramp (via the Moorland Beach section) and dog off-lead walking/training activities.

See **Characteristics of the Pardoe Northdown Conservation Area** for further details on the reserve.

Other Recreational Uses on private land

The project area is adjacent to private freehold land that is used to agist and train horses and provide horse-riding opportunities. The location is accessed through the Pardoe Northdown Conservation Area (**Figure 4**).

Devonport Airport

The project area is less than 600m to the east of the Devonport Airport which. This primary airport for the region operates 24 hours a day, 365 days per year and provides access to various aviation customers including but not limited to the following:

- Regular Public Transport passenger services
- Dedicated air freight operators
- General Aviation (GA) and flight training
- Corporate jets, turboprops and helicopters
- Ad hoc government and military aircraft.

The Devonport Airport has developed a Master Plan which is **Attachment 8**. It is proposed to further develop the site including an increase in flight number, more use of the land for aviation related activities and some non-aviation uses. Expansion of activities is also proposed on the northern side of the runway which is located immediately adjacent to the Pardoe Northdown Conservation Area and includes native vegetation communities and avifauna habitat.

The airport has a roughly east-west oriented runway (**Figure 2**), with the runway pointed directly at the project area and the adjacent Moorland Point location of the basalt shelf where wading birds forage (**Figure 4**).

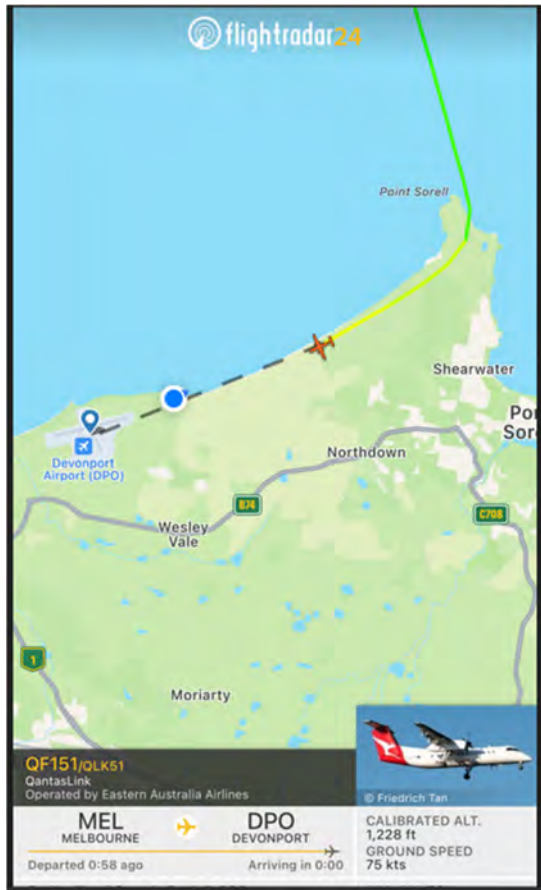
Plate 3 illustrates the airport flight path at a broader scale to that shown in **Figure 4**, and also provides the general height and location of aircraft when approaching to land. Planes taking off in an easterly direction would be a comparable height or possibly higher subject to the type of aircraft using the facility.

Like any airport of its size, there are measures in place. The authors of this memo observed the use of a light vehicle to scare birds off the runway and surrounds, as well as the use of loud speakers and lights by that vehicle. It is likely that a gas gun or similar, and a weapon capable of discharging lethal force (e.g., to deal with an emergency situation where wildlife may need to be dispatched to prevent a catastrophic aircraft event), are also used at the airport. These measures are typically applied at airports and are employed for each and every flight, which can be many flights per day.

Industrial Uses

The landscape contains industrial and semi-industrial uses including the closed Wesley Vale Pulp Mill (now undergoing refurbishment to be repurposed for other industrial uses). Mill Road near its junction with Moorland Beach Road supports industrial-zoned land, and land near the Devonport Airport is also used for semi-industrial activities.

Plate 3. Photos of aircraft and eastward flightpath of planes using the Devonport Airport



Flight radar showing the eastern flight path of aircraft into the Devonport Airport.

The flight path is also shown in **Figure 4** relative to the project area.



Hardstand area at the sheds in the project area looking eastwards at an aircraft on an approach to land at the Devonport Airport



Plane coming into land on the Devonport Airport runway from the east. Aircraft fly directly over the project area and adjacent to the Pardoe Northdown Conservation Area (see **Figure 4**).

Characteristics of the Pardoe Northdown Conservation Area

The project area is adjacent to the Pardoe Northdown Conservation Area (**Figure 3**). The PNCA is managed by the Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service (PWS) but the reserve itself has no statutory management plan.

The PNCA is accessed principally from Moorland Beach Road where there is a car park when the road enters the reserve (**Figure 4**) and also another to the west on Moorland Point (between Moorland Beach and Northdown Beach).

Plate 4 illustrates the signage at the PNCA – with signs at the eastern and western car parks. Based on the signage, Northdown Beach appears to be a no dog beach however numerous dog's off-lead were observed by the authors of this memo when the site assessment was conducted. Horse riders were also observed on the road connecting the two car parks. The signage at the western car park indicates that Moorland Beach is a dog off-lead location and boat launching and retrieval site with access via the beach. Horse riding is also shown as an approved activity, and it is the start of the heritage walking track to follows the coastline through to East Devonport. Moorland Beach has basalt shelves and benches that support rock pools suitable for wading bird foraging activities (see also **Plate 5**).

Plate 4. Photos of the signage at the Pardoe Northdown Conservation Area



Signage at car park at end of Moorland Beach Road.

Northdown Beach appears to be a no dog beach however numerous dog's off-lead were observed by the authors of this memo when the site assessment was conducted.



Signage at car park at end of Moorland Beach Road (western car park).

Moorland Beach is a dog off-lead location and boat launching and retrieval access is via the beach.

Moorland Beach has basalt shelves and benches that support rock pools suitable for wading bird foraging activities.

Moorland Point is an exposed outcrop of Thirlstane basalt bedrock which is situated under the Quaternary sands and associated clays, mud, silts, and gravels of the coastal plains that extend from East Devonport to Port Sorell. The rock platform and associated boulder fields are exposed at low tide and to varying degrees as the tide changes from high to low and then back to high. This provides an intermittent foraging resource for wading birds where they can have access to rock pools, crevices and seaweed mats that may have been washed up onto the platform.

Other rock platforms occur sporadically along Moorland Beach and Northdown Beach, at Pardoe Point (east of Moorland Beach), at East Devonport in association with Frederick Head, Port Sorell (Port Sorell Point).

Port Sorell Point has an especially large area of rock platform on its northern and eastern sides (see Plate 6) which is associated with a high occurrence of wading bird species.

The Moorland Beach area has several existing disturbance vectors that could or would have an impact on the habitat use of wading and migratory birds. However, the existing vectors even though some are direct negative actions, such as dog's chasing birds and people being present (walking, using vehicles on the beach, collecting seaweed etc) has not prevented the habitat from being used by those same birds.

The PNCA while having migratory and wading birds present has numerous. On the day (about 1 hour of observations) the site assessment was conducted (a day during the week) there were:

- 4WD vehicles (3) on the Moorland Beach area outside the designated boat ramp location,
- 4 dog's off lead and chasing birds (including the double-banded plover),
- a person collecting seaweed from the rocky area on Moorland Point,
- horse riders using the road in the reserve and 4 cars at the horse agistment area, and
- aircraft landing at the Devonport Airport.

Plate 5. Photos of the car parks and existing uses in the Pardoe Northdown Conservation Area



Eastern car park area where there is direct access to Northdown Beach.

Cars at the car park overlook the rock shelf used by wading birds.



Road inside the PNCA connecting the eastern car park with the Moorland Point car park area.

The horse agistment area and stables can be seen the background (yellow arrow).

The rocky shelf area used by wading birds is highlighted by the white circle.



Second (western) car park in the PNCA immediately overlooking the rock shelf used by wading birds. There is no vegetation screening between the car park and rock shelf.

The cars parked at the horse agistment/riding area are indicated by the yellow arrow, with the existing sheds for the motorcycle track project indicated by a white arrow.

An aircraft coming into land is also present (orange circle identifies the aircraft).



Moorland Beach showing outcropping Thirlstane basalt (arrow) which forms ledges/shelves used by wading birds.

The basalt on right of image continues around Moorland Point to Northdown Beach.

The image is taken from the car park at the western side of the reserve shown in **Figure 3**.



Yellow gate that prevents vehicular access along the heritage walking trail which is to the rear of Moorland Beach as shown in **Figure 4**.

Cars were present on the beach at the time of the survey (orange circle), outside the designated 50m zone from the boat ramp – see white arrow.

Dogs were not on lead on the beach and were chasing birds (white circle).



Person collecting seaweed from the rocks at Moorland Point immediately adjacent to Moorland Beach.

Plate 6. Aerial image of Port Sorell Point showing the associated exposed rock platforms



AVIFAUNA USE OF THE AREA

Given the plethora of data available about the project area and Moorland Point location (Birdlife data, NVA Report **Attachment 2**) a formal survey/bird counts was not conducted. In the 1 hour observations made of the rock shelf several double-banded plovers were observed by both authors of this memo.

Attachment 5 provides an avifauna species list generated from Birdlife Australia database observations within 5km of the Project Area¹.

A compilation of data from the Protected Matters Search Tool, natural values Atlas Report and the BirdLife data enabled two lists of species to be compiled for consideration in the assessment of potential impact to avifauna from the development. **Attachment 6** provides an assessment for those listed threatened species, and **Attachment 7** an assessment for those species listed as migratory, marine or wetland.

Table 1 provides a summary of the bird species that are considered to be of relevance to the assessment for the proposed development. Being 'relevant' does not mean that the development will impact on those species, rather it is a list where finer resolution considerations were made as to the potential indirect and direct impacts the development may have on those species using the area, and notably the rock shelf/ledge at Moorland Point.

Table 1. Summary table of relevant avifauna to a habitat/roosting assessment at the Project Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC-listed	Wildlife Conservation Plan for Migratory Shorebirds (Commonwealth of Australia 2015)
Eastern Curlew	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Critically Endangered , Migratory Wetland, Marine	-
Shy Albatross	<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	Endangered , Marine, Migratory	-
Red-capped Plover	<i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i>	Marine	-
Grey-tailed Tattler	<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	Marine, Migratory	Listed
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Migratory Wetland, Marine	Listed
Red-necked Stint	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Migratory Wetland, Marine	Listed
Double-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius bicinctus</i>	Migratory Wetland, marine	Listed
Pacific Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Migratory Wetland, Marine	Listed
Hooded Plover	<i>Thinornis cucullatus</i>	Vulnerable , Marine	-
Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Vulnerable , Migratory, Marine	Listed

¹ BLA (2022). Birddata Platform Extract (<https://birddata.birdlife.org.au/>). BirdLife Australia, Melbourne. Generated on 25-11-2022.

Eastern Curlew

The Eastern Curlew generally occupies coastal lakes, inlets, bays, and estuarine habitats, in Tasmania is mainly found in intertidal mudflats and sometimes saltmarsh of sheltered coasts (Figure 1 of Attachment 4. Breeds in Russia and China.

The records of the species from the BirdLife dataset are in the project area but the recorded location is a centroid for a broader survey of the region. The species was not actually recorded there.

The species if it ever was to be present in the project area is unlikely to be a common visitor nor remain in the area for any significant period of time given the lack of foraging (estuarine mudflats are absent) and roosting habitat.

The development is unlikely to cause any direct or indirect impact to the species.

Shy Albatross

The Shy Albatross is the only albatross species endemic to Australia. The species has breeding colonies on three small islands off Tasmania: Albatross Island in western Bass Strait (40°22'S, 144°40'E); the Mewstone (43°44'S, 146°22'E); and Pedra Branca (43°52'S, 147°00'E) in southern Tasmanian waters (Brothers *et al.* 1997²). The species does not breed at or near the Project Area and would likely only use the area for foraging along the northern coastline.

The species is not a common visitor to the area given the paucity of records over many years of observations (BirdLife data). Birds are unlikely to remain in the area for any significant period of time given the pelagic nature of the species when it is not breeding (it does not breed in the Pardoe Northdown Conservation Area).

The development is unlikely to cause any direct or indirect impact to the species.

Red-capped Plover

The red-capped plover is a seasonal breeder on the coasts of Australia but breeds in response to unpredictable rains inland³. The plover nests on the ground close to wetlands; the nest is a small depression in the ground, with minimal or no lining. The clutch of two pale yellowish-brown eggs are speckled with black spots. The incubation period is 30 days; incubating is mainly done by the female. Upon hatching, the young are open-eyed, mobile, and relatively mature (precocial); they flee the nest shortly after birth (nidifugous).

The species occupies a range of coastal and inland habitats, including estuaries, bays, beaches, sandflats, and mudflats; inland saline wetlands. It is also found in inland wetland areas with bare ground. In Tasmania it is known from most of the coastline, excluding the south-west but this may be an artefact of depauperate data given the remoteness of the region than reflective of the species not using the habitat; records occur near human visitation areas such as Cox Bight and Port Davey.

² Brothers NP, Reid TA & Gales RP (1997) At-sea distribution of shy albatrosses *Diomedea cauta cauta* derived from records of band recoveries and colour-marked birds. *Emu* **97**, 231-239.

³ Piersma, Theunis; Weirsmas, Popko (1996), "Family Charadriidae (Plovers)", in del Hoyo, Josep; Elliott, Andrew; Sargatal, Jordi (eds.), Handbook of the Birds of the World. Volume 3, Hoatzin to Auks, Barcelona: Lynx Edicions, pp. 432–433

This species was regularly recorded in the Moorland Beach and Moorland Point areas between 2008 and 2022 (Birddata 2022) which included based on the BirdLife data (Birddata 2022) some periods of diagnostic and suggestive breeding behaviour and one observation each of adults on a nest, and of young.

The species is listed only as Marine on the EPBC Act. It's occurrence near the Project Area is not surprising given the widespread occurrence of the species, its ability to use various habitat types, and its ability to produce young that can exit the nest shortly after emergence from the egg.

It is unlikely that that the development would have any impact on the species continuing to use and even breed in the area, including the PNCA.

Grey-tailed Tattler

The Grey-tailed Tattler has been recorded at King Island and the Furneaux Group. It is located mainly on the north coast, from Robbins Island to Cape Portland. On the east coast it has been recorded at Anson's Bay, Lisdillon and between Triabunna and Marion Bay. It is also located in the Hobart region, and on Great Bruny Island and Recherche Bay. On the west coast it is found at Pieman River, Four Mile Beach and around Ann Bay (Higgins and Davies 1996).

The Grey-tailed Tattler breeds in Siberia and moves south for the boreal winter. It usually forages in shallow water, on hard intertidal substrates, such as reefs and rock platforms, in rock pools and among rocks and coral rubble, over which water may surge. The species has been recorded between 2008 and 2012 in the Moorland Beach area (Birddata 2022).

The species is listed as Marine and Migratory on the EPBC Act, and it is listed in the Wildlife Conservation Plan for Migratory Shorebirds (WCPMS)(Commonwealth of Australia 2015). The location of Moorland Point is not an Internationally important or Nationally important site for the species as defined in the WCPMS.

The species' occurrence near the Project Area is not surprising given the presence of a rock platform that provides a foraging resource. The platform is only available during low to rising or falling tides, not high tide. The development may cause noise emissions to occur, but these are distant and not directed at the platform so are unlikely to cause significant impact to the birds if they were present. The BirdLife data demonstrates quite clearly that despite the existing and direct disturbances to birds using the platform they still persist in the area.

It is unlikely that that the development would have any impact on the species continuing to use and even breed in the area, including the PNCA.

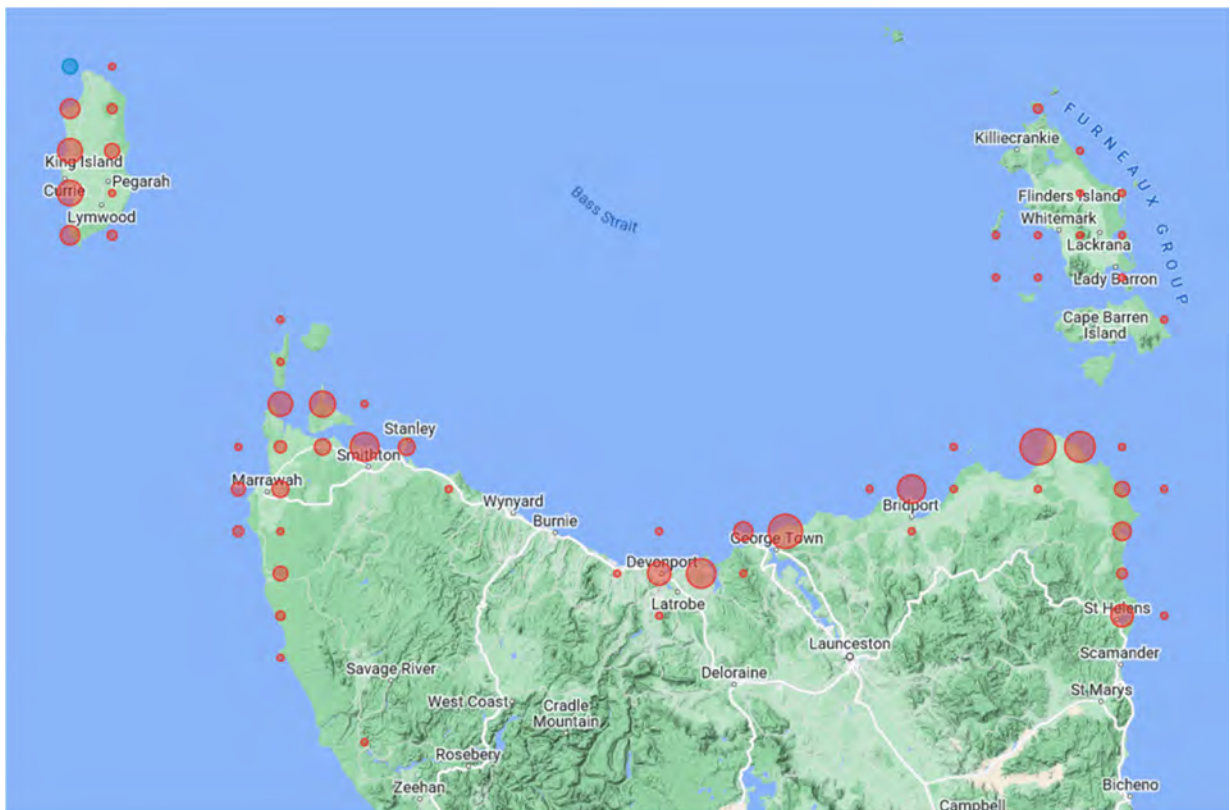
Ruddy Turnstone

In Australasia, the Ruddy Turnstone is mainly found on coastal regions with exposed rock coast lines or coral reefs. It also lives near platforms and shelves, often with shallow tidal pools and rocky, shingle or gravel beaches. It can, however, be found on sand, coral or shell beaches, shoals, cays and dry ridges of sand or coral. It has occasionally been sighted in estuaries, harbours, bays and coastal lagoons, among low saltmarsh or on exposed beds of seagrass, around sewage ponds and on mudflats. In southern Australia it prefers rockier coastlines and is less numerous on large embayments with extensive mudflats. On Flinders Island, Tasmania, it has been sighted around rocky reefs during spring and summer and moves to bays and estuaries for autumn and winter (SPRAT).

The Ruddy Turnstone does not breed in Australia. It mainly forages between lower supralittoral and lower littoral zones of foreshores, from strand-line to wave-zone. They often forage among banks of stranded seaweed or other tide-wrack. They are also known to forage on exposed rocky platforms, coral reefs and mudflats (Higgins & Davies 1996). Roosts include beaches, above the tideline, among rocks, shells, beachcast seaweed or other debris. They have also been observed roosting on rocky islets among grassy tussocks, and on mudflats and sandflats.

BirdLife database data was used to generate a distribution/abundance maps (**Figures 7 and 8**) via their web tool to show the dominance of records on King Island, the Robbins Passage area (a failed RAMSAR wetland nomination due to local resistance to the listing), Cape Portland and estuaries at Devonport (Mersey), Port Sorell (Rubicon; see habitat extent at Port Sorell Point in **Plate 6**), George Town (Tamar) and Bridport (Brid and Great Forester Rivers).

Plate 7. Map showing the abundance - location of Ruddy Turnstone observations in northern Tasmania⁴



⁴ Generated via the BirdLife Australia mapping tool at <https://birddata.birdlife.org.au/>

Plate 8. Close up of Figure 7 of Ruddy Turnstone observations in northern Tasmania⁵

An estimated 35 000 Ruddy Turnstones occupy the Flyway (SPRAT). On average, based on 60 observations of Ruddy Turnstone in the area⁶ (some counts were of shorelines and 5km radii) there are 58 birds observed in each observation, with some observations being as high at 109 birds and some as low as 1 bird. The species is listed as Marine and Migratory on the EPBC Act, and it is listed in the Wildlife Conservation Plan for Migratory Shorebirds (WCPMS)(Commonwealth of Australia 2015). Based on the proportion of the population using or may use the location, Moorland Point is not an Internationally important or Nationally important site for the species as defined in the WCPMS.

The species' occurrence near the Project Area is not surprising given the presence of a rock platform that provides a foraging resource. The platform is only available during low to rising or falling tides, not high tide. The development may cause noise emissions to occur, but these are distant and not directed at the platform so are unlikely to cause significant impact to the birds if they were present. The BirdLife data demonstrates quite clearly that despite the existing and direct disturbances to birds (including being chased by dogs and being disturbed by off-road vehicles and people walking in the area) using the platform they still persist in the area.

It is unlikely that that the development would have any impact on the species continuing to use the area for foraging and roosting (it does not breed in Australia), including the PNCA.

Red-necked Stint

The Red-necked Stint is omnivorous and forages on plant seeds (such as from *Ruppia* spp. and *Polygonum* spp.) and on a range of marine worms, molluscs, snails and slugs, shrimps, spiders, beetles, flies, and ants. In Australia it is known to forage on intertidal and near-coastal wetlands. Birds roost on sheltered beaches, spits, banks or islets, of sand, mud, coral or shingle, sometimes in saltmarsh or other vegetation.

Red-necked stints are strongly migratory, breeding along the Arctic littoral of eastern Eurasia and spending the non-breeding season in South East Asia and Australasia as far south as Tasmania and New Zealand. It is distributed along most of the Australian coastline with large densities on the Victorian and Tasmanian coasts. The Red-necked Stint has been recorded in all coastal regions and found inland in all states when conditions

⁵ Generated via the BirdLife Australia mapping tool at <https://birddata.birdlife.org.au/>

⁶ Birddata 2022

are suitable. The Red-necked Stint probably travels in flocks and has been observed to feed in dense flocks. The Australian population was estimated at 353 000 (Watkins 1993⁷).

The species is highly gregarious and will form flocks with other small *Calidris* waders, such as sharp-tailed sandpipers and curlew sandpipers in their non-breeding areas.

In addition to being party to international agreements on migratory species, Australia is also a member of the Partnership for the Conservation of Migratory Waterbirds and the Sustainable Use of their Habitats in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway (Flyway Partnership), which was launched in Bogor, Indonesia on 6 November 2006. The East Asian-Australasian Flyway Site Network, which is part of the broader Flyway Partnership, promotes the identification and protection of key sites for migratory shorebirds. Australia has 17 sites in the network (Partnership EAAF 2008); this region of Moorland Beach and the broader area is not one of the 17 sites listed in the Partnership.

During the non-breeding season, over 80% (260,000) of the global population resides in Australia (SPRAT). The BirdLife dataset (Birddata 2022) contains single bird observations made in 2015 and 2018.

The species is listed as Marine and Migratory on the EPBC Act, and it is listed in the Wildlife Conservation Plan for Migratory Shorebirds (WCPMS)(Commonwealth of Australia 2015). Based on the proportion of the population using or may use the location, Moorland Point is not an Internationally important or Nationally important site for the species as defined in the WCPMS.

