Natural Values Assessment

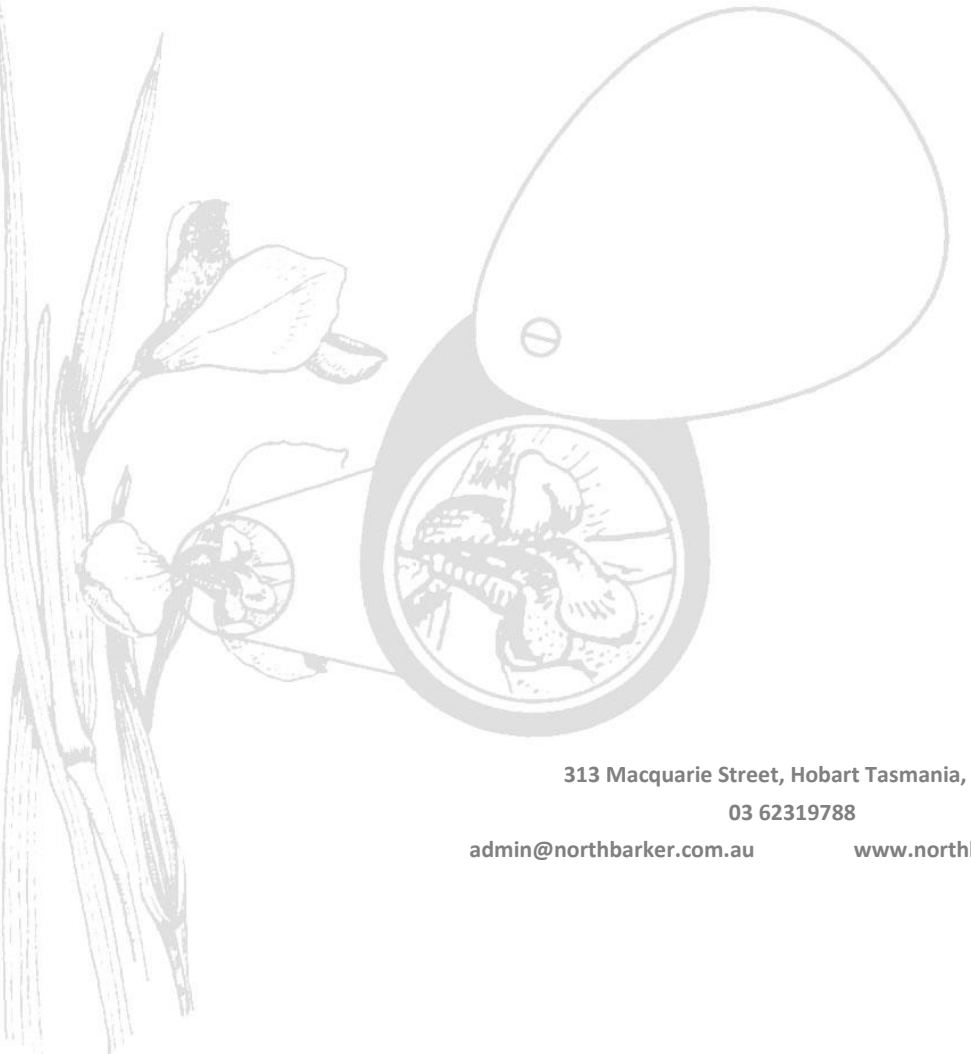
Hobart Airport

Proposed Freight Precinct

17th of January 2025

For Hobart Airport

HIA020



313 Macquarie Street, Hobart Tasmania, 7000

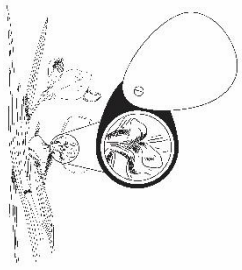
03 62319788

admin@northbarker.com.au www.northbarker.com.au

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Project	Hobart Airport Proposed Freight Precinct
Location	Sinclair Place, Cambridge TAS 7170
Proponent	Hobart Airport
Project Manager	Chris Churcher- cchurcher@hobartairport.com.au
NBES Job Code	HIA020
NBES Project Manager	Andrew North- anorth@northbarker.com.au (BSc Hons)
NBES Project Summary	Natural Values Assessment
Field survey	Will Dobson
Reporting	Will Dobson (BSc, BBA)
Mapping	Linda Drummond (Bsc)

Version	Date	Author & Comment	Position
Version 0.1	17/01/2025	Will Dobson – Report draft	Ecologist & HSE Officer
Version 1.0	17/01/2025	Andrew North -review	Director



Summary

Proposed Freight Precinct – Hobart International Airport	
Title Ref:	Title Ref: 152454/1 (PID 7593048)
Zoning	Commonwealth Land
Applicable Overlays	N/A
Threatened vegetation	Nil recorded
Threatened flora	None recorded or considered likely to occur
Threatened fauna and habitat	None recorded or considered likely to utilise the site
Impacts	Clearance of approximately 3.89 ha of modified vegetation (TASVEG: FUM) within the project area. No impacts to any threatened flora or fauna species are expected.
Legislative consideration	
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (EPBCA)	Not applicable- no significant impact to MNES is expected to occur as a result of the proposal.
Threatened Species Protection Act (TSPA)	Not applicable- no impacts to any TSPA-listed species is expected to occur as a result of the proposal.
Nature Conservation Act (NCA)	Not applicable- no impacts to any NCA-listed vegetation communities is expected to occur as a result of the proposal.
Biosecurity Act (BA)	The declared weed species African lovegrass (*Eragrostis curvula*), blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) and fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*) occur within the site. African lovegrass is listed as a 'Zone A' species under the BA within the Clarence Council whereas blackberry and fennel are listed as 'Zone B' species. Subsequently, the project area should be subject to weed and hygiene management plan (WHMP) as part of the proposed works.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

Hobart Airport is in the planning stage for a proposed freight precinct within a vacant lot located off Sinclair Place, Cambridge (Property ID: 7593048, Figure 1). The works will involve clearance of vegetation and earthworks fill within the lot to make way for a freight development proposed under the Hobart Airport Upgrade. These works are proposed to cater for increased flight volumes and consumer demand that is anticipated at the airport over the coming years.

