COUNCIL MEETING

MONDAY 29 SEPTEMBER 2025

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11.1 APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE

BUSINESS TO BE CONDUCTED AT THIS MEETING IS TO BE CONDUCTED IN THE ORDER IN WHICH IT IS SET OUT IN THIS AGENDA UNLESS THE COUNCIL BY ABSOLUTE MAJORITY DETERMINES OTHERWISE

COUNCIL MEETINGS, NOT INCLUDING CLOSED MEETING, ARE AUDIO-VISUALLY RECORDED AND PUBLISHED TO COUNCIL'S WEBSITE

1. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

The Mayor will:

- make the following statement:

  "Before proceeding, I pay my respects to the Mumirimina people as the traditional and original custodians of the lands on which we meet, and I acknowledge the continuing connection of the Tasmanian Aboriginal people to the skies, land and waterways.

  I pay respect to Elders past and present."

- invite those present to pause for a moment of quiet reflection and respect before commencing the council meeting.

- advise the Meeting and members of the public that Council Meetings, not including Closed Meeting, are livestreamed, audio-visually recorded and published to Council's website. The meeting is not protected by privilege. A link to the Agenda is available via Council's website.

2. APOLOGIES

Nil.

3. DECLARATIONS OF INTERESTS OF COUNCILLORS OR CLOSE ASSOCIATE

In accordance with Regulation 8 of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015 and Council's adopted Code of Conduct, the Mayor requests Councillors to indicate whether they have, or are likely to have a pecuniary interest (any pecuniary benefits or pecuniary detriment) or conflict of interest in any item on the Agenda.

4. OMNIBUS ITEMS

4.1 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Minutes of the Council Meeting held on 8 September 2025, as circulated, be taken as read and confirmed.

4.2 MAYOR'S COMMUNICATION

4.3 COUNCIL WORKSHOPS

In addition to the Councillor's Meeting Briefing (workshop) conducted on Friday immediately preceding the Council Meeting the following workshops were conducted by Council since its last ordinary Council Meeting:

PURPOSE	DATE
Community and Civic Hub	
Confidential Briefing	
Dog Management Policy	
Stakeholder and Community Engagement Framework	15 September

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council notes the workshops conducted.

4.4. TABLING OF PETITIONS

(Note: Petitions received by Councillors are to be forwarded to the Chief Executive Officer within seven days after receiving the petition).

Petitions are not to be tabled if they do not comply with Section 57(2) of the Local Government Act, or are defamatory, or the proposed actions are unlawful.

4.5 REPORTS FROM OUTSIDE BODIES

This agenda item is listed to facilitate the receipt of both informal and formal reporting from various outside bodies upon which Council has a representative involvement.

REPORTS FROM SINGLE AND JOINT AUTHORITIES

Provision is made for reports from Single and Joint Authorities if required.

Council is a participant in the following Single and Joint Authorities. These Authorities are required to provide quarterly reports to participating Councils, and these will be listed under this segment as and when received.

- **COPPING REFUSE DISPOSAL SITE JOINT AUTHORITY**
  Representative: Cr James Walker

  Quarterly Reports
  None pending.

  Representative Reporting

- **TASWASTE SOUTH**
  Representative: Cr Warren (Mayor's nominee)
  Cr Hunter (Proxy)

- **TASWATER CORPORATION**

- **GREATER HOBART COMMITTEE**

REPORTS FROM COUNCIL AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES AND OTHER REPRESENTATIVE BODIES

4.6 WEEKLY BRIEFING REPORTS

The Weekly Briefing Reports of 8, 15 and 22 September 2025 have been circulated to Councillors.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the information contained in the Weekly Briefing Reports of 8, 15 and 22 September 2025 be noted.

5. PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

Public question time at ordinary Council meetings will not exceed 15 minutes. An individual may ask questions at the meeting. Questions may be submitted to Council in writing on the Friday 10 days before the meeting or may be raised from the Public Gallery during this segment of the meeting.

The Chairman may request a Councillor or Council officer to answer a question. No debate is permitted on any questions or answers. Questions and answers are to be kept as brief as possible.

5.1 PUBLIC QUESTIONS ON NOTICE

(Seven days before an ordinary Meeting, a member of the public may give written notice to the Chief Executive Officer of a question to be asked at the meeting). A maximum of two questions may be submitted in writing before the meeting.

Questions on notice and their answers will be included in the minutes.

Mr Bradley Walker of Howrah has given notice of the following questions:

1. **BAYVIEW SECONDARY COLLEGE UPDATE**
   Can the council please update on the progress of Bayview secondary colleges sports precinct plan and provide an expected start time for this project and if there isn't one, what council are doing to make this project happen?

2. **PURCHASE OF 30 GORDONS HILL ROAD, ROSNY**
   With the council's purchase of the office building at 30 Gordons Hill Road, Rosny. Can council provide details whether this property will be running at a loss or profit and for what period of time does council see this happening?

5.2 ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON NOTICE

The Mayor may address Questions on Notice submitted by members of the public.

5.3 ANSWERS TO PREVIOUS QUESTIONS TAKEN ON NOTICE

The Chief Executive Officer provides the following answers to Questions taken on Notice from members of the public at previous Council Meetings.

At Council's Meeting of 8 September Mr Bradley Walker of Howrah asked the following question.

CLARENCE MOUNTAIN BIKE PARK

Council opened the Clarence Mountain Bike Park in the Meehan Range in 2009. Since then, council has maintained it and added significant infrastructure at this mountain bike park. It is my understanding that the majority of land at this mountain bike park is owned by the Department of State Growth and Parks and Wildlife. Can the council provide how much they have spent to date on this mountain bike park and how council calculate the community benefit and the return on this outlay?

ANSWER

Clarence City Council is committed to providing high-quality recreational facilities for our community, including the Clarence Mountain Bike Park. While most of the Meehan Range land is owned by the Department of State Growth and Parks and Wildlife, the Council has taken a lead role in developing and maintaining the park to ensure its continued use and benefit for the public.

Over the past 19 years, the Council's total spending on the construction of the park has been approximately $1.036 million, which was offset by significant grant funding. The ongoing annual maintenance budget for the 25km of tracks is now $100,000.

The Clarence Mountain Bike Park provides a strong return on the Council's investment by delivering significant community and economic benefits.

The return is measured by tangible outcomes, not just financial figures. A community survey confirmed that 91% of visitors are local residents, establishing it as a valued community asset. Further data from a trail counter shows an average of 157 trips per day, with many users visiting the mountain bike park at least once a week.

The park is used by people of all ages, from school groups to seniors, and aligns with a 2022 AusPlay survey which found that mountain biking is a top activity for Tasmanians. By providing a free and accessible space for physical activity, the park promotes the health and wellbeing of residents and drives positive economic activity through high visitation.

These metrics demonstrate that the park successfully fulfills the Council's strategic objectives.

5.4 QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE

The Chairperson may invite members of the public present to ask questions without notice.

Questions are to relate to the activities of the Council. Questions without notice will be dependent on available time at the meeting.

Council Policy provides that the Chairperson may refuse to allow a question on notice to be listed or refuse to respond to a question put at a meeting without notice that relates to any item listed on the agenda for the Council meeting (note: this ground for refusal is in order to avoid any procedural fairness concerns arising in respect to any matter to be determined on the Council Meeting Agenda.

When dealing with Questions without Notice that require research and a more detailed response the Chairman may require that the question be put on notice and in writing. Wherever possible, answers will be provided at the next ordinary Council Meeting.

Council's Public Question Time Policy can be found on Council's website at Public Question Time - City of Clarence : City of Clarence (ccc.tas.gov.au)

6. DEPUTATIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

(In accordance with Regulation 46 of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2025 and in accordance with Council Policy, deputation requests are invited to address the Meeting and make statements or deliver reports to Council)

7 PLANNING AUTHORITY MATTERS

In accordance with Regulation 29 (1) of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2025, the Mayor advises that the Council intends to act as a Planning Authority under the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993, to deal with the following items:

7.1 CREATION OF DELEGATIONS FOR MANAGER COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BY COUNCIL ACTING AS THE PLANNING AUTHORITY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PURPOSE
To create delegations under the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993 (Tas.)* following the establishment of the new role of the Manager Compliance and Enforcement.

RELATION TO EXISTING POLICY/PLANS
The delegations proposed in this report are required for the new role of Manager Compliance and Enforcement to undertake the functions and duties of that role. The proposed delegations do not impact on any pre-existing Council policies or strategies.

LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS
Delegations by Council acting as the Planning Authority under the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* must be direct from Council to individual roles, as they cannot be on-delegated by the Chief Executive Officer.

CONSULTATION
Nil.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS
Not applicable.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council resolves that the Register of Delegations be modified by the addition of the delegations, as set out in Attachment 1 of the Associated Report, for the Manager Compliance and Enforcement in respect to the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993 (Tas.)

ASSOCIATED REPORT

1. BACKGROUND

1.1. Council regularly approves a range of delegations under various legislation as a means of better effecting the provision of services to its community.

