



# PUBLIC NOTICE DETAILS

## PLANNING APPLICATION DETAILS

<b>Application Number:</b>	DA 2025/26
<b>Application Type:</b>	Discretionary Development Application
<b>Property Location:</b>	Barren Plains Road, Miena (CT 19054/9)
<b>Proposal:</b>	Dwelling & Outbuilding
<b>Applicant:</b>	Green Design Architects
<b>Advertising Commencement Date:</b>	20 May 2025
<b>Representation Period Closing Date:</b>	03 June 2025
<b>Responsible Officer:</b>	Louisa Brown, Senior Planning Officer

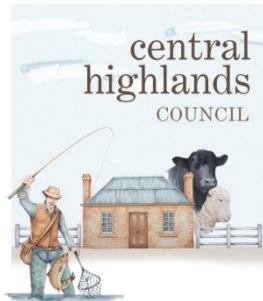
The relevant documents may be viewed at Council's website [www.centralhighlands.tas.gov.au](http://www.centralhighlands.tas.gov.au) or at Council's Offices 19 Alexander Street, Bothwell & 6 Tarleton Street, Hamilton during normal business hours.

Enquiries regarding this Application can be made by contacting Central Highlands Council on (03) 6259 5503 or by emailing [development@centralhighlands.tas.gov.au](mailto:development@centralhighlands.tas.gov.au). Please quote the "Application Number" when making your enquiry.

Representations on this application may be made to the General Manager in writing either by:

Post: 19 Alexander Street, Bothwell TAS 7030  
Email: [development@centralhighlands.tas.gov.au](mailto:development@centralhighlands.tas.gov.au)

All representations must include the authors full name, contact number and postal address and be received by 5.00pm on the representation period closing date.



Development & Environmental Services  
19 Alexander Street  
BOTHWELL TAS 7030

Phone: (03) 6259 5503  
Email: [development@centralhighlands.tas.gov.au](mailto:development@centralhighlands.tas.gov.au)  
[www.centralhighlands.tas.gov.au](http://www.centralhighlands.tas.gov.au)

**OFFICE USE ONLY**

Application No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Property ID No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Received: \_\_\_\_\_

## Application for Planning Approval Use and Development

Use this form to apply for planning approval in accordance with section 57 and 58 of the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*

### Applicant / Owner Details:

**Applicant Name**

Green Design Architects

**Postal Address**

207a Strickland Ave  
South Hobart

Phone No: 62246810

Fax No:

**Email address**

green@greendesign.net.au

**Owner/s Name**

Sue and Mark Rallings

(if not Applicant)

**Postal Address**

39 COX DR  
DENNES POINT TAS 7150

Phone No: 0438152976

Fax No:

**Email address:**

### Description of proposed use and/or development:

**Address of new use and development:**

BARREN PLAINS RD MIENA TAS 7030

**Certificate of Title No:**

Volume No

19054/9

Lot No:

9

**Description of proposed use or development:**

new dwelling

ie: New Dwelling / Additions / Demolition / Shed / Farm Building / Carport / Swimming Pool or detail other etc.

**Current use of land and buildings:**

vacant

Eg. Are there any existing buildings on this title?  
If yes, what is the main building used as?

**Proposed Material**

What are the proposed external wall colours

dark grey

What is the proposed roof colour

dark grey

What is the proposed new floor area m<sup>2</sup>.

127

What is the estimated value of all the new work proposed:

\$ 500000

Is proposed development to be staged:

Yes ☐

No ☒

Tick ✓

Is the proposed development located on land previously used as a tip site?

Yes ☐

No ☒

Is the place on the Tasmanian Heritage Register?

Yes ☐

No ☒

Have you sought advice from Heritage Tasmania?

Yes ☐

No ☒

Has a Certificate of Exemption been sought for these works?

Yes ☐

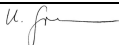
No ☒

Signed Declaration

**I/we hereby apply for a planning approval to carry out the use or development described in this application and in the accompanying plans and documents, accordingly I declare that:**

1. The information given is a true and accurate representation of the proposed development. I understand that the information and materials provided with this development application may be made available to the public. I understand that the Council may make such copies of the information and materials as, in its opinion, are necessary to facilitate a thorough consideration of the Development Application. I have obtained the relevant permission of the copyright owner for the communication and reproduction of the plans accompanying the development application, for the purposes of assessment of that application. I indemnify the Central Highlands Council for any claim or action taken against it in respect of breach of copyright in respect of any of the information or material provided.
2. In relation to this application, I/we agree to allow Council employees or consultants to enter the site in order to assess the application.
3. I am the applicant for the planning permit and I have notified the owner/s of the land in writing of the intention to make this application in accordance with Section 52(1) of the *Land Use Planning Approvals Act 1993* (or the land owner has signed this form in the box below in "Land Owner(s) signature");  
***Applies where the applicant is not the Owner and the land is not Crown land or owned by a council, and is not land administered by the Crown or a council.***

Applicant Signature



(if not the Owner)

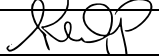
Applicant Name (Please print)

Uta Green

Date

28/4/2025

Land Owner(s) Signature




Land Owners Name (please print)

Susan Rallings

Date

1/5/2025

Land Owner(s) Signature



Land Owners Name (please print)

Mark Rallings

Date

1/5/2025

✓

[illegible]



<p><b>Information</b></p> <p>If you provide an email address in this form then the Central Highlands Council (“the Council”) will treat the provision of the email address as consent to the Council, pursuant to Section 6 of the Electronic Transactions Act 2000, to using that email address for the purposes of assessing the Application under the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993 (“the Act”).</p> <p>If you provide an email address, the Council will not provide hard copy documentation unless specifically requested.</p> <p>It is your responsibility to provide the Council with the correct email address and to check your email for communications from the Council.</p> <p>If you do not wish for the Council to use your email address as the method of contact and for the giving of information, <b>please tick ✓</b> the box</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><b>Heritage Tasmania</b></p> <p>If the Property is listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register then the Application will be referred to Heritage Tasmania unless an Exemption Certificate has been provided with this Application. (Phone 1300 850 332 or email <a href="mailto:enquires@heritage.tas.gov.au">enquires@heritage.tas.gov.au</a>)</p>	
<p><b>TasWater</b></p> <p>Depending on the works proposed Council may be required to refer the Application to TasWater for assessment (Phone 136992)</p>	
<p><b>Submission of Application</b></p> <p>Applications can be submitted in a number of ways as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electronically: Email to <a href="mailto:development@centralhighlands.tas.gov.au">development@centralhighlands.tas.gov.au</a></li> <li>• Post: 19 Alexander Street, BOTHWELL 7030</li> <li>• In Person: Development &amp; Environmental Services Office, 19 Alexander Street, Bothwell 7030</li> </ul>	

## SEARCH OF TORRENS TITLE

VOLUME 19054	FOLIO 9
EDITION 7	DATE OF ISSUE 09-Aug-2024

SEARCH DATE : 01-May-2025

SEARCH TIME : 04.38 PM

DESCRIPTION OF LAND

Parish of OOLUMPTA, Land District of WESTMORLAND  
Lot 9 on Plan 19054  
Derivation : Part of Lot 10740 Gtd. to A.T.W. Downie  
Prior CT 4008/16

SCHEDULE 1

N207471 TRANSFER to SUSAN DIANE RALLINGS and MARK RALLINGS  
Registered 09-Aug-2024 at noon

SCHEDULE 2

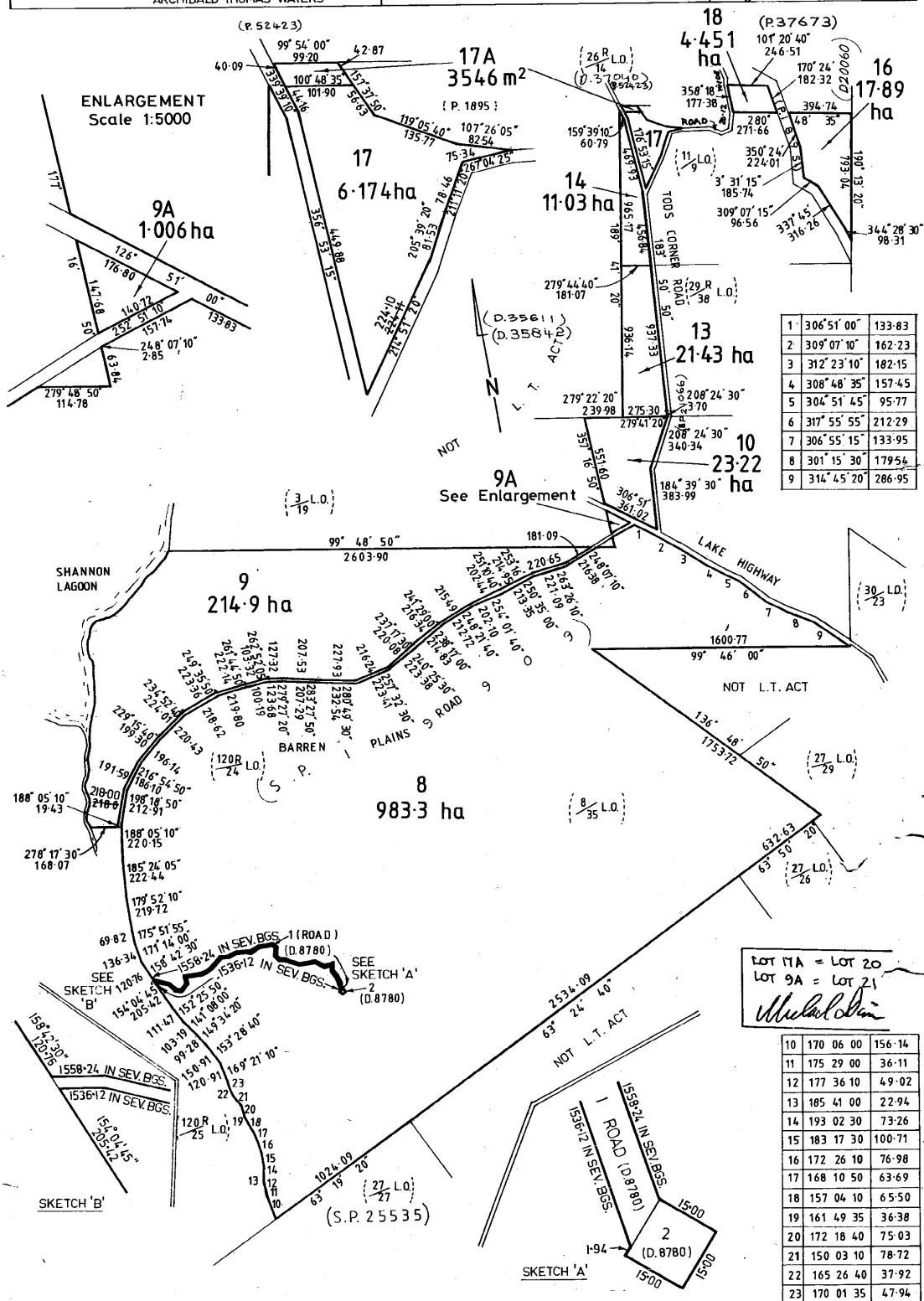
Reservations and conditions in the Crown Grant if any  
BENEFITING EASEMENT a right of carriageway over the land  
marked "Road" and shown as Lot 1 on Diagram No. 8780  
E371735 INSTRUMENT creating Restrictive Covenants pursuant to  
section 34 Nature Conservation Act 2002 (affecting  
part of the said land within described) Registered  
28-May-2024 at noon

UNREGISTERED DEALINGS AND NOTATIONS

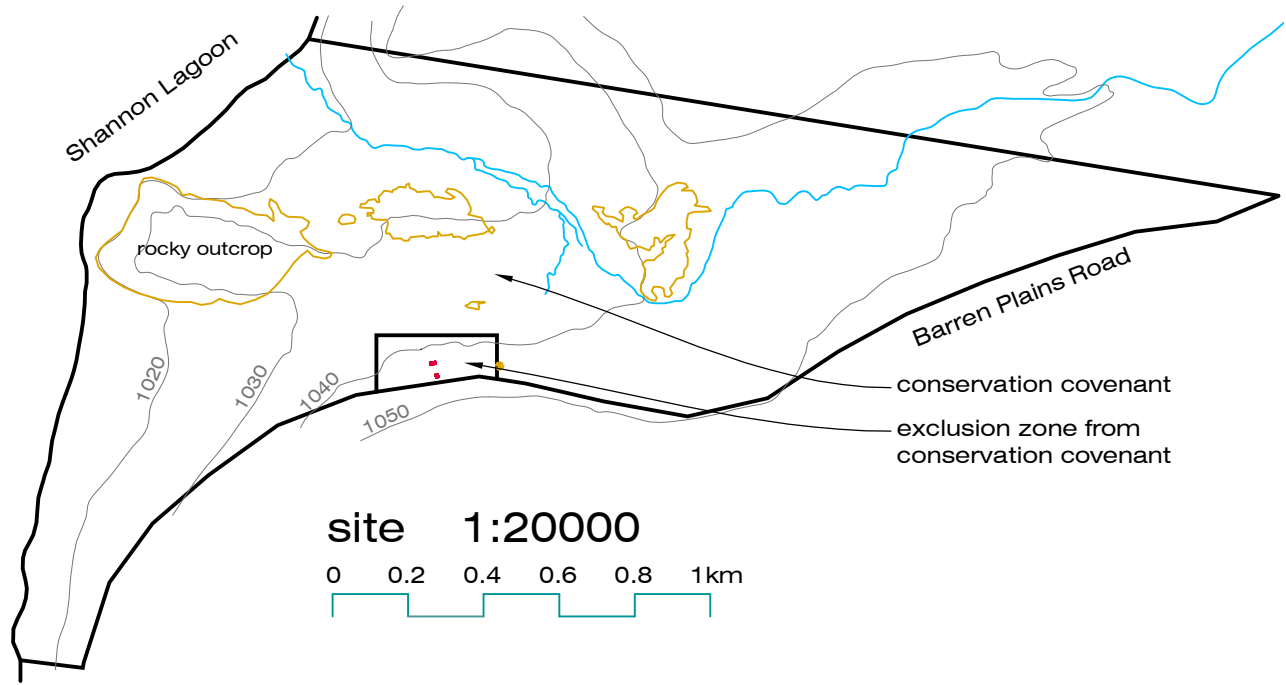
No unregistered dealings or other notations