North Barker Ecosystem Services (NBES) has been engaged by Hobart Airport to conduct a natural values assessment of the site. This assessment has been undertaken to identify natural values present within the proposed design footprint and to determine the significance of potential impacts where relevant. The report also provides analysis on avoidance or mitigation of impacts and commentary regarding compliance with environmental legislative requirements.

1.2. PROJECT AREA

The proposed freight development comprises 3.89 ha and occurs within a vacant lot adjacent to Sinclair Place (Figure 1). The site is located in Cambridge and within the Tasmanian South East bioregion[1]. The region has relatively low rainfall compared to the rest of the state with a mean average rainfall for the area of 495 mm[2].

The geology of project area is modelled as undifferentiated quaternary sediments under the ListTasmania[3] and likely comprises a mixture of sandstone, mudstone and gravel of alluvial, lacustrine and littoral origin. The site is largely flat and low-lying with elevation less than 10 m asl. The nearest watercourse is Frederick Herny Bay, occurring approximately 1 km to the southeast.

1.3. METHODOLOGY

The project area was surveyed by an ecologist on the 9th of January 2025 and was undertaken in accordance with the *Guidelines for Natural Values Surveys- Terrestrial Development Proposals*[4]. In addition to a field investigation, a review of the sites potential to support threatened species known to occur within 500 m of the site has been undertaken as a desktop analysis.

Vegetation communities were mapped in accordance with the units defined in Forest to Fjaeldmark[5]. The site was mapped using a Timed Meander Search Procedure[6] and vascular plants were recorded in accordance with the current census of Tasmanian plants[7]. Particular attention was paid to habitat suitable for threatened species listed under the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (TSPA) and/or the Commonwealth *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBCA).

Declared weeds listed under the Tasmanian *Biosecurity Act 2019* (BA) were mapped throughout the project area with plant numbers and/or area of cover recorded where possible.

All spatial data including vegetation communities, threatened flora and weeds is collated and provided in digital format.

[1] Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (2023)

[2] Bureau of Meteorology (2025)[2])

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

[4] Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and the Environment (2019).

[5] Kitchener and Harris (2013) with revisions available at http://nre.tas.gov.au/conservation/flora-of-tasmania/from-forest-to-fjaeldmark-descriptions-of-tasmanias-vegetation

[6] Goff et al. (1982)

[7] de Salas and Baker (2024)

The Tasmanian Natural Values Atlas (NVA) database was queried for records of threatened species and vegetation types within a 500 m radius[8]. Records were queried to 500 m from the site given the small development footprint, modified nature of the site and the abundance of records known within a 5 km radius associated with values outside of the project area. The possibility of threatened values known from within a 500 m radius occurring within the buffer area has been considered in the interpretation of results (Appendix B and Appendix C).

1.4. LIMITATIONS

Data points were recorded on a handheld GPS with an average accuracy of < 10 m.

Due to seasonal variations in detectability and identification, there may be some species that have been overlooked or were seasonally absent during our surveys. To compensate for these limitations to some degree, data from our field surveys are supplemented with data from the:

- TASVEG version 4.0 digital layer[9];
- Tasmanian Natural Values Atlas (NVA)[10]
- Numerous thematic layers on LISTmap

Buffers of 500 m were used for identifying previous observations of natural values stored in these sources.

[8] Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2025a) Natural Values Atlas Report, (report nvr_1_14-Jan-2025)

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

[10] Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2025a) Natural Values Report, (nvr_1_14_Jan-2025)