1.2. Council is currently undertaking a complete review of its delegations. It is critical that council officers are properly delegated so that they can undertake routine administrative tasks and ensure that Council is able to meet statutory obligations and timeframes.

1.3. A new role of Manager Compliance and Enforcement has been established to oversee Council's regulatory compliance, investigation and enforcement services. The incumbent will commence in the role on Monday 6 October 2025 and requires delegations to be in place to undertake their duties.

1.4. This agenda is listed under Planning Authority Matters as the delegations set out in this agenda must be made by Council acting as the Planning Authority. A separate agenda item under Governance proposes delegations to be made by Council under other legislation.

2. REPORT IN DETAIL

2.1. Section 6 of the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* (Tas.) (LUPAA) specifically provides that any delegation by Council as the Planning Authority must be made directly to an employee and cannot be on-delegated. Consequently, a Council decision is required for delegations under LUPAA. Section 23AA of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931* enables delegations to be assigned to a role, whether vacant or not.

2.2. With regard to the functions of a planning authority, Council is routinely required to undertake activities within specific statutory timeframes, which would not otherwise be possible without delegations.

2.3. The new role of Manager Compliance and Enforcement will oversee Council's regulatory and enforcement functions under various legislation, including LUPAA. The delegations listed in Attachment 1 are required for the incumbent to undertake their duties and reflect those currently delegated to the enforcement officers. The CEO will also appoint the Manager Compliance and Enforcement as an authorised officer under LUPAA, so that the incumbent is empowered to undertake enforcement duties.

3. CONSULTATION

3.1. Community Consultation Undertaken

Nil.

3.2. State/Local Government Protocol

Nil.

3.3. Other

Nil.

3.4. Further Community Consultation

Nil.

4. STRATEGIC PLAN/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

The delegations will deal with daily operational matters and will not impact on any pre-existing policies or strategies of Council.

5. EXTERNAL IMPACTS

Nil.

6. RISK AND LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

The delegations are required so that the new role of Manager Compliance and Enforcement can effectively undertake activities within specific statutory timeframes.

7. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no implications on Council's Annual Operating Plan.

8. ANY OTHER UNIQUE ISSUES

Nil.

9. CONCLUSION

9.1. Council is presently undertaking a comprehensive review of its delegations. It is imperative that council officers are appropriately delegated to perform routine administrative functions and to ensure compliance with statutory timeframes.

9.2. The new position of Manager Compliance and Enforcement has been established to oversee the Council's regulatory compliance, investigation and enforcement functions. The incumbent will commence on Monday 6 October 2025 and must have the requisite delegations in place to fulfil the responsibilities of the role. The proposed delegations at Attachment 1 are appropriate and will enable the incumbent to fulfil the duties of their role.

Attachments: 1. Delegations proposed under the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993 [Tas.] (2)

Ian Nelson
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Council now concludes its deliberations as a Planning Authority under the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act, 1993.

Attachment 1
Manager Compliance and Enforcement

Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993 (Tas.)

No.	Provision	Function or power	Original source	Given by Council to	Conditions or restrictions
Position	Description		Council	Manager Compliance and Enforcement	
Part 4 - Enforcement of Planning Control					
15A	Part 4 Generally	To take all steps necessary to observe and enforce the observance of Council's planning scheme in respect of all use and development within the municipality and under this Part, excluding Division 2, Division 2A and Division 3, the authority to: (a) give such advice, recommendation, service, notice, notification or referral as required under this Part; (b) represent the planning authority and to give evidence in any proceedings before the Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal, , any Court or other body of competent jurisdiction; (c) do any things necessary to comply with any other of order of the Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal, any Court or other body of competent jurisdiction, or any direction given lawfully; (d) initiate and/or administer proceedings before the Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal or any Court in relation to the use or development of land, under this or any other Act including any matter in respect of which proceedings may be initiated under this Part.	**X**	**X**	Excludes any specific delegation under this Part of the Act which is provided for in this Register

16	**s48A(1)**	**Notice to remove signs** Provide notice or take any action in accordance with section 48A	**X**	**X**	
Division 4 - Offences, remedies, &c					
35	s63B	**Notice of suspected contravention, &c., may be given** Determination of action in relation to an alleged contravention or failure and to give notice	**X**	**X**	
36	s64	**Civil enforcement proceedings** Participate in civil enforcement proceedings	**X**	**X**	
Division 4A - Enforcement by planning authorities					
39	s69	**Indemnification of planning authorities for liability to pay compensation** Initiate proceedings to recover debt	**X**	**X**	

8. REPORTS OF OFFICERS

8.1 DETERMINATION ON PETITIONS TABLED AT PREVIOUS COUNCIL MEETINGS

Nil Items.

8.2 ASSET MANAGEMENT

8.2.1 WAVERLEY FLORA PARK RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN 2025-2035 - FOR CONSULTATION

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PURPOSE

To present the draft Waverley Flora Park Reserve Management Plan 2025-2035 and request Council approval for the draft Reserve Management Plan to be released for further community consultation.

RELATION TO EXISTING POLICY/PLANS

Council's Strategic Plan 2021-2031, Sustainability Strategy 2023-2033, Clarence Natural Areas Strategy 2024-2034, and Clarence Bushfire Mitigation Strategy 2024-2034 are all relevant.

LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

The Threatened Species Protection Act 1995 (Tas), Nature Conservation Act 2002 (Tas), Biosecurity Act 2019 (Tas) and the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwth) are relevant.

CONSULTATION

Stage One community and key stakeholder consultation occurred in 2022 for Waverley Flora Park and in 2021 for Carbeen Street Reserve through a community "walk and talk" event, "Your Say" Clarence online survey and direct key stakeholder engagement. The results of the community consultation, along with the ecological and social assessments, informed the development of the draft Waverley Flora Park Reserve Management Plan 2025-2035.

Stage Two consultation on the draft Reserve Management Plan has been articulated through the Consultation and Promotion Plan, which includes a "Your Say" online survey providing the opportunity for feedback to capture any extra information and general comments on the Reserve Management Plan (refer Attachment 3).

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Costs associated with community consultation are resourced through the Reserve Management Plans - Development recurrent budget.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council approves the release of the draft Waverley Flora Park Reserve Management Plan 2025-2035 for community consultation.

WAVERLEY FLORA PARK RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN 2025-2035 - FOR CONSULTATION /contd…

ASSOCIATED REPORT

1. BACKGROUND

1.1. This report presents the draft Waverley Flora Park Reserve Management Plan 2025-2035 ("RMP") to Council to approve its release for community consultation. The RMP is included with this report as **Attachment 1**, along with an Executive Summary as **Attachment 2** and Consultation and Promotion Plan as **Attachment 3**.

1.2. The RMP updates and builds upon the Waverley Flora Park Reserve Activity Plan 2014–2018 (TasFlora 2013) and now incorporates the draft Carbeen Street Reserve Activity Plan (North Barker Ecosystem Services 2021).

1.3. Notable aspects of the RMP's development include a review of the management outcomes of both Reserve Activity Plans, extensive community and stakeholder engagement, weed and native flora surveys, camera trapping of native fauna, review of the track network and other ecological and social assessments.

1.4. Completion of the RMP was paused to resolve the criteria through which appropriate dog regulation recommendations could be made. This was facilitated through Council's Dog Management Policy 2021 and associated "Natural Areas Assessment criteria to determine the level of dog access in bushland and coastal reserves" (detailed in Appendix 8 of the RMP **Attachment 1**).

1.5. Enviro-dynamics Pty Ltd was engaged in 2024 to complete the RMP, which included undertaking additional natural values assessments and updating the text, mapping data and management recommendations.

1.6. The Waverley Flora Park Reserve Management Plan 2025-2035 was discussed with Council at the 25 August 2025 workshop.

2. REPORT IN DETAIL

2.1. The RMP sets out actions to address management issues raised as part of the Stage 1 consultation as well as the statutory, environmental, cultural, and recreational management responsibilities Council is committed to as a landowner. The main themes addressed in the RMP are:

- Protection and improvement of the social and natural values, including threatened flora and fauna.
- Protection and enhancement of the habitat provided by the remnant vegetation communities within the reserves.
- Control of domestic animals and high priority weeds under the *Biosecurity Act 2019*.
- Review the tracks and trail networks to ensure they are appropriately managed and adequate linkages are provided.
- Continue carrying out planned burns and fire trail maintenance in accordance with the Waverley Flora Park and Carbeen Street Reserve Bushfire Mitigation Plans 2024-2028.
- Continue the upgrade of entrances and signage in accordance with the Visitor Amenity Plan (Appendix 7 of the RMP).
- Support nature-based education programs and Landcare group activities.

2.2. The objectives of the RMP are to:

- Ensure the Reserves are sustainably managed to preserve and enhance their natural, cultural, and social values.
- Identify priority management activities to be undertaken within the reserves by Council, community groups and/or volunteers as resources become available during the period 2025-2035.
- Encourage community involvement through raising awareness of the reserves' values and encourage participation in activities to minimise threats to these values.