The species' occurrence near the Project Area is probably due to the rock platform that provides a foraging resource. The platform is only available during low to rising or falling tides, not high tide. The development may cause noise emissions to occur, but these are distant and not directed at the platform so are unlikely to cause significant impact to the birds if they were present.

It is unlikely that that the development would have any impact on the species continuing to use the area for foraging and roosting (it does not breed in Australia), including the PNCA. The paucity of use of the location by the species also confirms the site as not being significant for the species.

Double-banded plover

The Double-banded Plover can be found in both coastal and inland areas. During the non-breeding season, it is common in eastern and southern Australia, mainly between the Tropic of Capricorn and western Eyre Peninsula, with occasional records in northern Queensland and Western Australia (Marchant & Higgins 1993⁸). The greatest numbers are found in Tasmania and Victoria, but numbers diminish to the north and west of these regions (SPRAT).

The species is diurnal and nocturnal and forages on vegetated shingle beds, closely cropped pasture, tilled ground, and mudflats. It is also found on littoral, estuarine and fresh or saline terrestrial wetlands and also saltmarsh, grasslands, and pasture, and muddy, sandy, shingled or sometimes rocky beaches, bays and inlets, harbours, and margins of fresh or saline terrestrial wetlands such as lakes, lagoons and swamps, shallow estuaries, and rivers – it has a wide diversity of foraging and roosting habitats.

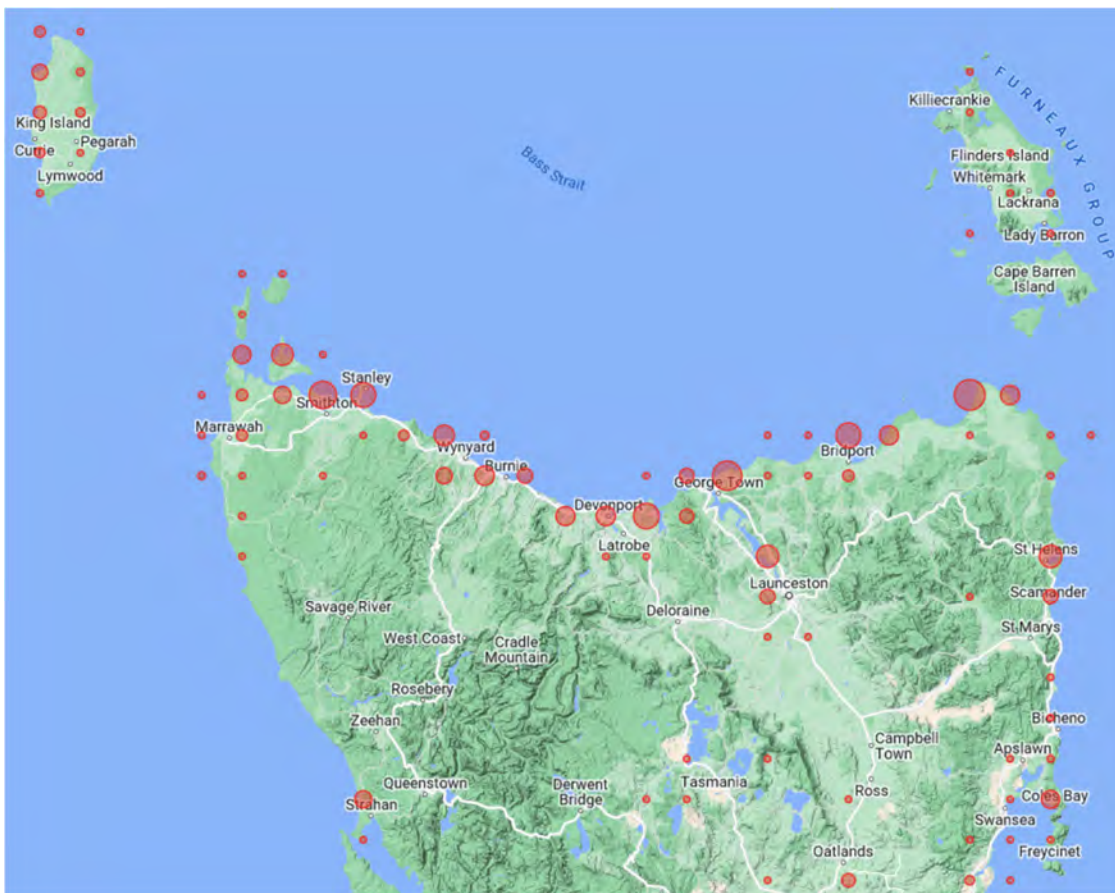
⁷ Watkins, D. (1993). A national plan for shorebird conservation in Australia. RAOU Report Series. 90.

⁸ Marchant, S. & P.J. Higgins, eds. (1993). Handbook of Australian, New Zealand and Antarctic Birds. Volume 2 - Raptors to Lapwings. Melbourne, Victoria: Oxford University Press.

BirdLife database data was used to generate a distribution/abundance map (**Figure 9**) via their web tool to show the dominance of records on King Island, the Robbins Passage area (a failed RAMSAR wetland nomination due to local resistance to the listing), Cape Portland and estuaries at Devonport (Mersey), Port Sorell (Rubicon; see habitat extent at Port Sorell Point in **Plate 6**), George Town (Tamar) and Bridport (Brid and Great Forester Rivers). The species has been observed at Moorland Point and also in the project area based on BirdLife data – the species is known to occur in pasture environments, and in some areas of mainland Australia are reliant on them.

On average, based on 20 observations in the area⁹ (some counts were of shorelines and 5km radii) there are 18 birds observed in each observation, with some observations being as high at 46 birds and some as low as 1 bird. The species is listed as Marine and Migratory on the EPBC Act, and it is listed in the Wildlife Conservation Plan for Migratory Shorebirds (WCPMS)(Commonwealth of Australia 2015). Based on the proportion of the population using or may use the location, Moorland Point is not an Internationally important or Nationally important site for the species as defined in the WCPMS.

Plate 9. Map showing the abundance-location of double-banded plover observations in northern Tasmania¹⁰



⁹ Birddata 2022

¹⁰ Generated via the BirdLife Australia mapping tool at <https://birddata.birdlife.org.au/>

The species' occurrence near the Project Area is not surprising given the presence of a rock platform that provides a foraging resource. The platform is only available during low to rising or falling tides, not high tide. The development may cause noise emissions to occur, but these are distant and not directed at the platform so are unlikely to cause significant impact to the birds if they were present. The BirdLife data demonstrates quite clearly that despite the existing and direct disturbances to birds (including being chased by dogs and being disturbed by off-road vehicles and people walking in the area) using the platform they still persist in the area.

It is unlikely that that the development would have any impact on the species continuing to use the area for foraging and roosting (it does not breed in Australia), including the PNCA.

Pacific Golden Plover

Within Australia, the Pacific Golden Plover is widespread in coastal regions, though there are also a number of inland records (in all states), sometimes far inland and usually along major river systems, especially the Murray and Darling Rivers and their tributaries. There are no published estimates of the extent of occurrence of the Pacific Golden Plover in Australia (SPRAT).

It has been estimated that about 4% of the world's population of Pacific Golden Plovers occur in Australia (9000 out of approximately 209 500), and these represent up to about 9–10% of the birds present in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway (Bamford *et al.* 2006¹¹).

There are 6 observations of the species in the area¹² (some counts were of shorelines and 5km radii) with two observations made of 6 birds with all others being solitary birds. The species is listed as Marine and Migratory on the EPBC Act, and it is listed in the Wildlife Conservation Plan for Migratory Shorebirds (WCPMS)(Commonwealth of Australia 2015). Based on the proportion of the population using or may use the location, Moorland Point is not an Internationally important or Nationally important site for the species as defined in the WCPMS.

It is unlikely that that the development would have any impact on the species continuing to use the area for foraging and roosting (it does not breed in Australia), including the PNCA.

Hooded Plover

Its natural habitats are freshwater lakes, freshwater marshes, coastal saline lagoons, and sandy beaches. Heavy populations are found on beaches with seaweed and dunes. It is threatened by habitat loss because of its small population and limited native range. It is a non-migratory inhabitant of coastal and subcoastal Western Australia, South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania, and is a vagrant in Queensland.

Hooded plovers may be observed singly, in pairs, family groups or flocks. The hooded plover (eastern) inhabits ocean beaches, particularly wide beaches backed by dunes with large amounts of seaweed, creek mouths and

¹¹ Bamford, M., D. Watkins, W. Bancroft, G. Tischler & J. Wahl (2006). Migratory Shorebirds of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. Population Estimates and Internationally Important Sites. Wetlands International Wader Studies 22. Wageningen, The Netherlands. Wetlands International.

¹² Birddata 2022

inlet entrances. It may also occur on near-coastal saline and freshwater lakes and lagoons, tidal bays and estuaries, on rock platforms, or on rocky or sandy reefs close to shore. The hooded plover (eastern) maintains relatively constant territories from year to year and relies on a mix of breeding and non-breeding sites (Weston *et al.*, 2009¹³). Chicks are precocial, leaving the nest shortly after they hatch and able to start feeding almost immediately. Both adults brood the young from shortly after they hatch and guide the chicks in hiding and anti-predator behaviour¹⁴.

It is unlikely that that the development would have any impact on the species.

Bar-tailed Godwit

The Bar-tailed Godwit has been recorded in the coastal areas of all Australian states but in Tasmania is most abundant in the south-east between Orford and Southport Lagoon. There are a few records from the west coast of Tasmania and inland at Oatlands. Tasmania does not support any Australian sites of international importance (Bamford *et al.* 2008¹⁵).

The Bar-tailed Godwit is found mainly in coastal habitats such as large intertidal sandflats, banks, mudflats, estuaries, inlets, harbours, coastal lagoons, and bays. It is found often around beds of seagrass and, sometimes, in nearby saltmarsh. It has been sighted in coastal sewage farms and saltworks, salt lakes and brackish wetlands near coasts, sandy ocean beaches, rock platforms, and coral reef-flats. It is rarely found on inland wetlands or in areas of short grass, such as farmland, paddocks, and airstrips, although it is commonly recorded in paddocks at some locations overseas (SPRAT). Birds usually roost on sandy beaches, sandbars, spits and also in near-coastal saltmarsh. The species is mainly carnivorous with a diet consisting of worms, molluscs, crustaceans, insects, and some plant material.

The species is listed as Marine and Migratory on the EPBC Act, and it is listed in the Wildlife Conservation Plan for Migratory Shorebirds (WCPMS)(Commonwealth of Australia 2015). The location of Moorland Point is not an Internationally important or Nationally important site for the species as defined in the WCPMS.

There is a single observation of 7 birds made in 2022 (Birdata 2022) near the project area.

It is unlikely that that the development would have any impact on the species continuing to use and even breed in the area, including the PNCA.

¹³ Weston MA, Ehmke, GC and Maguire GS (2009). Manage one beach or two? Movements and space-use of the threatened hooded plover (*Thinornis rubricollis*) in southeastern Australia. *Wildlife Research* 36, 289-298.

¹⁴ *Thinornis rubricollis rubricollis* (hooded plover (eastern)) Conservation Advice. 2014.

¹⁵ Bamford M., D. Watkins, W. Bancroft, G. Tischler & J. Wahl (2008). Migratory Shorebirds of the East Asian - Australasian Flyway: Population estimates and internationally important sites. Canberra, ACT: Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, Wetlands International-Oceania. Available from: <http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/migratory/publications/shorebirds-east-asia.html>.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Existing conditions

The Moorland – Pardoe – Northdown Beach area is used by migratory, marine and wetland avifauna. Various habitat types are present in the region, however there are various disturbance vectors which operate locally (dogs on beach, walkers) and more broadly (Devonport Airport) that impacts the quality of that habitat.

The Project Area while supporting some potential foraging habitat for some bird species, such as double-banded plover and ruddy turnstone, is predominantly agricultural land that is surrounded by agricultural land. The footprint of the development does not include the semi-native vegetation area on the dune system at the norther extent of the Project Area.

The Project Area adjacent Pardoe Northdown Conservation Area supports a basalt platform that provides an intermittent (low tide and changing tidal conditions) foraging resource to wading birds. BirdLife data and that held in the Natural Values Atlas, shows that wading bird species are present however their numbers are not large when compared to significant sites (even in Tasmania). Other parts of northern Tasmania such as Robbins Passage (and the associated islands of Robbins, Hunter, Three Hummock and Perkins), Cape Portland and estuaries at Devonport (Mersey River estuary), Port Sorell (Rubicon), George Town (Tamar) and Bridport (Brid and Great Forester Rivers) are significant locations. Some species, such as bar-tailed godwit, are more abundant in the south-east at Orielton, the Derwent River and Pittwater.

The low number of birds observed of any species considered in this assessment is probably reflective of the small size of the habitat, and/or its temporal occurrence, and/or its disturbance vectors present or some combination of these.

The Wildlife Conservation Plan for Migratory Shorebirds 2015 (WCPMS)

This Wildlife Conservation Plan (WCPMS) includes 35 species of migratory shorebird that regularly visit Australia. The Wildlife Conservation Plan for Migratory Shorebirds provides a framework to guide the conservation of migratory shorebirds and their habitat in Australia and, in recognition of their migratory habits, outlines national activities to support their appreciation and conservation throughout the East Asian-Australasian Flyway (EAAF).

Under the EPBC Act, ‘important habitat’ is a key concept for migratory species, as identified in EPBC Act Policy Statement 1.1 Significant Impact Guidelines—Matters of National Environmental Significance 2009. Defining this term for migratory shorebirds in Australia is important to ensure that habitat necessary for the ongoing survival of the 37 species is appropriately managed.

Important migratory shorebird habitat in Australia is specifically protected under the EPBC Act. Under the Act, approval is required for any action that has, will have, or is likely to have, a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance, which includes migratory species. An ‘action’ is broadly defined as a project, a development, an undertaking, an activity or a series of activities, or an alteration of any of these things.

Important habitats in Australia for migratory shorebirds under the EPBC Act include those recognised as nationally or internationally important. The widely accepted and applied approach to identifying internationally important shorebird habitat throughout the world has been through the use of criteria adopted

under the Ramsar Convention. According to this approach, wetland habitat should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports:

- 1 per cent of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterbird or
- a total abundance of at least 20 000 waterbirds.

Nationally important habitat for migratory shorebirds can be defined using a similar approach to these international criteria, i.e., if it regularly supports:

- 0.1 per cent of the flyway population of a single species of migratory shorebird, or
- 2000 migratory shorebirds, or
- 15 migratory shorebird species.

The WCPMS provides a flowchart which enables a site to be identified as not important or important habitat. For each species, the flowchart was used to determine if the site (combined project area and immediate surrounds) is important. The assessment was done on the basis of bird number for each species and the information available (mainly through the SPRAT) on the number of birds that may occur in Australia during a migration event. Less than 15 migratory shorebird species (those identified as migratory by the EPBC Act) occur in the 'area' based on the BirdLife data – see **Attachment 5**.

Table 2 provides the outcome of the assessment for each of the relevant bird species.

Table 2. Wildlife Conservation Plan for Migratory Shorebirds comments about relevant species

Scientific Name	Common Name	International Significant site?	National Significant site?
Grey-tailed Tattler	<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	No, insufficient birds	No, insufficient birds
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	No, insufficient birds	No, insufficient birds
Red-necked Stint	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	No, insufficient birds	No, insufficient birds
Double-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius bicinctus</i>	No, insufficient birds	No, insufficient birds
Pacific Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	No, insufficient birds	No, insufficient birds
Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	No, insufficient birds	No, insufficient birds

Existing impacts and disturbance vectors

Migratory shorebirds are sensitive to certain development activities due to their:

- high site fidelity
- tendency to aggregate (most species)
- very high energy demands
- need for habitat networks containing both roosting and foraging areas.

The WCPMS and other documents associated with some if not all of the relevant bird species (e.g., Listing Statements, Conservation Advice), notes that anthropogenic disturbance is a threat to listed birds. Specifically, and as noted in the WCPMS, research suggests that disturbance from human activities has a high energetic cost to shorebirds and may compromise their capacity to build sufficient energy reserves to undertake migration (Goss-Custard *et al.* 2006¹⁶; Weston *et al.* 2012¹⁷). Disturbance which renders an area unusable is equivalent to habitat loss and can exacerbate population declines. Disturbance is greatest where increasing human populations and development pressures may have an impact on important habitats. Migratory shorebirds are most susceptible to disturbance during daytime roosting and foraging periods. As an example, disturbance of migratory shorebirds in Australia is known to result from aircraft over-flights, industrial operations and construction, artificial lighting, and recreational activities such as fishing, off-road driving on beaches, unleashed dogs, and jet-skiing (Weston *et al.* 2012). Martin *et al.* (2014)¹⁸ noted that the presence of humans alone can have a significant impact on migratory bird habitat use.

The PNCA has several pre-existing disturbance vectors which are obvious to anyone who visits the reserve; horse riders and the horse agistment facility, car parks, off-road vehicles, dogs off lead and not under effective control, walkers and cars moving about. This is separate to the major disturbance vector of the Devonport Airport and the noise emissions it makes at the site (i.e., bird dispersal measures) and via aircraft landing and taking off. The authors of this report observed in the assessment on-ground three double-banded plovers on the rock platform but not within the pasture in the project area. Shortly after their observation, the birds were chased by dogs but landed only a short distance from where they had originally been.

All of the major migratory bird habitat disturbance vectors identified in the WCPMS (other than dwellings) are present at Moorland Beach and the PNCA more broadly. The PNCA is managed by the Tasmanian PWS so if it was an important site for these bird species there would or should be controls put in place to limit human activity at the site – the PNCA is not closed during the migratory period when birds would be in Tasmania.

Based on the WCPMS, the location is in effect (i.e., technically) compromised in terms of migratory bird use, however birds of most of the significant species still persist there based on the long-term data record held by BirdLife. Noise vectors that are intrusive and unpredictable can be the most triggering to changes in bird

¹⁶ Goss-Custard, J.D., Triplet, P., Sueur, F., West, A.D., (2006) Critical thresholds of disturbance by people and raptors in foraging wading birds. *Biological Conservation* 127: 88-97.

¹⁷ Weston, M.A., McLeod, E.M., Blumstein, D.T., and Guay, P.-J. (2012) A review of flight-initiation distances and their application to managing disturbance to Australian birds. *Emu* 112: 269-286.

¹⁸ Martin, B., Delgado, S., de la Cruz, A., Tirado, S., and Ferrer, M. (2014) Effects of human presence on the long-term trends of migrant and resident shorebirds: evidence of local population declines. *Animal Conservation* 18: 73-81.

behaviour. Conversely, noise emissions that are not directed at birds or is a subservient source in the environment may not trigger such a response.

The motorcycle training track would not be visible to birds using the rock platform nor the associated beach as the dune in the project area (to be retained) blocks the field of view.

Potential impact of development

There is unlikely to be any indirect impact of the development and use to the adjacent rocky platform and associated beach being used by wading birds to forage.

There is the possibility that the noise emissions from the motorcycle track use will have an impact, or cumulative impact when combined with the existing noise emissions/activities in the landscape. The additional noise from the motorcycle track, which is to be intermittent and of short duration, is unlikely to substantially add to the acoustic environment where it becomes saturated to the point where it causes wading birds to abandon the foraging habitat completely and irreversibly. Most of the bird species do not breed at the site (nor Tasmania as a whole) and most are migratory, so are not present for most of the year.

Noise vectors that are intrusive and unpredictable can be the most triggering to changes in bird behaviour. Conversely, noise emissions that are not directed at birds or is a subservient source in the environment may not trigger such a response – the birds may become habituated to the disturbance, and indeed they may already be habituated to noise and direct disturbances which explains why birds return to and are observed at the location.

The motorcycle training track would not be visible to birds using the rock platform nor the associated beach as the dune in the project area (to be retained) blocks the field of view.

Direct injury to birds, and direct impact/effects to the habitat (in a physical sense) is unlikely as the development/action is not being taken in the habitat occupied by the wading birds in the PNCA.

Are the potential impacts significant?

As defined in the *EPBC Act Policy Statement 1.1 Significant Impact Guidelines*, an action is likely to have a significant impact on a migratory species if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:

- substantially modify (including by fragmenting, altering fire regimes, altering nutrient cycles or altering hydrological cycles), destroy or isolate an area of important habitat for a migratory species
- result in an invasive species that is harmful to the migratory species becoming established in an area of important habitat for the migratory species
- seriously disrupt the lifecycle (breeding, feeding, migration or resting behaviour) of an ecologically significant proportion of the population of a migratory species.

Table 3 provides the thresholds of significant impacts on migratory shorebirds where there is important habitat present.

Table 3. Thresholds of significant impacts on migratory shorebirds¹⁹

Ecological element	Significant impact	Comment
Important habitat	Loss of habitat	The loss (for example, clearing, infilling or draining) of important habitat areas is likely to have a significant impact when it results in a reduction in the capacity of the habitat to support migratory shorebirds. The magnitude of the impact may increase with the number of shorebirds using the area, the regional significance of the site and/or the extent to which the loss reduces carrying capacity.
	Degradation of habitat leading to a <i>substantial reduction</i> in migratory shorebird numbers	Defining <i>substantial reduction</i> is made on a case-by-case basis. Factors to consider include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the number of migratory shorebirds historically using an area (based on surveys and historical data)
	Increased disturbance leading to a <i>substantial reduction</i> in migratory shorebird numbers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> likely resultant changes in bird numbers and species diversity alterations to the value, quality, geographic extent of the area (for example, will the area still be classed as important habitat)
	Direct mortality of birds leading to a <i>substantial reduction</i> in migratory shorebird numbers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the function and role of the area (roosting, foraging) and likely changes in ecology and hydrology the regional and local context of the area the nature, extent, duration and timing of impacts, their likelihood and consequence.

The types of actions most likely to result in significant impacts on migratory shorebirds are those that result in habitat loss or degradation, disturbance, or direct mortality.

The development is almost certain to have **no impact** on the following matters:

- Direct mortality: the development and action is not being taken in the marine or coastal habitat environment in which the birds occur. The risk of mortality of birds by direct incident is negligible.
- Habitat loss or degradation: the development and action is not being taken in the marine or coastal habitat environment in which the birds occur and there will not be any direct or indirect impact on the extent or quality of the habitat (noting that noise emissions are a 'disturbance' vector considered separately).
- Disturbance: Disturbance which renders an area unusable is equivalent to habitat loss and can exacerbate population declines. In this case, the additional noise from the motorcycle track, which is to be intermittent and of short duration, is unlikely to substantially add to the acoustic environment where it becomes saturated to the point where it causes wading birds to abandon the foraging habitat

¹⁹ EPBC Act Policy Statement 3.21—Industry guidelines for avoiding, assessing and mitigating impacts on EPBC Act listed migratory shorebird species, Commonwealth of Australia 2017.

completely and irreversibly. Most of the bird species do not breed at the site (nor Tasmania as a whole) and most are migratory, so are not present for most of the year.

Even if birds are initially disturbed by the noise of motorcycles, it is only temporary and the birds may not be present as they are migratory (only present part of the year for most species), do not breed in Tasmania (in most cases), can only forage on the rocky platform at low tide or a changing tide, and there are numerous disturbance vectors between the project area and the wading bird habitat.

On balance, the timing, intensity, and duration of the action relative to the extent, quality, likely period of use (migration seasons) and overall significance of the wading bird habitat there (based on observation number of relevant bird species) is unlikely to cause any detectable impact to the use of the wading bird habitat (**Figure 4**) with the motorcycle track operating.

ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT 1

EPBC Protected Matters Search Tool Report



EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected. Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here.

Report created: 19-Jul-2022

[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

[Matters of NES](#)

[Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act](#)

[Extra Information](#)

[Caveat](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

Summary

Matters of National Environment Significance

This part of the report summarises the matters of national environmental significance that may occur in, or may relate to, the area you nominated. Further information is available in the detail part of the report, which can be accessed by scrolling or following the links below. If you are proposing to undertake an activity that may have a significant impact on one or more matters of national environmental significance then you should consider the [Administrative Guidelines on Significance](#).