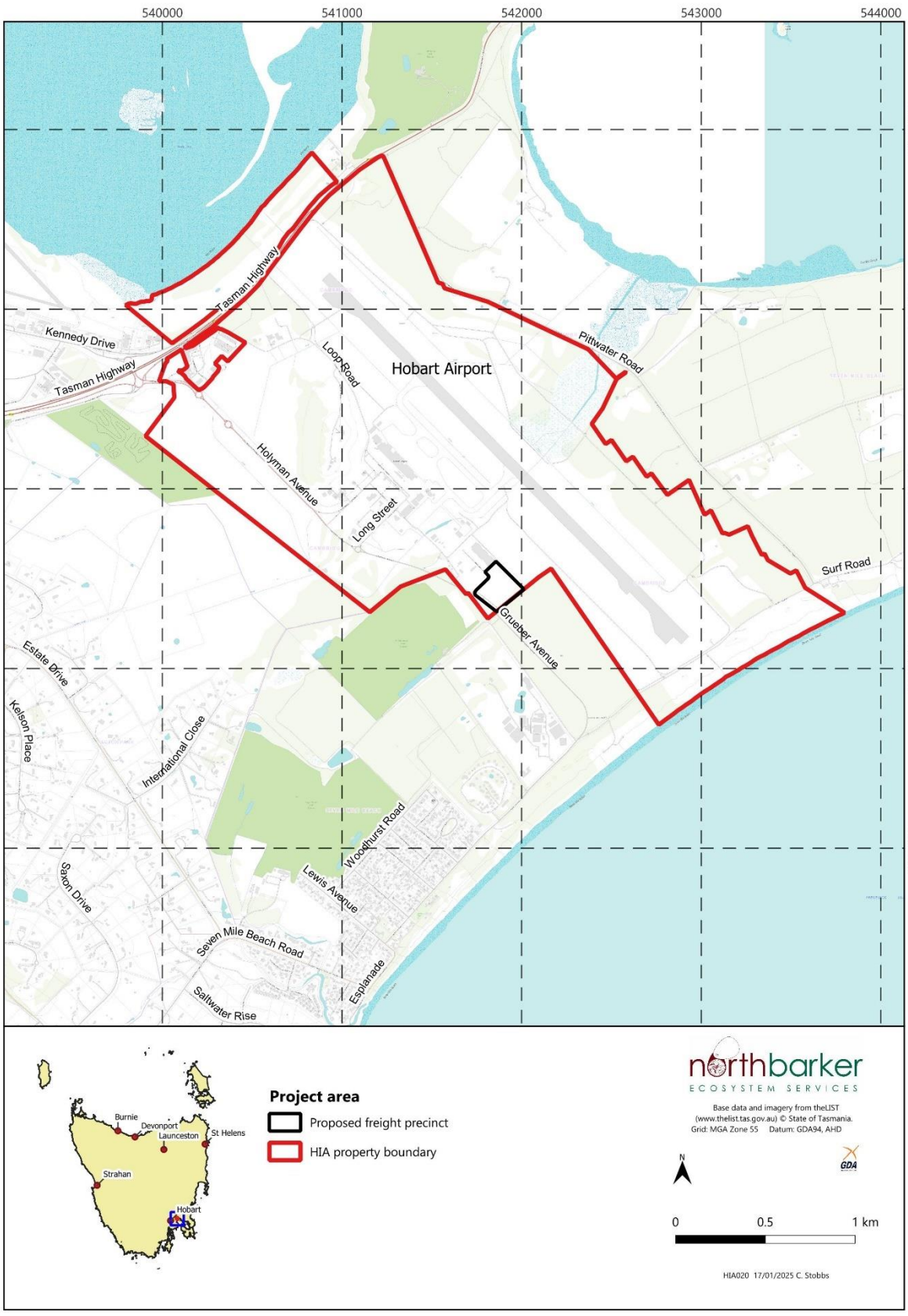


Figure 1. Project area locality overview

2. BIOLOGICAL VALUES

2.1. VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

The entirety of the project areas vegetation (3.89 ha) comprises the TASVEG modified land community 'Extra-urban miscellaneous' (FUM). FUM represents areas where native vegetation has been replaced with human infrastructure and/or cleared by human activity in rural and remote areas. This modified land community is typically dominated by non-native vegetation that has been introduced from machinery and subsequently colonised areas of bare ground disturbed by earthworks. The vegetation found on site is consistent with the vegetation community's modelled currently under TASVEG 4.0[11] .

FUM vegetation is afforded no protection under the Tasmanian *Nature Conservation Act 2002* (NCA) or the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBCA) and given an absence of native vegetation it is typically well suited for development.

The sites vegetation and species composition are described further detail below. A list of all flora species recorded in provided across the project area is provided in Appendix A.

2.1.1. Extra-urban miscellaneous (FUM)

The entirety of the project area comprises modified land that has been cleared and used as a fill dump site and is classified as FUM (Figure 2). The site is dominated by exotic species that have proliferated following their introduction and from disturbances to the topsoil caused by heavy machinery. The southern end of the site includes an undulating area dominated by pasture grasses such as wild oat (*Avena barbata*), prairie grass (*Bromus catharticus*), cocksfoot (*Dactylis glomerata*) and perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*). The northern section of the site contains large amounts of soil fill and debris with larger weedy shrubs present such as cape wattle (*Paraserianthes lophantha* subsp. *lophantha*), fat hen (*Chenopodium album*) and wall fumitory (*Fumaria muralis* subsp. *muralis*).

Exotic vegetation dominates the majority of the site and common species observed throughout the area include hoary mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), common sowthistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*), rough catsear (*Hypochoeris radicata*), yorkshire fog (*Holcus lanatus*), weld (*Reseda luteola*), sheep sorrel (*Acetosella vulgaris*), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) and haresfoot clover (*Trifolium arvense*). The site includes a minor component of native flora including some trees and shrubs such as *Acacia dealbata* subsp. *dealbata* (silver wattle) and *Acacia longifolia* (coast wattle), grasses such as *Austrostipa stipoides* (coast speargrass), *Themeda triandra* (kangaroo grass) and *Distichlis distichophylla* (Australian salt grass) and rushes including *Ficinia nodosa* (knobby clubsedge) and pale rush (*Juncus pallidus*).

The declared weed African lovegrass (*Eragrostis curvula*) listed under the BA occurs in large numbers throughout the site and is particularly dense in the areas of pasture grass close to Sinclair Place Road. Other declared weeds identified on site include fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*) and blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus* sp. agg) which both occur in smaller numbers within the fill dump area (Figure 3).

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

Plate 1. FUM vegetation dominated by pasture grasses facing east from Sinclair Place

Plate 2. Ground cover of site dominated by rough catsear (*Hypochoeris radicata*)

Plate 3. Northern fill dump site dominated by larger weedy shrubs

Plate 4. Northern dump fill site facing west dominated by wild oat (*Avena fatua*)

2.2. CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANT FLORA

A total of fifty-two vascular-plant species were recorded within the project area during our investigation, including thirty-three introduced species and three declared weeds listed under the BA.

A full list of species recorded during the survey is provided in Appendix A.

No flora listed as threatened under the State TSPA or the Commonwealth EPBCA legislation were observed during the survey and given the significant modification and poor ecological integrity of the site, none are considered likely to occur. Two threatened species listed on the NVA have been previously recorded within 500 m of the project area[12]. The likelihood of occurrence of each of these species is detailed in Appendix B.