3. CONSULTATION

3.1. Community Consultation Undertaken

- Stage One consultation occurred in 2021 on the Carbeen Street Reserve and 2022 for Waverley Flora Park through a community "walk and talk" event, "Your Say" Clarence online survey and direct key stakeholder engagement. The results of the community consultation, along with the ecological and social assessments, informed the development of the draft Waverley Flora Park Reserve Management Plan 2025-2035.

- Themes from the consultation results include management of native and invasive flora, native fauna protection, domestic animal regulations, tracks and trails usage, wayfinding improvements and provision of seating and formalised landscaping elements.

- Section 2.3 of the RMP further details the approach taken for Stage One consultation and a summary of consultation feedback is provided in Appendix 1 of the RMP.

3.2. State/Local Government Protocol

Nil.

3.3. Other

Nil.

3.4. Further Community Consultation

- Stage Two consultation on the RMP has been articulated through the Consultation and Promotion Plan, which includes a "Your Say" online survey providing the opportunity for feedback to capture any extra information and general comments on the RMP (refer Attachment 3).

- Direct engagement via email with the stakeholders listed in the Consultation and Promotion Plan.

- Should it be approved at this Meeting, consultation will commence in October and run for a period of four weeks.

- Where possible, feedback will be incorporated into the RMP, which will return to Council for consideration and adoption (anticipated in late 2025).

4. STRATEGIC PLAN/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Council's Strategic Plan 2021-2031 under the Strategic goal "An environmentally responsible city":

> *"4.1 Protecting natural assets within Council-managed land through the development and review of strategies in relation to bushfire, weed, land and coastal management."*
>
> *"4.7 Continuing to provide opportunities for involvement and increased awareness for the care of the local environment."*

Council's Strategic Plan 2021-2031 under the Strategic goal "A well-planned liveable city":

> *"2.19 Applying land use techniques to identify and protect important natural values within the city."*

Council's Dog Management Policy 2021 under the "Bushland Reserves" section:

> *"Where an on-lead status is recommended in a Council endorsed Reserve Activity Plan, the Schedule of Declared Areas will be re-assessed with regard to the existing dog regulation covering that reserve. Where a Bushland Reserve has been declared as being on-lead, dogs will only be permitted on-lead and on formed tracks within that reserve to protect natural flora, fauna, including habitat and/or areas of cultural significance. As Reserve Activity Plans are developed and reviewed, the impacts of domestic animal within that reserve will be assessed as a standard criterion."*

5. EXTERNAL IMPACTS

The RMP, once adopted by Council, will have significant benefit to the community and the environment by providing opportunity to protect, connect with and enhance these significant and critically important natural assets.

6. RISK AND LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

The RMP will support Council in its role to prioritise the protection of listed natural values under the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (Tas), *Nature Conservation Act 2002* (Tas) and the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act* 1999 (Cwth) and responsibilities to control weed species under the *Biosecurity Act 2019* (*Tas*).

7. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The 2025-2026 financial year costs associated with planning and staged implementation of the RMP are accounted for in the adopted Estimates and Annual Plan. The capital forward plan and further budget costs identified during the implementation phase will be considered by Council through future annual budget processes.

8. ANY OTHER UNIQUE ISSUES

Nil.

9. CONCLUSION

The draft Waverley Flora Park Reserve Management Plan 2025-2035 Stage 2 consultation informs the community on the draft Plan and provides another opportunity for the community to provide feedback on the content and actions contained within the RMP, which in turn will guide Council's management and investment in one of the City of Clarence's most valued, important and biodiverse bushland reserves. An updated draft RMP will return to Council for consideration and adoption, anticipated to be in late 2025.

Attachments:
1. Draft Waverley Flora Park Reserve Management Plan 2025-2035 (114)
2. Executive Summary Waverley Flora Park Reserve Management Plan (6)
3. Consultation and Promotion Plan (11)

Ross Graham
HEAD OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND NATURAL ASSETS

ATTACHMENT 1



DRAFT

2025

WAVERLEY FLORA PARK

RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

City of Clarence

56-58 Burnett Street, North Hobart, Tasmania, Australia 7000

www.enviro-dynamics.com.au

ABN: 72 161 439 121

DRAFT

Document Control Table

S. Bunce and M. Fazackerley	V0.1	20250618
Council staff	V0.2	20250722
S. Bunce	V1.0	20250806

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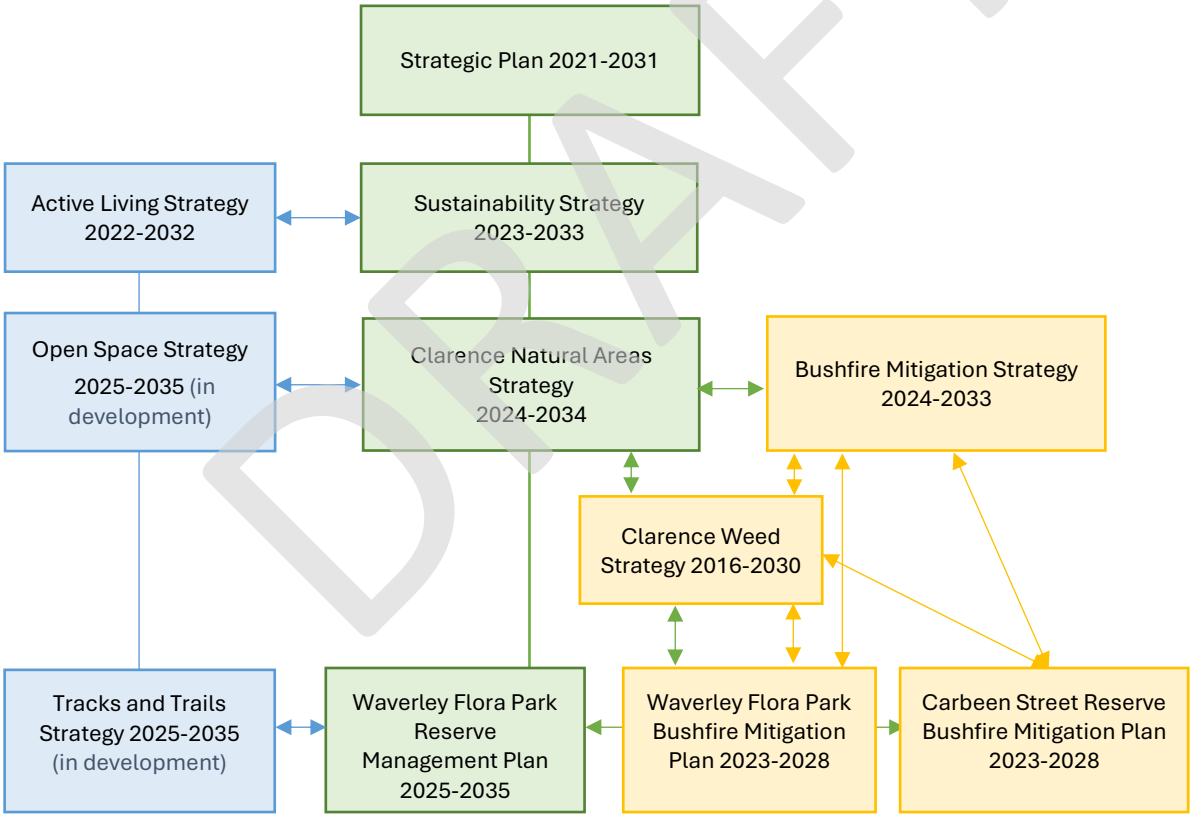
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Executive summary

Overview

The Waverley Flora Park Reserve Management Plan 2025-2035 provides a strategic and integrated approach to managing the natural and social values of both Waverley Flora Park and Carbeen Street Reserve. Together, these reserves form a critical part of the Rokeby Hills ecological corridor and provide natural bushland that is increasingly important within a rapidly urbanising setting. This plan updates and builds upon the Waverley Flora Park Reserve Activity Plan 2014–2018 (TasFlora 2013) and the draft Carbeen Street Reserve Activity Plan (NBES 2021), addressing evolving community needs, ecological priorities, and environmental challenges through a coordinated and adaptive framework.

Where the Waverley Flora Park Reserve Management Plan fits into Council's strategic framework



DRAFT

Purpose and approach

The plan's overarching aim is to ensure long-term protection and enhancement of the reserves' values through practical, sustainable management. It aligns with broader Council strategies including the *Clarence Natural Areas Strategy 2024–2034*, the *Clarence Weed Strategy 2016–2030*, the *Bushfire Mitigation Strategy 2024–2034*, and the *Sustainability Strategy 2023–2033*.

Key features of the plan's development include:

- A comprehensive review of previous management outcomes and site conditions.
- Targeted ecological and social assessments.
- Extensive community and stakeholder engagement, including but not limited to the Clarence Dog Owners Group (CDOGs), local primary schools, Waverley Flora Park Landcare Group, and BirdLife Tasmania.
- Integration of new data, such as updated weed and flora surveys, and monitoring of native fauna using camera traps.