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	3
Listed Threatened Species:	60
Listed Migratory Species:	46

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

This part of the report summarises other matters protected under the Act that may relate to the area you nominated. Approval may be required for a proposed activity that significantly affects the environment on Commonwealth land, when the action is outside the Commonwealth land, or the environment anywhere when the action is taken on Commonwealth land. Approval may also be required for the Commonwealth or Commonwealth agencies proposing to take an action that is likely to have a significant impact on the

The EPBC Act protects the environment on Commonwealth land, the environment from the actions taken on Commonwealth land, and the environment from actions taken by Commonwealth agencies. As heritage values of a place are part of the 'environment', these aspects of the EPBC Act protect the Commonwealth Heritage values of a Commonwealth Heritage place. Information on the new heritage laws can be found at <http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage>

A [permit](#) may be required for activities in or on a Commonwealth area that may affect a member of a listed threatened species or ecological community, a member of a listed migratory species, whales and other cetaceans, or a member of a listed marine species.

Commonwealth Lands:	None
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	77
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	10
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	None

Extra Information

This part of the report provides information that may also be relevant to the area you have

State and Territory Reserves:	1
Regional Forest Agreements:	1
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	None
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	10
Bioregional Assessments:	None
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities

[\[Resource Information \]](#)

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Status of Vulnerable, Disallowed and Ineligible are not MNES under the EPBC Act.

Community Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Giant Kelp Marine Forests of South East Australia	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
Tasmanian Forests and Woodlands dominated by black gum or Brookers gum (Eucalyptus ovata / E. brookeriana)	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area
Tasmanian white gum (Eucalyptus viminalis) wet forest	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area

Listed Threatened Species

[\[Resource Information \]](#)

Status of Conservation Dependent and Extinct are not MNES under the EPBC Act.

Number is the current name ID.

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
BIRD			
Aquila audax fleayi Tasmanian Wedge-tailed Eagle, Wedge-tailed Eagle (Tasmanian) [64435]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Botaurus poiciloptilus Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Ceyx azureus diemenensis Tasmanian Azure Kingfisher [25977]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni Gibson's Albatross [82270]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Diomedea epomophora Southern Royal Albatross [89221]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Diomedea sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Fregetta grallaria grallaria White-bellied Storm-Petrel (Tasman Sea), White-bellied Storm-Petrel (Australasian) [64438]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Halobaena caerulea Blue Petrel [1059]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Limosa lapponica baueri Nunivak Bar-tailed Godwit, Western Alaskan Bar-tailed Godwit [86380]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Pachyptila turtur subantarctica Fairy Prion (southern) [64445]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Phoebetria fusca Sooty Albatross [1075]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera Gould's Petrel, Australian Gould's Petrel [26033]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Sternula nereis nereis Australian Fairy Tern [82950]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche bulleri Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [64460]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche bulleri platei Northern Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [82273]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche carteri Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross [64464]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche chrysostoma Grey-headed Albatross [66491]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus Eastern Hooded Plover, Eastern Hooded Plover [90381]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Tyto novaehollandiae castanops (Tasmanian population) Masked Owl (Tasmanian) [67051]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
CRUSTACEAN			
Astacopsis gouldi Giant Freshwater Crayfish, Tasmanian Giant Freshwater Lobster [64415]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Engaeus granulatus Central North Burrowing Crayfish [78959]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
FISH			

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Galaxiella pusilla Eastern Dwarf Galaxias, Dwarf Galaxias [56790]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Prototroctes maraena Australian Grayling [26179]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Serirolella brama Blue Warehou [69374]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Thunnus maccoyii Southern Bluefin Tuna [69402]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
FROG			
Litoria raniformis Growling Grass Frog, Southern Bell Frog, Green and Golden Frog, Warty Swamp Frog, Golden Bell Frog [1828]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
MAMMAL			
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (Tasmanian population) Spotted-tail Quoll, Spot-tailed Quoll, Tiger Quoll (Tasmanian population) [75183]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Dasyurus viverrinus Eastern Quoll, Luaner [333]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Eubalaena australis Southern Right Whale [40]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Perameles gunnii gunnii Eastern Barred Bandicoot (Tasmania) [66651]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Sarcophilus harrisii Tasmanian Devil [299]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

PLANT

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Caladenia caudata Tailed Spider-orchid [17067]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Caladenia tonellii Robust Fingers [64861]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Leucochrysum albicans subsp. tricolor Hoary Sunray, Grassland Paper-daisy [89104]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Prasophyllum apoxychilum Tapered Leek-orchid [64947]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Pterostylis ziegelerei Grassland Greenhood, Cape Portland Greenhood [64971]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Senecio psilocarpus Swamp Fireweed, Smooth-fruited Groundsel [64976]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Spyridium obcordatum Creeping Dusty Miller [17447]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thelymitra jonesii Sky-blue Sun-orchid [76352]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Xanthorrhoea arenaria Sand Grasstree [21603]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Xanthorrhoea bracteata Shiny Grasstree [7950]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Xerochrysum palustre Swamp Everlasting, Swamp Paper Daisy [76215]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

REPTILE

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
SHARK			
Carcharodon carcharias White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Galeorhinus galeus School Shark, Eastern School Shark, Snapper Shark, Tope, Soupfin Shark [68453]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Listed Migratory Species [\[Resource Information \]](#)

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Migratory Marine Birds			
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Ardenna carneipes Flesh-footed Shearwater, Fleshy-footed Shearwater [82404]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Ardenna grisea Sooty Shearwater [82651]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Diomedea epomophora Southern Royal Albatross [89221]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Diomedea sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Phoebetria fusca Sooty Albatross [1075]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Sternula albifrons Little Tern [82849]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche bulleri Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [64460]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche carteri Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross [64464]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche chrysostoma Grey-headed Albatross [66491]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Marine Species			
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Caperea marginata Pygmy Right Whale [39]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area	In feature area
Carcharodon carcharias White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Eubalaena australis as Balaena glacialis australis Southern Right Whale [40]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Lagenorhynchus obscurus Dusky Dolphin [43]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Lamna nasus Porbeagle, Mackerel Shark [83288]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Terrestrial Species			
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Wetlands Species			
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Arenaria interpres Ruddy Turnstone [872]		Roosting known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ruficollis Red-necked Stint [860]		Roosting known to occur within area	In feature area
Charadrius bicinctus Double-banded Plover [895]		Roosting known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago megala Swinhoe's Snipe [864]		Roosting likely to occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago stenura Pin-tailed Snipe [841]		Roosting likely to occur within area	In feature area
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Numenius minutus Little Curlew, Little Whimbrel [848]		Roosting likely to occur within area	In feature area
Pluvialis fulva Pacific Golden Plover [25545]		Roosting known to occur within area	In feature area
Tringa brevipes Grey-tailed Tattler [851]		Roosting known to occur within area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species			[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bird			
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Ardena carneipes as Puffinus carneipes Flesh-footed Shearwater, Fleshy-footed Shearwater [82404]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Ardena grisea as Puffinus griseus Sooty Shearwater [82651]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Arenaria interpres Ruddy Turnstone [872]		Roosting known to occur within area	In feature area
Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris ruficollis Red-necked Stint [860]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Charadrius bicinctus Double-banded Plover [895]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Charadrius ruficapillus Red-capped Plover [881]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni as Diomedea gibsoni Gibson's Albatross [82270]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Diomedea epomophora Southern Royal Albatross [89221]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Diomedea sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Gallinago megala Swinhoe's Snipe [864]		Roosting likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Gallinago stenura Pin-tailed Snipe [841]		Roosting likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Halobaena caerulea Blue Petrel [1059]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Neophema chrysostoma Blue-winged Parrot [726]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Numenius minutus Little Curlew, Little Whimbrel [848]		Roosting likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Pachyptila turtur Fairy Prion [1066]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Phoebetria fusca Sooty Albatross [1075]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Pluvialis fulva Pacific Golden Plover [25545]		Roosting known to occur within area	In feature area
Stercorarius skua as Catharacta skua Great Skua [823]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Sternula albifrons as Sterna albifrons Little Tern [82849]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche bulleri Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [64460]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche bulleri platei as Thalassarche sp. nov. Northern Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [82273]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche carteri Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross [64464]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche chrysostoma Grey-headed Albatross [66491]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
Thinornis cucullatus as Thinornis rubricollis Hooded Plover, Hooded Dotterel [87735]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus as Thinornis rubricollis rubricollis Eastern Hooded Plover, Eastern Hooded Plover [90381]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Tringa brevipes as Heteroscelus brevipes Grey-tailed Tattler [851]		Roosting known to occur within area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Fish			
Heraldia nocturna Upside-down Pipefish, Eastern Upside-down Pipefish, Eastern Upside-down Pipefish [66227]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hippocampus abdominalis Big-belly Seahorse, Eastern Potbelly Seahorse, New Zealand Potbelly Seahorse [66233]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Hippocampus breviceps Short-head Seahorse, Short-snouted Seahorse [66235]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Histiogamphelus briggsii Crested Pipefish, Briggs' Crested Pipefish, Briggs' Pipefish [66242]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Histiogamphelus cristatus Rhino Pipefish, Macleay's Crested Pipefish, Ring-back Pipefish [66243]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hypselognathus rostratus Knifesnout Pipefish, Knife-snouted Pipefish [66245]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Kaupus costatus Deepbody Pipefish, Deep-bodied Pipefish [66246]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Kimblaeus bassensis Trawl Pipefish, Bass Strait Pipefish [66247]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Lissocampus caudalis Australian Smooth Pipefish, Smooth Pipefish [66249]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Lissocampus runa Javelin Pipefish [66251]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Maroubra perserrata Sawtooth Pipefish [66252]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Mitotichthys semistriatus Halfbanded Pipefish [66261]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Mitotichthys tuckeri Tucker's Pipefish [66262]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Notiocampus ruber Red Pipefish [66265]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Phyllopteryx taeniolatus Common Seadragon, Weedy Seadragon [66268]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Pugnaso curtirostris Pugnose Pipefish, Pug-nosed Pipefish [66269]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Solegnathus robustus Robust Pipehorse, Robust Spiny Pipehorse [66274]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Solegnathus spinosissimus Spiny Pipehorse, Australian Spiny Pipehorse [66275]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Stigmatopora argus Spotted Pipefish, Gulf Pipefish, Peacock Pipefish [66276]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Stigmatopora nigra Widebody Pipefish, Wide-bodied Pipefish, Black Pipefish [66277]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Stipecampus cristatus Ringback Pipefish, Ring-backed Pipefish [66278]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Urocampus carinirostris Hairy Pipefish [66282]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Vanacampus phillipi Port Phillip Pipefish [66284]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Vanacampus poecilolaemus Longsnout Pipefish, Australian Longsnout Pipefish, Long-snouted Pipefish [66285]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Mammal

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Arctocephalus forsteri Long-nosed Fur-seal, New Zealand Fur-seal [20]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Arctocephalus pusillus Australian Fur-seal, Australo-African Fur-seal [21]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Reptile			
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Whales and Other Cetaceans			[Resource Information]
Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence	Buffer Status
Mammal			
Balaenoptera acutorostrata Minke Whale [33]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Caperea marginata Pygmy Right Whale [39]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area	In feature area
Delphinus delphis Common Dolphin, Short-beaked Common Dolphin [60]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Eubalaena australis Southern Right Whale [40]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Globicephala macrorhynchus Short-finned Pilot Whale [62]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Grampus griseus Risso's Dolphin, Grampus [64]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence	Buffer Status
Lagenorhynchus obscurus Dusky Dolphin [43]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Tursiops truncatus s. str. Bottlenose Dolphin [68417]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves [\[Resource Information \]](#)

Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State	Buffer Status
Pardoe Northdown	Conservation Area	TAS	In feature area

Regional Forest Agreements [\[Resource Information \]](#)

Note that all areas with completed RFAs have been included.

RFA Name	State	Buffer Status
Tasmania RFA	Tasmania	In feature area

Biologically Important Areas

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence	Buffer Status
Seabirds			
Ardenna tenuirostris Short-tailed Shearwater [82652]	Foraging	Known to occur	In feature area
Eudyptula minor Little Penguin [1085]	Foraging	Known to occur	In feature area
Pelagodroma marina White-faced Storm-petrel [1016]	Foraging	Known to occur	In feature area
Pelecanoides urinatrix Common Diving-petrel [1018]	Foraging	Known to occur	In feature area
Phalacrocorax fuscescens Black-faced Cormorant [59660]	Foraging	Known to occur	In feature area

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence	Buffer Status
Thalassarche cauta cauta Shy Albatross [82345]	Foraging likely	Likely to occur	In feature area
Whales			
Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda Pygmy Blue Whale [81317]	Distribution	Known to occur	In feature area
Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda Pygmy Blue Whale [81317]	Foraging	Likely to be present	In feature area
Eubalaena australis Southern Right Whale [40]	Connecting habitat	Known to occur	In feature area
Eubalaena australis Southern Right Whale [40]	Known core range	Known to occur	In feature area

Caveat

1 PURPOSE

This report is designed to assist in identifying the location of matters of national environmental significance (MNES) and other matters protected by the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (EPBC Act) which may be relevant in determining obligations and requirements under the EPBC Act.

The report contains the mapped locations of:

- World and National Heritage properties;
- Wetlands of International and National Importance;
- Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves;
- distribution of listed threatened, migratory and marine species;
- listed threatened ecological communities; and
- other information that may be useful as an indicator of potential habitat value.

2 DISCLAIMER

This report is not intended to be exhaustive and should only be relied upon as a general guide as mapped data is not available for all species or ecological communities listed under the EPBC Act (see below). Persons seeking to use the information contained in this report to inform the referral of a proposed action under the EPBC Act should consider the limitations noted below and whether additional information is required to determine the existence and location of MNES and other protected matters.

Where data are available to inform the mapping of protected species, the presence type (e.g. known, likely or may occur) that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. It is the responsibility of any person using or relying on the information in this report to ensure that it is suitable for the circumstances of any proposed use. The Commonwealth cannot accept responsibility for the consequences of any use of the report or any part thereof. To the maximum extent allowed under governing law, the Commonwealth will not be liable for any loss or damage that may be occasioned directly or indirectly through the use of, or reliance

3 DATA SOURCES

Threatened ecological communities

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are generated based on information contained in recovery plans, State vegetation maps and remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Threatened, migratory and marine species

Threatened, migratory and marine species distributions have been discerned through a variety of methods. Where distributions are well known and if time permits, distributions are inferred from either thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc.) together with point locations and described habitat; or modelled (MAXENT or BIOCLIM habitat modelling) using

Where little information is available for a species or large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived either from 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc.).

In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More detailed distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions

4 LIMITATIONS

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in this report:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered vagrants;
- some recently listed species and ecological communities;
- some listed migratory and listed marine species, which are not listed as threatened species; and
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in Australia in small numbers.

The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:

- listed migratory and/or listed marine seabirds, which are not listed as threatened, have only been mapped for recorded
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

The breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

Refer to the metadata for the feature group (using the Resource Information link) for the currency of the information.

Acknowledgements

This database has been compiled from a range of data sources. The department acknowledges the following custodians who have contributed valuable data and advice:

- [-Office of Environment and Heritage, New South Wales](#)
- [-Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Victoria](#)
- [-Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania](#)
- [-Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, South Australia](#)
- [-Department of Land and Resource Management, Northern Territory](#)
- [-Department of Environmental and Heritage Protection, Queensland](#)
- [-Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia](#)
- [-Environment and Planning Directorate, ACT](#)
- [-Birdlife Australia](#)
- [-Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme](#)
- [-Australian National Wildlife Collection](#)
- Natural history museums of Australia
- [-Museum Victoria](#)
- [-Australian Museum](#)
- [-South Australian Museum](#)
- [-Queensland Museum](#)
- [-Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums](#)
- [-Queensland Herbarium](#)
- [-National Herbarium of NSW](#)
- [-Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium of Victoria](#)
- [-Tasmanian Herbarium](#)
- [-State Herbarium of South Australia](#)
- [-Northern Territory Herbarium](#)
- [-Western Australian Herbarium](#)
- [-Australian National Herbarium, Canberra](#)
- [-University of New England](#)
- [-Ocean Biogeographic Information System](#)
- [-Australian Government, Department of Defence](#)
- [Forestry Corporation, NSW](#)
- [-Geoscience Australia](#)
- [-CSIRO](#)
- [-Australian Tropical Herbarium, Cairns](#)
- [-eBird Australia](#)
- [-Australian Government – Australian Antarctic Data Centre](#)
- [-Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory](#)
- [-Australian Government National Environmental Science Program](#)
- [-Australian Institute of Marine Science](#)
- [-Reef Life Survey Australia](#)
- [-American Museum of Natural History](#)
- [-Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Inveresk, Tasmania](#)
- [-Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart, Tasmania](#)
- Other groups and individuals

The Department is extremely grateful to the many organisations and individuals who provided expert advice and information on numerous draft distributions.

Please feel free to provide feedback via the [Contact Us](#) page.

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Department of Agriculture Water and the Environment

GPO Box 858

Canberra City ACT 2601 Australia

+61 2 6274 1111

ATTACHMENT 2

Natural Values Atlas Report

Natural Values Atlas Report

Authoritative, comprehensive information on Tasmania's natural values.

Reference: Moorland Beach Road Motorcycle Track project

Requested For: R Higgs

Report Type: Summary Report

Timestamp: 06:22:42 PM Tuesday 15 November 2022

Threatened Flora: buffers Min: 500m Max: 5000m

Threatened Fauna: buffers Min: 500m Max: 5000m

Raptors: buffers Min: 500m Max: 5000m

Threatened Communities: buffer 1000m

Tasmanian Reserve Estate: buffer 1000m



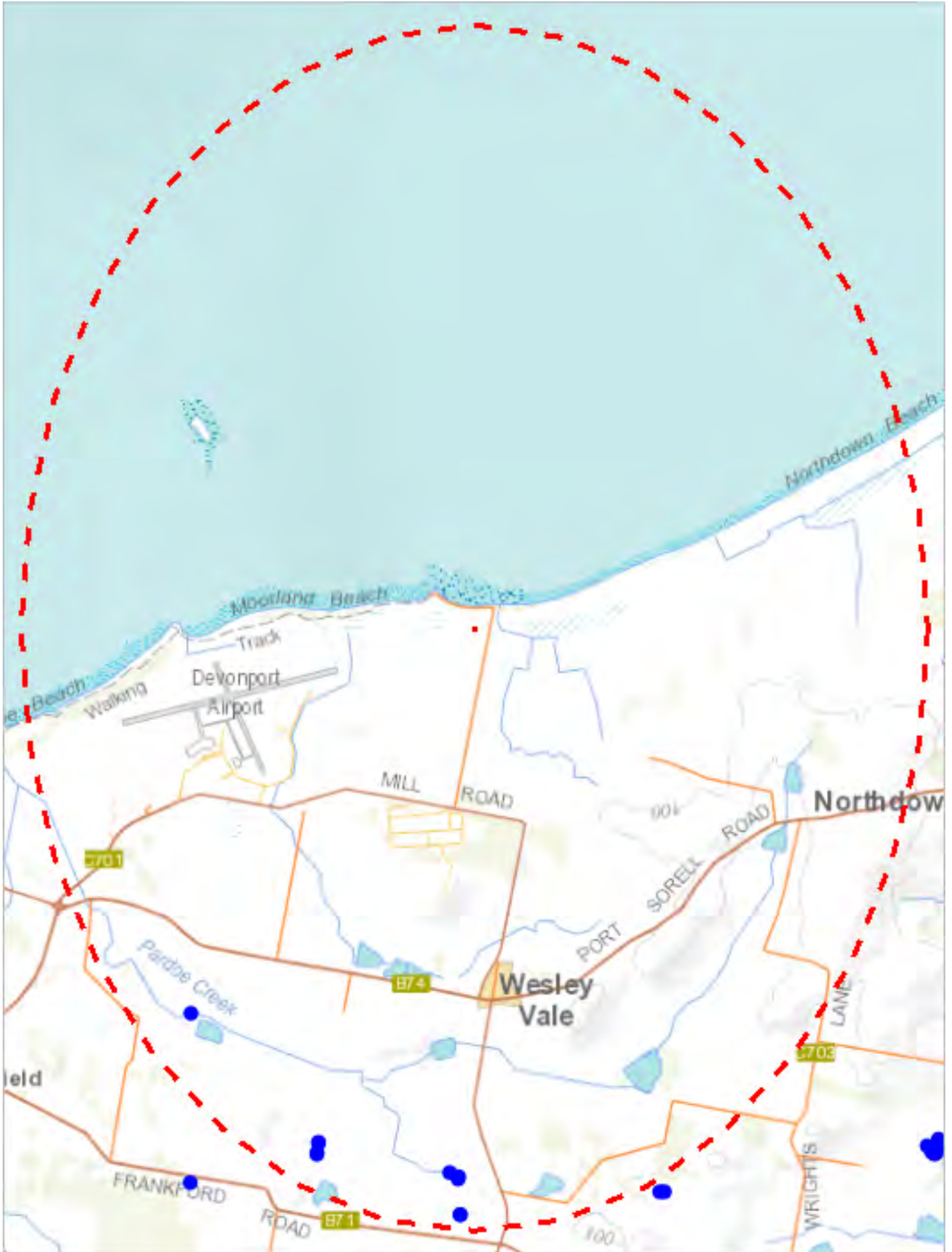
The centroid for this query GDA94: 454196.0, 5443044.0 falls within:

Property: 6523996

*** No threatened flora found within 500 metres ***

Threatened flora within 5000 metres

458154, 5448266



450232, 5437821

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

Threatened flora within 5000 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

● Point Verified

● Point Unverified

▬ Line Verified

▬ Line Unverified

▭ Polygon Verified

▭ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Threatened flora within 5000 metres

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Bio	Observation Count	Last Recorded
<i>Bolboschoenus caldwellii</i>	sea clubsedge	r		n	1	27-Feb-2009
<i>Brunonia australis</i>	blue pincushion	r		n	2	11-Dec-2000
<i>Calystegia soldanella</i>	sea bindweed	r		n	1	01-Feb-1945
<i>Corunastylis nuda</i>	tiny midge-orchid	r		n	2	20-Mar-1974
<i>Desmodium gunnii</i>	southern ticktrefoil	v		n	1	19-Oct-1998
<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>	slender waterpepper	v		n	9	10-May-2009

Unverified Records

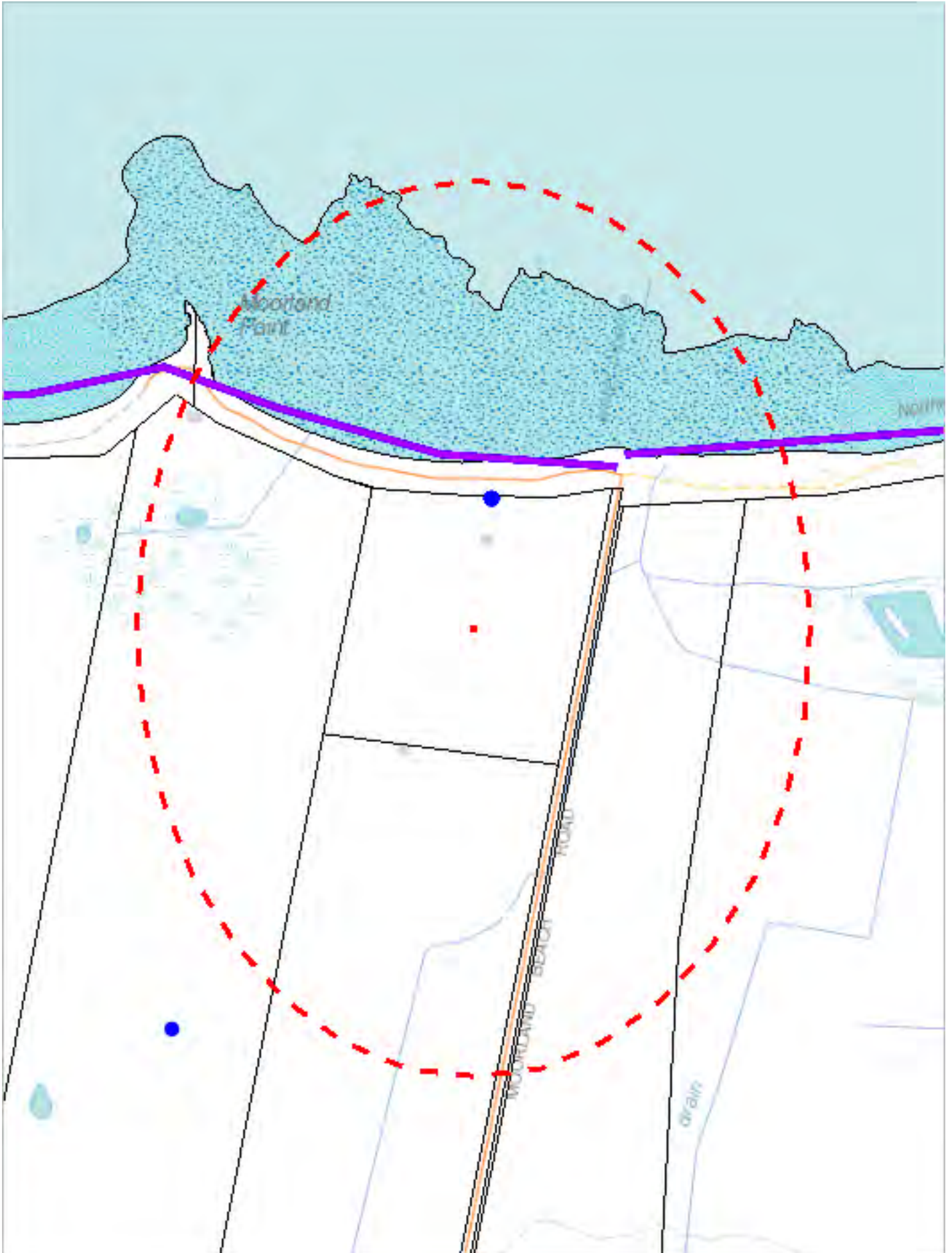
No unverified records were found!