2.3. CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANT FAUNA

During the survey no sightings, signs or evidence of any use by threatened fauna was observed. Given the modified and degraded state of the project area, the site offers minimal habitat value for threatened fauna known to occur within the broader landscape. As such the likelihood of any species realistically utilising the site is considered remote given that improved native grassland habitat occurs elsewhere across the Hobart Airport.

Fauna expected to utilise the site in a habitat capacity is likely to be restricted to invasive species such as European rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) and hares (*Lepus europaeus*) which were observed on numerous occasions across the airport grounds during the survey.

According to the natural values atlas report[13], two threatened fauna species have been previously recorded within 500 m of the project area. The likelihood of occurrence of each of these species within the project area is reviewed in Appendix C.

2.4. WEEDS

Weed species are abundant and prolific throughout the project area with a total of thirty-three introduced species recorded during the survey. The entirety of the site is invaded by weeds that have likely established following construction works and soil dumping within the site introducing seed propagules in combination with disturbances to the soil bed that are favoured by weed species. In addition to various environmental weeds, the declared weeds African lovegrass (*Eragrostis curvula*), fennel (*Foeniculum* vulgare) and blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) all listed under the BA were detected across the project area (Table 1, Figure 3).

African lovegrass is a densely tufted perennial grass and pasture weed that is well known from the Hobart Airport and subject to targeted management by the airport authority. The species prefers disturbed soils on roadsides, riverbanks and waste places from which it can invade adjacent degraded pastures and native grasslands. The species is considered to be a high threat to Tasmania due to its ability to produce copious seeds and rapidly spread over and dominate degraded pastures and native grasslands. Approximately 190 plants were recorded across the project area with the species particularly abundant in the northwest of the site. Plants were recently also recorded incidentally nearby suggesting there are very likely to be additional infestations outside the freight precinct site.

African lovegrass is listed as a 'Priority 1' species under the Clarence Weed Strategy 2016-2030 (CWS)[14]. Under the CWS, 'Priority 1' species are considered declared weeds or newly introduced 'alert list' weeds with a restricted distribution in Clarence and are of the highest priority, requiring a rapid response. The strategy states that an eradication plan must be immediately implemented when the species is reported.

[12] Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2025a) Natural Values Atlas Report, (report nvr_1_14-Jan-2025)

[13] Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2025a) Natural Values Atlas Report, (report nvr_1_14-Jan-2025)

[14] North Barker Ecosystem Services (2023)

This species is listed as a "Zone A' species within the Clarence Council under its under its respective statutory weed management plan of the BA with only isolated occurrences of the weed known throughout the municipality. Under the BA, 'Zone A' species are to be targeted for eradication and a control program must be implemented to eradicate and prevent future occurrence of the species at the site.

Both fennel and blackberry were recorded in smaller numbers throughout the project area and were concentrated in north-west of the site. These species are known to be more widespread across the State and their detection is not particularly surprising given the modified state of the project area.

Both fennel and blackberry are listed as 'Priority 4' species under the CWS. The CWS defines 'Priority 4' species as declared weeds with a widespread distribution and a subsequent low priority, these species require strategic control and containment where threatening important values'[15]. These species are also both listed as 'Zone B' species within the Clarence Council under their respective statutory weed management plans of the BA. Under the BA, 'Zone B' species are to be contained to prevent their ongoing spread from existing infestations to areas free or in the process of becoming free from the species.

Both African lovegrass and blackberry are listed as weeds of national significance (WONS) due to their potential to cause significant impact to agriculture and native vegetation and the associated difficulty to eradicate them once they are established.

Table 1. Declared weeds within the project area

Species	Comment	BA Zone within Clarence City Council	WONS
Eragrostis curvula African lovegrass	Significant infestation occurs throughout the site with approximately 190 plants recorded through exotic grasslands and within the fill dump site.	Zone A- Isolated occurrences	YES
Foeniculum vulgare fennel	Two plants were recorded within the fill dump site in the northern half of the project area.	Zone B- Widespread infestations	-
Rubus fruticosus agg. blackberry	One large plant was recorded within the fill dump site in the northern half of the project area.	Zone B- Widespread infestations	YES

[15] North Barker Ecosystem Services (2023)

Plate 5. African lovegrass colonising disturbed soil near Sinclair Place Road

Plate 6. Fennel situated on fill dump site in the north of the project area

Plate 7. Blackberry infestation within fill dump site in the north of the project area