OSK 1110

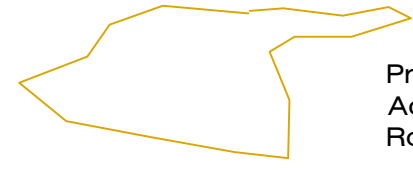
Owner: HEDLEY TASMAN REARDON	PLAN OF SURVEY by Surveyor T. N. WOOLFORD of land situated in the <b>LAND DISTRICT OF WESTMORLAND</b> <b>PARISH OF OOLUMPTA</b> Scale 1:20 000 Measurements in Metres	Registered Number: <b>P19054</b> Approved Effective from: 17 JAN 1983 Acting Deputy Recorder of Titles
Title Reference: CERT. OF TITLE VOL. 3643 FOL. 51		
Grantee: PART OF LOTS 7540, 7541 and 7542 WILLIAM DOWNIE PURCHASER PART OF LOT 10740 & 10741 DOWNIE PUR. ARCHIBALD THOMAS WATERS		



LOTS 15 & 17 COMPILED FROM P.1895 & THIS SURVEY  
LOT 8 COMPILED FROM D.8780 & THIS SURVEY



- DRAWING INDEX:
- DA01 Cover Page/Site Plan
  - DA02 Floor Plan & Elevations (House)
  - DA03 Floor Plan & Elevations (Shed)



Proposed House  
Address: Barren Plains  
Road, Miena

Owners: Sue & Mark  
Rallings

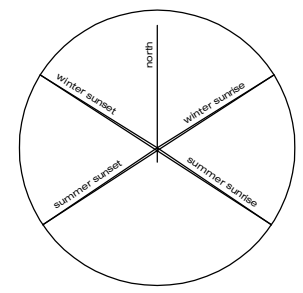
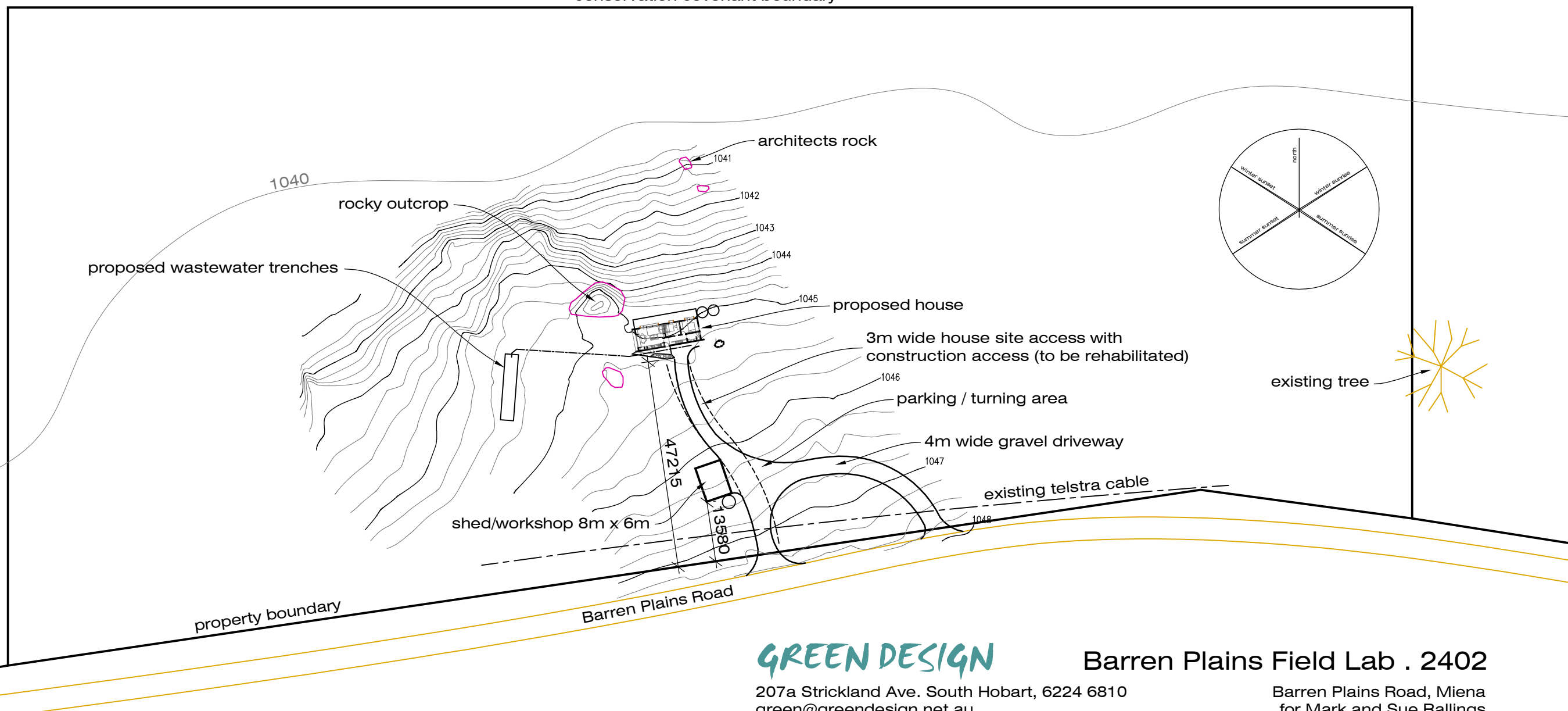
Land Title: 19054/9

Architect: Green Design  
CC5431 B

AREAS:  
Land: 2,149,000m<sup>2</sup>  
House: 70.5m<sup>2</sup>  
Shed: 46.6m<sup>2</sup>  
(Total: 127.1m<sup>2</sup>)

site 1:20000  
0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1km

conservation covenant boundary



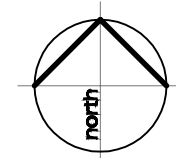
**GREEN DESIGN**

207a Strickland Ave. South Hobart, 6224 6810  
green@greendesign.net.au

Barren Plains Field Lab . 2402

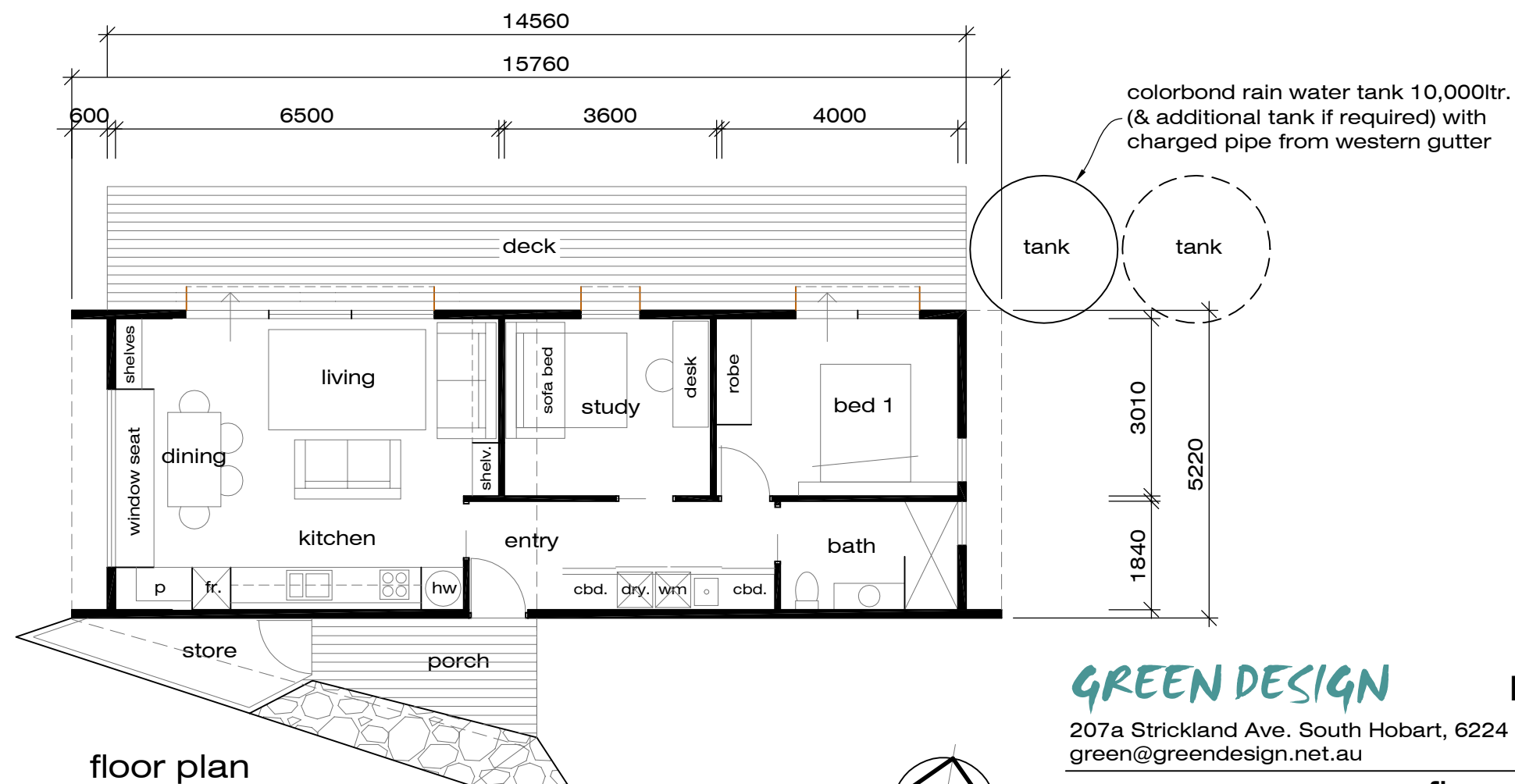
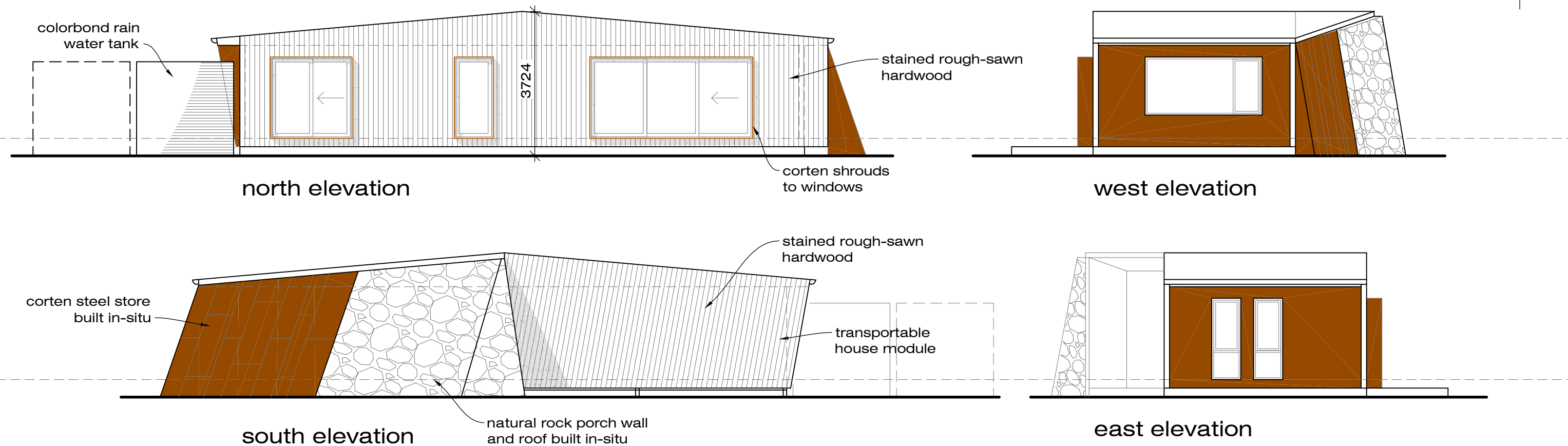
Barren Plains Road, Miena  
for Mark and Sue Rallings