For more information about threatened species, please contact Threatened Species Enquiries.

Telephone: 1300 368 550

Email: ThreatenedSpecies.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au

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



453663, 5442341

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

Threatened fauna within 500 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

● Point Verified

● Point Unverified

▬ Line Verified

▬ Line Unverified

▭ Polygon Verified

▭ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Threatened fauna within 500 metres

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Bio	Observation Count	Last Recorded
<i>Aquila audax</i>	wedge-tailed eagle	pe	PEN	n	4	18-Mar-2019
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		n	19	18-Mar-2019
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	eastern curlew	e	CR	n	1	11-Feb-2012
<i>Sternula nereis</i> subsp. <i>nereis</i>	fairy tern	v	VU	n	1	03-Sep-2008
<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	shy albatross	v	EN	ae	1	27-Oct-2018
<i>Thinornis cucullatus</i>	hooded plover		PVU	ae	8	18-Mar-2019
<i>Thinornis rubricollis</i>	hooded plover		VU	n	14	02-Apr-2017

Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

Threatened fauna within 500 metres (based on Range Boundaries)

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	BO	Potential	Known	Core
<i>Astacopsis gouldi</i>	luteralipina or giant freshwater crayfish	v	VU	e	1	0	0
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> subsp. <i>maculatus</i>	spotted-tail quoll	r	VU	n	1	0	1
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	green and gold frog	v	VU	n	1	0	1
<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	new holland mouse	e	VU	n	1	0	0
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	e	CR	mbe	1	0	0
<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	australian grayling	v	VU	ae	1	0	0
<i>Ceyx azureus</i> subsp. <i>diemenensis</i>	Tasmanian azure kingfisher	e	EN	e	0	0	1
<i>Antipodia chaostola</i>	chaostola skipper	e	EN	ae	1	0	0
<i>Pseudemoia pagenstecheri</i>	tussock skink	v		n	1	0	0
<i>Limnodynastes peroni</i>	striped marsh frog	e		n	1	0	0
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		n	2	0	0
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i> subsp. <i>castanops</i>	masked owl (Tasmanian)	e	VU	e	1	0	1
<i>Galaxiella pusilla</i>	eastern dwarf galaxias	v	VU	n	1	0	0
<i>Catadromus lacordairei</i>	Green-lined ground beetle	v		n	1	0	0
<i>Sarcophilus harrisi</i>	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	1	0	0
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	e		n	1	0	0
<i>Engaeus granulatus</i>	Central North burrowing crayfish	e	EN	e	1	1	0
<i>Aquila audax</i> subsp. <i>fleayi</i>	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	e	1	0	0
<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>	eastern quoll		EN	n	0	0	1

For more information about threatened species, please contact Threatened Species Enquiries.

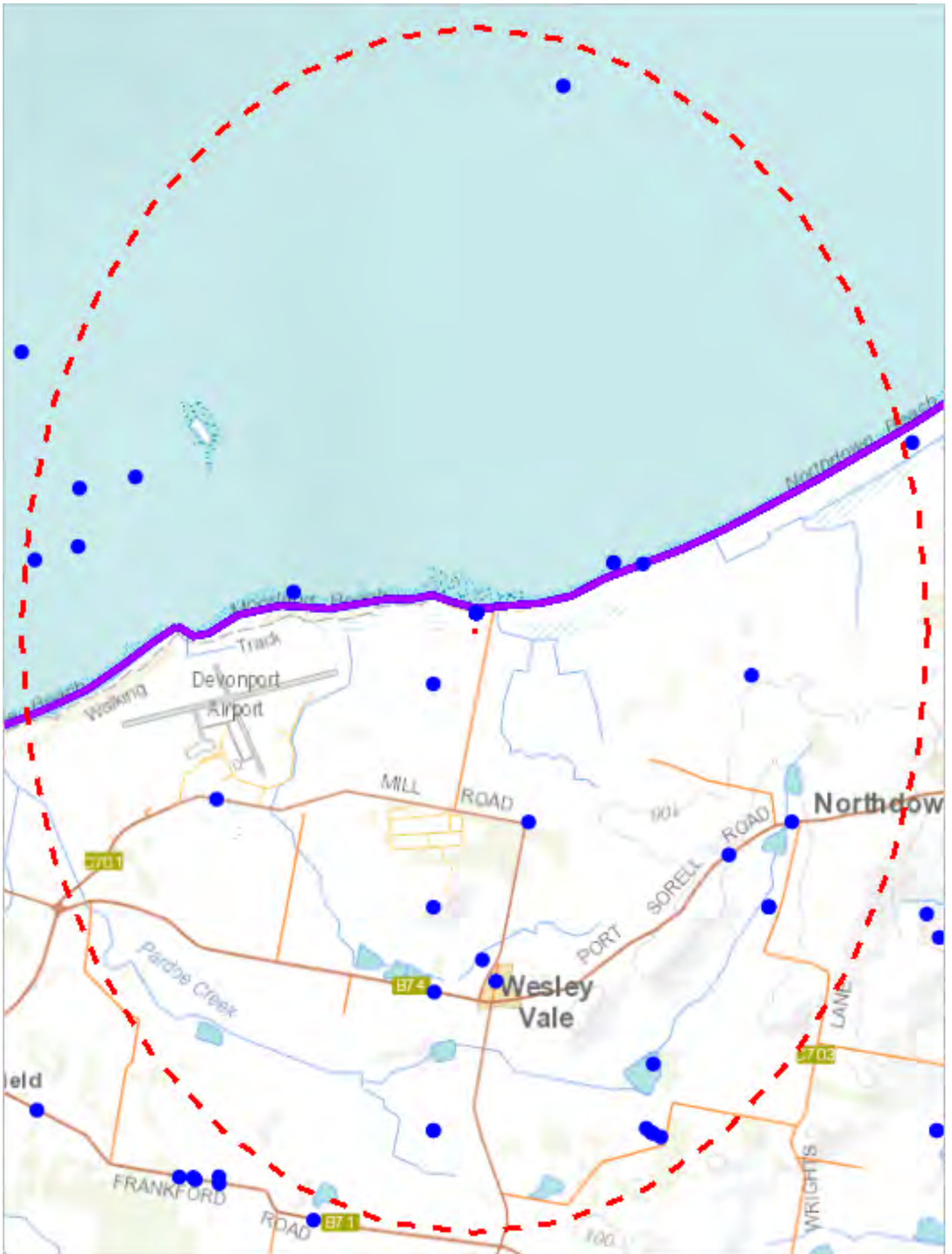
Telephone: 1300 368 550

Email: ThreatenedSpecies.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au

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

Threatened fauna within 5000 metres

458154, 5448266



450232, 5437821

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

Threatened fauna within 5000 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

● Point Verified

● Point Unverified

▬ Line Verified

▬ Line Unverified

▭ Polygon Verified

▭ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Threatened fauna within 5000 metres

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Bio	Observation Count	Last Recorded
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	e		n	3	15-Mar-2022
<i>Aquila audax</i>	wedge-tailed eagle	pe	PEN	n	6	18-Mar-2019
<i>Arctocephalus forsteri</i> subsp. <i>doriferus</i>	new zealand fur seal	r		n	2	25-May-2007
<i>Catadromus lacordairei</i>	Green-lined ground beetle	v		n	2	01-Feb-2006
<i>Engaeus granulatus</i>	Central North burrowing crayfish	e	EN	e	7	01-Oct-2005
<i>Eubalaena australis</i>	southern right whale	e	EN	m	2	25-Oct-2003
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		n	21	18-Mar-2019
<i>Halobaena caerulea</i>	blue petrel	v	VU	n	1	02-Sep-1984
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	e	CR	mbe	1	29-Apr-1770
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	green and gold frog	v	VU	n	4	26-Sep-2022
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	southern giant-petrel	v	EN	n	1	03-Oct-1979
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	humpback whale	e		m	4	24-Oct-2020
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	eastern curlew	e	CR	n	1	11-Feb-2012
<i>Perameles gunnii</i>	eastern barred bandicoot		VU	n	4	01-Sep-1994
<i>Sarcophilus harrisi</i>	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	2	29-Dec-2007
<i>Sterna striata</i>	white-fronted tern	v		n	1	04-Sep-1960
<i>Sternula nereis</i> subsp. <i>nereis</i>	fairy tern	v	VU	n	2	03-Sep-2008
<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	shy albatross	v	EN	ae	1	27-Oct-2018
<i>Thinornis cucullatus</i>	hooded plover		PVU	ae	12	18-Mar-2019
<i>Thinornis rubricollis</i>	hooded plover		VU	n	18	07-Apr-2017

Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

Threatened fauna within 5000 metres (based on Range Boundaries)

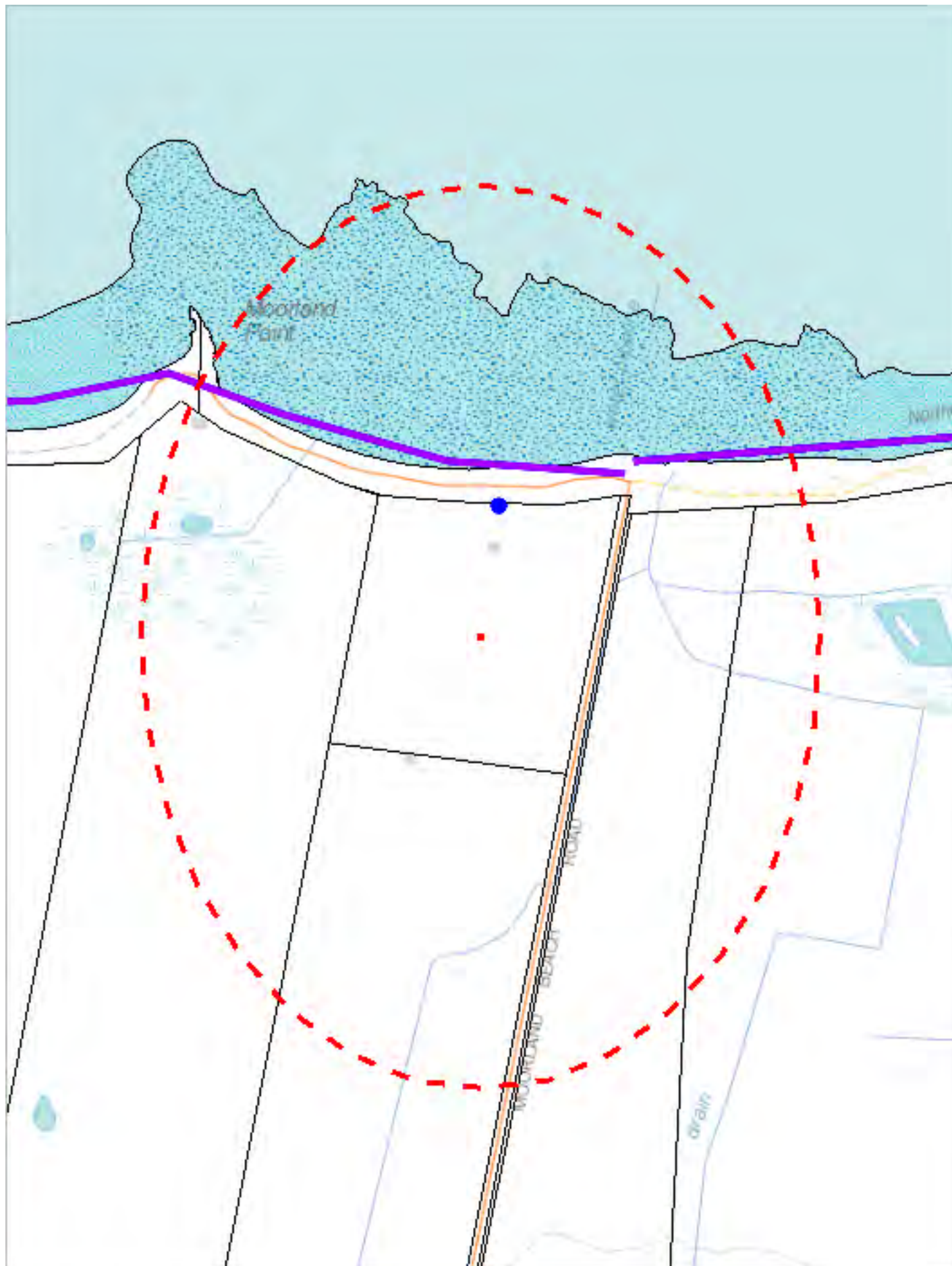
Species	Common Name	SS	NS	BO	Potential	Known	Core
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> subsp. <i>maculatus</i>	spotted-tail quoll	r	VU	n	1	0	2
<i>Astacopsis gouldi</i>	luteralipina or giant freshwater crayfish	v	VU	e	1	0	0
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	green and gold frog	v	VU	n	1	0	1
<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	new holland mouse	e	VU	n	1	0	0
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	e	CR	mbe	1	0	0
<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	australian grayling	v	VU	ae	4	0	0
<i>Ceyx azureus</i> subsp. <i>diemenensis</i>	Tasmanian azure kingfisher	e	EN	e	0	0	1
<i>Antipodia chaostola</i>	chaostola skipper	e	EN	ae	1	0	0
<i>Pseudemoia pagenstecheri</i>	tussock skink	v		n	1	0	0
<i>Limnodynastes peroni</i>	striped marsh frog	e		n	1	0	0
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		n	2	0	0
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i> subsp. <i>castanops</i>	masked owl (Tasmanian)	e	VU	e	1	0	1
<i>Galaxiella pusilla</i>	eastern dwarf galaxias	v	VU	n	4	0	0
<i>Catadromus lacordairei</i>	Green-lined ground beetle	v		n	1	1	0
<i>Sarcophilus harrisi</i>	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	1	0	0
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	e		n	1	0	0
<i>Engaeus granulatus</i>	Central North burrowing crayfish	e	EN	e	1	2	0
<i>Perameles gunnii</i>	eastern barred bandicoot		VU	n	1	0	0
<i>Aquila audax</i> subsp. <i>fleayi</i>	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	e	1	0	0
<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>	eastern quoll		EN	n	0	0	1

For more information about threatened species, please contact Threatened Species Enquiries.

Telephone: 1300 368 550

Email: ThreatenedSpecies.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au

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



453663, 5442341

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

Raptor nests and sightings within 500 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

● Point Verified

● Point Unverified

▬ Line Verified

▬ Line Unverified

▭ Polygon Verified

▭ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Raptor nests and sightings within 500 metres

Verified Records

Nest Id/Location Foreign Id	Species	Common Name	Obs Type	Observation Count	Last Recorded
	Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	Not Recorded	2	19-May-2014
	Falco peregrinus	peregrine falcon	Not Recorded	1	29-Feb-2016
	Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	Not Recorded	13	31-Jul-2017

Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

Raptor nests and sightings within 500 metres (based on Range Boundaries)

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

For more information about raptor nests, please contact Threatened Species Enquiries.

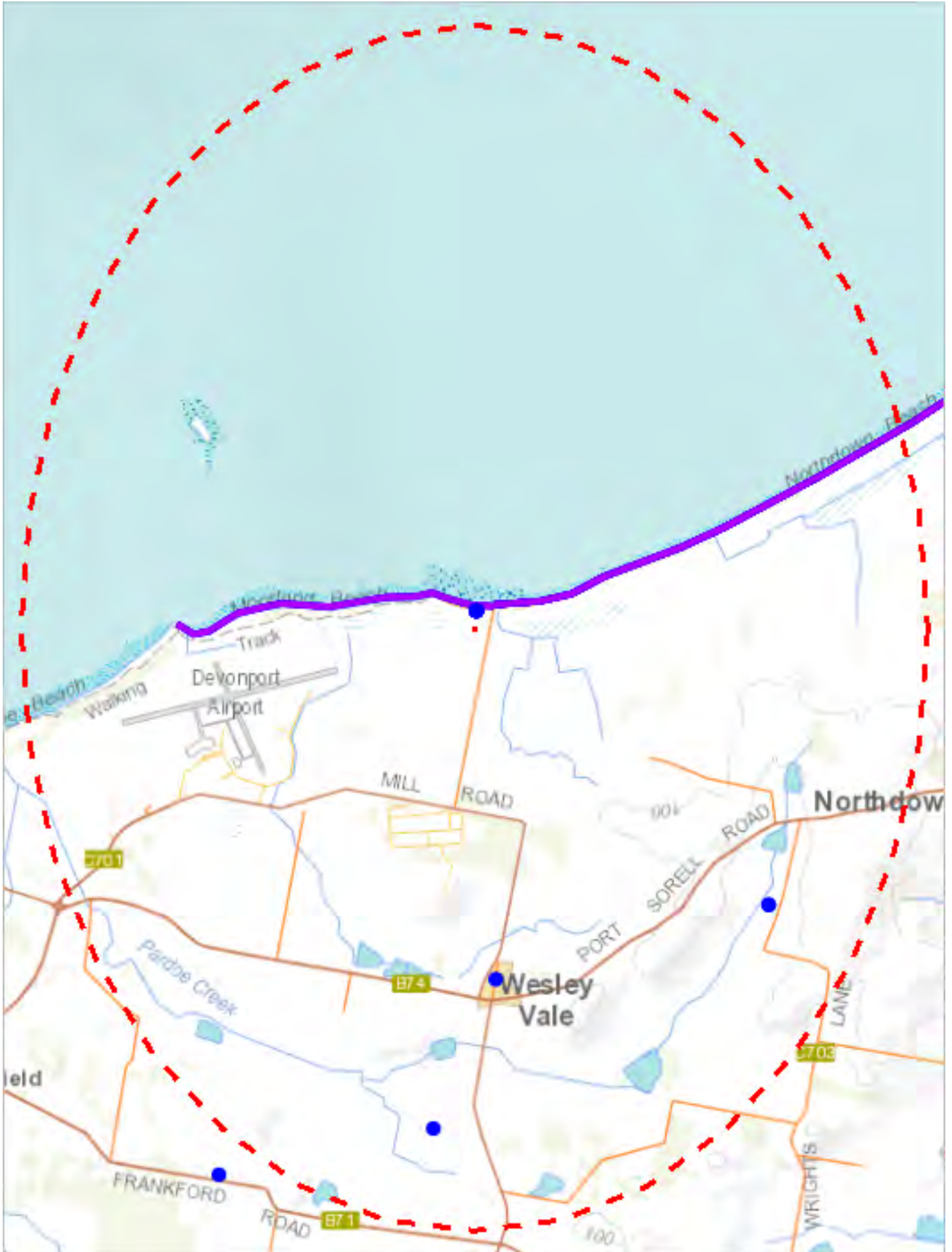
Telephone: 1300 368 550

Email: ThreatenedSpecies.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au

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

Raptor nests and sightings within 5000 metres

458154, 5448266



450232, 5437821

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

Raptor nests and sightings within 5000 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

● Point Verified

● Point Unverified

▬ Line Verified

▬ Line Unverified

▭ Polygon Verified

▭ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Raptor nests and sightings within 5000 metres

Verified Records

Nest Id/Location Foreign Id	Species	Common Name	Obs Type	Observation Count	Last Recorded
620	Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	Nest	2	05-Sep-2016
	Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Not Recorded	2	20-Apr-1991
	Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Sighting	1	15-Mar-2022
	Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	Not Recorded	4	25-Apr-2017
	Falco peregrinus	peregrine falcon	Not Recorded	1	29-Feb-2016
	Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	Not Recorded	13	31-Jul-2017

Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

Raptor nests and sightings within 5000 metres (based on Range Boundaries)

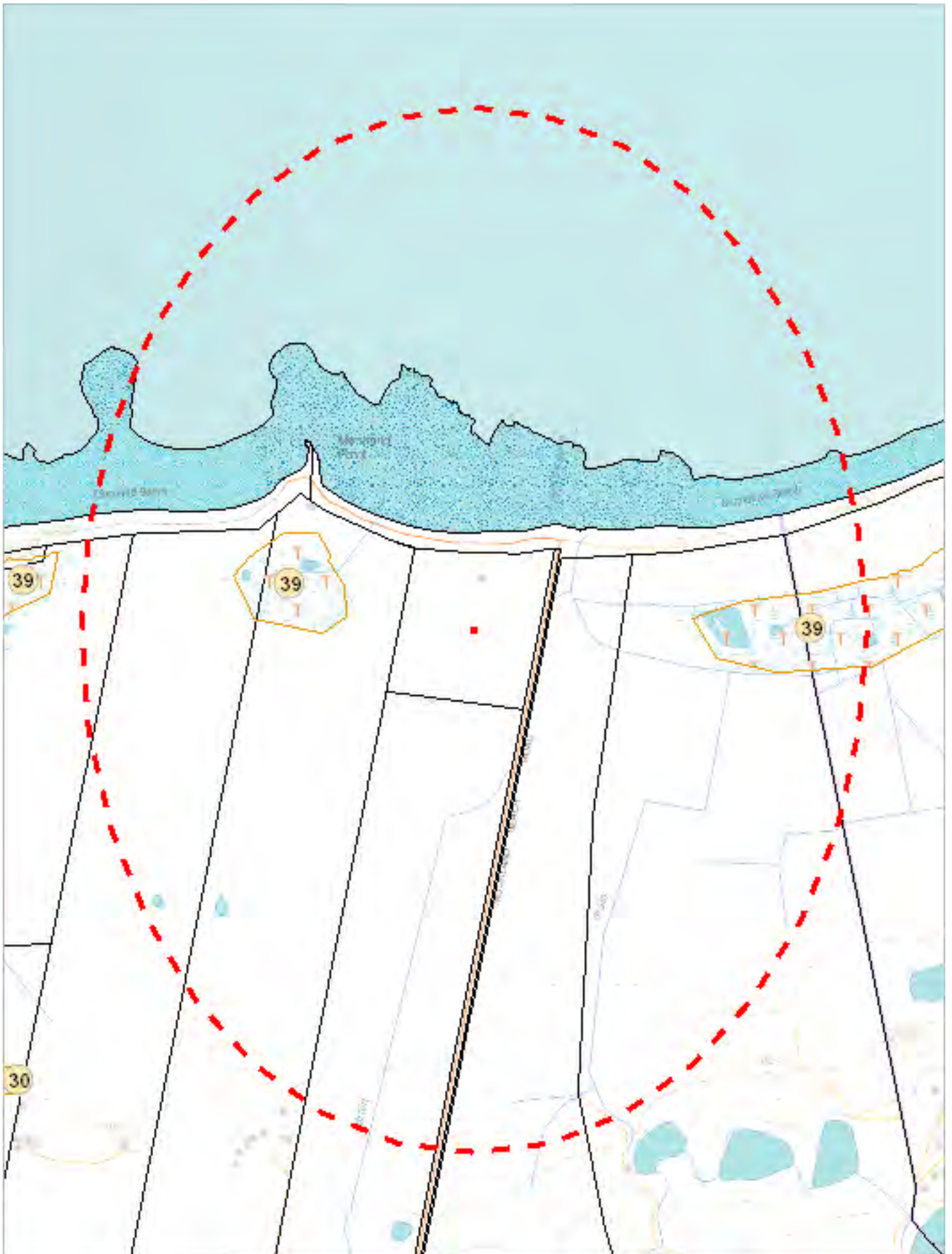
Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Potential	Known	Core
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	1	0	0
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	e		1	0	0
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		2	0	0

For more information about raptor nests, please contact Threatened Species Enquiries.