Natural and social values

The Waverley Flora Park (WFP) and Carbeen Street Reserve (CSR) support important vegetation communities, including the threatened *Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on sandstone (DAS) and *E. ovata* forest and woodland (DOV), both listed under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*. The park and reserve also provide habitat for native flora species such as tailed spider-orchids, and native fauna such as bandicoots, potaroos, wallabies, birds and bats.

The WFP and CSR are valued community spaces, offering accessible walking and cycling tracks, nature-based recreation, and opportunities for local engagement. They have the potential to support more outdoor learning for schools and citizen science programs, with the Landcare Group playing a central role in community stewardship and education.

By prioritising sustainable management and community collaboration, the plan ensures that the reserves remain cherished assets for current and future generations, contributing to a healthier environment and a stronger, more connected community.

DRAFT

Key management priorities

The plan outlines specific prioritised actions across a ten-year period to address key management challenges. The following is a summary of the key management areas and associated recommended actions, with a comprehensive list of actions available in the implementation plan.

Fire and habitat management

Create a mosaic of ecological patch burns to maintain vegetation diversity and reduce fuel loads, as guided by the *Waverley Flora Park Bushfire Mitigation Plan 2023–2028* and the *Carbeen Street Reserve Bushfire Mitigation Plan 2023-2028*.

Collaborative weed management

Control existing weeds and prevent weed incursions in collaboration with the Landcare groups and local community.

Recreation and infrastructure

Maintain and upgrade formal tracks, close unauthorised tracks in sensitive areas, and enhance entrances with signage, seating, and interpretation in line with the *Visitor Amenity Plan*.

Domestic animal management

Declare WFP and CSR as "on-lead on tracks" dog zones while promoting responsible pet ownership under the Clarence Dog Management Policy and *Cat Management Act 2012*.

Community participation and education

Partner with schools and Landcare Groups to deliver nature-based learning, citizen science and local stewardship initiatives.

Monitoring and review

Undertake regular vegetation and fauna monitoring to inform adaptive management and guide mid-term and long-term plan reviews.

Implementation and review

The implementation plan assigns each action a priority level and responsible party, providing a realistic roadmap that accounts for available resources. A formal mid-term review of the plan's progress will be undertaken in 2030, with a full review and plan update in 2035. Regular evaluation

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of monitoring data, community feedback, and environmental conditions will support adaptive management throughout the life of the plan.

Long-term vision

The Waverley Flora Park Reserve Management Plan 2025–2035 (WFP RMP) facilitates the continued protection and enhancement of the reserve's natural and social values, while enabling inclusive access and fostering community connection. Through collaborative stewardship, sustainable practices and evidence-based decision-making, the reserve will remain valuable natural assets — resilient, biodiverse and deeply valued by current and future generations.

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1 Introduction

The Clarence City Council is developing and implementing reserve management plans (RMPs) for bushland and coastal reserves within the municipality. This management plan addresses two reserves:

1. Waverley Flora Park (WFP), described by botanists as "a grassy gem on Hobart's eastern shore"[1]. The WFP covers 82 ha west of the South Arm Highway, about 7 km from Hobart, in the suburbs of Bellerive and Mornington on the eastern shore of the River Derwent. The park consists of several connected parcels managed by Clarence City Council with two small water reservoir reserves on Mornington Hill managed by TasWater.
2. Carbeen Street Reserve (CSR), located at 28 Carbeen Street, Mornington. A 1.32 ha remnant of native bushland within a developed urban landscape and located approx. 300 m north of WFP.

Refer to Figure 1 for the locations of the two reserves.

This Waverley Flora Park Reserve Management Plan (WFP RMP) is intended to provide guidance for management of the two reserves for the period 2025-2035. It is acknowledged that funding constraints may restrict management actions.

1.1 Background

The two reserves are valued reserves on the eastern shore under Council management. The following sections introduce the WFP RMP process as applied to the reserves, describe the history and geography of the reserves, and outline the planning overlays that apply to the reserves under the Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Clarence Local Provision Schedule (TPS).

1.1.1 Brief history of reserves

The WFP holds a remarkable historical legacy. It has long been a site of interest for botanists, ecologists, and naturalists. In 1836, Charles Darwin himself visited the area during his time in Hobart aboard the HMS Beagle. The park also played an important role in the 1940s and 1950s when Dr. Winifred Curtis, one of Tasmania's most renowned botanists, frequented the area with her botany students. Over time, the park has seen dedicated efforts from groups like the WFP

[1] Fensham & Gilfedder 1989

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Landcare Group, Tasmanian Threatened Plants, and Birdlife Tasmania. These organisations, along with local volunteers, have contributed significantly to its upkeep, tackling invasive species and monitoring flora and fauna.

Geographically, the park spans 82 hectares and is surrounded by residential areas on three sides, with native vegetation to the east beyond the South Arm Highway which forms park's eastern boundary. Its diverse topography includes the summit and slopes of Mornington Hill, offering visible prominence from Hobart and Clarence. The rich geological variety, comprising Permian siltstone, Triassic sandstone, and Jurassic dolerite, creates a foundation for diverse vegetation types and native flora. With its remnant native grasslands and woodlands, the park is crisscrossed by tracks and trails which are used for fire management, walking and mountain bike riding. Walking tracks include the Charles Darwin trail that passes through the reserve from south to north.

Carbeen is a bushland reserve comprising white gums, rare flora and views of the Meehan Range. Although it is surrounded by residential development and a playground across the street, it is as a key component of the biodiversity corridor from WFP to Kangaroo Bay Riparian reserve and beyond. It has arisen out of subdivision planning and is appreciated as a retreat and dog walking area by the local community.

1.1.2 Overview of previous management and Reserve Management Plan process

The conservation significance of the WFP was first recognised when Landscape Architect Jerry De Gryse began developing a landscape management plan for the park in 1989. At that time the area was being considered for development by Housing Tasmania. In response to the natural values highlighted in the management plan, the park was listed on the National Estate.

In September 1989, Clarence City Council adopted the Landscape Management Plan. In November of that year WFP, previously Waverley Park, was officially opened and the entry at Lanena Street dedicated to noted Tasmanian botanist Winifred Curtis (De Gryse 1990).

In adopting the plan, the importance of actively managing the park to retain the natural values for future generations was recognised by Clarence City Council.

The first WFP Landscape Management Plan developed in 1990 by Jerry de Gryse, was reviewed and updated by De Gryse in 1999. This WFP RMP provides a review of recommendations and actions taken based on the Tasflora Waverley Flora Park Reserve Activity Plan (RAP) 2013-2018. Refer to Section 2.1 for more details.

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It is noted that the RAP process has evolved into the RMP process in the past few years.

1.1.3 Planning zones and overlays

The land tenure of the WFP and CSR is local government. WFP extends across seven Titles, zoned Open Space, with two small Titles zoned Utilities for the TasWater reservoirs. CSR is on one Title and is also zoned Open Space. The Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Clarence Local Provisions Schedule (TPS) zoning and overlays are illustrated in Figure 2.

The following TPS overlays apply to the WFP:

- Bushfire-prone area across all titles
- Low and medium landslip hazard bands across portions of the titles
- Potentially contaminated land in the historic sandstone pit and historic fuel storage on Title 37392/1
- Airport obstacle limitation area across all titles
- Priority vegetation area across 73 ha of the park titles.

The following TPS overlays apply to CSR:

- Priority vegetation area across 0.62 ha of the western portion of the title
- Low landslip hazard band across portions of the title
- Airport obstacle limitation area across the title.