site 1:1000  
0 10 20 30 40 50m

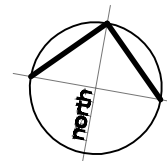


0 10 20 30 50m

site plan . DA01  
scale 1:1000 01 May 2025



floor plan

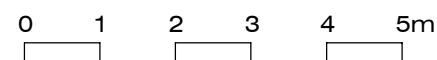


**GREEN DESIGN**

207a Strickland Ave. South Hobart, 6224 6810  
green@greendesign.net.au

**Barren Plains Field Lab . 2402**

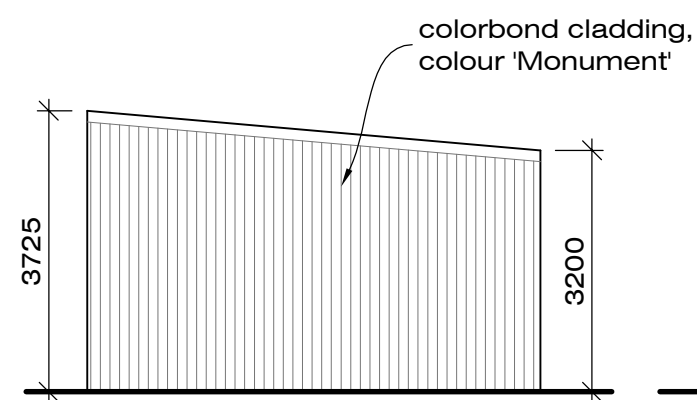
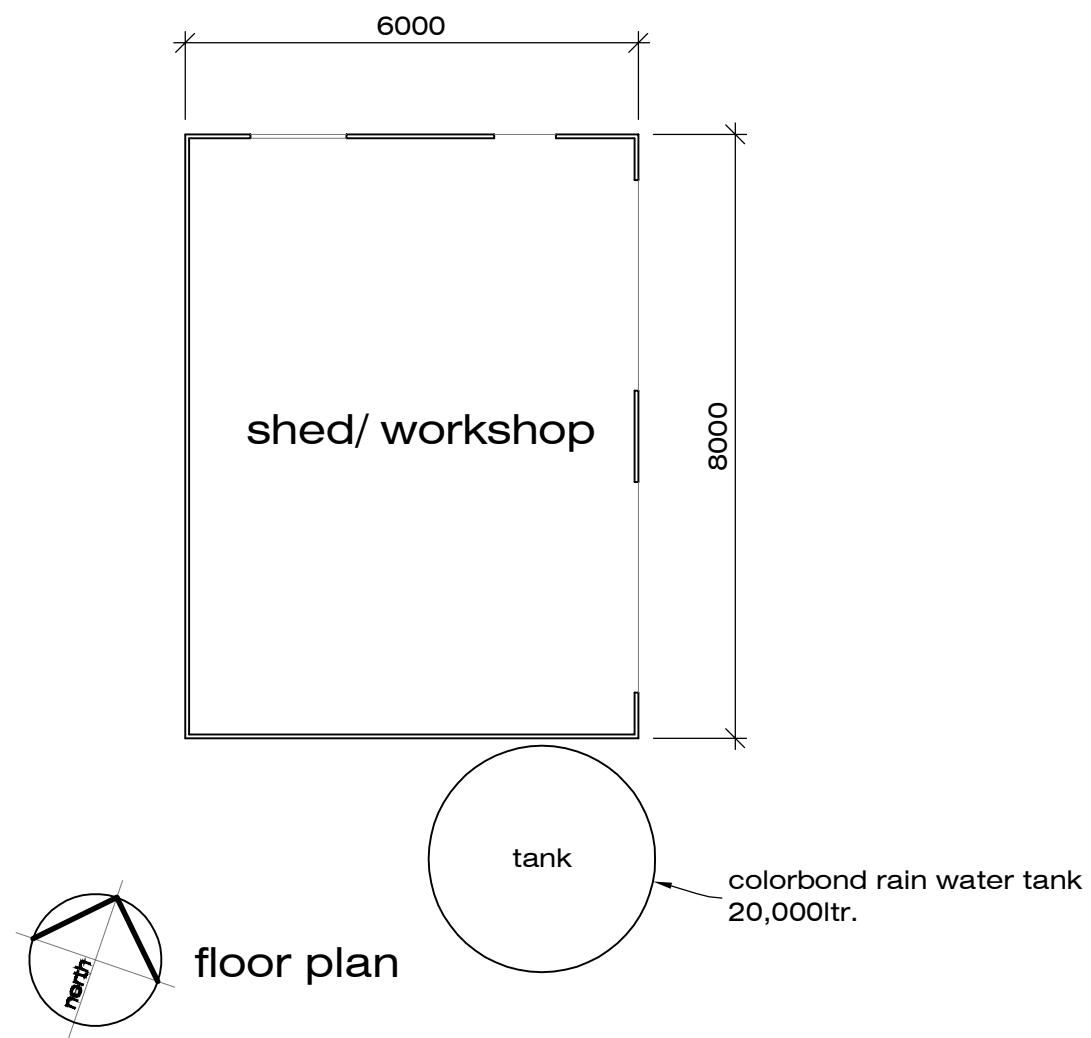
Barren Plains Road, Miena  
for Mark and Sue Rallings



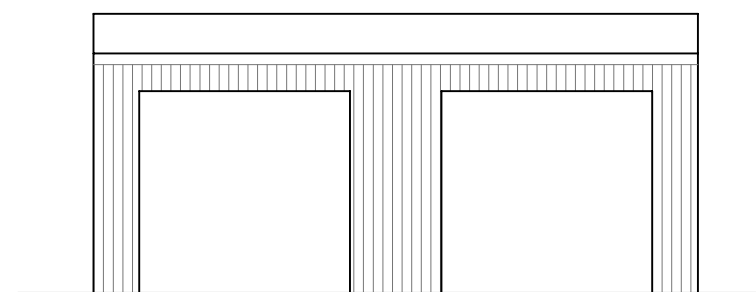
**floor plan and elevations - DA02**

scale 1:100

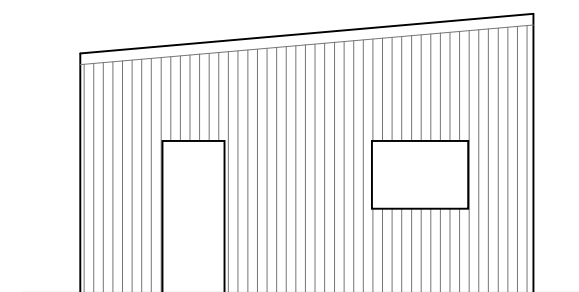
01 May 2025



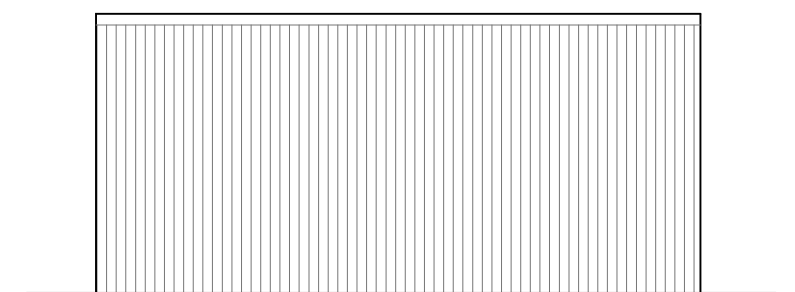
south elevation



east elevation



north elevation



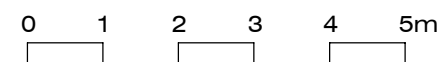
west elevation

**GREEN DESIGN**

207a Strickland Ave. South Hobart, 6224 6810  
green@greendesign.net.au

**Barren Plains Field Lab . 2402**

Barren Plains Road, Miena  
for Mark and Sue Rallings



**shed plan & elevations - DA03**

scale 1:100

01 May 2025



# **NATURE CONSERVATION PLAN**

## **FOR**

## **BARREN PLAINS**

## **MIENA 2024**



Photo: Barren Plains - Highland grassy sedgeland with cushion plants in foreground, occasional shrubs and Shannon Lagoon in the background (Tasmanian Land Conservancy Inc.- Helen Morgan)

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# 1 Introduction to this Nature Conservation Plan

This Nature Conservation Plan ("Plan") must be read in conjunction with the attached Conservation Covenant ("Covenant") registered on the land title. In this Plan, all definitions follow those described in Clause 3.1 of the Covenant. Consistently with the Covenant, the land subject to the Covenant is referred to in this Plan as "the Land".

The Covenant lists in Clause 4.2 those activities that are prohibited on the Land. Clause 4.2 also details those activities that may only be undertaken with authorisation in writing by the Minister. This Nature Conservation Plan contains Authorisation(s) from the Minister, for the purposes of Clause 4.2 of the Covenant, and details the extent to which these activities are permitted on the Land. This Plan also contains the management prescriptions issued by the Minister which are referred to in Clause 4.3 of the Covenant.

All decisions, approvals, consents, recommendations, monitoring and other responsibilities of the Minister specified in this Nature Conservation Plan may be made, given or carried out by the Minister or a duly appointed delegate (or authorised person) of the Minister.

The Minister will provide succeeding owners of the Land a Nature Conservation Plan containing authorisations, management prescriptions, and/or recommendations that will facilitate the ongoing management of the Land. Before transferring the property, the Owner may direct any enquires from purchasers regarding the Conservation Covenant and Nature Conservation Plan to the Department of Natural Resources & Environment Tasmania, Private Land Conservation Program.

Any Management Prescriptions provided in this Nature Conservation Plan:

- (a) may be varied at any time by agreement between the parties;
- (b) will be reviewed jointly by the parties every 10 years (or as otherwise agreed) and if both parties agree, may be amended by the Minister pursuant to that review.

Any Authorisation(s) provided in this Nature Conservation Plan (in relation to the Covenant):

- (a) may be reviewed by the Minister and the Owner at any time;
- (b) will be reviewed by the Minister and the Owner at intervals no longer than 10 years (or as otherwise agreed);
- (c) may be amended by the Minister pursuant to that review.

All notices or other communications given by the Owner to the Minister under the terms of this Nature Conservation Plan must be in writing and sent to the following address:

The Minister,  
C/- The Secretary,  
Department of Natural Resources & Environment Tasmania  
Environment, Heritage & Land Division  
Private Land Conservation Program  
GPO Box 44  
HOBART TASMANIA 7001

## **2 Management Objectives**

### **2.1 General objectives**

The following general objectives apply to the management of the Land:

- Protection and conservation of the natural systems and features in the Land, including the diversity of species, habitats and communities;
- Protection of significant vegetation communities and populations of threatened and/or priority plant and animal species; and
- Protection of the Land from damage by introduced plants and animals, disease and inappropriate management regimes.