Telephone: 1300 368 550

Email: ThreatenedSpecies.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au

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



453282, 5441839

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

Threatened Communities (TNVC 2020) within 1000 metres

Legend: Threatened Communities

- 1 - Alkaline pans
- 2 - Allocasuarina littoralis forest
- 3 - Athrotaxis cupressoides/Nothofagus gunnii short rainforest
- 4 - Athrotaxis cupressoides open woodland
- 5 - Athrotaxis cupressoides rainforest
- 6 - Athrotaxis selaginoides/Nothofagus gunnii short rainforest
- 7 - Athrotaxis selaginoides rainforest
- 8 - Athrotaxis selaginoides subalpine scrub
- 9 - Banksia marginata wet scrub
- 10 - Banksia serrata woodland
- 11 - Callitris rhomboidea forest
- 13 - Cushion moorland
- 14 - Eucalyptus amygdalina forest and woodland on sandstone
- 15 - Eucalyptus amygdalina inland forest and woodland on cainozoic deposits
- 16 - Eucalyptus brookeriana wet forest
- 17 - Eucalyptus globulus dry forest and woodland
- 18 - Eucalyptus globulus King Island forest
- 19 - Eucalyptus morrisbyi forest and woodland
- 20 - Eucalyptus ovata forest and woodland
- 21 - Eucalyptus risdonii forest and woodland
- 22 - Eucalyptus tenuiramis forest and woodland on sediments
- 23 - Eucalyptus viminalis - Eucalyptus globulus coastal forest and woodland
- 24 - Eucalyptus viminalis Furneaux forest and woodland
- 25 - Eucalyptus viminalis wet forest
- 26 - Heathland on calcareous substrates
- 27 - Heathland scrub complex at Wingaroo
- 28 - Highland grassy sedge land
- 29 - Highland Poa grassland
- 30 - Melaleuca ericifolia swamp forest
- 31 - Melaleuca pustulata scrub
- 32 - Notelaea - Pomaderris - Beyeria forest
- 33 - Rainforest fernland
- 34 - Riparian scrub
- 35 - Seabird rookery complex
- 36 - Sphagnum peatland
- 36A - Spray zone coastal complex
- 37 - Subalpine Diplarrena latifolia rushland
- 38 - Subalpine Leptospermum nitidum woodland
- 39 - Wetlands

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Threatened Communities (TNVC 2020) within 1000 metres

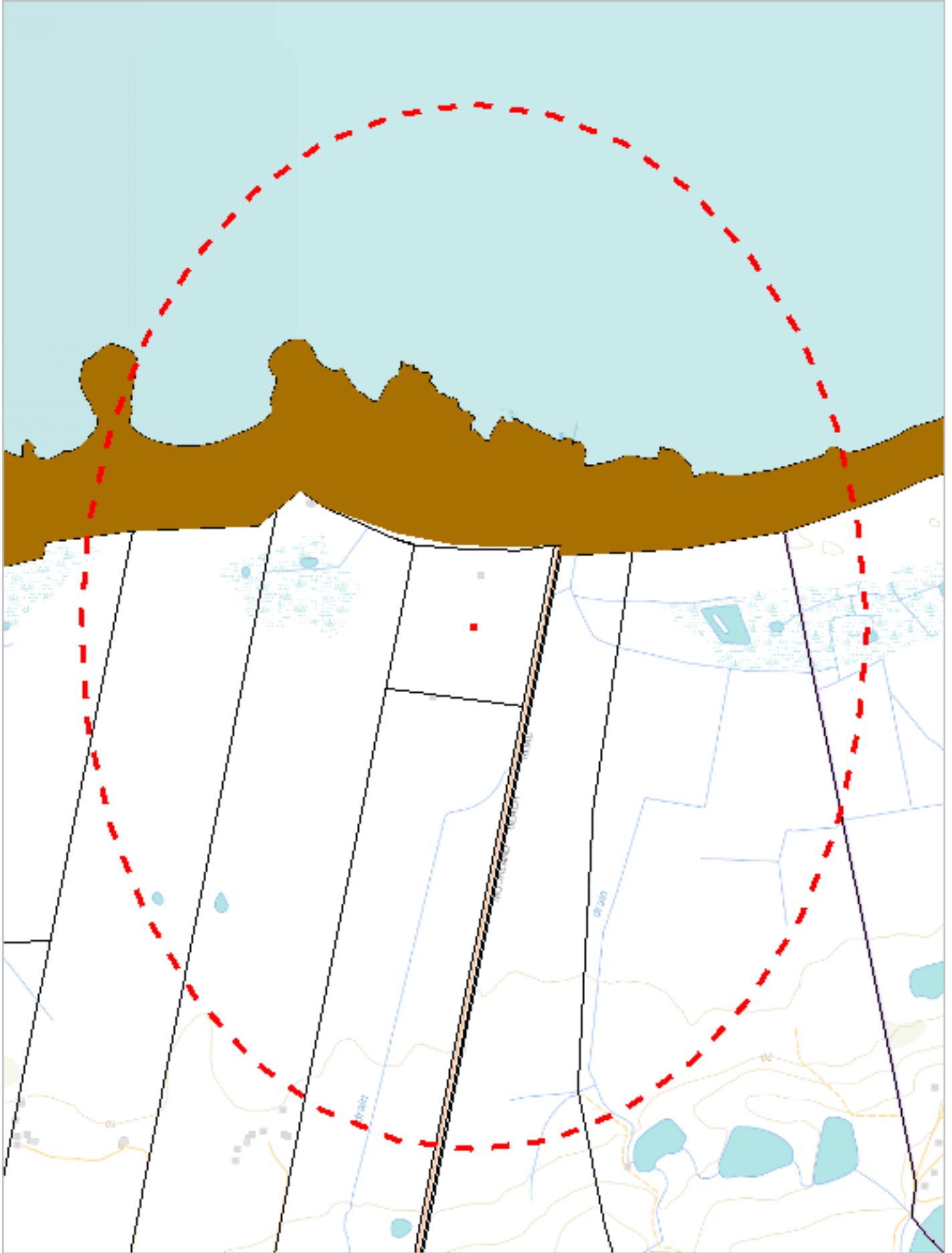
Scheduled Community Id	Scheduled Community Name
39	Wetlands

For more information contact: Coordinator, Tasmanian Vegetation Monitoring and Mapping Program.

Telephone: (03) 6165 4320

Email: TVMMPsupport@nre.tas.gov.au

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




























453282, 5441839

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

Reserves within 1000 metres

Legend: Tasmanian Reserve Estate

-  Conservation Area
-  Conservation Area and Conservation Covenant (NCA)
-  Game Reserve
-  Historic Site
-  Indigenous Protected Area
-  National Park
-  Nature Reserve
-  Nature Recreation Area
-  Regional Reserve
-  State Reserve
-  Wellington Park
-  Public authority land within WHA
-  Future Potential Production Forest
-  Informal Reserve on Permanent Timber Production Zone Land or STT managed land
-  Informal Reserve on other public land
-  Roadside Conservation Site
-  Conservation Covenant (NCA)
-  Private Nature Reserve and Conservation Covenant (NCA)
-  Private Sanctuary and Conservation Covenant (NCA)
-  Private Sanctuary
-  Private land within WHA
-  Management Agreement
-  Stewardship Agreement
-  Part 5 Agreement (Meander Dam Offset)
-  Other Private Reserve

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Reserves within 1000 metres

Name	Classification	Status	Area (HA)
Pardoe Northdown Conservation Area	Conservation Area	Other Formal Reserve	69.459835
Pardoe Northdown Conservation Area	Conservation Area	Other Formal Reserve	196.1736698 5

For more information about the Tasmanian Reserve Estate, please contact the Natural Values Science Services Branch.

Email: LandManagement.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au

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

ATTACHMENT 3

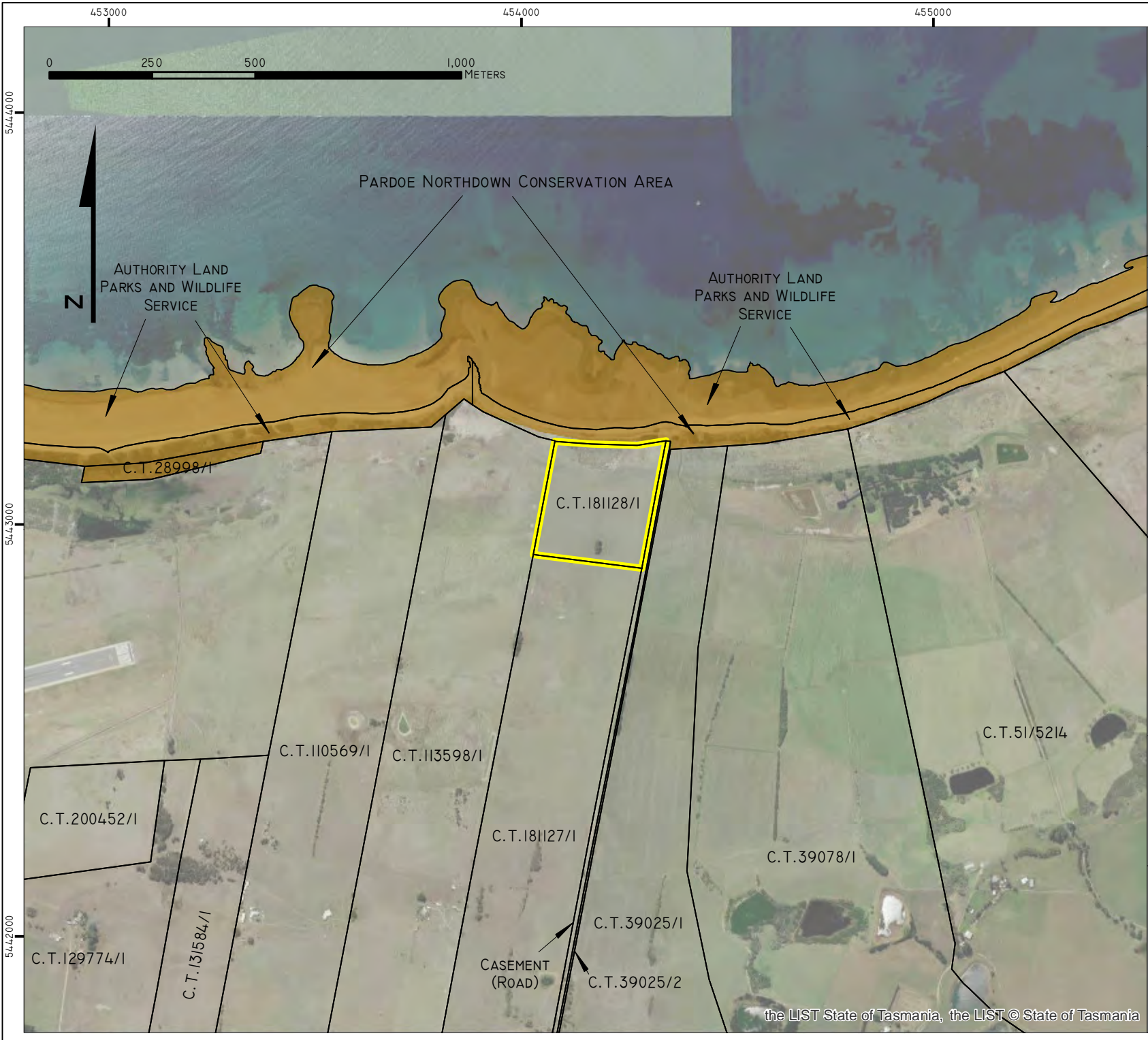
Maps of the Project Area and selected features

Figure 1 Project Area and Tenure including Designated Reserved Land

Figure 2 Project area and the nearby Devonport Airport land and Runway

Figure 3 Project area and Pardoe Northdown Conservation Area Parking and Off-road beach access

Figure 4 Project area and habitat shelf for wading avifauna and existing disturbance vectors



MOTORCYCLE RACING TRACK MOORLAND BEACH ROAD, WESLEY VALE

EPBC REFERRAL


FIGURE I: PROJECT AREA AND
TENURE INCLUDING DESIGNATED
RESERVED LAND

TASMAP: LATROBE	LGA: LATROBE
--------------------	-----------------

LAND TITLES
 PROJECT AREA - 7.7 HA

BASE DATA BY TASMAP. © STATE OF TASMANIA
BASE IMAGE BY TASMAP. © STATE OF TASMANIA


an Diemen CONSULTING
 PO Box 1 NEW TOWN TAS 7008

	DATUM: GDA94 GRID: MGA ZONE 55 SCALE: @A4 - NA
	CLIENT: RICHARD BRUCE HIGGS VICTORIA RENISON HIGGS
	DATE: 2 JAN 2023



MOTORCYCLE RACING
 TRACK MOORLAND
 BEACH ROAD,
 WESLEY VALE

EPBC
 REFERRAL

FIGURE 2: PROJECT AREA AND
 THE NEARBY DEVONPORT
 AIRPORT LAND AND RUNWAY

TASMAP:
 LATROBE

LGA:
 LATROBE

- PROJECT AREA - 7.7 HA
- DEVONPORT AIRPORT
- LAND TITLES

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 BASE IMAGE BY TASMAP. © STATE OF TASMANIA

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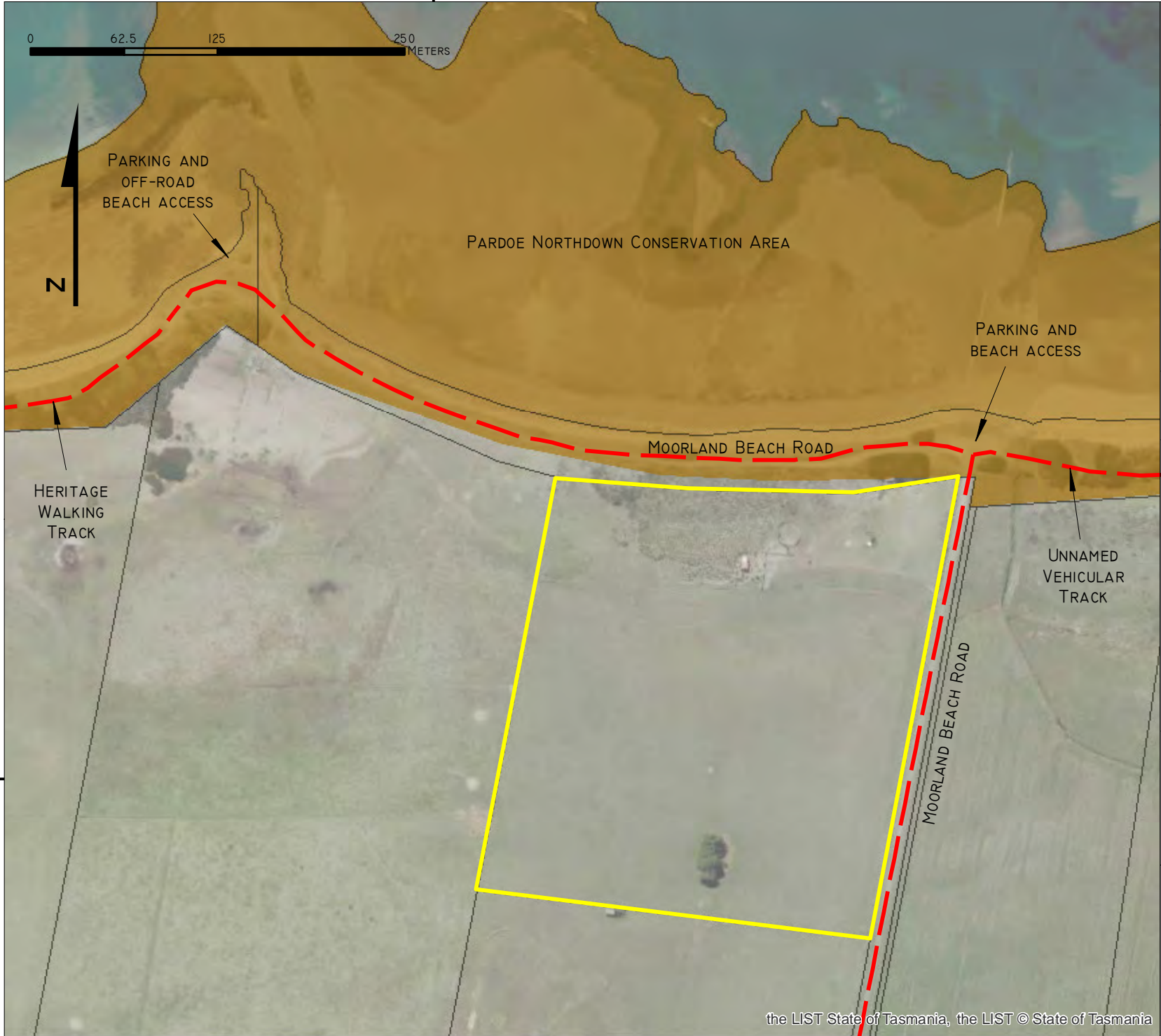
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 GRID: MGA ZONE 55
 SCALE: @A4 - NA

CLIENT:
 RICHARD BRUCE HIGGS
 VICTORIA RENISON
 HIGGS

DATE: 2 JAN 2023

454000

0 62.5 125 250 METERS



MOTORCYCLE RACING
TRACK MOORLAND
BEACH ROAD,
WESLEY VALE

EPBC
REFERRAL

FIGURE 3: PROJECT AREA AND
PARDOE NORTHDOWN CONSERVATION
AREA PARKING AND OFF-ROAD
BEACH ACCESS

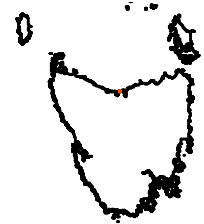
TASMAP:
LATROBE

LGA:
LATROBE

- ROADS AND TRACKS
- PROJECT AREA - 7.7 HA
- LAND TITLES

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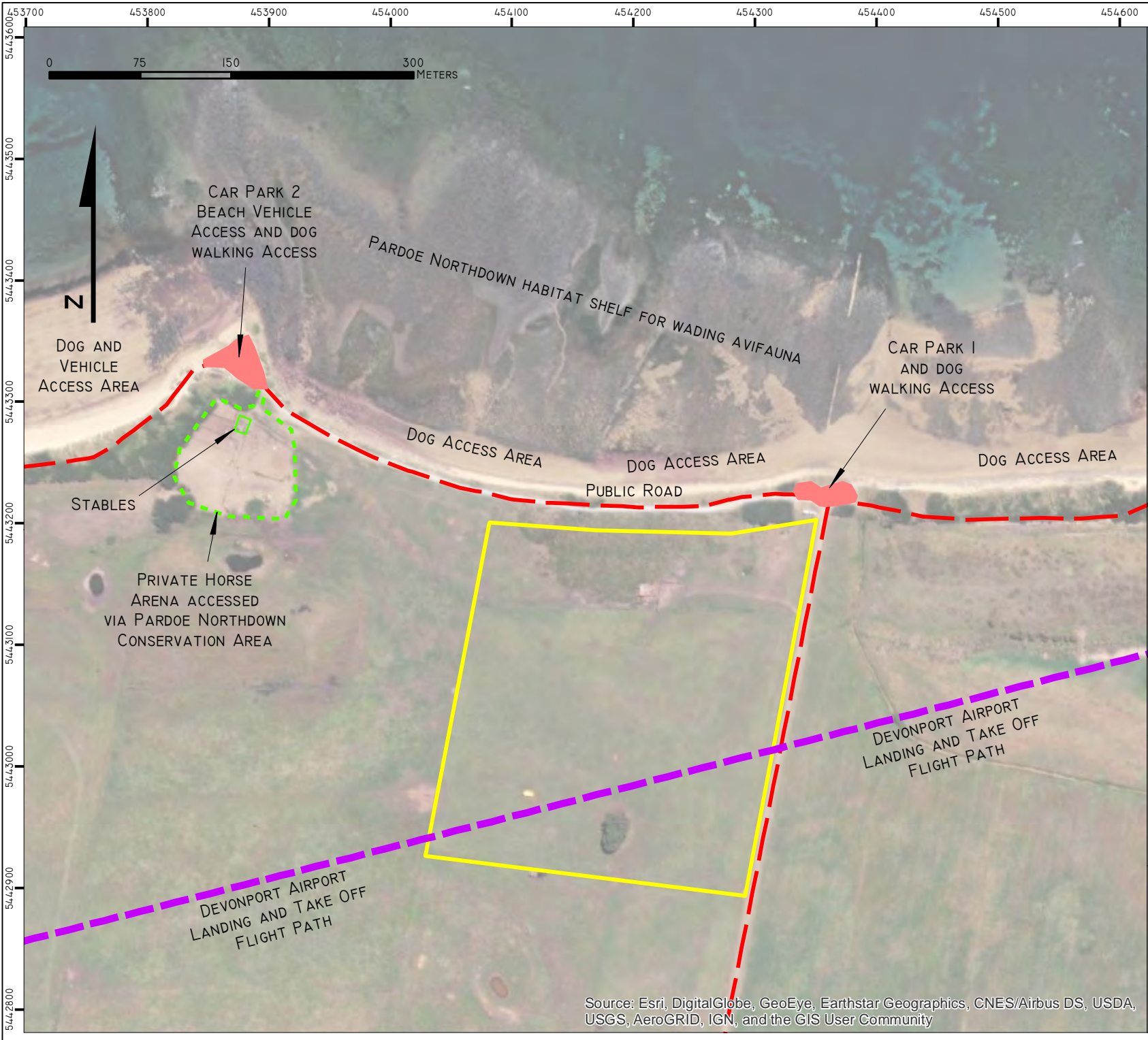