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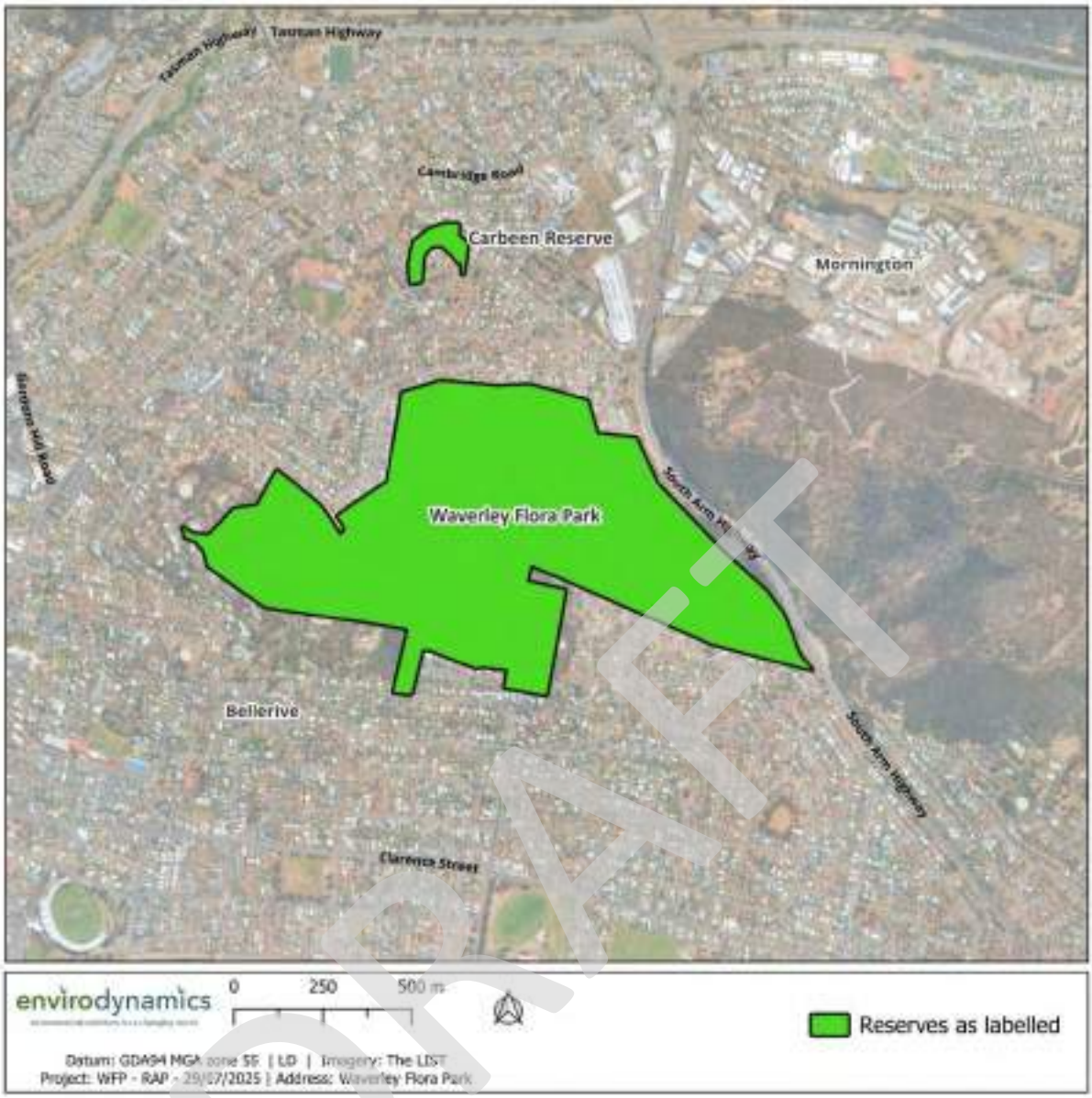


Figure 1 – Location Plan – Waverley Flora Park and Carbeen Street Reserve

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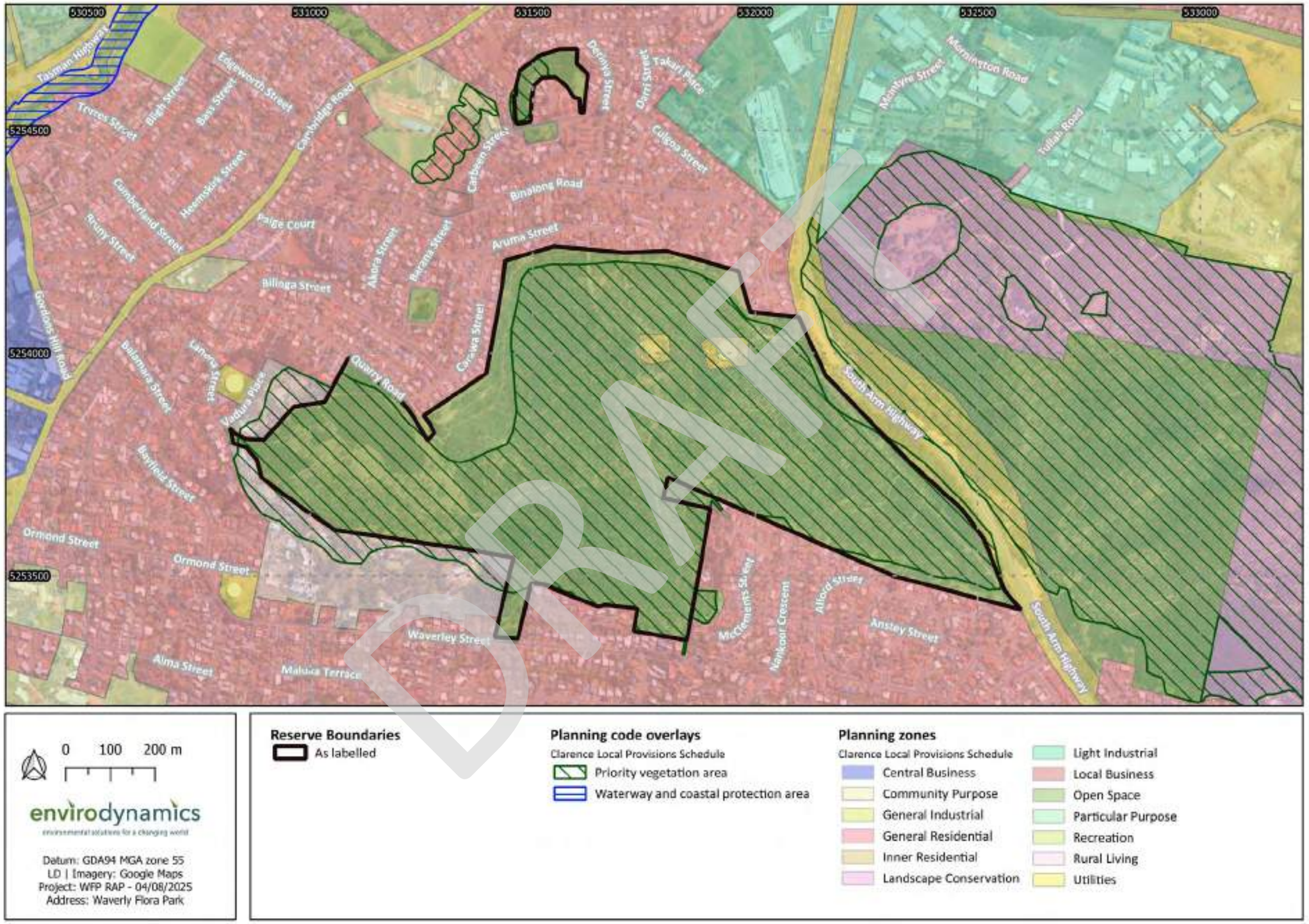


Figure 2 – Tasmanian Planning Scheme zones and overlays on Waverley Flora Park and Carbeen Street Reserve

1.2 Aims of the Reserve Management Plan

Council intends for the WFP RMP 2025-2035 to fulfil three main objectives:

- ensure the reserves are sustainably managed to protect and enhance their natural and social values,
- identify priority on-ground management activities to be undertaken within the reserves by Council, community groups and/or volunteers, and
- encourage community involvement through raising awareness of the reserve's values and encourage participation in activities to minimise threats to these values.

To facilitate these objectives, a process of extensive consultation has been undertaken within the local community. The Draft WFP and CS Reserve Activity Plans were subject to community consultation primarily through Council's 'Your Say' engagement process. The process also included reviews of existing natural values reports, and previous surveys in the reserves.

To meet the aims and address the desires of the community, the WFP RMP contains:

- an updated catalogue of the reserve's natural and social values
- discussion of the degrading processes impacting ecological systems in the reserve
- a community and stakeholder component demonstrating the key themes of feedback that were incorporated into future management recommendations, and
- recommendations for the future reserve management, including monitoring.