### **2.2 Specific management objectives for Natural Values**

The management objectives are:

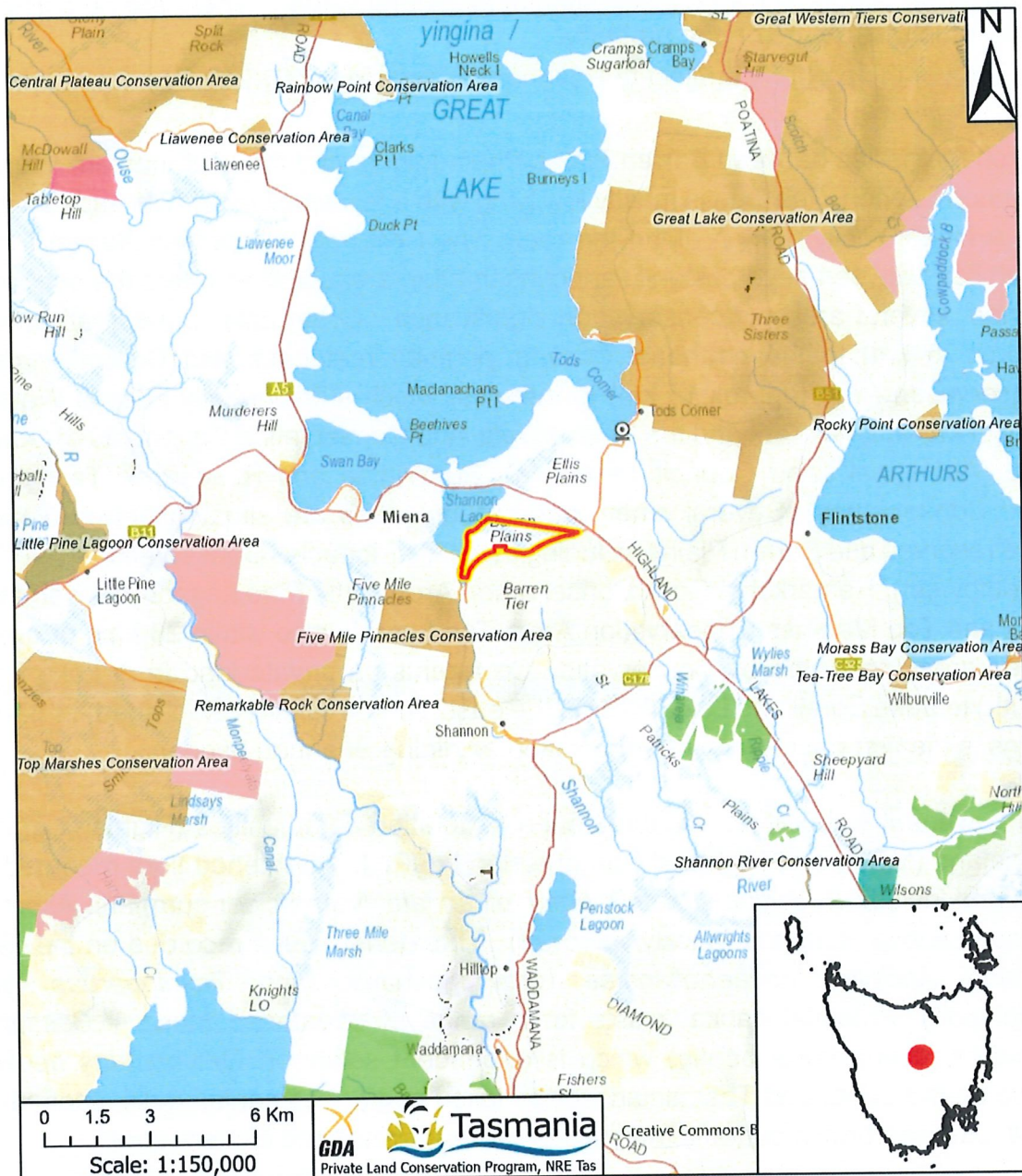
- To maintain the structure of vegetation community and allow for regeneration of native species under the proposed management regime;
- To implement appropriate fire regimes;
- To protect the habitat of threatened and/or priority species; and
- To eradicate or control weeds and feral animals and prevent any further introduction(s) of exotic species.

The success, or otherwise, of the management regimes will be monitored by the Department of Natural Resources & Environment Tasmania ("the Department"). In general, the measures of success of the management regimes are:

- The maintenance or improvement in native species diversity, richness and abundance;
- Adequate and appropriate opportunities for recruitment or regeneration of native species;
- The maintenance or an improvement in the population(s) of threatened species and their habitat; and
- A reduction in infestations of environmental weed species (where present).

### 3 Location of the Land

The property is located near Miena as shown on the map below. The Land is shown on the Land Map. The vegetation that occurs on the Land is outlined on the Vegetation Map.



#### Conservation Covenant Location Map

Property: Barren Plains, Barren Plains Rd, Miena

Title Ref: 19054/9

Database ID: 14458

File No: 24/1197

Mapsheets: MIENA, 4635

Data Sources: LIST, PLCP & Tas Land Conservancy Inc.

Map Date: 9/04/2024

Imagery: Land Tasmania LIST Topographic

#### Boundaries

- Covenant boundary
- Property boundary

#### Reserves

- Conservation Area
- Conservation Covenant (NCA)
- Future Potential Production Forest
- Informal Reserve on other public land
- Informal Reserve on Permanent Timber Production Zone Land or STT managed land
- Private land within WHA
- Roadside Conservation Site

Map 1: Location of the Land

## 4 Background Information – context and status of the property

The 214.9 ha property Barren Plains was bought by Tasmanian Land Conservancy Inc. in 2023 as an addition to its Revolving Fund. The property was bought from the Heine family who held it for conservation of its natural values. There are no existing tracks or infrastructure on the property.

The area of the property subject to Covenant is approximately 210.8 ha (the Land).

Barren Plains lies between Barren Plains Road, Miena, and the southeastern shore of Shannon Lagoon. The land is mostly low lying with a few small rocky hills and outcrops and a higher rocky margin along the road. The Covenant will protect Barren Plains which lies between several significant conservation areas and so offers the chance to connect several areas of conservation significance - Great Lake Conservation Area (approx. 5 km) to the northeast fronting yingina/Great Lake and Central Plateau Conservation Area (approx. 15 km) to the west which subsequently adjoins Walls of Jerusalem National Park and the large private land Conservation Covenants of Gowan Brae (Aboriginal Land Council Tasmania), Serpentine and Roscarbro (Tasmanian Land Conservancy). Several other conservation areas are situated between these large reserves and Barren Plains including Five Mile Pinnacles Conservation Area (700 m southwest), Remarkable Rock Conservation Area, Little Pine Lagoon Conservation Area and Top Marshes Conservation Area. The Land is also within 20 kms of over a dozen areas protected by Conservation Covenants on private land from Lake Echo (south) to Lake Sorell and Lake River to the east. The Covenant established on Barren Plains is the first opportunity to protect land adjoining Shannon Lagoon.

The Covenant will protect two threatened vegetation communities (Highland grassy sedgeland (MGH) and Highland Poa grassland (GPH). Threatened flora recorded on the Land include *Eucalyptus gunnii* subsp. *divaricata* (Miena cider gum) and *Asperula scoparia* subsp. *scoparia* (prickly woodruff). Threatened fauna recorded on the Land include *Accipiter novaehollandiae* (grey goshawk) and *Tasniphargus tyleri* (amphipod). Potential habitat exists for a range of threatened fauna – *Castiarina insculpta* (Miena jewel beetle) which is dependent solely on *Ozothamnus hookeri*, found on the Land, and Tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle, Tasmanian devil, spotted-tail quoll, ptunarra brown butterfly, masked owl (Tasmanian) and eastern quoll.

There are also areas of important riparian and aquatic habitat on the Land including streams and Shannon Lagoon where several threatened species of galaxid and isopod have been recorded. Threatened freshwater snail and caddis fly have been recorded in Great Lake and may occur on the Land.

The ecological survey and assessment of the property for this Covenant was conducted by Tasmanian Land Conservancy Inc..

## 5 Natural Values on the Land

### 5.1 Vegetation communities

The following vegetation communities are present on the Land.

Plant community	TASVEG code	Status under EPBCA*/NCA**	Area (hectares)
Highland grassy sedgeland	MGH	-/listed	111.15
Highland Poa grassland	GPH	-/listed	4.42
Eastern alpine heathland	HHE	-/-	65.24
<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i> forest and woodland on dolerite	DPD	-/-	6.02
Water (edge of lagoon in title)	OAQ	-/-	2.48
Lichen lithosere	ORO	-/-	21.53
<b>Total area (hectares):</b>			<b>210.8</b>

\* Environment Protection & Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Commonwealth)

\*\* Nature Conservation Act 2002 Schedule 3A (Tas)

#### Highland grassy sedgeland (TASVEG Code MGH)

Highland grassy sedgeland is a listed threatened native vegetation community under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* (Tas).

Highland grassy sedgeland occurs in the low-lying land around the creeks and wetland and merges with Highland Poa grassland as the elevation rises slightly towards the eastern side.

Highland grassy sedgeland is characterised by a dominant mix of *Lepidosperma filliforme* (common rapiersedge), *Baloskion australe* (southern cordrush), *Empodisma minus* (spreading roperush) with *Poa* spp. (silver tussockgrass and Gunns snow grass) and patches of shrub *Richea acerosa* (slender candleheath).

At the time of the assessment by Tasmanian Land Conservancy Inc. (July 2023), Cushion plants were noted as present in patches, especially on the lower valley floor associated with wet areas, from the edge of Shannon Lagoon to the eastern boundary near the road. Some were large (>2m diameter) and in places were connected with 30–80% cover to create small areas (<0.5 ha and therefore not large enough to be mapped as a community) of Cushion Moorland (TASVEG Code HCM). Although small, these areas of cushion plants are a significant feature for nature conservation and should be protected from impacts wherever possible, so indicative locations have been marked on the management map.

*Astelia alpina* var. *alpina* (pineapple grass) was commonly associated with the cushion plants. Small ferns *Blechnum pennamarina* subsp. *alpina* and *Polystichum proliferum*



(mother shield fern) were also present with *Veronica calycina* (hairy speedwell) and *Ranunculus* sp. (buttercup). Grasses included *Rytidosperma* spp., (wallaby grasses) *Austrostipa* spp., (spear grasses), *Poa labillardierei* (silver tussockgrass) and other *Poa* spp. Small rocky outcrops and wet areas integrate to provide alternative microhabitats for fauna. Potential habitat is present for threatened fauna species - Ptunarra brown butterfly in *Poa* grasses, Miena jewel beetle in *O. hookeri* and Tasmanian devil, quolls and raptors in open grasslands.

*Ozothamnus ericifolius* (heathy everlastingbush) encroaches on the sedgeland from around the edges of Eastern Alpine Heathland, strongly in places, and is dominant in most of the ecotone between the sedgeland and heath communities. Large areas of this encroachment, especially those further from the margin of Eastern Alpine Heathland, retain the characteristic Highland grassy sedgeland species, including cushion plants, underneath *Ozothamnus ericifolius*. Scattered individuals of heathy everlastingbush dotted through Highland grassy sedgeland indicate likely active encroachment possibly influenced by climate change effects of altered moisture and temperature regimes (i.e., drier and hotter soil and atmosphere) and potential changes to nutrient availability. The rate of environmental change and shrub encroachment is uncertain, and the extent of this community may reduce over time as/if shrub encroachment continues to advance.

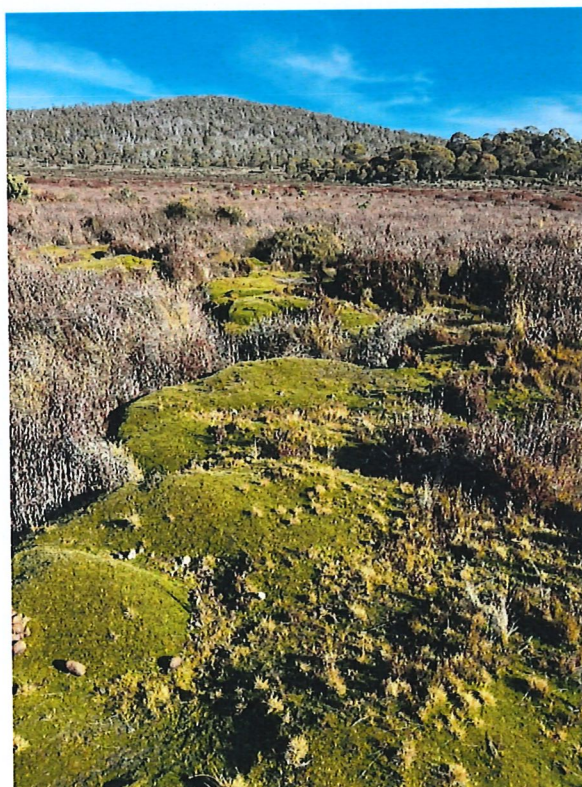


**Figure 1** Highland grassy sedgeland with *Baloskion australe* and *Empodisma minus* dominant, cushion plants in foreground, occasional shrubs and Shannon Lagoon in the background (Photo: Tasmanian Land Conservancy Inc. - Helen Morgan)





**Figure 2** *Lepidosperma filiforme* (common rapiersedge), *Baloskion australe* (southern cordrush) with *Empodisma minus* (spreading roperush) and patches of shrub *Richea acerosa* (slender candleheath) (Photo: Tasmanian Land Conservancy Inc. - Helen Morgan)



**Figure 3** Highland grassy sedgeland, cushion plants with tufts of wallaby grass and patches of shrub *Richea acerosa* (slender candleheath) (Photo: Tasmanian Land Conservancy Inc. - Helen Morgan)





**Figure 4** Highland grassy sedgeland dominant species - *Lepidosperma filiforme* (common rapiersedge), *Baloskion australe* (southern cordrush) with *Empodisma minus* (spreading roperush) (Photo: Tasmanian Land Conservancy Inc.- Helen Morgan)

#### Highland Poa grassland (TASVEG Code GPH)

Highland Poa grassland is a listed threatened native vegetation community under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* (Tas).

Highland Poa grassland occurs in the middle of the wide valley floor joining Highland grassy sedgeland upstream of the rocky outcrops with Lichen lithosere. At the time of the assessment by Tasmanian Land Conservancy Inc., *Poa labillardierei* (silver tussockgrass) and *Poa gunnii* (Gunns snowgrass) were dominant with *Baloskion australe* (southern cordrush), and occasional patches of *Lepidosperma filiforme* (common rapiersedge). Tussock grasses and *Rytidosperma* spp. (wallaby grasses) with other native grasses (likely *Dichelachne* sp., *Deyeuxia* sp.) were present intergrading with patches of sedges, cushion bushes and a few low shrubs.