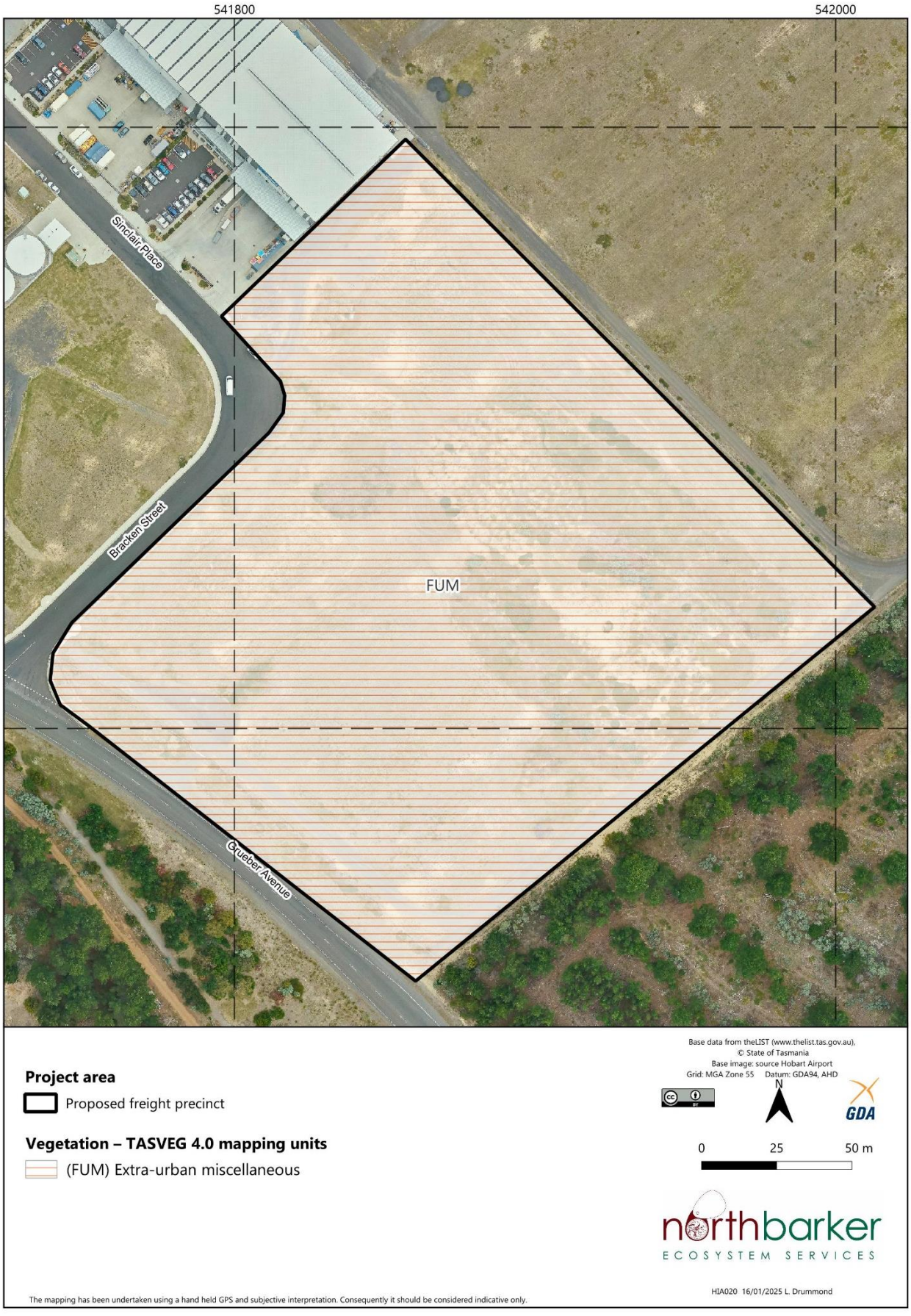


Figure 2. Vegetation communities (FUM) recorded across the project area

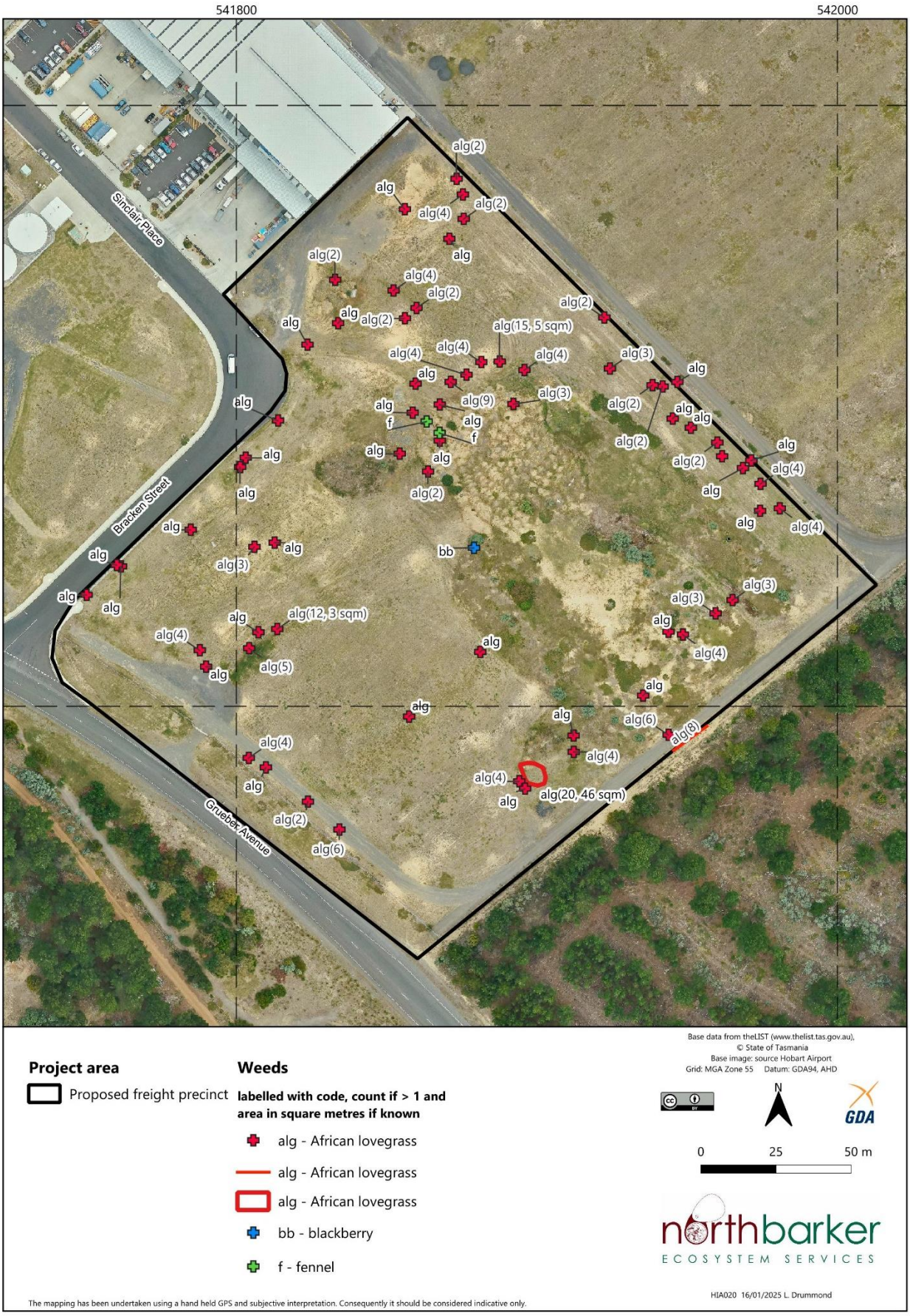


Figure 3. Weeds recorded across the project area

3. ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT

3.1. VEGETATION

The proposed freight development will require the clearance of approximately 3.89 ha of modified vegetation (FUM). This community is afforded no protection under either the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* or the EPBCA. As such it is considered a suitable site for development from a vegetation constraint's perspective.

3.2. THREATENED FLORA

No threatened flora species were recorded during the field survey, and it is considered unlikely that the site supports any threatened flora species (Appendix B). No threatened flora mitigation is considered necessary as part of the proposed works.

3.3. THREATENED FAUNA

No threatened fauna species or threatened fauna habitat were recorded during the field survey. Given the lack of habitat values and the degraded nature of the site no threatened fauna species are expected to realistically utilise the site in any capacity (Appendix C). Any occurrences of threatened fauna within the project area are likely to be transient in nature as species migrate throughout the wider landscape. No threatened fauna mitigation is considered necessary as part of the proposed works.

3.4. WEEDS

The declared weed species African love grass (*Eragrostis curvula*), blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) and fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*) occur within the project area. African lovegrass is particularly abundant and occurs in dense concentrations in the north-west section of the site (Figure 3). The proposed works have the potential to further exacerbate the spread of these declared weed and other environmental weeds through ground works disturbances that creates habitat more favourable to weeds. Increased weed infestations will likely spread to further areas and risks degrading and compromising native vegetation, threatened flora and the integrity of neighbouring land.

Recommended mitigation

- Prepare and implement a project-specific Weed and Hygiene Management Plan (WHMP) that outlines primary and secondary weed control and requirements. Best-practice construction hygiene should be practised to prevent the spread of weed propagules in contaminated soil. This involves cleaning all machinery before leaving the works area, as well as not bringing dirty machinery onto the site. The WHMP should identify the 'declared' weeds throughout the works area and other environmental weeds that should be controlled. Specifically, it should:
  i. Plan for targeted pre-works control to reduce the number of established weeds from which weed-free areas may be infested during works;
     - All occurrences of African love grass, blackberry and fennel within the project area should be treated and removed prior to commencing construction works.