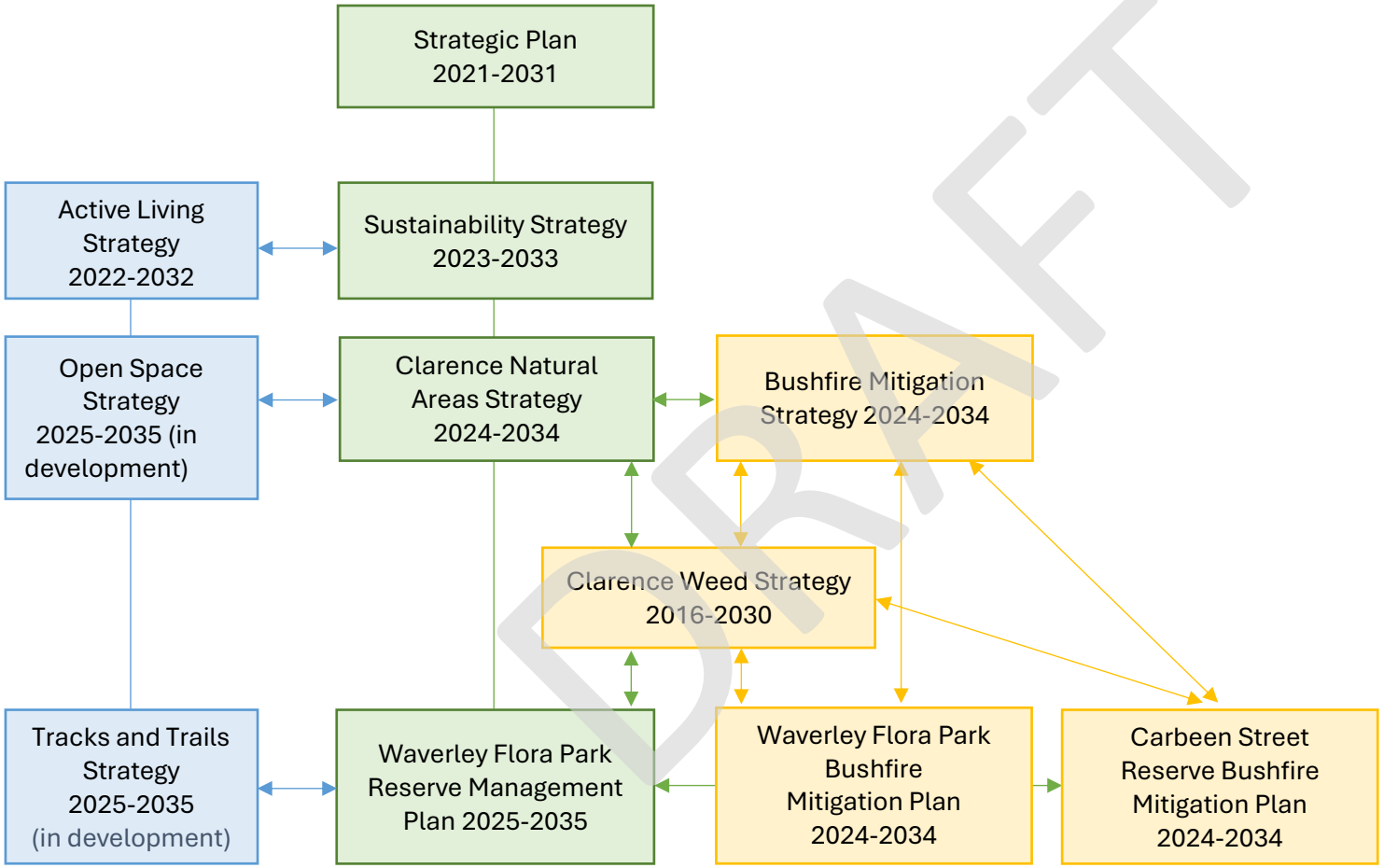
The aims of the WFP RMP will be achieved through:

- undertaking an initial assessment of the natural and social values and the existing or potential management issues
- undertaking a two-stage community consultation process to capture local knowledge and interests, and providing opportunities to raise and prioritise issues (this process builds knowledge of the reserve and management concerns while actively involving the community in management planning)
- reviewing recommendations of the RAP for Waverley Flora Park 2013-2018 (Tasflora 2013)
- reviewing existing documents and specialised reports relate to WFP and CSR.
- providing priority recommendations in the 2025–35 WFP RMP based on the community consultation, review of existing plans and the current understanding of the natural and social values, and any threats to those values.

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1.3 Waverley Flora Park Reserve Management Plan Strategic Framework

The following flowchart illustrates the WFP and CSR Management Plan Strategic Framework.



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2 Review of reserve plans and community and stakeholder consultation

This section provides the review findings for the Waverley Flora Park (WFP) and Carbeen Street Reserve (CSR) plans, followed by the input from the community and stakeholder consultation.

2.1 Waverley Flora Park Reserve Activity Plan 2013-2018

As noted in section 1.1.2, Tasflora prepared a Reserve Activity Plan (RAP) for WFP in 2013. Tasflora reviewed Council's 2002 RAP and provided an implementation plan identifying immediate and ongoing management priorities for a 5-year period. The content and structure of the 2013 RAP has been referenced for the current plan. Assessment of values and development of management actions for the CSR is an addition to this 2025-2035 Reserve Management Plan.

2.1.1 Actions undertaken successfully from WFP RAP 2013-2018 (TasFlora)

Of the recommended actions in the 2013 implementation plan, Council has successfully completed the majority. The 2013 RAP implementation plan successes include:

- Implementation of weed control measures with a focus on priority weeds and early detection and control of new incursions such as tree heath (*Erica arborea*), mediterranean daisy (*Urospermum dalechampii*) and serrated tussock (*Nassella trichotoma*). There was also a focus on lower priority environmental weeds impacting native vegetation communities. Ongoing weed maintenance is needed due to the suburban nature of the reserve, where environmental weeds are common in adjoining properties, and other forms of disturbance such as bushfire mitigation and track works provide opportunities for weeds to establish.
- Implementation of bushfire mitigation works as per the Bushfire Mitigation Plans for the reserve including fire trail maintenance, prescribed burning and the rationalisation of the fire trail network.
- Development of the Avenue of Honour to recognise the historic Bellerive Soldiers' Avenue planted in 1918 by the Bellerive Rifle Club in honour of the 23 members of the club who served during World War 1.
- Installation of safety fencing and warning signage above the quarry at the viewpoint.
- Reconstruction of the dry-stone wall at the gathering place below the quarry.

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- Reserve entrance landscaping including native plantings and low sandstone walls and rock borders at most of the entrances recommended including Quarry Road, Alford Street, Waverley Street, Nankoor Crescent and the Winifred Curtis entrances.
- Substantial track improvements including on the Quarry Loop and Charles Darwin Trail in addition to the annual track maintenance program as informed by the track audit.

2.1.2 Actions yet to be completed from Tasflora WFP RAP 2013-2018

Actions that have yet to be completed and are still relevant to the management of the reserve are included in this RMP.

Some actions that were not completed have been assessed as being beyond the scope of the RMP, for example the Waverley Street Entrance Landscape Plan including the enhancement of play equipment have not been included in this RMP as they are more appropriately addressed in the Open Space Strategy.

2.2 Carbeen Street Reserve management

With its relatively small area, the CSR has previously been managed under the Carbeen Street Reserve Bushfire Mitigation Plan. Work began on a draft RAP for the Bushland Reserve including ecological assessments by North Barker Ecosystem Services (NBES) in 2021. By combining the two reserves into one RMP due to proximity, shared values and connectivity, the natural and social values of these bushland areas can be addressed cost effectively as such the information gathered by NBES is included in this WFP RMP.

2.3 Community engagement – issues and opportunities

Community consultation plays an integral role in the development of RMPs. It provides an opportunity to seek input into the values and management issues that are important to the community. This input helps to establish shared management priorities and encourages community ownership, ultimately supporting practical actions and measurable outcomes. The following community consultation activities were undertaken as part of the review of the 2013 RAP:

- A ‘walk and talk’ event was held at WFP in 2022, with 23 participants.
- A ‘walk and talk’ event was held in CSR in 2021, with 6 participants.
- Feedback forms were distributed and an online survey (via the ‘Have your Say’ website) made available to residents with further responses provided via email to Council.

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The following stakeholders and user groups provided feedback:

- Clarence Dog Owners Group (CDOGs)
- Howrah, Warrane and Bellerive primary schools
- Waverley Flora Park Landcare Group
- BirdLife Tasmania
- Botanists and Ecologist
- Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (DNRE) Conservation Assessments and Wildlife Services staff
- Council staff
- Tasmanian Fire Service
- Community members

More than 30 individual and group discussions were recorded from the WFP walk and talk. The WFP online survey attracted 386 visits and 239 responses. Additional input was submitted via email to Council and the consultant.

The CSR online survey received 138 visits with six public submissions received and one individual provided feedback via direct email to Council.

Table A in **Appendix 1** summarises the main opportunities and issues raised by different stakeholders for WFP and includes the number of responses received during the community consultation process for each opportunity or issue which helps to demonstrate the community's priorities for WFP. Many of the respondents provided feedback on multiple issues and hence the total number of responses received on all issues exceeds the number of respondents. In addition, respondents may have provided feedback through more than one method of communication.

Table B in **Appendix 1** summarises the opportunities and issues raised by the CSR stakeholders.

Walking, dog walking and nature appreciation are the main reasons people visit WFP. Most survey respondents were from Howrah and Bellerive followed by Lindisfarne and Mornington with 92% of respondents living in the Clarence municipality.

While all relevant community feedback has been considered in the review and updated in the 2025-2035 WFP RMP, some issues identified during the consultation process are beyond the scope of this plan or pertain to management issues outside the areas covered by the plan. These issues have been noted and will be addressed through other processes where feasible.

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3 Natural values assessment

This section outlines the natural values data, including landscape context, vegetation, and flora and fauna of the two reserves. Studies began in 1989 with the establishment of Waverley Flora Park, where 188 native vascular plant species have been recorded over the years.