There was less encroachment of *Ozothamnus ericifolius* in this community than in Highland grassy sedgeland and a more defined edge between the grassland and the adjacent shrub community (Eastern alpine heathland), found on higher ground towards the road. Creeks were deep and flowing well. Rocky outcrops with lichen and sparse grassy-shrubby cover provided patches of drier habitat.





**Figure 5** Highland Poa grassland, from creek looking south, note edge of shrub community, and dolerite slope, lying this side of Barren Plains Road. (Photo: Tasmanian Land Conservancy Inc. - Helen Morgan)





**Figure 6** Highland Poa grassland, extensive view, within the wide valley floor in the middle of the property. It is likely that this community and Highland grassy sedgeland are present in intergraded patches (Photo: Tasmanian Land Conservancy Inc. - Helen Morgan)



**Figure 7** Creek lined with *Baloskion australe*, *Poa labillardierei*, *Richea acerosa*, *Ozothamnus ericifolius*. (Photo: Tasmanian Land Conservancy Inc. - Helen Morgan)





**Figure 8** Highland Poa grassland, *Poa labillardierei* and other *Poa* species, with cushion plants, *Astelia alpina* and *Baloskion australe*. (Photo: Tasmanian Land Conservancy Inc. - Helen Morgan)



**Figure 9** Cushion plants in Highland Poa grassland. (Photo: Tasmanian Land Conservancy Inc. - Helen Morgan)

### Eastern alpine heathland (TASVEG Code HHE)

At the time of the assessment by Tasmanian Land Conservancy Inc. (July 2023) Eastern alpine heathland occurred on dolerite on higher ground along the southern side near the road and on rocky outcrops and low hills near the lagoon. It was dominated by shrubs *Orites revoluta* (revolute orites), *Hakea epiglottis* (beaked needlebush), *H. microcarpa* (smallfruit needlebush) *Ozothamnus ericifolius* (heathy everlastingbush) and *Leptecophylla parvifolia* (mountain pinkberry). *Acrothamnus montanus* (snow beardheath) and *Richea acerosa* (slender candleheath) were common with *Melicytus dentatus* (tree violet) scattered over a grassy ground cover with a few herbs and occasional cushion bushes on lower elevation.

Signs of sheep were evident in 2023 (dung pellets), more prevalent on the drier rocky hills where sheep prefer to spend more time. The sheep were a known wandering band of about 50 head that Tasmanian Land Conservancy Inc. will remove from the Land. Grazed areas were open grassy patches where *Poa labillardierei* (silver tussock grass) and other *Poa* species were dominant with *Rytidosperma* spp. (wallaby grasses) and other native grasses.



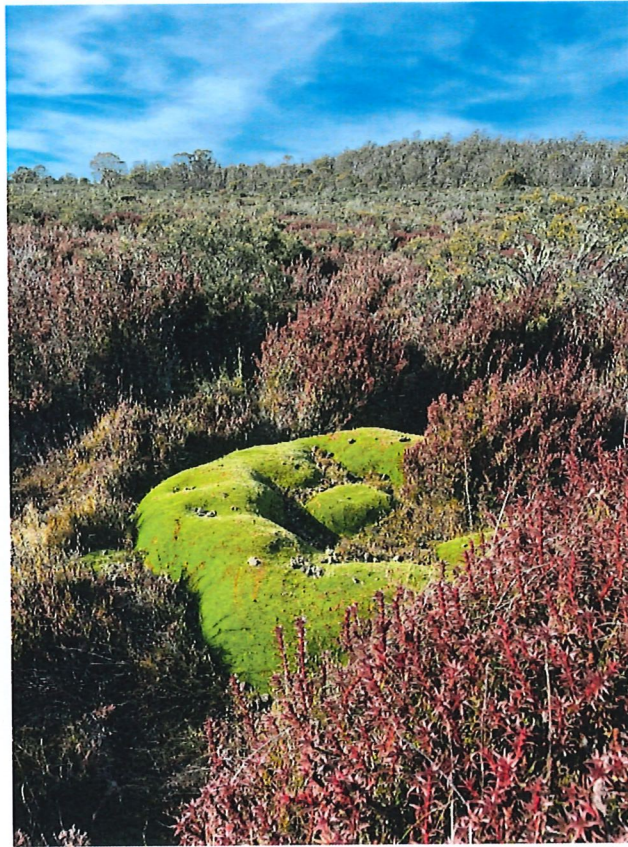


**Figure 10** Eastern alpine heathland in the western corner of the property, *Acrothamnus montana* and *Hakea* spp. Dominant with *Leptecophylla parvifolia* and *Richea acerosa*. (Photo: Tasmanian Land Conservancy Inc. - Helen Morgan)



**Figure 11** Eastern alpine heathland *Richea acerosa* and *Hakea* spp. dominant with wallaby grass ground cover. (Photo: Tasmanian Land Conservancy Inc. - Helen Morgan)



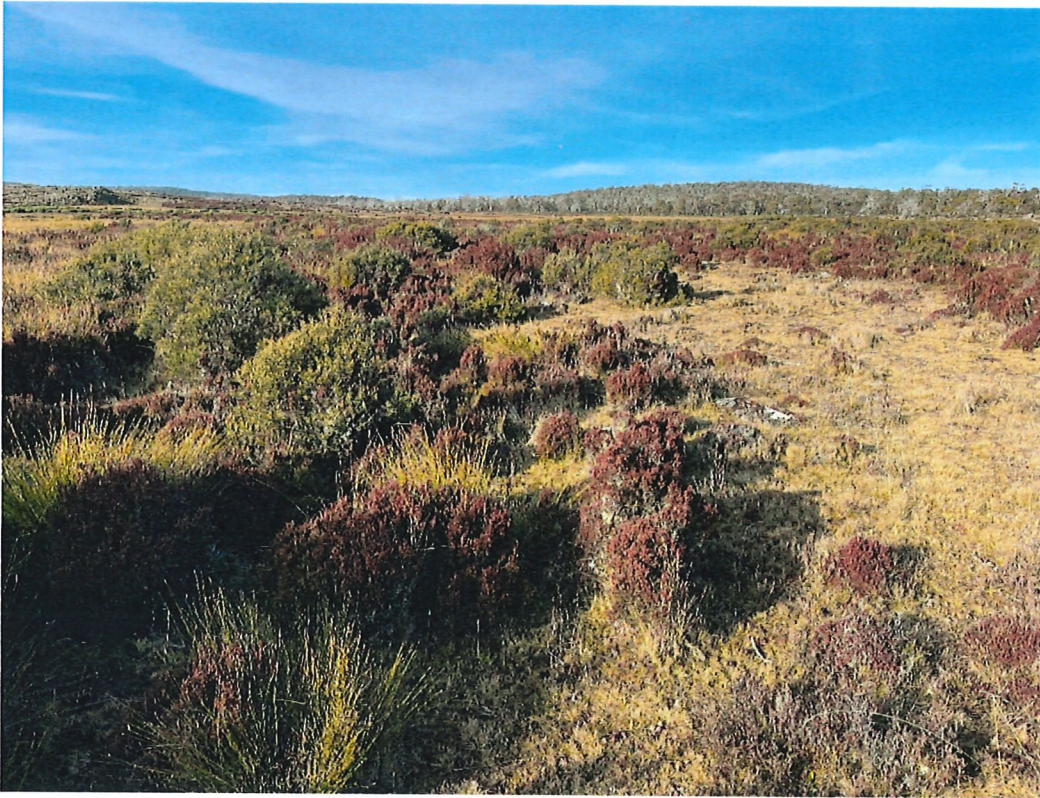


**Figure 12** Eastern alpine heathland *Richea acerosa* and cushion plants. (Photo: Tasmanian Land Conservancy Inc. - Helen Morgan)



**Figure 13** Eastern alpine heathland *Ozothamnus ericifolia* and *Richea acerosa* with *Eucalyptus pauciflora* in the background on the edge along the road. (Photo: Tasmanian Land Conservancy Inc. - Helen Morgan)





**Figure 14:** Ecotone of Highland grassy sedgeland and Eastern alpine heathland. (Photo: Tasmanian Land Conservancy Inc. - Helen Morgan)



**Figure 15:** A small but significant patch of *Eucalyptus pauciflora* (cabbage gum) forest and woodland on dolerite, as there were few trees on the property to provide shade and canopy habitat for birds, arboreal marsupials, and invertebrates. (Photo: Tasmanian Land Conservancy Inc. – Matilda Terry)





**Figure 16:** *Eucalyptus pauciflora* (cabbage gum) forest and woodland on dolerite grading out into heathland and grassland. (Photo: Tasmanian Land Conservancy Inc. – Matilda Terry)



**Figure 17:** Scattered *E. pauciflora* on the edge of the woodland. (Photo: Tasmanian Land Conservancy Inc. – Matilda Terry)





**Figure 18:** *Eucalyptus pauciflora* (cabbage gum) forest and woodland on dolerite on the southeastern edge of the property along Barren Plains Road. (Photo: Tasmanian Land Conservancy Inc. - Helen Morgan)

### Lichen lithosere (TASVEG Code ORO)

Lichen lithosere was noted as occurring on small rocky hills south of the lagoon and merges with Eastern alpine heathland and Highland grassy sedgeland. Shrubs including *Leptecophylla parvifolia* (mountain pinkberry), *Acrothamnus montanus* (snow beardheath) and *Melicytus dentata* (tree violet) were present in lee of boulders and where soil was present. However, the dominant cover was dolerite with lichens and mosses on hills and lichen fields extended on adjoining level land. These areas provide dry habitat, cover and foraging sites, for fauna such as birds, reptiles and invertebrates.





**Figure 19:** Lichen lithosere (TasVEG Code ORO) on dolerite, low rocky hills. (Photo: Tasmanian Land Conservancy Inc. - Helen Morgan)



**Figure 20:** Lichen lithosere on low ground around hills (Photo: Tasmanian Land Conservancy Inc. - Helen Morgan)

## 5.2 Threatened species and/or priority species

### Threatened species recorded on the Land

Species	Status under *EPBCA/ **TSPA	Type and date of record NVA***	Comments
<b>Flora:</b>			
<i>Asperula scoparia</i> subsp. <i>scoparia</i> Prickly woodruff	-/r	On site, NVA record 2006	Recorded previously on site
<i>Eucalyptus gunnii</i> subsp. <i>divaricata</i> Miena cider gum	EN/e	On site, NVA record 2013	Recorded on site during survey 3/7/23 E 479564 N 5350132 and previously along roadside boundary
<i>Hovea montana</i> Mountain purplepea	-/r	On site, NVA record 2013	Recorded previously along roadside boundary
<b>Fauna:</b>			
<i>Accipiter</i> <i>novaehollandiae</i> Grey goshawk	-/e	On site, NVA record 1999	Recorded previously on site. Hunting habitat on site, no nesting habitat
<i>Tasniphargus tyleri</i> Amphipod (great lake)	-/r	NVA record 2001	Recorded previously on site on edge of lagoon

\*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Protection Act 1999 (Cth)

\*\*Threatened Species Protection Act 1995 (Tas)

\*\*\*Natural Values Atlas <https://www.naturalvaluesatlas.tas.gov.au>

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1995 (Cth) (EPBCA)		Threatened Species Protection Act 1995 (Tas) (TSPA)	
Category code	Category	Category code	Category
CR	Critically Endangered	e	endangered
EN	Endangered	x	Presumed extinct
VU	Vulnerable	v	vulnerable
CD	Conservation Dependent	r	rare

Threatened species previously recorded on site were not seen during the surveys conducted in 2023, other than *E. gunnii*. The surveys were conducted in winter and spring over two different days in July and October. Off-track walks were conducted to ground truth and describe the vegetation communities. The survey undertaken by Tasmanian Land Conservancy Inc. was not a targeted threatened species survey.

Threatened species not observed on the Land but that may occur on the Land based on the presence of suitable habitat or other information.