     - Weeds can be treated through a combination of methods including mechanical removal such as chipping using a mattock and cut-stump treatment, where stems of bushes are cut as low as possible, and the stumps are painted with a herbicide solution to prevent regrowth[16].
  ii. Ensure excavated soil from weed-affected areas is not spread to weed-free areas and preferably is buried beneath 500 mm of fill;
  iii. Include prescriptions for hygiene measures during work;

[16] Department of the Environment and Heritage (2003)

iv. Allow for targeted weed treatment on completion of works and during follow-up – this should include annual weed control on the site for up to five years following completion, to specifically target weeds that have exploited the disturbances associated with earthworks;
v. Improve management of African lovegrass across the entire airport site paying particular attention to the immediate surrounds of the Freight Precinct and vicinity to eliminate ongoing source of infestation and
vi. Undertake follow-up weed inspection of the project area to establish whether treatment is warranted for any weeds that have proliferated because of disturbance associated with the project. This should be undertaken in spring or summer and at least 6 months after works are completed.

The WHMP should consult the following best practice prescriptions:

- *Keeping it clean - A Tasmanian field hygiene manual to prevent the spread of freshwater pests and pathogens* (Allen and Gartenstein, 2010)[17]
- *Weed and Disease Planning and Hygiene Guidelines - Preventing the spread of weeds and diseases in Tasmania (DPIPWE, Stewart and Askey-Doran, 2015)*[18]
- *Wetlands and Waterways Works Manual (DPIPWE, 2003)*[19].

[17] Allan. K & Gartenstein. S (2010)

[18] Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and the Environment (2015).

[19] Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment (2003)

4. LEGISLATIVE IMPLICATIONS

4.1. COMMONWEALTH *ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION & BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION ACT 1999* (EPBCA)

The EPBCA is structured for self-assessment. There are guidelines and criteria available[20] to assist any person to determine if the action they propose is likely to have a significant impact on any species or community listed under the Act. If a significant impact is likely, then the Action should be referred to the Australian Government Department of the Environment for a decision by the Minister (the minister) on whether assessment and approval is required under the Act.

Referral under the EPBC Act will be necessary if, as the Act states:

> *'An action has, will have, or is likely to have a significant impact on an endangered or vulnerable species if it does, will, or is likely to (amongst other things):*
>
> - *modify, destroy, remove, isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline.'*

Based upon our assessment the project is considered unlikely to result in any impacts to matters of national environmental significance (MNES) as defined under the Act. As such referring the project under the EPBCA is not warranted.