DATUM: GDA94
GRID: MGA ZONE 55
SCALE: @A4 - NA

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VICTORIA RENISON
HIGGS

DATE: 2 JAN 2023

5443000



MOTORCYCLE RACING TRACK MOORLAND BEACH ROAD, WESLEY VALE

EPBC REFERRAL

FIGURE 4: PROJECT AREA AND THE PARDOE NORTHDOWN HABITAT SHELF FOR WADING AVIFAUNA AND EXISTING DISTURBANCE VECTORS

TASMAP:
LATROBE

LGA:
LATROBE

- - - ROADS AND TRACKS
- PROJECT AREA - 7.7 HA

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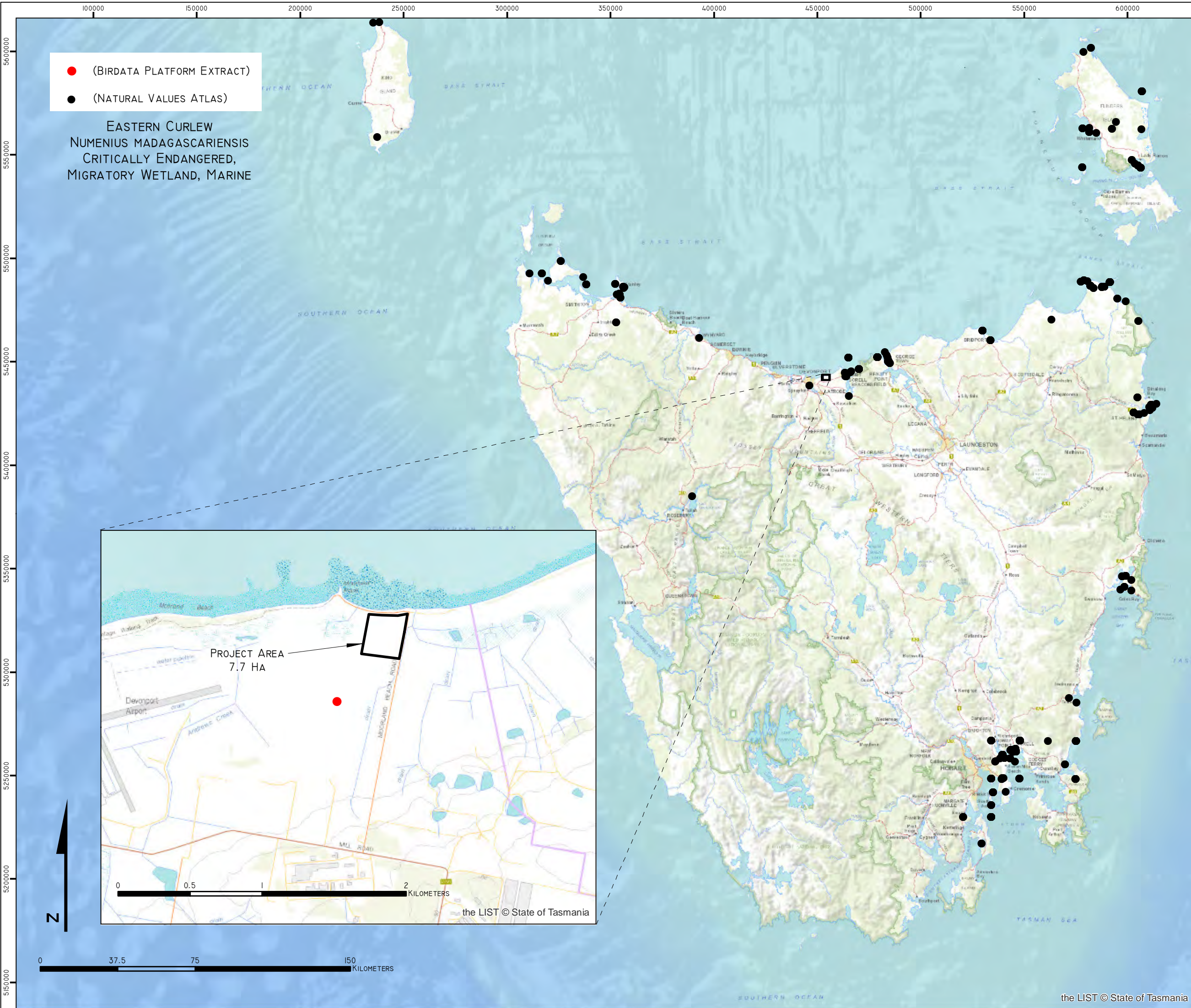
DATE: 2 JAN 2023

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

ATTACHMENT 4

Relevant avifauna distribution maps

- Figure 1** Eastern curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis*)
- Figure 2** Shy albatross (*Thalassarche cauta*)
- Figure 3** Red-capped plover (*Charadrius rufapillus*)
- Figure 4** Grey-tailed tattler (*Tringa brevipes*)
- Figure 5** Ruddy turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*)
- Figure 6** Red-necked stint (*Calidris ruficollis*)
- Figure 7** Double-banded plover (*Charadrius bicinctus*)
- Figure 8** Pacific golden plover (*Pluvialis fulva*)
- Figure 9** Hooded plover (*Thinornis cucullatus*)
- Figure 10** Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*)



MOTORCYCLE RACING
TRACK MOORLAND
BEACH ROAD,
WESLEY VALE

EPBC
REFERRAL
ATTACHMENT H

FIGURE I:
EASTERN CURLEW
NUMENIUS MADAGASCARIENSIS

TASMAP: NA	LGA: NA
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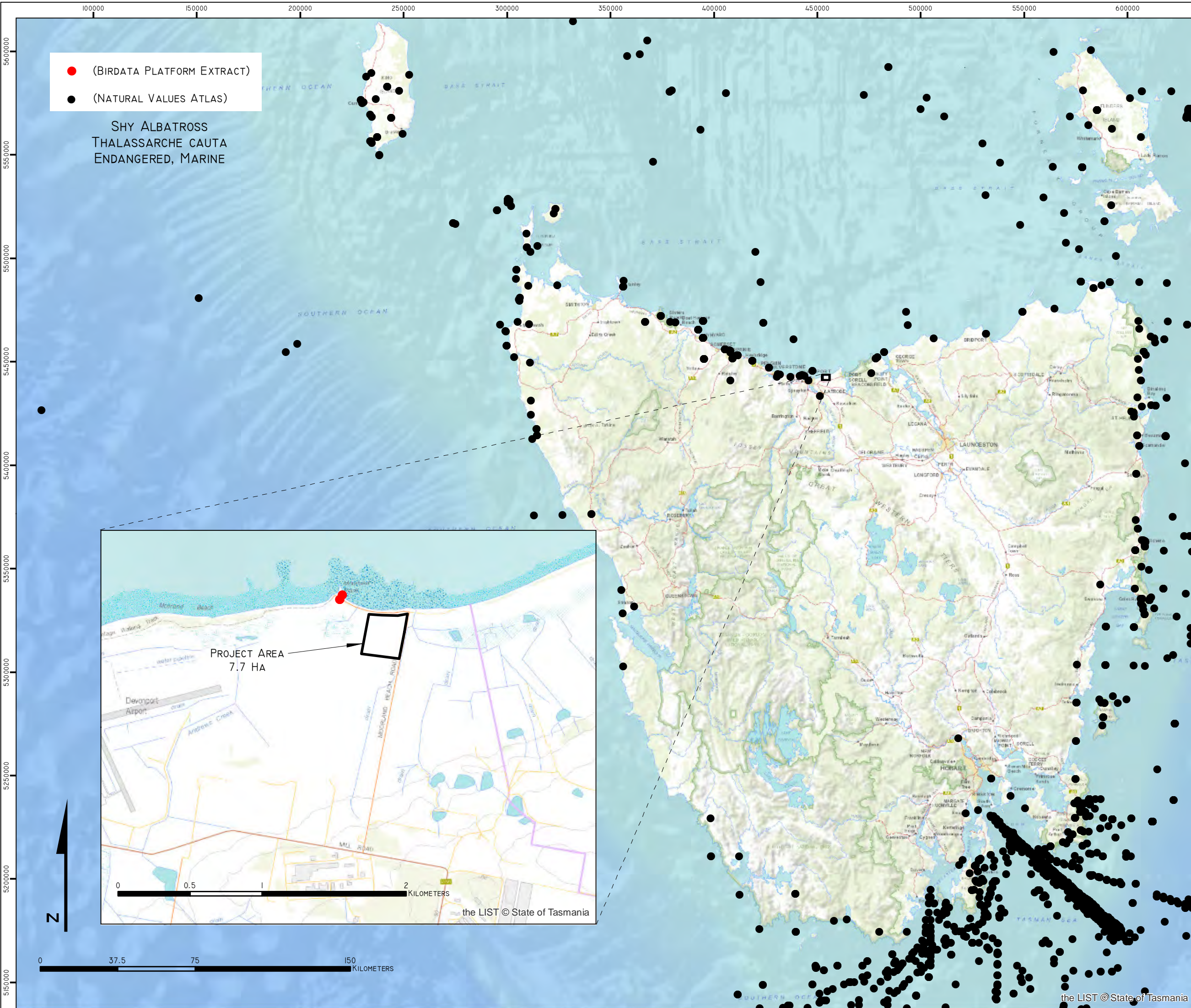
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HIGGS

DATE: 2 JAN 2023



- (BIRDATA PLATFORM EXTRACT)
- (NATURAL VALUES ATLAS)

SHY ALBATROSS
 THALASSARCHE CAUTA
 ENDANGERED, MARINE

MOTORCYCLE RACING
 TRACK MOORLAND
 BEACH ROAD,
 WESLEY VALE

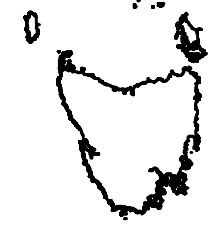
EPBC
 REFERRAL
 ATTACHMENT H

FIGURE 2:
 SHY ALBATROSS
 THALASSARCHE CAUTA

TASMAP: NA	LGA: NA
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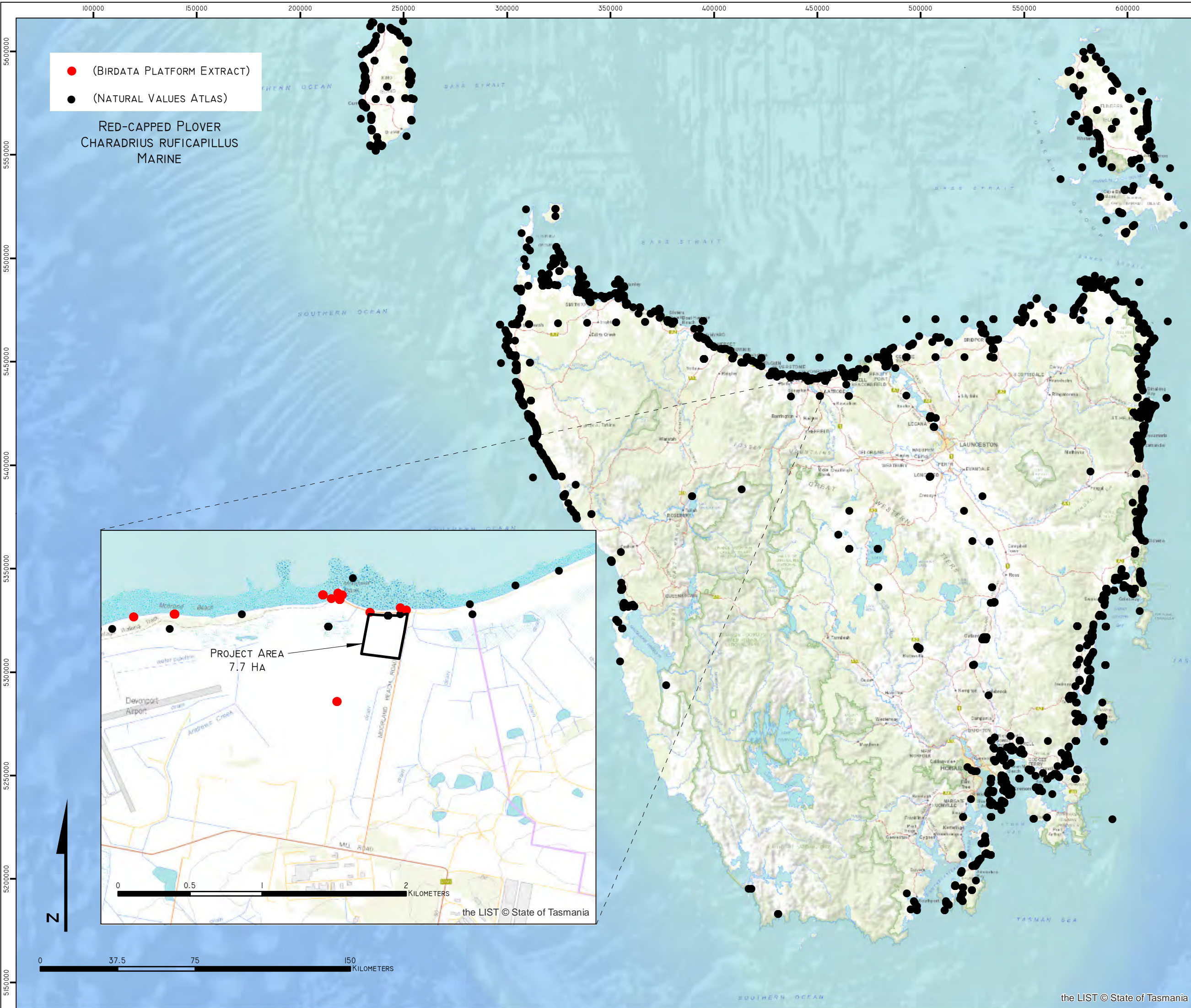
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0 0.5 1 2 KILOMETERS

PROJECT AREA
 7.7 HA

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MOTORCYCLE RACING
TRACK MOORLAND
BEACH ROAD,
WESLEY VALE


EPBC
REFERRAL
ATTACHMENT H

FIGURE 3:
RED-CAPPED PLOVER
CHARADRIUS RUFICAPILLUS

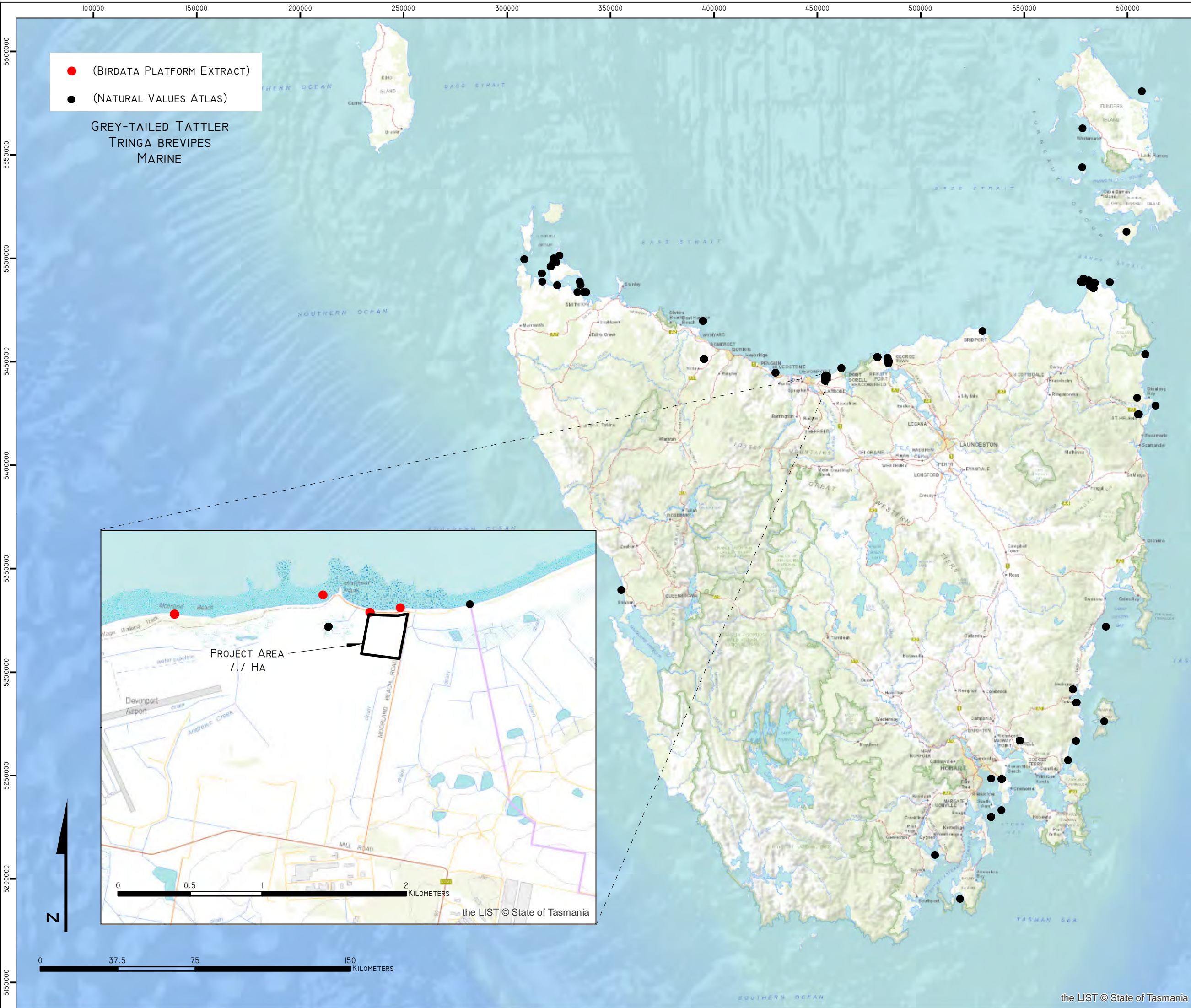
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DATE: 2 JAN 2023



- (BIRDATA PLATFORM EXTRACT)
- (NATURAL VALUES ATLAS)

GREY-TAILED TATTLER
TRINGA BREVIPES
MARINE

MOTORCYCLE RACING
TRACK MOORLAND
BEACH ROAD,
WESLEY VALE

EPBC
REFERRAL
ATTACHMENT H

FIGURE 4:
GREY-TAILED TATTLER
TRINGA BREVIPES

TASMAP: NA	LGA: NA
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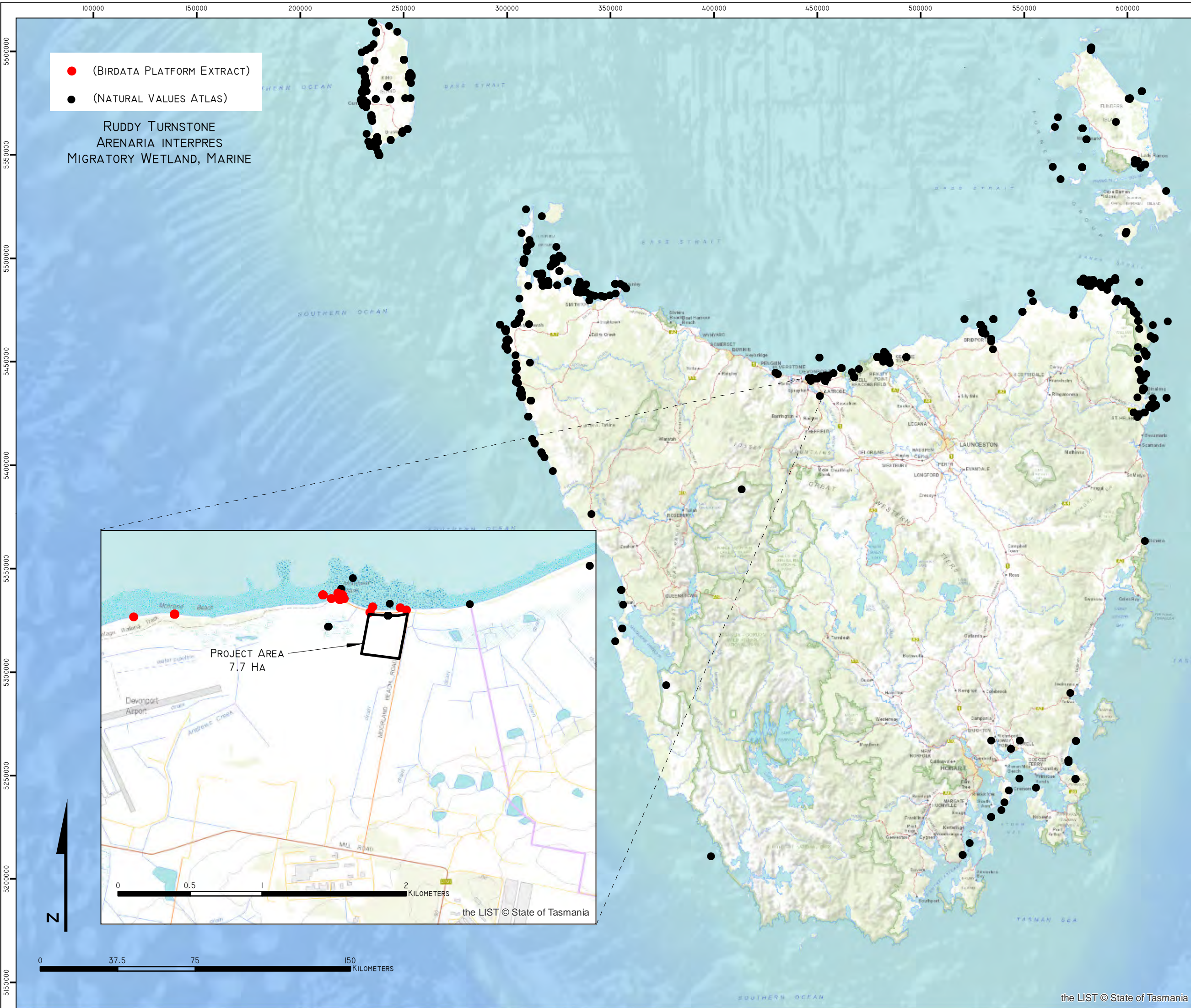
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DATUM: GDA94
GRID: MGA ZONE 55
SCALE: @A3 - NA

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HIGGS



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● (BIRDATA PLATFORM EXTRACT)
● (NATURAL VALUES ATLAS)
 RUDDY TURNSTONE
 ARENARIA INTERPRES
 MIGRATORY WETLAND, MARINE

MOTORCYCLE RACING
 TRACK MOORLAND
 BEACH ROAD,
 WESLEY VALE


EPBC
 REFERRAL
 ATTACHMENT H

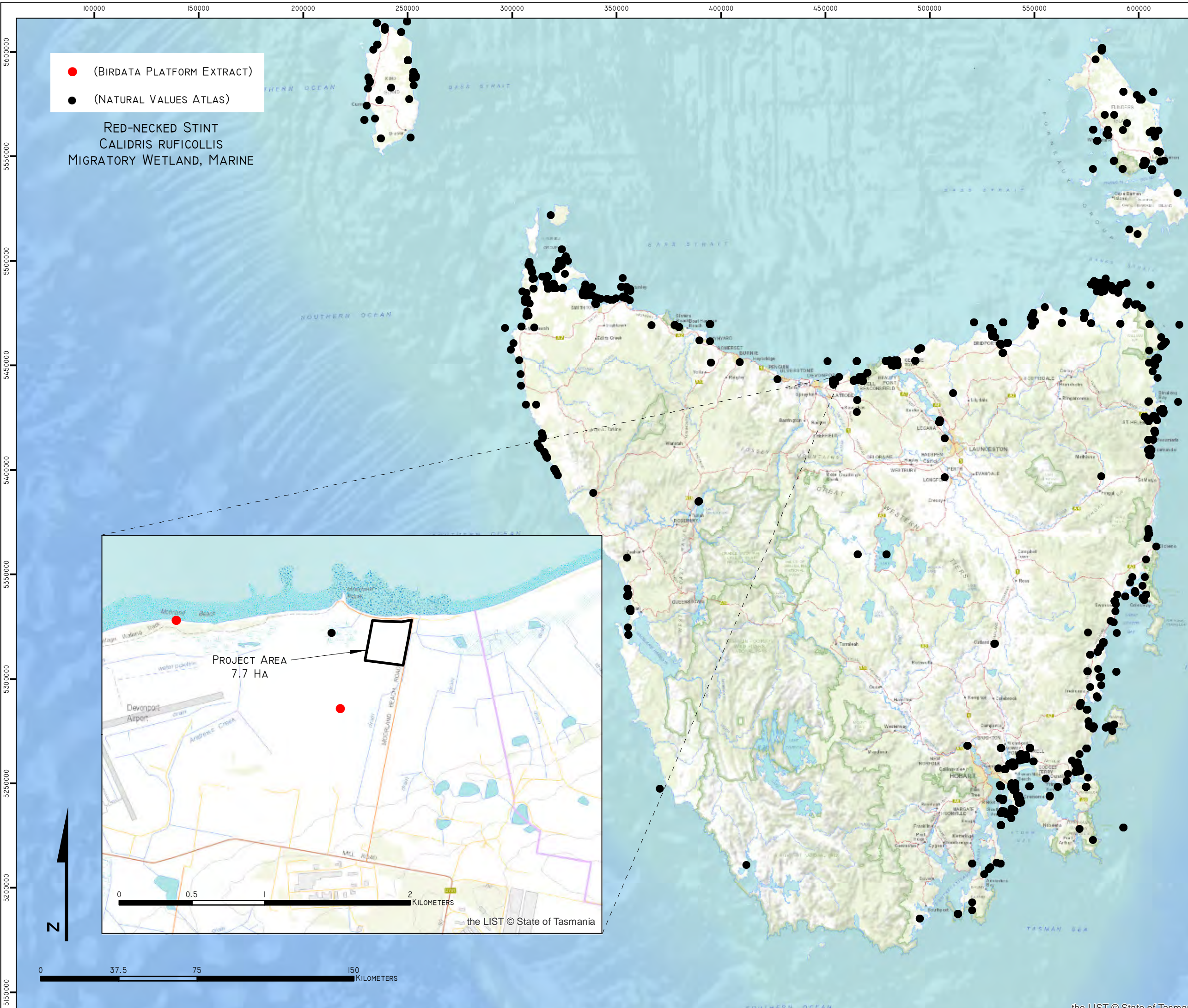
FIGURE 5:
 RUDDY TURNSTONE
 ARENARIA INTERPRES