Species	Status under EPBCA/ TSPA	Type and date of record (NVA*)	Comments
<b>Flora:</b>			
<i>Agrostis diemenica</i> flatleaf southern bent	-/r	NVA within 5km 2004	Recorded nearby likely habitat on site in grasslands and woodlands
<i>Calocephalus lacteus</i> milky beautyheads	-/r	NVA within 5km 1984	Recorded nearby likely habitat on site in grasslands and woodlands
<i>Isoetes drummondii</i> subsp. <i>drummondii</i> plain quillwort	-/r	NVA within 5km 1991	Recorded nearby likely habitat on site in aquatic or semi- aquatic habitat
<i>Muehlenbeckia axillaris</i> matted lignum	-/r	NVA within 5km 2000	Recorded nearby likely habitat on site in rocky places
<i>Ranunculus pumilio</i> var. <i>pumilio</i> ferny buttercup	-/r	NVA within 5km 2019	Recorded nearby likely habitat on site in grasslands and woodlands
<i>Rhodanthe anthemoides</i> chamomile sunray	-/r	NVA within 5km 2018	Recorded nearby likely habitat on site in grasslands
<i>Trithuria submersa</i> submerged watertuft	-/r	NVA within 5km 2019	Recorded nearby likely aquatic habitat on site
<i>Uncinia elegans</i> handsome hooksedge	-/r	NVA within 5km 2000	Recorded nearby likely habitat on site in grasslands
<i>Prasophyllum crebriflorum</i> crowded leek-orchid	EN/e	NVA within 5km	Recorded nearby likely habitat on site in grasslands and woodlands
<i>Pterostylis pratensis</i> Liawenee greenhood	VU/v	NVA within 5km	Recorded nearby likely habitat on site in grasslands and woodlands
<b>Fauna:</b>			
<i>Aquila audax</i> subsp. <i>fleayi</i> Tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	EN/e	NVA record within 500 m 2018	Hunting habitat on site, no nesting habitat
<i>Benthodorbis pawpela</i> Great Lake glacidorbid snail	-/r	NVA within 5 km 2009	Recorded nearby likely habitat on site and lagoon
<i>Beddomeia tumida</i> hydrobiid snail (great lake)	-/e	NVA within 5 km Based on range boundaries	Potential habitat on site and in lagoon
<i>Castiarina insculpta</i> miena jewel beetle	-/e	NVA record within 500 m 2017	Utilizes <i>Ozothamnus hookeri</i> present on site
<i>Costora iena</i> caddis fly (great lakes)	-/x	NVA within 5km 1934	Sighting 90 years ago, probably unlikely on site...
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> subsp. <i>maculatus</i> Spotted tailed quoll	VU/r	NVA within 5 km Based on range boundaries	Likely hunting and denning habitat on site

<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i> eastern quoll	EN/-	NVA within 5 km 2009	Likely hunting and denning habitat on site
<i>Galaxias fontanus</i> Swan galaxias	EN/e	NVA within 5 km Based on range boundaries	Potential habitat in lagoon, littoral and wetland habitat important to this species for water quality
<i>Galaxias tanycephalus</i> saddled galaxias	VU/v	NVA within 5 km 2016	Recorded nearby likely habitat on site in lagoon, littoral and wetland habitat important to this species for water quality
<i>Glacidorbis pawpela</i> hydrobiid snail (great lake)	-/r	NVA within 5 km Based on range boundaries	Potential habitat on site in lagoon, littoral and wetland habitat important to this species for water quality
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> white-bellied sea-eagle	-/v	NVA within 5 km 2010	Hunting habitat on site and in lagoon and nearby lakes, little nesting habitat
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> white-throated needletail	VU/-	NVA within 5km 2011	High flying bird, few resting trees on site
<i>Lathamus discolor</i> swift parrot	CR/e	NVA within 5 km 1988	May pass through on migration, some potential foraging habitat on site and nearby, known to forage in <i>E. pauciflora</i> on the central plateau (Dave Hamilton 2023 TLC)
<i>Mesacanthotelson setosus</i> isopod (great lake)	-/r	NVA within 5 km 2018	Recorded nearby likely habitat on site in lagoon, littoral and wetland habitat important to this species for water quality
<i>Onchotelson brevicaudatus</i> isopod (great lake & Shannon lagoon)	-/r	NVA within 5 km 2018	Recorded nearby likely habitat on site in lagoon, littoral and wetland habitat important to this species for water quality
<i>Onchotelson spatulatus</i> isopod (great lake)	-/e	NVA within 5 km 2018	Recorded nearby likely habitat on site in lagoon, littoral and wetland habitat important to this species for water quality
<i>Oreixenica ptunarra</i> subsp. <i>ptunarra</i> ptunarra brown butterfly	EN/e	NVA within 5 km 1992	Recorded nearby likely habitat on site in grasslands
<i>Paragalaxias dissimilis</i> Shannon galaxias	VU/v	NVA record within 500 m 1977 and within 5 km 2004	Recorded nearby likely habitat on site in lagoon, littoral and wetland habitat important to this species for water quality
<i>Paragalaxias electroides</i> great lake galaxias	VU/v	NVA record within 5 km 2016	Recorded nearby likely habitat on site in lagoon, littoral and wetland habitat important to this species for water quality
<i>Perameles gunnii</i> eastern barred bandicoot	VU/-	NVA record within 5 km R. Pearse 1975	Potential foraging and nesting habitat on site



<i>Podiceps cristatus</i> great crested grebe	-/v	NVA record within 5 km 1945	Potential habitat on site, only thought to nest and breed on Lake Dulverton, Oatlands, but climate change may alter this
<i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i> Tasmanian devil	EN/e	NVA record within 500 m 2018	Likely hunting and denning habitat on site
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i> masked owl	VU/e	NVA record within 5 km 1981	Likely hunting habitat on site, nesting habitat nearby
<i>Uramphisopus pearsoni</i> isopod (great lake)	-/r	NVA record within 5 km 2007	Recorded nearby likely habitat on site in lagoon, littoral and wetland habitat important to this species for water quality

### 5.3 Features of geomorphological and/ or geological significance

The Land is part of the Central Plateau Terrain Geoconservation site which is of National Significance. It is a large scale landform that is an outstanding example of both a continental erosion surface and a passive margin horst block. For more information see Geoconservation Database -

<https://nre.tas.gov.au/conservation/geoconservation>

## 6 Management Prescriptions, Authorisations & Recommendations

This section of the Plan sets out the way in which the Land is to be managed in order to fulfil the objectives of the Covenant and to meet the requirements set out in the Covenant and in this Plan.

**‘Authorisations’** granted by the Minister to the Owner and referred to in the Covenant are set out below.

Authorisation for any activity that requires Authorisation by the Minister that has not been granted at the date of this Plan and is not listed in this Plan must be sought separately from the Minister as referred to in the Covenant.

This section may also contain “Recommendations” that the relevant parties should abide by.

To achieve the objectives of this Plan, the Owner, the Minister and the Department must abide by the **‘Management Prescriptions’** detailed in this section of the Plan. These Management Prescriptions (listed in dot-point throughout this section) are:

The conditions under which an Authorisation is provided; and/or

- The prescriptions issued by the Minister which are referred to in Clause 4.3 of the Conservation Covenant;

This section may also contain **‘Recommendations’** that the relevant parties should abide by.

## 6.1 Demarcation

- The boundaries of the Land are marked on the Land Map and the Owner should mark the boundaries of the Land on any property map the Owner uses to manage the Land.
- The Owner must inform everyone undertaking activities and/or development in or around the Land about the existence and purpose of the Conservation Covenant as well as the location of the Land and inform them of any relevant prescriptions listed below.
- Any signs supplied by the Minister to indicate the location and significance of the Land should be placed at strategic points around the Land (e.g. gates that enter onto the Land).

## 6.2 Background and threats to Natural Values

Climate change is producing a warmer drier climate, temperature range increase, higher risk of fire, and changes to hydrological and nutrient regimes and habitat. The actual effects of this are unknown and difficult to predict but several impacts were identified during the survey conducted by Tasmanian Land Conservancy Inc. (2023) that are likely to be either initiated or exacerbated by climate change including native shrub encroachment, cushion plant degradation and potential wildfire.

Native shrub encroachment at Barren Plains, mostly by *Ozothamnus ericifolius*, is occurring from the edge of Eastern alpine heathland (HHE) outwards into Highland grassy sedgeland (MGH). Indicative locations of this encroachment have been marked on the Management Map. The encroachment may be in response to climate change effects of warming and drought. Where *Ozothamnus ericifolius* encroachment is sparse or comprises young individuals, it occurs as scattered or light cover over the existing MGH community. However, where dense, mature, well-established shrubs have formed a connected canopy they have overgrown key species of the MGH community, cushion plants and potentially threatened flora habitat and are changing the environment e.g. through shading and likely nutrient depletion.

Management of woody shrub encroachment is not required or wise on this site as it involves use of hot fire or machinery, neither of which is recommended or considered safe in this environment. It is also recognised that woody shrub encroachment is a natural process of gradual change over time within the ecosystem.

Some larger, older cushion plants on higher ground appeared to be suffering from drought and were evidently degrading and being taken over by grasses and sedges. Climate change effects (warming and drought) and grazing impacts are likely to be contributing to their demise. Notable areas of cushion plants exist, which are <0.05 ha but are a significant representation of cushion plant communities, where cushion plants are large, healthy and connected or nearly so.

These areas should be Identified and have been marked on the Management Map and impact on the cushion plants should be excluded.

- No walking should occur on cushion plants or the immediate area around the cushion plants;
- Dogs should not enter the area where the cushion plants occur;

- Weeds and encroaching native shrubs should be monitored and removed from the edges of the areas where the cushion plants occur;
- No burning should take place in the areas where the cushion plants occur.

Wildfire is a threat to existing habitat, the extent of impacts from fire depends on fire intensity and frequency and the fire tolerance of the vegetation affected. If a hot wildfire burns through the Land, it is likely to reset the process of woody shrub encroachment. The eucalypt, shrub and grassland communities are likely to be more fire tolerant than MGH which surrounds and protects small creeks, freshwater marsh habitat and cushion plant communities which are vulnerable to impacts from fire. Barren Plains was unburnt during the 2019 fires that severely burnt the country around Great Pine Tier, Miena, yingina/Great Lake and Shannon River/St Patricks Plains. The wetness and valley floor location may be a natural deterrent to some fires.

### **6.3 Threatened and/or priority species**

There is a wedge-tailed eagles' nest 1.04 km away; no specific prescriptions or management are required.

- The Minister, in conjunction with the Owner, will develop specific management prescriptions if required for threatened and/or priority species that are identified on the Land.

### **6.4 Timber harvesting**

- No timber harvesting is to take place on the Land.
- No commercial firewood collecting is permitted on the Land.

### **6.5 Domestic firewood**

- No domestic firewood collecting is permitted on the Land.

### **6.6 Stock grazing**

- Grazing by stock must not be undertaken on the Land.

### **6.7 Fencing**

At present all or part of the boundaries of the Land are unfenced and there are no internal fences. Given the current landuse(s) on adjoining areas and properties there is no requirement for boundary fencing at this time. Illegal access to the Land is not a threat as rocks and shrubs along the road hinder random access and most of the Land is wet with little firewood to attract intrusion. Fencing the boundary would have a negative impact on the environment and is currently unnecessary and might even invite intrusion.

If these circumstances change, then boundary fencing may be required .

The Owner may establish fencing for the purpose of protecting the Land from activities on adjoining land or to meet property boundary fencing commitments to adjoining owners.

- Any new fence(s) must allow Native wildlife access to water sources.
- The Owner must consult with the Department to ensure that the location of new fencing does not have an adverse impact on the Natural Values.

## 6.8 Clearing of vegetation

- No clearing (or slashing) of vegetation – including shrubs, grasses and other understorey species – is to occur in the Land unless it is:
  - (i) part of the weed management prescriptions (see section 6.12 *Control of Exotic plant species* for details);
  - (ii) for fire hazard reduction, fire-fighting, ecological burns and/or firebreaks (see section 6.9 *Fire* and 6.10 *Firebreaks* for further information);
  - (iii) for infrastructure maintenance or construction (see section 6.23 *Additional issues* for further information);
  - (iv) as part of a recovery strategy for a particular plant or animal species or management of the Natural Values as authorised in writing by the Minister (see section 6.2 *Threatened species* for details);
  - (v) for the purpose of management of the Natural Values including but not limited to the collection of seeds, the taking of cuttings or slashing as authorised in writing by the Minister;
- Vegetation cleared during the process of “approved clearing” operations (such as shrubs, branches, trunks etc.) may be removed from the Land.

**Authorisation:** The Owner may clear vegetation for the purpose of fuel hazard reduction prior to lighting a camp fire.

- Clearance of vegetation for a minimum distance of 3 metres is required around campfires/fireplaces

## 6.9 Fire

Planned fire (camp fires, fire hazard reduction and/or ecological burns)

**Authorisation:** Small camp fires are permitted subject to the following conditions:

- The Owner will ensure that the use of campfires does not cause depletion of the surrounding vegetation (see section 6.4 *Domestic firewood*), Including dead or fallen timber, from fuel gathering and all necessary precautions are taken to prevent the escape of fire and to extinguish the fire before leaving.
- No campfires are permitted in threatened communities, cushion plants and wet areas, camp fires should only be established on higher ground in heathland and woodland.
- All campfires must adhere to the *Tasmanian Fire Service Act 1979*, Environmental Regulations, Local Government By-Laws and Tasmanian Fire Service direction (including total fire bans).
- The lighting of campfires and the clearance of vegetation (see section 6.7 *Clearing of vegetation*), (see Tasmania Fire Service website guide to *Using Fire Safely Outdoors*) for the purposes of fire safety and hazard reduction should be undertaken in areas that minimise the necessity for clearing and disturbance of vegetation.



**Authorisation:** The Owner may use fire to achieve fire hazard reduction if and when the Owner and the Minister, or the Tasmania Fire Service deem it necessary for safety reasons but only under the conditions outlined below.