4.2. TASMANIAN *THREATENED SPECIES PROTECTION ACT 1995* (TSPA)

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

Based upon our assessment of the project area, disturbance to threatened flora and fauna species within the meaning of the word 'take' as described under the Act is not expected from the project. Any future works within the site are unlikely to have an impact upon any TSPA-listed species given the remote likelihood of threatened flora and fauna occurring within the project area.

4.3. TASMANIAN *BIOSECURITY ACT 2019* (BSA)

African lovegrass (*Eragrostis curvula*) is listed as a Zone A species within the Clarence Council local government area (LGA). According to the provisions of the BSA, Zone A municipalities are those where eradication is the most appropriate management objective because there is little or no occurrence of these species, or where a credible plan for eradicating existing infestations is being developed and implemented. The ultimate management outcome for Zone A municipalities is achieving and maintaining the total absence of certain weed species from within the municipal boundaries. All occurrences of African lovegrass within the project area and property should be targeted for eradication, both prior to works and following the completion of works.

Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) and fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*) are both listed as a Zone B species within the Clarence Council LGA. According to the provisions of the BSA, Zone B municipalities are those that host infestations of 'declared' weeds that are not deemed eradicable because the feasibility of effective management is low at this time. Therefore, the objective is containment of infestations. This objective includes preventing the spread of the 'declared' weed beyond the municipality and preventing the spread to properties currently free of them. In particular, the Act requires 'declared' weeds to be

[20] Commonwealth of Australia 2013

prevented from spreading to properties containing sites of significant flora, fauna and vegetation communities.

4.4. TASMANIAN *LAND USE PLANNING AND APPROVALS ACT 1993* (LUUPA)

The project area is contained within the Hobart International Airport Commonwealth Land parcel. As such Tasmanian planning legislation under the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* is not applicable to the proposed development.

REFERENCES

Allan. K & Gartenstein. S (2010). Keeping it clean- a Tasmanian field hygiene manual to prevent the spread of freshwater pests and pathogens, NRM South, Hobart, Tasmania.

Bureau of Meteorology (2025). Monthly climate summary statistics Hobart Airport West, Australian Government, Canberra, ACT.

de Salas, M.F. and Baker, M.L. (2024). A Census of the Vascular Plants of Tasmania. (Tasmanian Herbarium, Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery. Hobart, Tasmania www.tmag.tas.gov.au (PDF).

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (2023). Australia's bioregions (IBRA), Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra, ACT.

Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2025). Land Information System Tasmania (LIST) Map, *Land Tasmania*, Hobart, Tasmania.

Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2025). Natural Values Report January 2025 (report nvr_1_14-Jan-2025), Natural Values Atlas, Threatened Species Section, Hobart, Tasmania.

Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment (2003). Waterways & Wetlands Works Manual- Environmental best practice guidelines when undertaking works on waterways and wetlands in Tasmania. Hobart, Tasmania.

Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and the Environment (2019). Guidelines for Natural Values Surveys- Terrestrial Development Proposals, Threatened Species Section, Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania, Hobart, Tasmania.

Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and the Environment (2015). Weed and Disease Planning and Hygiene Guidelines - Preventing the spread of weeds and diseases in Tasmania. (Eds.) Karen Stewart and Michael Askey-Doran. Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart, Tasmania.

Department of the Environment and Heritage (2003). Introductory Weed Management Manual, Australian Government, Canberra, ACT.

Goff, F.G, Dawson, G.A. and Rochow, J.J. (1982). Site examination for threatened and endangered plant species. *Environmental Management 6 (4) pp 307-316*.

Kitchener, A. and Harris, S. (2013). From Forest to Fjaeldmark: Descriptions of Tasmania's Vegetation. Edition 2. Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania.

North Barker Ecosystem Services (2023). Clarence Weed Strategy 2016-2030- 2023 Revie and Update, report for Clarence City Council, Hobart, Tasmania.

APPENDIX A – SPECIES LIST OF THE PROJECT AREA

Status codes:

ORIGIN	NATIONAL SCHEDULE	STATE SCHEDULE
i - introduced	EPBC Act 1999	TSP Act 1995
d - declared weed WM Act	CR - critically endangered	e - endangered
en - endemic to Tasmania	EN - endangered	v - vulnerable

t - within Australia, occurs only in Tas. VU - vulnerable r - rare

Sites:

1 FUM - E541803, N5256483 9/01/2025 Will Dobson

Site	Name	Common name	Status
	DICOTYLEDONAE		
	AIZOACEAE		
1	*Disphyma crassifolium subsp.*	roundleaf pigface	
	AMARANTHACEAE		
1	*Ptilotus spathulatus*	pussytails	
	APIACEAE		
1	*Foeniculum vulgare*	fennel	d
	ASTERACEAE		
1	*Arctotheca calendula*	capeweed	i
1	*Dimorphotheca fruticosa*	trailing daisy	i
1	*Helichrysum luteoalbum*	jersey cudweed	
1	*Hypochaeris radicata*	rough catsear	i
1	*Leontodon saxatilis*	hairy hawkbit	i
1	*Senecio quadridentatus*	cotton fireweed	
1	*Sonchus oleraceus*	common sowthistle	i
	BORAGINACEAE		
1	*Cynoglossum australe*	coast houndstongue	
1	*Myosotis sp*	forget me not	i
	BRASSICACEAE		
1	*Hirschfeldia incana*	hoary mustard	i
1	*Raphanus raphanistrum*	wild radish	i
	CHENOPODIACEAE		
1	*Chenopodium album*	fat hen	i
1	*Rhagodia candolleana subsp.*	coastal saltbush	
	CONVOLVULACEAE		
1	*Dichondra repens*	kidneyweed	
	FABACEAE		
1	*Acacia dealbata subsp. dealbata*	silver wattle	
1	*Acacia longifolia*	coast wattle	
1	*Paraserianthes lophantha subsp.*	cape wattle	i
1	*Trifolium arvense*	haresfoot clover	i
	FUMARIACEAE		
1	*Fumaria muralis subsp. Muralis*	wall fumitory	i