TASMAP: NA	LGA: NA
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MOTORCYCLE RACING
TRACK MOORLAND
BEACH ROAD,
WESLEY VALE

EPBC
REFERRAL
ATTACHMENT H

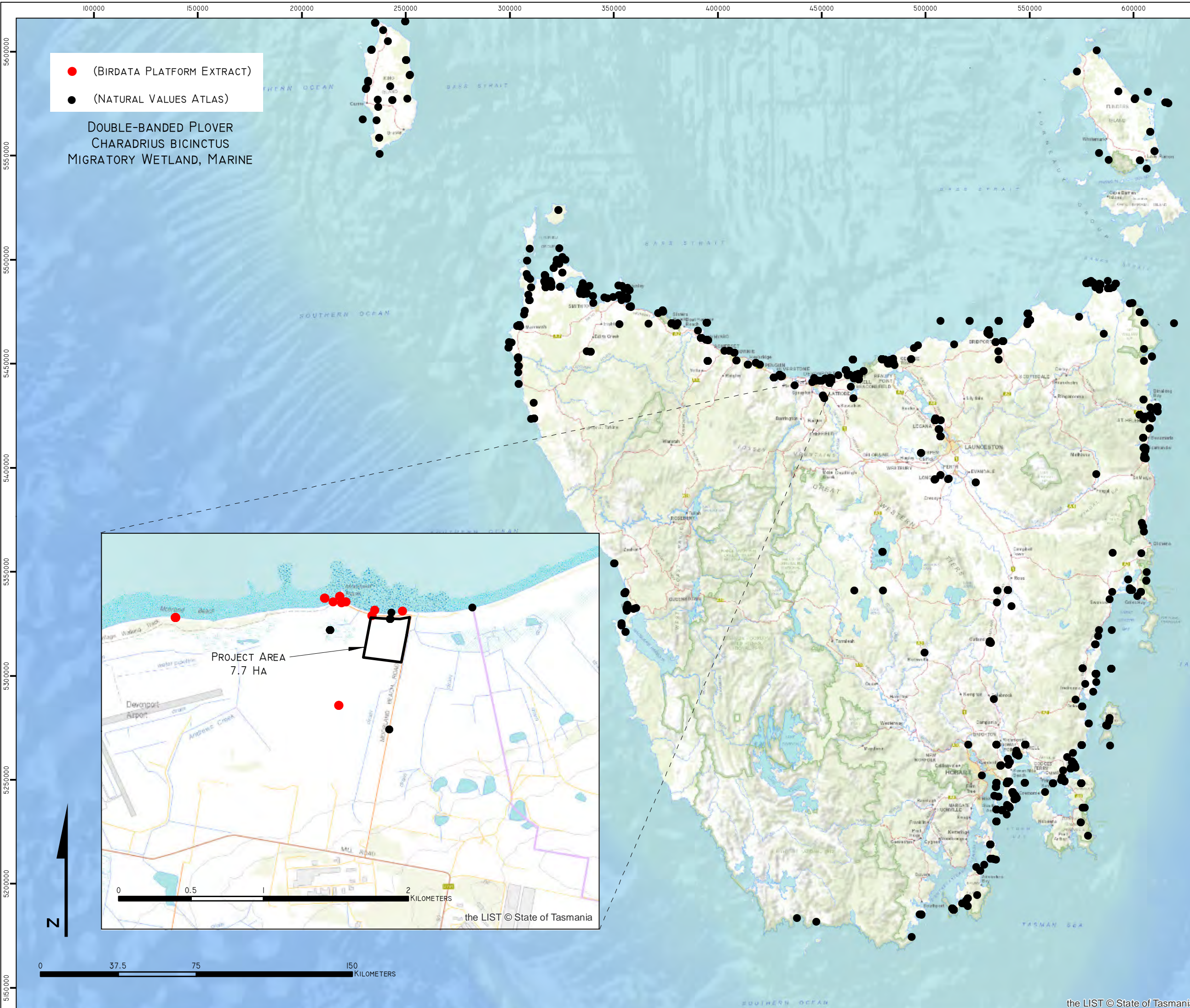
FIGURE 6:
RED-NECKED STINT
CALIDRIS RUFICOLLIS

TASMAP: NA	LGA: NA
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● (BIRDATA PLATFORM EXTRACT)
● (NATURAL VALUES ATLAS)
 DOUBLE-BANDED PLOVER
 CHARADRIUS BICINCTUS
 MIGRATORY WETLAND, MARINE

MOTORCYCLE RACING
 TRACK MOORLAND
 BEACH ROAD,
 WESLEY VALE

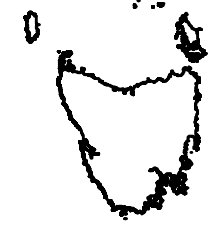
EPBC
 REFERRAL
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FIGURE 7:
 DOUBLE-BANDED PLOVER
 CHARADRIUS BICINCTUS

TASMAP: NA	LGA: NA
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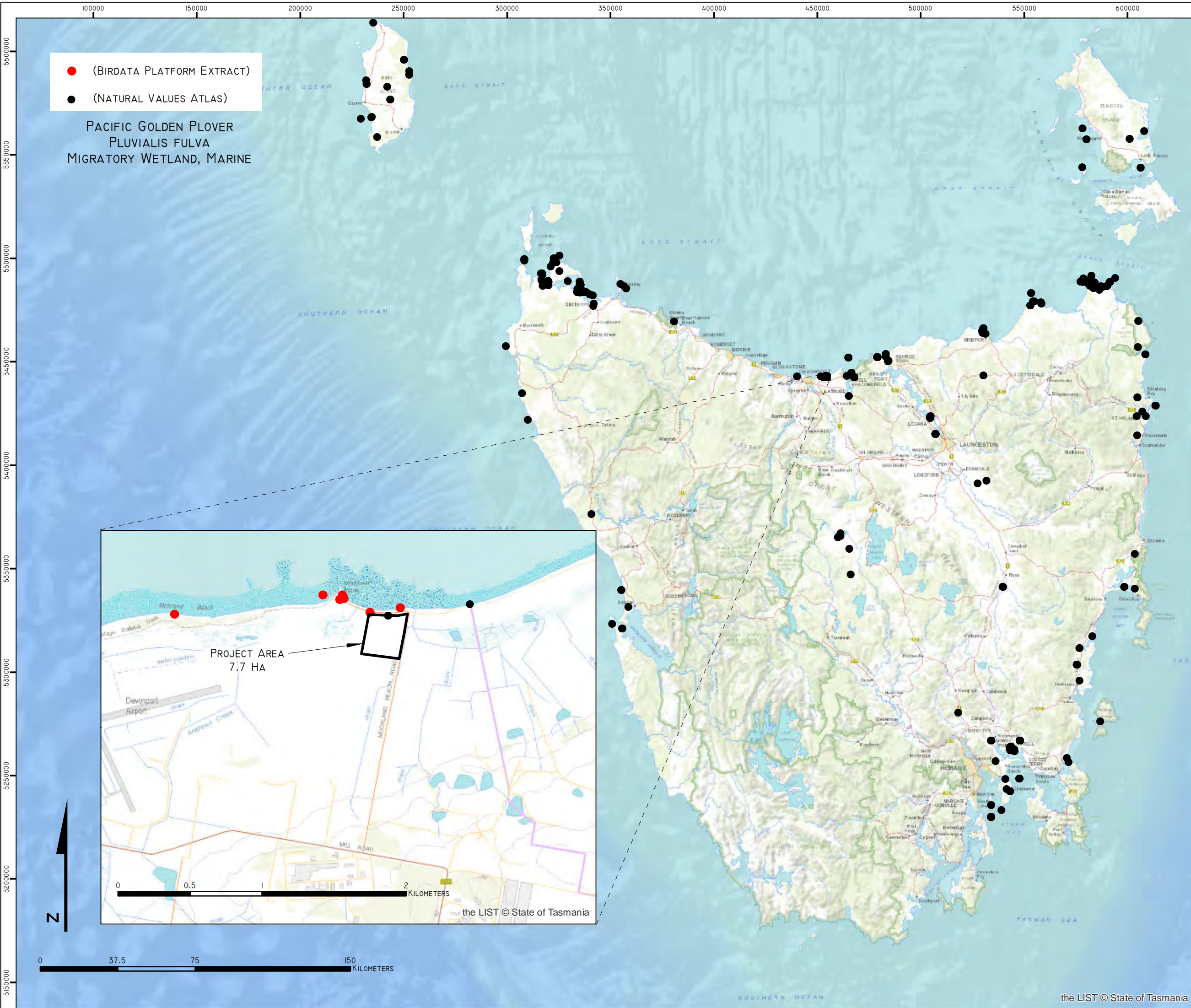
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0 0.5 1 2 KILOMETERS



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- (BIRDATA PLATFORM EXTRACT)
- (NATURAL VALUES ATLAS)

PACIFIC GOLDEN PLOVER
 PLUVIALIS FULVA
 MIGRATORY WETLAND, MARINE

MOTORCYCLE RACING
 TRACK MOORLAND
 BEACH ROAD,
 WESLEY VALE

EPBC
 REFERRAL
 ATTACHMENT H

FIGURE 8:
 PACIFIC GOLDEN PLOVER
 PLUVIALIS FULVA

TASMAP: NA	LGA: NA
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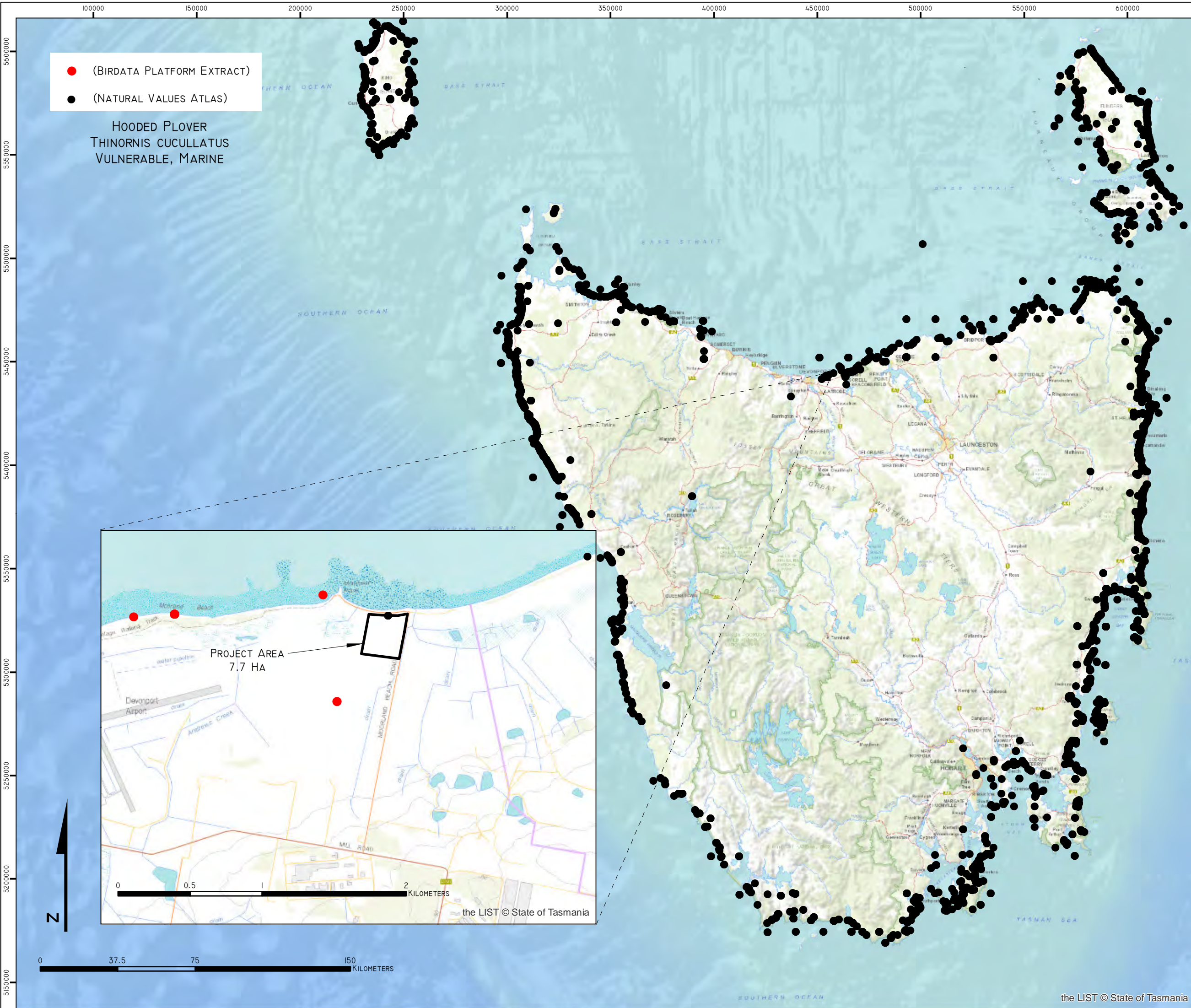
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 GRID: MGA ZONE 55
 SCALE: @A3 - NA

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DATE: 2 JAN 2023



- (BIRDATA PLATFORM EXTRACT)
- (NATURAL VALUES ATLAS)

HOODED PLOVER
 THINORNIS CUCULLATUS
 VULNERABLE, MARINE

MOTORCYCLE RACING
 TRACK MOORLAND
 BEACH ROAD,
 WESLEY VALE

EPBC
 REFERRAL
 ATTACHMENT H

FIGURE 9:
 HOODED PLOVER
 THINORNIS CUCULLATUS

TASMAP: NA	LGA: NA
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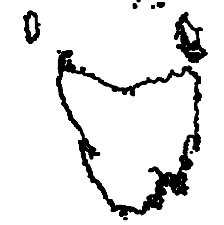
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DATE: 2 JAN 2023



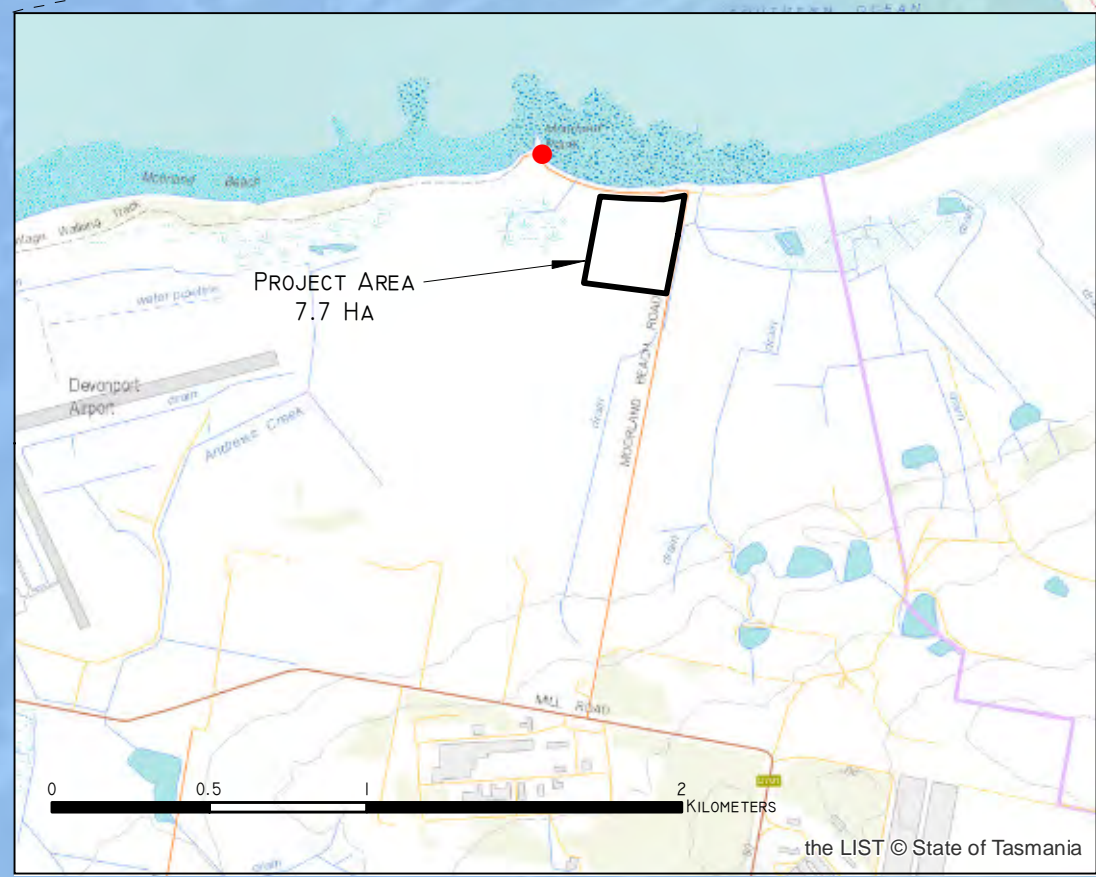
● (BIRDATA PLATFORM EXTRACT)
● (NATURAL VALUES ATLAS)
 BAR-TAILED GODWIT
 LIMOSA LAPPONICA
 VULNERABLE, MIGRATORY, MARINE

MOTORCYCLE RACING
 TRACK MOORLAND
 BEACH ROAD,
 WESLEY VALE

EPBC
 REFERRAL
 ATTACHMENT H

FIGURE 10:
 BAR-TAILED GODWIT
 LIMOSA LAPPONICA

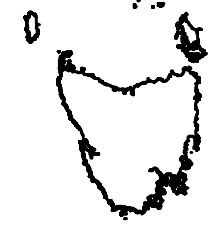
TASMAP: NA	LGA: NA
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0 37.5 75 150 KILOMETERS

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ATTACHMENT 5. Native Avifauna observed within 5km of the Project Area Based on the Birdlife Australia database

Native avifauna recorded in the Birdlife Australia²⁰ database as of 25 November 2022 for a 5km area around the Project Area.

* Species listed are vulnerable (VU), endangered (EN), critically endangered (CR) or extinct (EX) on the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBCA).

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC-listed*
Yellow-rumped Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	-
Tasmanian Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza ewingii</i>	-
Brown Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	-
Australian Reed-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus australis</i>	-
Chestnut Teal	<i>Anas castanea</i>	-
Grey Teal	<i>Anas gracilis</i>	-
Pacific Black Duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	-
Little Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>	-
Australasian Pipit	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	-
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	-
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	-

²⁰ BLA (2022). Birddata Platform Extract (<https://birddata.birdlife.org.au/>). BirdLife Australia, Melbourne. Generated on 25-11-2022.

7 MOORLAND BEACH ROAD, AVIFAUNA (THREATENED, MIGRATORY AND MARINE) ASSESSMENT

White-necked Heron	<i>Ardea pacifica</i>	-
Short-tailed Shearwater	<i>Ardenna tenuirostris</i>	-
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Migratory Wetland, Marine
Dusky Woodswallow	<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	-
Hardhead	<i>Aythya australis</i>	-
Musk Duck	<i>Biziura lobata</i>	-
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Marine
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	-
Red-necked Stint	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Migratory Wetland, Marine
Double-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius bicinctus</i>	Migratory Wetland, Marine
Red-capped Plover	<i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i>	Marine
Australian Wood Duck	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	-
Common Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	-
Silver Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae</i>	-
Common Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	-
Swamp Harrier	<i>Circus approximans</i>	-
Grey Shrike-thrush	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	-

7 MOORLAND BEACH ROAD, AVIFAUNA (THREATENED, MIGRATORY AND MARINE) ASSESSMENT

Forest Raven	<i>Corvus tasmanicus</i>	-
Grey Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	-
Black Swan	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	-
Laughing Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	-
White-faced Heron	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	-
Black-fronted Dotterel	<i>Elseyornis melanops</i>	-
White-fronted Chat	<i>Epthianura albifrons</i>	-
Brown Falcon	<i>Falco berigora</i>	-
Australian Hobby	<i>Falco longipennis</i>	-
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	-
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	-
Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	-
Sooty Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>	-
Australian Pied Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus longirostris</i>	-
White-bellied Sea-Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	Marine
Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	-
Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	-

7 MOORLAND BEACH ROAD, AVIFAUNA (THREATENED, MIGRATORY AND MARINE) ASSESSMENT

Kelp Gull	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>	-
Pacific Gull	<i>Larus pacificus</i>	-
Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Vulnerable, Migratory, Marine
Superb Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	-
Little Pied Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>	-
Australasian Gannet	<i>Morus serrator</i>	-
Yellow-throated Honeyeater	<i>Nesoptilotis flavicollis</i>	-
Eastern Curlew	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Critically Endangered, Migratory Wetland, Marine
Olive Whistler	<i>Pachycephala olivacea</i>	-
Spotted Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	-
Australian Pelican	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	-
Scarlet Robin	<i>Petroica multicolor</i>	-
Flame Robin	<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	-
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	-
Black-faced Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscescens</i>	-
Little Black Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	-
Brush Bronzewing	<i>Phaps elegans</i>	-

7 MOORLAND BEACH ROAD, AVIFAUNA (THREATENED, MIGRATORY AND MARINE) ASSESSMENT

New Holland Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	-
Crescent Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus</i>	-
Green Rosella	<i>Platycercus caledonicus</i>	-
Pacific Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Migratory Wetland, Marine
Hoary-headed Grebe	<i>Poliiocephalus poliocephalus</i>	-
Purple Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	-
Grey Fantail	<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>	-
Tasmanian Scrubwren	<i>Sericornis humilis</i>	-
Australasian Shoveler	<i>Spatula rhynchotis</i>	-
Fairt tern	<i>Sternula nereis nereis</i>	-
Grey Currawong	<i>Strepera versicolor</i>	-
Australasian Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>	-
Australian Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadornoides</i>	-
Shy Albatross	<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	Endangered, Marine
Crested Tern	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	-
Hooded Plover	<i>Thinornis cucullatus</i> (syn. <i>Thinornis rubricollis</i>)	Vulnerable, Marine
Tasmanian Native-hen	<i>Tribonyx mortierii</i>	-

7 MOORLAND BEACH ROAD, AVIFAUNA (THREATENED, MIGRATORY AND MARINE) ASSESSMENT

Grey-tailed Tattler	<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	Marine
Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>	-
Banded Lapwing	<i>Vanellus tricolor</i>	-
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo	<i>Zanda funereus</i>	-
Spotless Crake	<i>Zapornia tabuensis</i>	-
Silvereye	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	-

ATTACHMENT 6. THREATENED AVIFAUNA LISTED UNDER S18 OF THE EPBC ACT

A list of the **threatened** avifauna (section 18 of the EPBC Act) identified in the Protected Matters Search Too Report (EPBC Referral Attachment C) and the Natural Values Atlas Report (**EPBC Referral Attachment D**). Many of the species listed also have a migratory and/or marine status which is also listed.