**Authorisation:** The Owner may use fire to conduct ecological burns for the management of biodiversity subject to the conditions outlined below.

- The Owner must consult with the Department and also obtain all necessary permits from the Tasmania State Fire Service prior to each fire hazard reduction or ecological burn.
- It is the Owner's responsibility to comply with fire permit conditions.
- Any fire hazard reduction burn or ecological burn must take account of the ecological requirements of native plant and animal species, particularly species that are threatened and/or a priority.
- The ideal frequency of fuel management burning is variable and dependant on vegetation type, landscape and climatic conditions. Monitor the fuel accumulation on your property and consult with the Department and/or the Tasmania Fire Service to determine the appropriate interval.
- Burning for ecological purposes is dependent on the requirements for the target species or vegetation community being managed.
- The Owner is responsible for ensuring that all planned burning is conducted in a safe manner and under conditions that will ensure that fires can be safely contained within the intended area on the Land. The Owner should refer to publications distributed by the Tasmania Fire Service or the State Fire Management Council e.g. *Planned Burning Manual – Guidelines to enable safe and effective planned burning on private land*

(see <http://www.fire.tas.gov.au>; <http://www.sfmc.tas.gov.au> and the Department of Natural Resources & Environment Tasmania private land conservation website <http://nre.tas.gov.au/conservation/conservation-on-private-land/private-land-conservation-program>).

- Burning should occur in a mosaic pattern so that different areas are burnt in different years. A mosaic pattern of burning should help vary the intensity of fire at different sites on the Land and its communities.
- The season and frequency at which the Land is burnt should be varied. Maintaining an unvaried fire regime may lead to the decline or local extinction of some species. The fire regime can be varied in a number of ways; burning in a different season (i.e. autumn versus early - mid spring); and/or allowing the burn to be patchier (i.e. some areas remain unburnt).
- Burning during late spring and summer should generally be avoided, as there is a greater risk of the fire escaping and/or becoming uncontrollable.
- Machinery used for fire control must be cleaned prior to entering the Land (if practicable) to prevent the establishment or entrenchment of weeds or pathogens. For further information see "Weed and Disease Planning and Hygiene Guidelines" <https://nre.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds/weed-hygiene/weed-and-disease-planning-and-hygiene>



and “Keeping it clean – a Tasmanian field hygiene manual to prevent the spread of freshwater pests and pathogens”

<https://nre.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds/weed-hygiene/keeping-it-clean-a-tasmanian-field-hygiene-manual>.

In the event of wildfire:

- The Owner must inform the Tasmania Fire Service (TFS) of any fire that threatens the Land as soon as possible after the Owner becomes aware of the fire. The TFS is the responsible authority for fighting fires in Tasmania.
- The Owner must, as soon as possible after becoming aware of the fire, inform those directing the fire-fighting that TFS personnel should (wherever practicable) use existing firebreaks or access tracks and avoid creating new firebreaks through sensitive areas e.g threatened vegetation communities, and areas in which cushion plants occur.

## 6.10 Firebreaks

Permanent firebreaks:

**Authorisation:** The Owner may create and maintain permanent firebreaks on the Land if and when the Owner and the Minister, or the Tasmania Fire Service deem it necessary but only under the conditions outlined below.

- The Department must be consulted prior to the creation of new permanent firebreaks to ensure that no firebreak has an adverse impact on areas with important Natural Values such as threatened species.
- The creation and maintenance of permanent firebreaks must be in accordance with guidelines obtained from the Tasmania Fire Service and the Department.
- Machinery used for firebreak construction or maintenance must be cleaned prior to entering the Land (if practicable) to prevent the establishment or entrenchment of weeds or pathogens.
- The Owner is responsible for creating and maintaining any firebreaks necessary to ensure the protection of high value assets (life and property).

Emergency firebreaks:

**Authorisation:** Emergency firebreaks will be permitted if there is an immediate threat to life or property but only under the conditions outlined below.

- The Owner will make all reasonable efforts to consult with the Tasmania Fire Service regarding the placement of emergency firebreaks before construction begins.
- The placement of emergency firebreaks must not disturb (unless unavoidable) areas of threatened vegetation communities or areas where cushion plants occur.

## 6.11 Herbicides, pesticides, fertilisers and other chemicals

**Authorisation:** The Owner may use herbicides on the Land as part of a weed management program (refer to section 6.11 *Control of Exotic plant species*).

- No fertilisers are to be applied on the Land.
- Pesticides may only be applied on the Land if required as part of the feral animal management program described in the section 6.13 *Control of Exotic animal species*.

*Recommendation: Wherever possible, the Owner must also ensure that the use of fertilisers, pesticides or herbicides on land adjacent to the Land will not impact on the Land.*

## 6.12 Control of Exotic plant species (weeds)

There are currently no known environmental weed infestations on the Land with Native vegetation usually dominant and flourishing.

Scattered dandelion plants (*Taraxicum officinale*) were recorded on the Land during the survey conducted by Tasmanian Land Conservancy Inc. in 2023 but they are a low priority for control and can be hand pulled.

- The Owner will make annual inspections of the Land and must control and (if possible) eradicate infestations of environmental weeds (such as, gorse, Spanish heath and broom).
- Particular attention should be paid to the margins of roads and tracks and to any recently disturbed sites.
- Only herbicides that are registered in Tasmania for the control of the target species are to be applied (see product label and/or contact the Department for advice). The Owner will apply and dispose of herbicides in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
- When using herbicides for weed control on the Land, the Owner must comply with product labels. If the weed species is not listed on the product label, the Owner must comply with relevant off-label permits for Tasmania (see <https://nre.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds/weed-publications-and-resources/weed-links-and-resources>).
- The Owner will inform the Minister of any weed infestations or species that do not respond to standard control methods.
- If spraying Exotic plants with herbicide, then the spray-drift must avoid native species or it should be minimised.

## 6.13 Control of Exotic (feral) animal species

Feral deer and cats are likely to occur on the Land. Deer are a potential threat to soft wet soils, cushion plants and threatened species habitat.



- The Owner is responsible for the control or eradication (if feasible) of feral animals (including feral cats, deer, goats, rabbits and hares) on the Land.
- Control of feral animals on the Land must be by shooting or trapping in accordance with current Codes of Practice, legal permits and conditions.
- The use of pesticides – including ‘1080’ poison – for feral animal control is not permitted on the Land unless otherwise authorised by the Minister.
- The Owner must inform the Minister of any feral animal population that does not respond to standard control methods.
- The Owner must keep Fallow Deer numbers on the Land at a level that minimises their impact on the Natural Values. The taking of deer is currently controlled under the *Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulations 2021*.

*Recommendation: The Owner must not, where other reasonable alternatives are available, lay poisons adjacent to the Land.*

#### ✓ 6.14 Control of Native animals

For the purpose of this Plan, ‘Native species’ means species occurring naturally on the Land or its immediate surrounds prior to the year 1788.

- Control of Native animals on the Land cannot be undertaken without the authorisation of the Minister in writing and is also subject to permits and regulations under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* and *Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulations 2021*.

*Recommendation: Where and when necessary, Native animal control should occur outside the Land.*

#### ✓ 6.15 Exotic (non-Native) flora or fauna species

For the purposes of this Plan ‘Exotic species’ means all species not occurring naturally on the Land or its immediate surrounds prior to the year 1788.

**Authorisation:** Dogs may enter upon the Land for recreation. Dogs must remain under the effective control of their owner at all times and must not cause harm to Native animals or their habitat.

- No other Exotic species may be deliberately established on the Land, with the exception of biological control organisms (as listed on the *Biological Control Act 1986*) that are specifically for the control of target weed and/or pest species that are present on or adjacent to the Land.

#### ✓ 6.16 Native flora and fauna species

- No Native flora and/or fauna species are to be deliberately introduced to the Land unless approved in writing by the Minister (for example, as part of a rehabilitation, revegetation or translocation strategy). ✓

### 6.17 Natural flow of water

- The taking of water from the Land is not permitted.
- Changes to the natural flow of water (for example, dams and waterholes) are not permitted unless authorised in writing by the Minister.

*Recommendation: Wherever possible, the Owner must also ensure that changes to the natural flow of water on land adjacent to the Land will not impact on the Land.*

### 6.18 Effluent and irrigation

- The discharge of effluent of any kind is prohibited on the Land.
- The use of irrigation water must not be undertaken on the Land except for the management of Natural Values as authorised in writing by the Minister.

*Recommendation: Wherever possible, the Owner must also ensure that the use of irrigation water and/or effluent of any kind on land adjacent to the Land will not impact on the Land.*

### 6.19 Vehicle use and tracks

There are no tracks on the Land, and none is required. The dominant vegetation is grassland/sedgeland and there is no need for formal tracks and permanent walking tracks are unsuitable for wet areas.

Vehicle use must not be undertaken on the Land except for emergency purposes or as authorised by the Minister for the purpose of constructing or maintaining fences (see 6.6 Fences). Vehicle use is also unsuitable for wet areas and must not occur where cushion plants occur. If fences are required, the Owner must consult with the Department and obtain authorisation from the Minister to ensure that associated off road vehicle use does not disturb (unless unavoidable) wet areas, areas of threatened vegetation communities or areas where cushion plants occur.

If walking tracks are required in the future, the Owner must consult with the Department

to ensure the location of tracks does not have an adverse impact on areas with important Natural Values such as threatened species, or areas where cushion plants grow.

### 6.20 Recreational use

- Recreational activities that are not considered deleterious to the Natural Values (including bushwalking, bird watching) are permitted on the Land.
- No recreational activities (including but not confined to, trail bike riding, shooting and horse riding which are or may be considered deleterious to the Natural Values are permitted on the Land unless approved in writing by the Minister.

\* PAG form 'Where possible tracks should be established and maintained through repetitive use (e.g. foot pads)



## 6.21 Deleterious activities

- No activities (including, but not confined to, removal of natural resources, dumping of rubbish, general disturbance, etc) which are or may be considered deleterious to the Natural Values are permitted on the Land unless approved in writing by the Minister.
- The Owner must notify the Minister of any proposed changes in land use on land adjacent to the Land in case any management issues need to be addressed.

## 6.22 Disease control – *Phytophthora cinnamomi*

*Phytophthora cinnamomi* is a deadly plant pathogen that causes root-rot in a wide range of Native species, but heath species (*Epacridaceae*) and *Xanthorrhoea australis* are particularly susceptible. The fungus is spread from root to root by spores that move through the soil. Once established in an area it is important to limit the spread of the disease by limiting the movement of infected material (soil and plants).

While there have been no records of *Phytophthora cinnamomi* on the Land, the Owner should monitor the Land for signs of *Phytophthora cinnamomi* and must take the *Phytophthora cinnamomi* threat into consideration whilst undertaking management activities on the Land. Machinery and equipment used on the Land for authorised activities must be cleaned prior to entering the Land to prevent the establishment or entrenchment of weeds or pathogens such as root-rot.

For further information see “Washdown Guidelines for Weed and Disease Control – Edition 1” (see <https://nre.tas.gov.au/Documents/Washdown-Guidelines-Edition-1.pdf>) and “Keeping it clean – a Tasmanian field hygiene manual to prevent the spread of freshwater pests and pathogens” (see <https://nre.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds/weed-hygiene/keeping-it-clean-a-tasmanian-field-hygiene-manual>.)

## 6.23 Monitoring, reporting and review

- The Owner must notify the Minister of any actions by a third party that affect the Natural Values on the Land.
- The Owner and the Minister will advise each other of any proposed action that could adversely affect the Natural Values.
- The Minister and the Owner will respond promptly to all communications from each other relating to this Plan.
- Monitoring by the Department will continue as required so that management practices can be modified as necessary to achieve the conservation objectives.
- The Department may establish monitoring plots on the Land and revisit these sites from time to time.
- The Minister may undertake site inspections and will periodically contact the landowner to discuss the outcomes of any activities, or other issues affecting the Land and its Natural Values.