	MYRTACEAE		
1	*Kunzea ericoides*	burgan	i
	OXALIDACEAE		
1	*Oxalis perennans*	grassland woodsorrel	
	PLANTAGINACEAE		
1	*Plantago coronopus*	buckshorn plantain	i
1	*Plantago lanceolata*	ribwort plantain	i
	POLYGONACEAE		
1	*Acetosella vulgaris*	sheep sorrel	i
	RESEDACEAE		
1	*Reseda luteola*	weld	i
	ROSACEAE		
1	*Rubus fruticosus*	blackberry	d
1	*Sanguisorba minor*	salad burnet	i
	SOLANACEAE		
1	*Solanum laciniatum*	kangaroo apple	
1	*Solanum nigrum*	blackberry nightshade	i
	GYMNOSPERMAE		
	PINACEAE		
1	*Pinus radiata*	radiata pine	i
	MONOCOTYLEDONAE		
	ASPARAGACEAE		
1	*Lomandra longifolia*	sagg	
	CYPERACEAE		
1	*Ficinia nodosa*	knobby clubsedge	
	JUNCACEAE		
1	*Juncus pallidus*	pale rush	
	POACEAE		
1	*Austrostipa stipoides*	coast speargrass	
1	*Avena barbata*	bearded oat	i
1	*Avena fatua*	wild oat	i
1	*Briza maxima*	greater quaking-grass	i
1	*Bromus catharticus*	prairie grass	i
1	*Bromus diandrus*	great brome	i
1	*Cynodon dactylon var. dactylon*	couchgrass	i
1	*Dactylis glomerata*	cocksfoot	i
1	*Distichlis distichophylla*	australian saltgrass	
1	*Eragrostis curvula*	african lovegrass	d
1	*Holcus lanatus*	yorkshire fog	i
1	*Lagurus ovatus*	harestail grass	i
1	*Lolium perenne*	perennial ryegrass	i
1	*Phalaris aquatica*	toowoomba canarygrass	i
1	*Poa annua*	winter grass	i
1	*Themeda triandra*	kangaroo grass	
1	*Vulpia myuros*	ratstail fescue	i
	PTERIDOPHYTA		
	DENNSTAEDTIACEAE		
1	*Pteridium esculentum subsp. esculentum*	bracken	

APPENDIX B – CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANT FLORA WITHIN 500 M[21]

Species	Status TSPA / EPBCA	Records within 500 m / 5 km	Habitat	Potential to occur on site	Commentary
Cotula vulgaris var. *australasica* slender buttons	Rare / -	1 / 3	*Cotula vulgaris* var. *australasica* habitat includes saline herbfield, rocky coastal outcrops, and wet or brackish swamps.	**None**	The project area comprises a modified fill dump site amongst exotic pasture grasses and disturbed soil. No suitable saline herbfield or aquatic habitat is present to support this species. Survey timing was optimal for the detection of this species and is unlikely to have been overlooked. As such it has almost no chance of occurring within the project area.
Wilsonia rotundifolia roundleaf wilsonia	Rare / -	3 / 58	*Wilsonia rotundifolia* is found in coastal and inland saltmarshes in the eastern part of the State.	**None**	This matt forming herb is known from other areas of the Hobart Airport including ESA-E where it occurs in large patches several hectares in size. However, within the project area there is no suitable saltmarsh habitat present to support this species and it is unlikely to have been overlooked during the survey.

[21] Natural Values Atlas Report, report nvr_1_14-Jan-2025

APPENDIX C – CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANT FAUNA WITHIN 500 M[22]

Species	Status TSPA / EPBCA	Records within 500 m / 5 km	Potential to Occur	Observations and Preferred Habitat	Commentary
MAMMALS					
Sarcophilus harrisii Tasmanian devil	Endangered / ENDANGERED	2 / 25	Denning: None Foraging: None	This species occupies a wide range of habitats across Tasmania and exploits landscapes with a mosaic of pasture and forest with elevated prey densities and is attracted to roadkill hotpots with concentrated scavenging resource. Populations have declined substantially since the first observations of the infectious cancer Devil Facial Tumour Disease (DFTD). DFTD has now spread across much of Tasmania. The reduced population is also likely to be more sensitive to additional threats such as death by roadkill, competition with cats and foxes, and loss or disturbance of areas surrounding traditional dens where young are raised. The protection of breeding opportunities is particularly important for the species due to the mortalities from demographic pressures.	The project area provides limited habitat resources for the Tasmanian devil, which is known to occur throughout the broader landscape. During the survey, no signs or evidence of devil use was observed and the species is not considered likely to utilise the site given it is entirely fenced off, provides no denning resources, carrion and other food sources to forage on. Although the species may occasionally pass through the area it is considered highly unlikely to utilise the site as a significant habitat element.
BIRDS					
Tyto novaehollandiae castanops Tasmanian masked owl	Endangered / -	1 / 8	Nesting: None Foraging: Low	Found in a range of habitats which contain some mature hollow-bearing forest, usually below 600 m altitude. This includes native forests and woodlands as well as agricultural areas with a mosaic of native vegetation and pasture. Significant habitat is limited to large eucalypts within dry eucalypt forest in the core range.	The project area supports no nesting habitat for this species in the form of habitat trees containing large hollows suitable for the species breeding. Any occurrence of the species is likely to be transient in nature and given the abundance of improved habitat across Hobart Airport grounds, the proposed development is unlikely to result in any impacts to the species.

[22] Natural Values Atlas Report, report nvr_1_14-Jan-2025