3.1 Landscape setting and connectivity

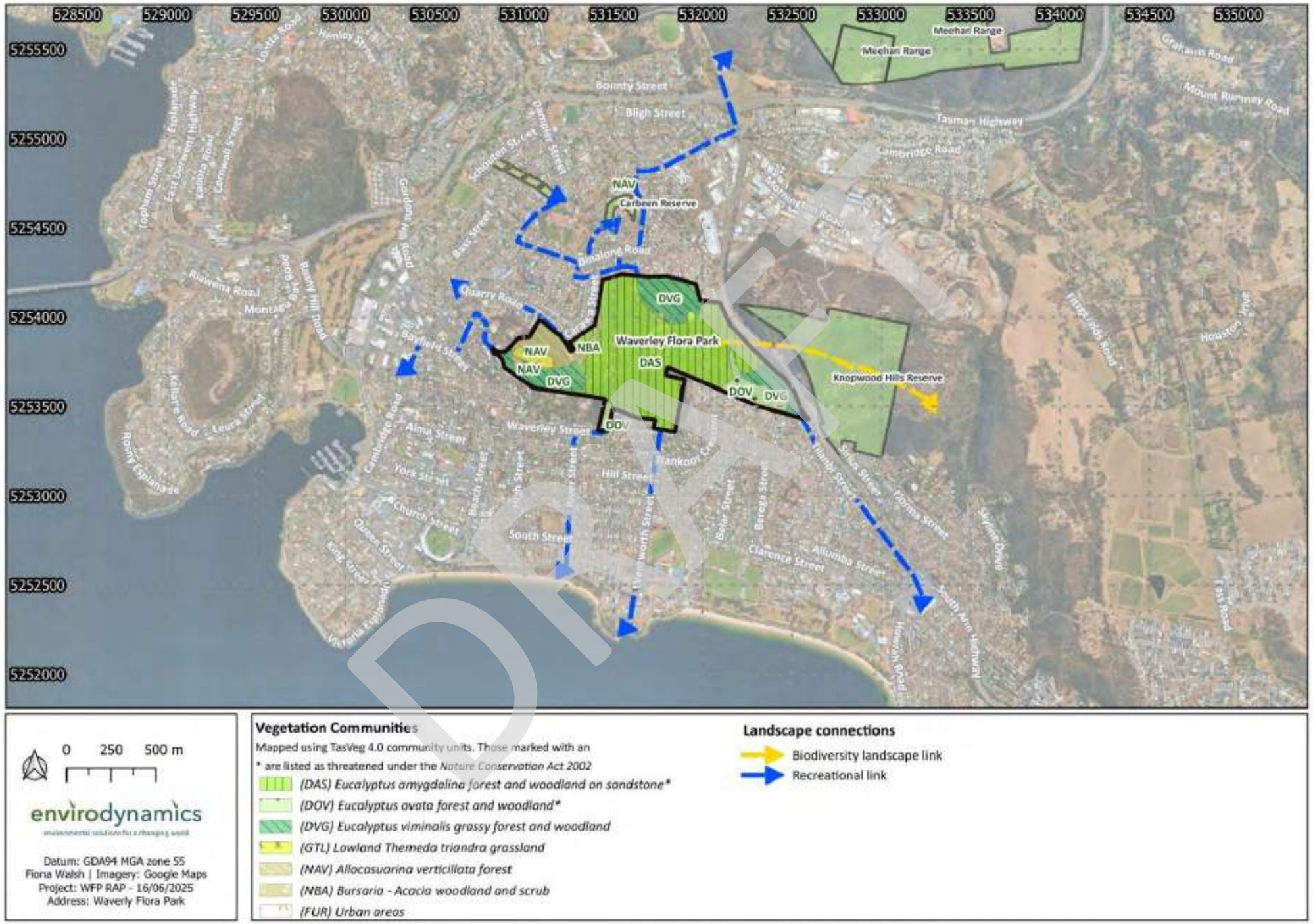
Surrounded by suburbs, Waverley Flora Park (WFP) and Carbeen Street Reserve (CSR) form vital green corridors between Bellerive and Mornington. The 1.32-ha CSR links WFP to Warrane Primary School and, together with nearby Knopwood Hill, contributes to bushland connectivity.

Since the South Arm Highway's construction in the 1980s, biodiversity connections have been fragmented. Wildlife movement is restricted, particularly for small ground-dwelling mammals like bettongs, potoroos, pademelons, and bandicoots. The highway also isolates bushland, limiting species migration and increasing vulnerability to fire, climate stress, and urban threats.

Edge effects and reduced connectivity impact natural values. Both reserves experience disturbance from all directions, including along tracks. The edge effect, urban proximity combined with threats like bushfire, climate change, feral cats, and roaming dogs result in degraded ecological integrity and may explain the absence of some expected flora and fauna.

Despite their small size, urban bushland remnants like CSR play a crucial role in biodiversity conservation. CSR serves as a key stepping stone, especially for birds, linking larger forested areas such as Mornington Hill, Knopwood Hill, Gordons Hill, and the Meehan Range (Figure 3).

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Vegetation Communities

Mapped using TasVeg 4.0 community units. Those marked with an * are listed as threatened under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*

- *(DAS) Eucalyptus amygdalina forest and woodland on sandstone**
- *(DOV) Eucalyptus ovata forest and woodland**
- *(DVG) Eucalyptus viminalis grassy forest and woodland*
- *(GTL) Lowland Themeda triandra grassland*
- *(NAV) Allocasuarina verticillata forest*
- *(NBA) Bursaria - Acacia woodland and scrub*
- *(FUR) Urban areas*

Landscape connections

- Biodiversity landscape link
- Recreational link

Figure 3 – Landscape connectivity of reserve to surrounding greenspaces in Bellerive – Knopwood Hill – Warrane and Clarence Mountain Bike Park in the Meehan Range

3.2 Vegetation communities

The vegetation communities occurring in WFP and CSR are listed below and their distribution is illustrated in Figures 5, 6 and 7. Classification of vegetation communities is in accordance with Kitchener and Harris (2013) and TasVeg 4.0. The six native vegetation communities occur within the WFP and two within CSR:

1. *Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on sandstone (DAS)
2. *Eucalyptus ovata* forest (DOV)
3. *Eucalyptus viminalis* grassy forest and woodland (DVG) in both WFP and CSR
4. Lowland *Themeda triandra* grassland (GTL)
5. *Allocasurina verticillata* forest (NAV) in both WFP and CSR, and
6. *Bursaria – Acacia* woodland and scrub (NBA).

Modified land including disturbed sites, tracks and fuel management buffers are mapped as Extra-urban miscellaneous (FUM). Descriptions of the communities are provided in **Appendix 2** and a list of plants recorded in the different communities is included in **Appendix 3**.

The communities' conditions were assessed using Vegetation Condition Assessment (**VCA**) methodology. Photos of four of the six different vegetation communities are provided at Photo 1 and Photo 2. Refer to Figure 6 for VCA locations and **Appendix 4** for WFP VCA results. The WFP vegetation condition was rated moderate, mainly due to limited connectivity with other bushland and a lack of large trees and logs, which are vital for fauna habitats. *Eucalyptus ovata* forest scored lowest on the VCA, while *Themeda triandra* grassland scored highest. Weeds were minimal, with the most notable occurrences (boneseed and blackberry) in the *E. ovata* community. Themeda grassland had more shrubs than the benchmark but fewer herbs. The *Bursaria - Acacia* Woodland was not assessed as it exists predominantly on disturbed areas that were once *E. viminalis* and *E. amygdalina* woodland and forest.

It is noted that CSR supports *Eucalyptus viminalis* grassy forest and woodland (DVG), but the area has yet to be mapped.

3.2.1 Conservation significance of vegetation communities

Eucalyptus ovata forest (DOV) and *E. amygdalina* forest and woodland on sandstone (DAS) are listed under the *Nature Conservation Act* (NCA) *1999*. These vegetation communities have been

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subject to clearing and land conversion since European settlement. *E. ovata* forest (DOV) is also listed as a threatened ecological community under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation* (EPBC) *Ac*t 1999.