## 6.24 Additional issues:

Infrastructure:

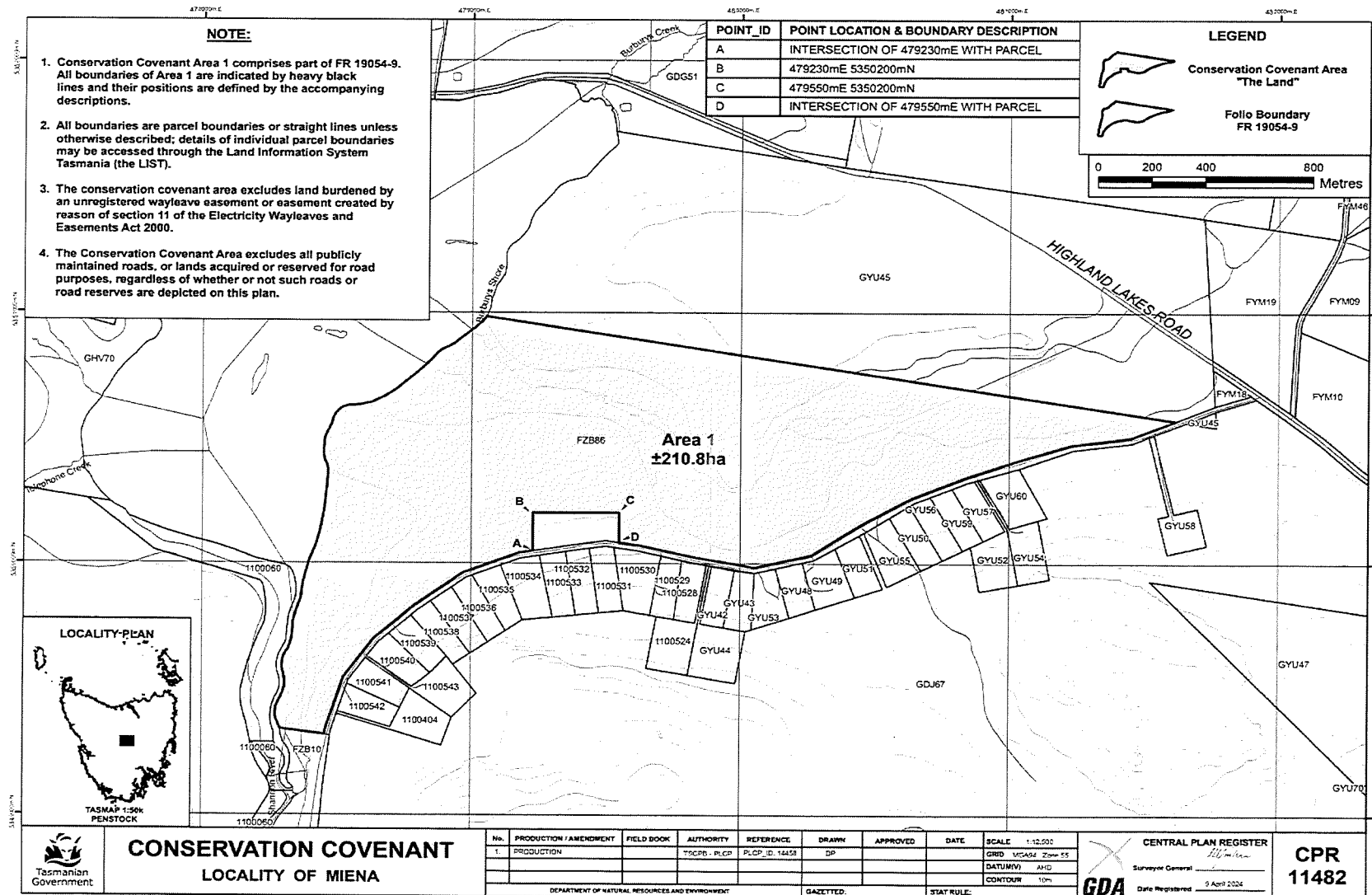
Is this the wrong heading?  
Should be 'New proposed Infrastructure'?

**Authorisation:** The Owner may establish minor infrastructure - a picnic shelter - on the Land subject to the following conditions.

- The final location of the infrastructure being first approved by the Minister in writing.
- This infrastructure is permitted on the Land where its establishment and use will not jeopardise the values for which the Covenant was established to protect.
- ✓ A picnic shelter must be no greater than 3 metres x 3 metres and must not be located in threatened vegetation communities, areas where cushion plants grow, or wet areas. The only suitable sites are likely to be on higher ground in heathland and woodland.
- Construction of approved infrastructure should be undertaken in a manner that minimises the risk of *Phytophthora cinnamomi* becoming established on the Land.
- Deliberate vegetation clearance and soil disturbance should only be undertaken where essential for establishment and safe use of the infrastructure.

Where is heading 'Foreign Materials'?

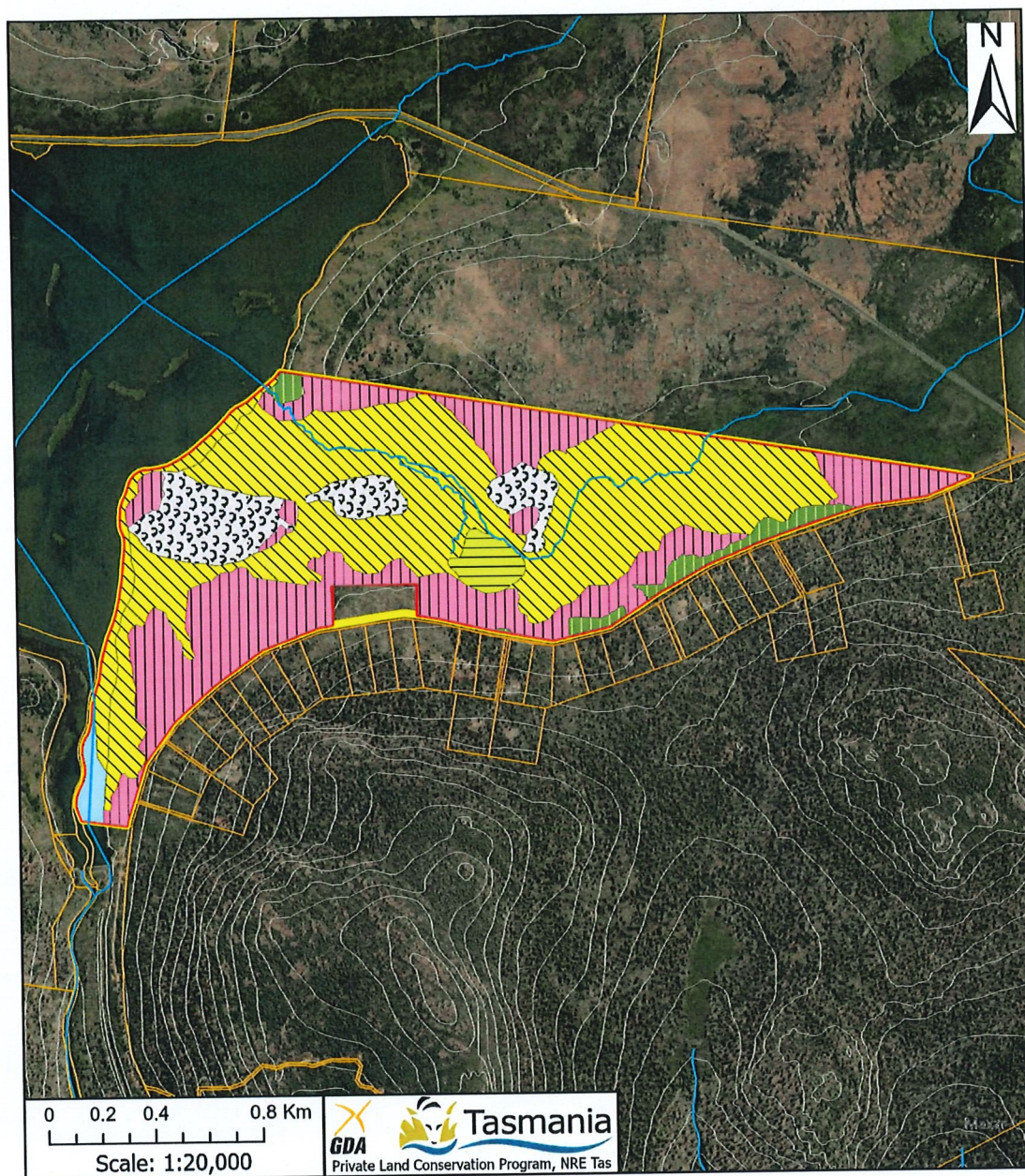
Additional issues - no additional issues.



Map 2: The Land



## Vegetation Map



### Conservation Covenant Vegetation Map

Property: Barren Plains, Barren Plains Rd, Miena

Title Ref: 19054/9

Database ID: 14458

File No: 24/1197

Mapsheets: MIENA, 4635

Data Sources: LIST, PLCP & Tas Land Conservancy Inc.

Map Date: 6/03/2024

Imagery: ESRI World Imagery Service

### BOUNDARIES

Covenant boundary

Property boundary

Title boundaries

### VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

(DPD) Eucalyptus pauciflora forest and woodland

(GPH) Highland Poa grassland

(HHE) Eastern alpine heathland

(MGH) Highland grassy sedgeland

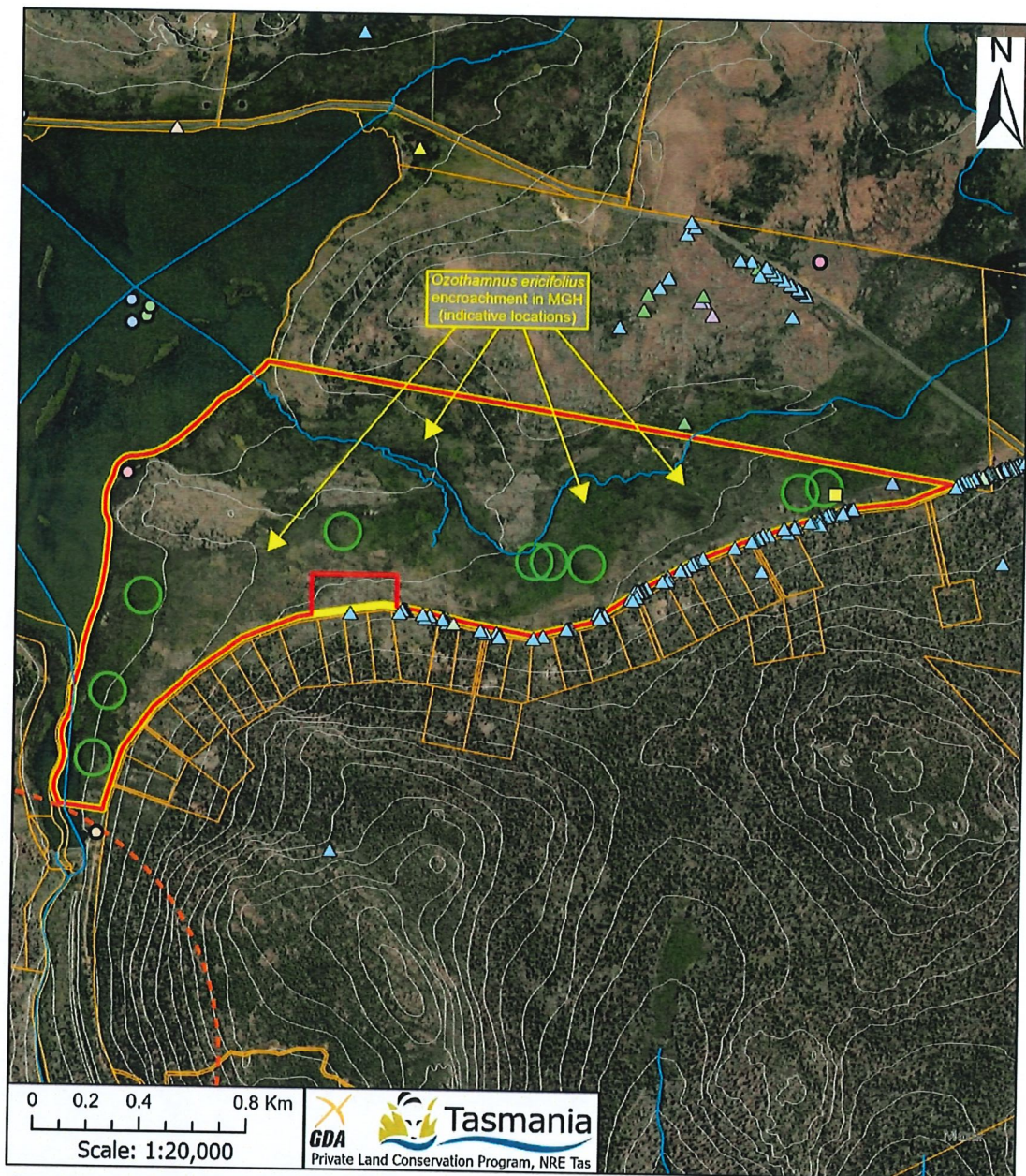
(OAQ) Water, sea

(ORO) Lichen lithosere

**Map 3: Vegetation Map**



## Management Map

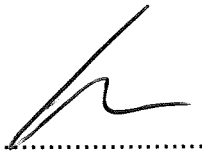


Map 4: Management Map

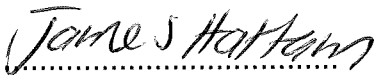
This Nature Conservation Plan has been signed as follows on the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_  
2024

**SIGNED** by JOANNA CRISP as a duly authorised )  
agent of the Minister administering the Nature )  
*Conservation Act 2002* to indicate approval of the )  
terms of this Nature Conservation Plan ) .....

**SIGNED** on behalf of TASMANIAN LAND )  
CONSERVANCY INC. )  
being the current owner of the abovementioned )  
property to indicate that the terms of this )  
Nature Conservation Plan have been read, )  
understood and accepted )

  
.....

**Authorised Officer**

  
.....

**Name**

  
.....

**Position**