* Species listed are vulnerable (VU), endangered (EN), critically endangered (CR) or extinct (EX) on the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBCA).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Simple Presence	Presence Text	Threatened Category*	Comments about the potential for impact to species by the proposed action	Potential impact?
<i>Aquila audax fleayi</i>	Tasmanian Wedge-tailed Eagle	Likely	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Endangered	There is no nest potential habitat within 1km of the project area. Birds may use the area to forage. Direct impact is nil, and an indirect impact unlikely.	No
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern	Likely	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Endangered	Not known from the project area nor in the coastal plain around the project area. Habitat is present to the east and on land to the west – Devonport Airport and adjacent land. Direct impact is nil, and an indirect impact unlikely.	No
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot, Knot	May	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Endangered	Not known from the project area nor in the coastal plain around the project area. Wetland/swamp habitat is present to the east and on land to the west – Devonport Airport and adjacent land. More likely to use the Mersey River estuary and mudflats. Not breeding in Australia. Direct impact is nil, and an indirect impact unlikely.	No
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	May	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Critically Endangered	Not known from the project area nor in the coastal plain around the project area. Wetland/swamp habitat is present to the east and on land to the west –	No

7 MOORLAND BEACH ROAD, AVIFAUNA (THREATENED, MIGRATORY AND MARINE) ASSESSMENT

Scientific Name	Common Name	Simple Presence	Presence Text	Threatened Category*	Comments about the potential for impact to species by the proposed action	Potential impact?
					Devonport Airport and adjacent land. More likely to use the Mersey River estuary and mudflats. Not breeding in Australia. Direct impact is nil, and an indirect impact unlikely.	
<i>Ceyx azureus diemenensis</i>	Tasmanian Azure Kingfisher	Likely	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Endangered	No potential nesting or foraging habitat in or near project area. Direct or indirect impact is unlikely as the species is likely absent from the project area and surrounds.	No
<i>Diomedea antipodensis</i>	Antipodean Albatross	Likely	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	Vulnerable	No, action localised and not in marine environment. Intermittent noise emissions unlikely to have any impact to this pelagic species.	No
<i>Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni</i>	Gibson's Albatross	Likely	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	Vulnerable	No, action localised and not in marine environment. Intermittent noise emissions unlikely to have any impact to this pelagic species.	No
<i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	Southern Royal Albatross	Likely	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	Vulnerable	No, action localised and not in marine environment. Intermittent noise emissions unlikely to have any impact to this pelagic species.	No
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Wandering Albatross	Likely	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	Vulnerable	No, action localised and not in marine environment. Intermittent noise emissions unlikely to have any impact to this pelagic species.	No

7 MOORLAND BEACH ROAD, AVIFAUNA (THREATENED, MIGRATORY AND MARINE) ASSESSMENT

Scientific Name	Common Name	Simple Presence	Presence Text	Threatened Category*	Comments about the potential for impact to species by the proposed action	Potential impact?
<i>Diomedea sanfordi</i>	Northern Royal Albatross	Likely	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	Endangered	No, action localised and not in marine environment. Intermittent noise emissions unlikely to have any impact to this pelagic species.	No
<i>Fregatta grallaria grallaria</i>	White-bellied Storm-Petrel (Tasman Sea)	Likely	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Vulnerable	No, action localised and not in marine environment. Intermittent noise emissions unlikely to have any impact to this pelagic species.	No
<i>Halobaena caerulea</i>	Blue petrel			Vulnerable	No, action localised and not in marine environment. Intermittent noise emissions unlikely to have any impact to this pelagic species.	No
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail	Likely	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Vulnerable	Non-breeding visitor to Australia. Direct impact is nil, and indirect impact is nil.	No
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	Likely	Breeding likely to occur within area	Critically Endangered	No foraging, nesting or roosting habitat in project area. Direct impact is nil, and indirect impact is nil.	No
<i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i>	Nunivak Bar-tailed Godwit, Western Alaskan Bar-tailed Godwit	Likely	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Vulnerable	Found mainly in coastal habitats such as large intertidal sandflats, banks, mudflats, estuaries, inlets, harbours, coastal lagoons and bays. Less frequently it occurs in salt lakes and brackish wetlands, sandy ocean beaches and rock platforms. Habitat present on adjacent rock shelf in Pardoe Northdown Conservation Area. Birds were observed in November 2022 at Moorland Point (BirdLife data).	Possible, further assessment required

7 MOORLAND BEACH ROAD, AVIFAUNA (THREATENED, MIGRATORY AND MARINE) ASSESSMENT

Scientific Name	Common Name	Simple Presence	Presence Text	Threatened Category*	Comments about the potential for impact to species by the proposed action	Potential impact?
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel	Likely	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	Endangered	No, action localised and not in marine environment. Intermittent noise emissions unlikely to have any impact to this pelagic species.	No
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Northern Giant Petrel	Likely	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	Vulnerable	No, action localised and not in marine environment. Intermittent noise emissions unlikely to have any impact to this pelagic species.	No
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew	May	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Critically Endangered	Recorded in the project area by BirdLife Australia using a 5km search area with 12 observers (a 2021 record). The record is in the project area because of the centroid used for the survey.	Possible, further assessment required
<i>Pachyptila turtur subantarctica</i>	Fairy Prion (southern)	Likely	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Vulnerable	No, action localised and not in marine environment. Intermittent noise emissions unlikely to have any impact to this pelagic species.	No
<i>Phoebastria fusca</i>	Sooty Albatross	Likely	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Vulnerable	No, action localised and not in marine environment. Intermittent noise emissions unlikely to have any impact to this pelagic species.	No
<i>Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera</i>	Gould's Petrel, Australian Gould's Petrel	May	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Endangered	No, action localised and not in marine environment. Intermittent noise emissions unlikely to have any impact to this pelagic species.	No

7 MOORLAND BEACH ROAD, AVIFAUNA (THREATENED, MIGRATORY AND MARINE) ASSESSMENT

Scientific Name	Common Name	Simple Presence	Presence Text	Threatened Category*	Comments about the potential for impact to species by the proposed action	Potential impact?
<i>Sternula nereis nereis</i>	Australian Fairy Tern	Known	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	Vulnerable	No, action localised and not in coastal dunes or the marine environment. The NVA has a 2008 record of 2 birds in the coastal dunes of Northdown Beach. Intermittent noise emissions unlikely to have any direct or indirect impact to this species.	No
<i>Thalassarche carteri</i>	Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross	Likely	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Vulnerable	No, action localised and not in marine environment. No recorded locations. Intermittent noise emissions unlikely to have any impact to this pelagic species.	No
<i>Thalassarche bulleri</i>	Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross	May	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Vulnerable	No, action localised and not in marine environment. No recorded locations. Intermittent noise emissions unlikely to have any impact to this pelagic species.	No
<i>Thalassarche bulleri platei</i>	Northern Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross	May	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Vulnerable	No, action localised and not in marine environment. No recorded locations. Intermittent noise emissions unlikely to have any impact to this pelagic species.	No
<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	Shy Albatross	Likely	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	Endangered	No, action localised and not in marine environment. Observations at Moorland Point from 2013 to 2020 during shorebird surveys and searches. No breeding activity observed. Intermittent noise emissions are unlikely to have any impact to this pelagic species.	Possible, further assessment required
<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	Grey-headed Albatross	May	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Endangered	No, action localised and not in marine environment. Intermittent noise emissions unlikely to have any impact to this pelagic species.	No

7 MOORLAND BEACH ROAD, AVIFAUNA (THREATENED, MIGRATORY AND MARINE) ASSESSMENT

Scientific Name	Common Name	Simple Presence	Presence Text	Threatened Category*	Comments about the potential for impact to species by the proposed action	Potential impact?
<i>Thalassarche impavida</i>	Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross	Likely	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	Vulnerable	No, action localised and not in marine environment. Intermittent noise emissions unlikely to have any impact to this pelagic species.	No
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	Black-browed Albatross	Likely	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	Vulnerable	No, action localised and not in marine environment. Intermittent noise emissions unlikely to have any impact to this pelagic species.	No
<i>Thalassarche salvini</i>	Salvin's Albatross	Likely	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	Vulnerable	No, action localised and not in marine environment. Intermittent noise emissions unlikely to have any impact to this pelagic species.	No
<i>Thalassarche steadi</i>	White-capped Albatross	Known	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	Vulnerable	No, action localised and not in marine environment. Intermittent noise emissions unlikely to have any impact to this pelagic species.	No
<i>Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus</i>	Eastern Hooded Plover, Eastern Hooded Plover	Known	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	Vulnerable	Several BirdLife Australia recorded locations along Moorland Beach, Northdown Beach and Moorland Point. Some suggestive breeding behaviour observed (2018-19) and young reported in 2015.	Possible, further assessment required
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae castanops</i> (Tasmanian population)	Masked Owl (Tasmanian)	Known	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	Vulnerable	No nesting or roosting habitat. Foraging habitat present – open pastures but there are scant roosting sites.	No

7 MOORLAND BEACH ROAD, AVIFAUNA (THREATENED, MIGRATORY AND MARINE) ASSESSMENT

Scientific Name	Common Name	Simple Presence	Presence Text	Threatened Category*	Comments about the potential for impact to species by the proposed action	Potential impact?
					There are no plausible pathways that could lead to a significant impact to this species because direct and indirect impacts are likely to be nil.	

ATTACHMENT 7. MIGRATORY AND/OR MARINE AVIFAUNA LISTED UNDER S20 THE EPBC ACT

A list of the **migratory and/or marine** avifauna (section 20 of the EPBC Act) identified in the Protected Matters Search Too Report (**Attachment 1**) and the Natural Values Atlas Report (**Attachment 2**). The below list excludes those avifauna species that have a threatened status under section 18 of the EPBC Act (see ATTACHMENT 6 for threatened avifauna species).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Simple Presence	Presence Text	Migratory Status	Migratory Category	Marine Status	Likely impact?
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	May	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands Species	Listed	No, not breeding location.
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift	Likely	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed - overfly marine area	No
<i>Ardenna carneipes</i>	Flesh-footed Shearwater, Fleshy-footed Shearwater	Likely	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as <i>Puffinus carneipes</i>)	No, not breeding location. Occurrence in the region likely to be transient.
<i>Ardenna grisea</i>	Sooty Shearwater	May	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as <i>Puffinus griseus</i>)	No, not breeding location. Occurrence in the region likely to be transient.
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone	Known	Roosting known to occur within area	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands Species	Listed	Possible. Further assessment required.
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	May	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands Species	Listed	No

7 MOORLAND BEACH ROAD, AVIFAUNA (THREATENED, MIGRATORY AND MARINE) ASSESSMENT

Scientific Name	Common Name	Simple Presence	Presence Text	Migratory Status	Migratory Category	Marine Status	Likely impact?
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper	May	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands Species	Listed - overfly marine area	No
<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Red-necked Stint	Known	Roosting known to occur within area	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands Species	Listed - overfly marine area	Possible. Further assessment required.
<i>Charadrius bicinctus</i>	Double-banded Plover	Known	Roosting known to occur within area	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands Species	Listed - overfly marine area	Possible. Further assessment required.
<i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i>	Red-capped plover	Known	Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area	-	Marine	-	Possible. Further assessment required.
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe	Known	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands Species	Listed - overfly marine area	No
<i>Gallinago megala</i>	Swinhoe's Snipe	Likely	Roosting likely to occur within area	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands Species	Listed - overfly marine area	No
<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	Pin-tailed Snipe	Likely	Roosting likely to occur within area	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands Species	Listed - overfly marine area	No
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit	Likely	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands Species	Listed	Possible. Further assessment required.

7 MOORLAND BEACH ROAD, AVIFAUNA (THREATENED, MIGRATORY AND MARINE) ASSESSMENT

Scientific Name	Common Name	Simple Presence	Presence Text	Migratory Status	Migratory Category	Marine Status	Likely impact?
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	Likely	Breeding likely to occur within area			Listed - overfly marine area	No, habitat (foraging and breeding) is absent from project area and surrounds.
<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	Satin Flycatcher	Known	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	Migratory	Migratory Terrestrial Species	Listed - overfly marine area	No, habitat (foraging and breeding) is absent from project area and surrounds.
<i>Numenius minutus</i>	Little Curlew, Little Whimbrel	Likely	Roosting likely to occur within area	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands Species	Listed - overfly marine area	No
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific Golden Plover	Known	Roosting known to occur within area	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands Species	Listed	Possible. Further assessment required.
<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	Little Tern	May	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as <i>Sterna albifrons</i>)	No
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	Black-browed Albatross	Likely	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed	No, action localised and not in marine environment. Noise emissions unlikely to have any impact to this pelagic species.
<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	Grey-headed Albatross	May	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed	No, action localised and not in marine environment. Noise emissions unlikely to have any impact to this pelagic species.

7 MOORLAND BEACH ROAD, AVIFAUNA (THREATENED, MIGRATORY AND MARINE) ASSESSMENT

Scientific Name	Common Name	Simple Presence	Presence Text	Migratory Status	Migratory Category	Marine Status	Likely impact?
<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	Grey-tailed Tattler	Known	Roosting known to occur within area	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands Species	Listed (as <i>Heteroscelus brevipes</i>)	Possible. Further assessment required.
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank, Greenshank	Likely	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands Species	Listed - overfly marine area	No

DEVONPORT AIRPORT MASTER PLAN 2035

A vision to position the Devonport Airport as the key tourism and business gateway to Tasmania's North West and the Cradle Coast region.





ABOUT DEVONPORT AIRPORT

Located on Tasmania's North West Coast, the Devonport Airport (DPO) is one of the State's key regional airports. Owned and operated by Tasmanian Ports Corporation Pty Ltd (TasPorts), the airport is the largest security-controlled airport in the region and offers 24-hour access, 365 days a year, with all-weather facilities.



AIRPORT CUSTOMERS:

- Regular Public Transport passenger services
- Dedicated air freight operators
- General Aviation (GA) and flight training
- Corporate jets, turboprops and helicopters
- Ad hoc government and military aircraft

SUPPORT AND RESOURCES PROVIDED:

- Air ambulance
- Rescue helicopter
- Police air wing
- Aerial fire spotters and bombers

The on-site aircraft maintenance facility is the largest independent General Aviation facility in Tasmania, supporting both fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft up to 5,700kg.

For tourists visiting Tasmania, Devonport Airport provides a critical link between the Cradle Coast region and Melbourne, Victoria. The airport is located 10km from the city centre of Devonport and only 86km from the iconic Cradle Mountain.

KEY AIRPORT FEATURES

- Total area: 308 hectares
- Main runway: 1,838m long by 45m wide – contained within a 300m wide runway strip
- Secondary runway: Grassed, 880m long by 30m wide, contained within a 90m wide runway strip
- Taxiway network leading to Regular Public Transport and General Aviation (GA) apron areas, airline passenger and GA terminals
- Aircraft maintenance and storage hangars
- Refuelling for airline and GA aircraft
- Vehicle provisions such as car parking, rental cars and taxi services
- Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) certified aerodrome, compliant with the conditions in CASA Manual of Standards Part 139 (MOS Part 139)
- Designated security-controlled airport, compliant to conditions set out by Department of Home Affairs, Aviation Maritime Security
- The Latrobe Council Interim Planning Scheme 2013 is the instrument that controls use and development of the airport land.

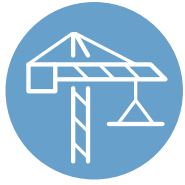
MASTER PLAN KEY OBJECTIVES



Ensure a sustainable airport by establishing a welcoming environment for aviation activities and businesses.



Provide a strategic planning framework and guide to land use planning.



Facilitate future development opportunities.



Identify opportunities to improve economic returns.



Enhance aviation-related and regional economic activity.



Deliver commercial outcomes for the community, Devonport Airport and TasPorts.

The Devonport Airport Master Plan has been based on demand forecast, planning constraints on and off-airport, as well as the calculation of the critical infrastructure requirements to support future aviation activity.

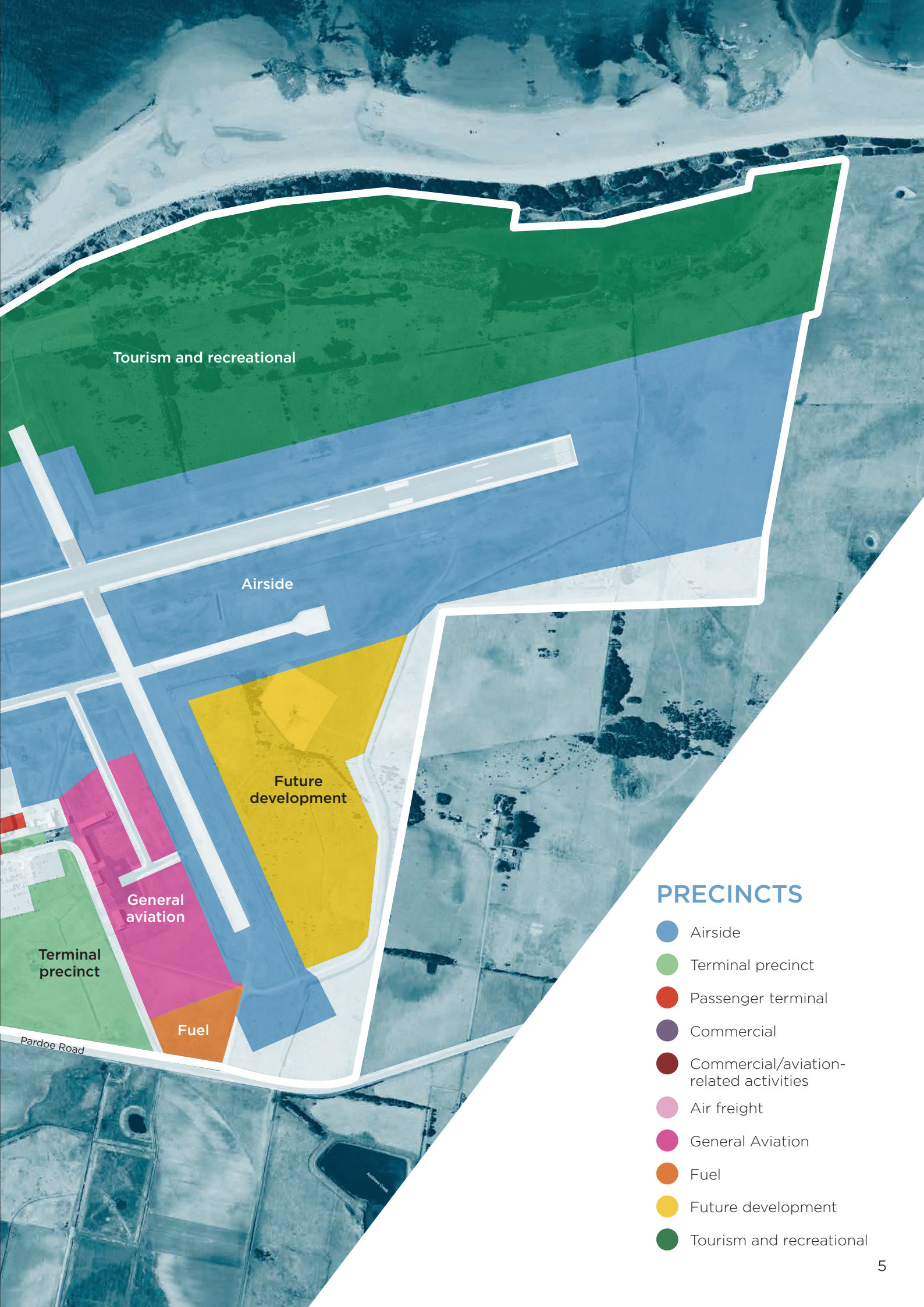
The Devonport Airport Master Plan provides a logical and staged approach to further development, positioning Devonport Airport as the airport of choice for business, travellers and tourists visiting Tasmania's North West and the Cradle Coast region.



AIRPORT MASTER PLAN PRECINCTS

Bass Strait





Tourism and recreational

Airside

Future development









General aviation

Terminal precinct

Fuel

Pardoe Road

PRECINCTS

-  Airside
-  Terminal precinct
-  Passenger terminal
-  Commercial
-  Commercial/aviation-related activities
-  Air freight
-  General Aviation
-  Fuel
-  Future development
-  Tourism and recreational



The Master Plan Precincts have been developed to ensure land use for aviation activities is prioritised. Land not required for aviation use has been appropriately allocated for non-aviation activities.

AIRSIDE

The airside precinct comprises the runways, taxiways and apron system. The Master Plan is based on a 2010m runway length that, for example, can provide for non-stop unrestricted payload jet services to Brisbane.

The ability to provide a full-length parallel field taxiway to the main runway has been reserved in the Master Plan.

Beyond the Master Plan's planning horizon, land has been preserved to extend the runway within the airport boundary should there be a need to operate aircraft requiring a longer runway length.

Devonport Airport will position itself to be nominated as an alternate airport, should Hobart Airport not be available due to weather or other operational requirements.

TERMINAL PRECINCT

The terminal precinct comprises activities including the airport operations building, rental car buildings, substations, public and rental car parks, future commercial buildings and road circulation network.

The rental car check-in will be relocated from the terminal to within the public car park.

Car parks and kerbside set-downs will be enlarged over the planning period, while roads and utilities can be upgraded to meet future development opportunities.

PASSENGER TERMINAL

The passenger terminal comprises the physical terminal and immediate adjacent support areas.

In 2020, significant upgrades were undertaken representing a \$650,000 investment, which included a Federal grant of \$445,500 to enhance airport security measures.

The works included a new departure lounge with airside views, remodelling of the terminal to include a new security checkpoint for passengers, remarking of the apron to increase capacity for two jets and the creation of a dedicated freight apron.

The Master Plan process included identifying further pragmatic and cost-effective terminal improvements associated with key trigger points in the low, medium and high demand forecasts.

These improvements include:

- air-conditioning package units
- additional toilets in arrivals hall
- improve emergency egress from departure lounge
- increase baggage reclaim belt.

COMMERCIAL

The proposed commercial precinct has been identified in an area that is not required for aviation-related activities.

The nature of commercial activities that may be accommodated in this precinct include, but are not limited to, freight and logistic distribution centres, processing works, storage and packaging, maintenance and assembly.



COMMERCIAL/AVIATION-RELATED ACTIVITIES

The proposed commercial/aviation-related precinct has been reserved for aviation activities that require direct airside access. The nature of the activities that may be accommodated in this precinct include, but are not limited to, aircraft maintenance, training for airport and airline staff, and aviation emergency services training.

Supporting facilities associated with the above may also be located within the precinct, however, they may not have direct airside access.

AIR FREIGHT

The proposed air freight precinct has been located in close proximity to both the commercial precinct and main runway. The objective is to segregate larger freight aircraft from the passenger terminal and reduce the infrastructure requirements of connecting the apron area to the runway.

Development of this precinct will be based on demand for medium-haul air freight operations to mainland cities and export operations.

GENERAL AVIATION

The GA precinct has been developed to provide additional capacity in the GA and sport aviation sector in accordance with future demand. This area would be dedicated to aero club and sport aviation flight training, private flying, helicopters, hangars and aircraft maintenance facilities.

FUEL

As airport demand increases for aviation fuel, there will be a requirement to establish a new fuel farm on-site. The fuel precinct may also create opportunities to establish a retail fuel outlet to support rental cars, passengers, airport staff and the community.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

Within the planning horizon, there are no proposed developments that have been identified for suitable use in this precinct. However, should opportunities arise within the planning horizon that may be suitable for this precinct, proposals should be reviewed on merit, ensuring that any suggested use is compatible with airport operations.

TOURISM AND RECREATIONAL

The tourism and recreational precinct is located between the northern airside boundary of the main runway and the coastline. This large parcel of land lends itself to tourism and recreational development, while maintaining the vista from the terminal precinct.

Wind conditions must be considered ahead of any development on the northern side of the runway. The prevailing winds at Devonport Airport are from the northwest, and the impact of mechanical wind turbulence generated by structures must be assessed to ensure there is no effect on aircraft operations.

Activities in this precinct could comprise a high-end golf course to complement existing golf courses on the northern coastline, adding value to the tourism market.

Devonport Airport, which is jet-capable, can provide excellent access for the corporate golf market via frequent airline services, charters and private aircraft. This may be supported by a clubhouse/bar/restaurant and eco-tourism accommodation lodges along the ridge line of the airport's northern boundary.

The precinct would also connect into the North West Coastal Pathway. The track for runners, walkers and cyclists is intended to run between Wynyard and Port Sorell, with much of it already in place. The pathway is a joint initiative of the Cradle Coast Authority and Safer Roads for Cyclists Tasmania Incorporated, alongside participating local councils.

COMMERCIAL AND GENERAL ENQUIRIES

Devonport Airport

Pardoe Road, Wesley Vale, TAS, 7307

devonportairport.com.au

03 6421 4905

info@dpoairport.com.au

Tasmanian Ports Corporation Pty Ltd (TasPorts)

90-110 Willis Street, Launceston, TAS, 7250

tasports.com.au

1300 366 742

reception@tasports.com.au