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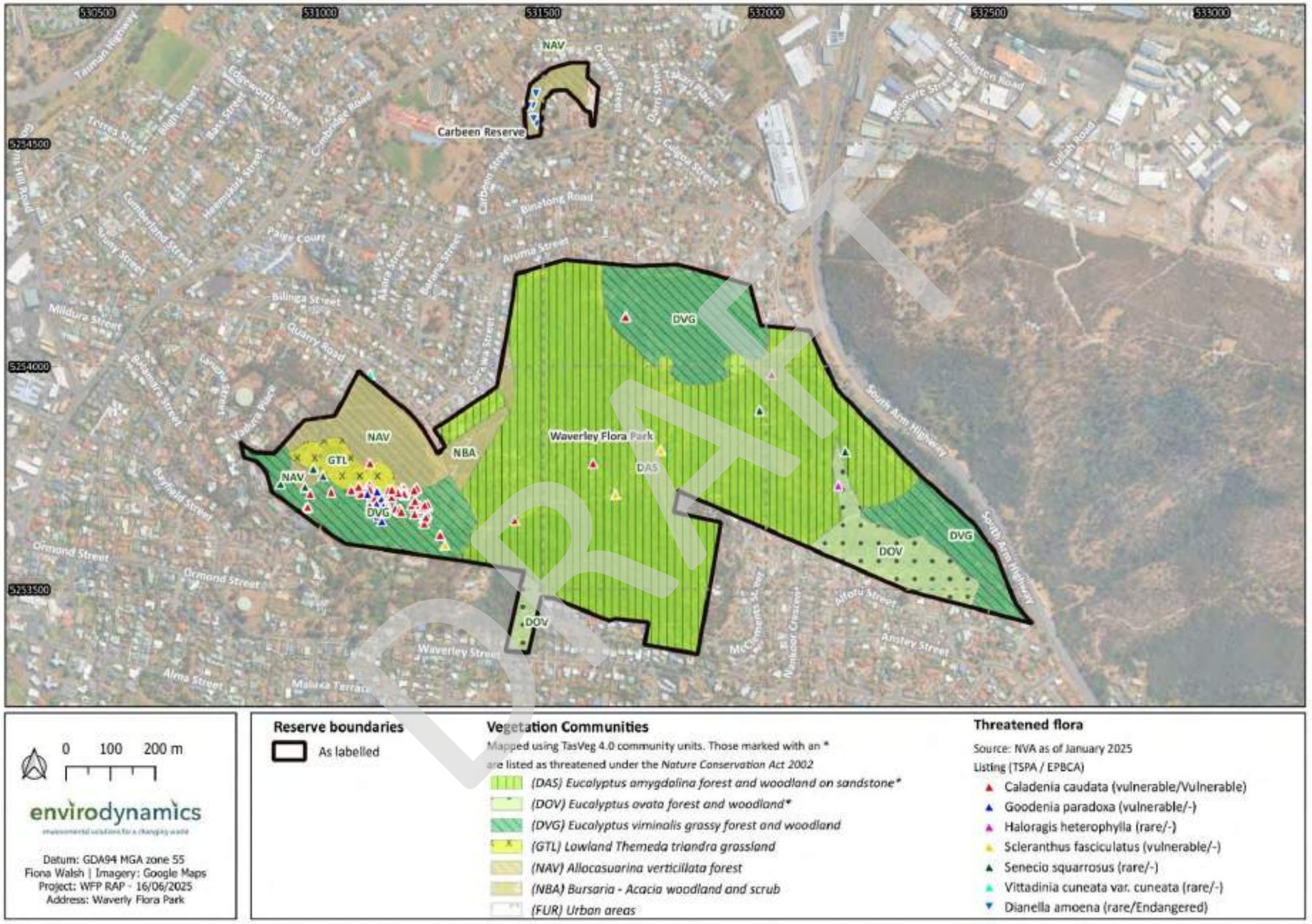


Figure 4 – Vegetation communities and threatened flora records – Waverley Flora Park

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Figure 5 – Vegetation communities and threatened flora records – Carbeen Street Reserve

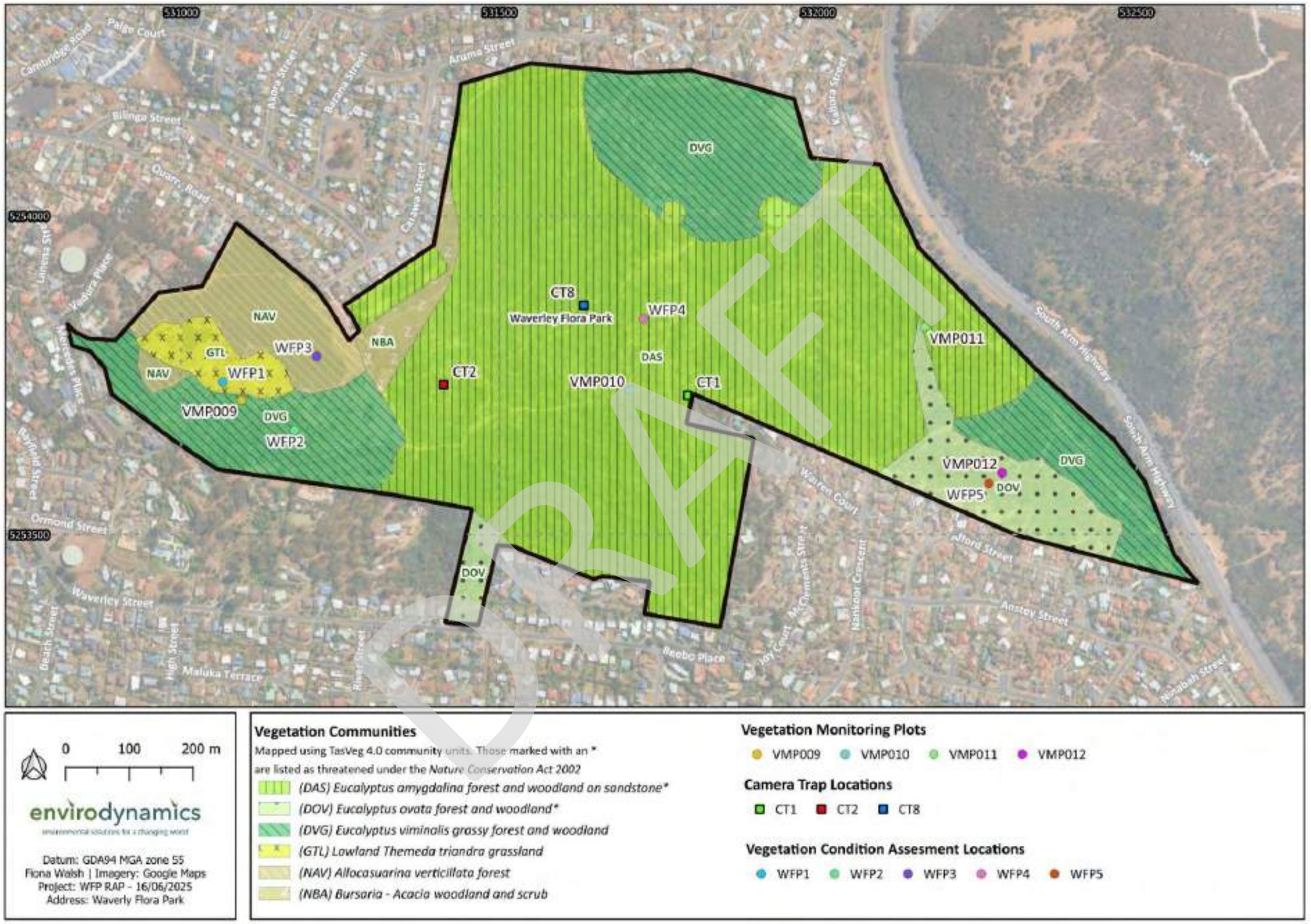


Figure 6 – Vegetation condition assessment, monitoring plots and camera trap locations in relation to vegetation communities.




Photo 1 – Vegetation Communities left to right *Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest on sandstone (DAS) and *Eucalyptus viminalis* dry forest (DVG)




Photo 2 – Vegetation communities left to right *Eucalyptus ovata* forest (DOV) and Lowland *Themeda triandra* grassland (GTL)

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3.3 Flora values

3.3.1 Threatened species

Five threatened flora species occur within the WFP. An additional species listed as rare has been recorded within 20 m of the park. Detailed surveys for threatened flora were not carried out as part of this WFP RMP.

Two threatened flora species occur in the CSR. *Vittadinia muelleri* and *Dianella amoena* both listed as rare under the *Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (TSP Act) (NBES 2021).

Tailed spider-orchid (*Caladenia caudata*)

Listed as vulnerable under the *Threatened Species Act* (TSP) *Act* 1995 and the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation* (EPBC) *Act* 1999. This terrestrial orchid is generally found in heathy and grassy woodland areas (TSMS 2014). It can be hard to detect as it tends to flower infrequently, making it hard to identify and posing challenges for monitoring known populations. The sub-population at Waverley is considered an important one. A survey in 2021 found that some areas where *C. caudata* was previously recorded in good numbers had no plants (Carter 2021, *pers comm*). Orchids like this are susceptible to damage especially after flowering when impacts such as trampling can prevent the flowers from setting seed. Trampling by orchid photographers, off trail bikes, walkers and off lead dogs can have significant impacts on highly restricted species such as the tailed spider orchid. Animal browsing, fire regimes and climate change are also influencing factors.

Variable raspwort (*Haloragis heterophylla*)

Listed as rare under the TSP Act 1995. This perennial herb generally occurs on poorly drained sites, sometimes only marginally so, and is often associated with grasslands and grassy woodlands with a high component of *Themeda triandra (*kangaroo grass*) (TSS 2016).* Only one record from 2003 could be found in the WFP on theLIST. However, a comprehensive survey across the reserve was not undertaken as part of this review. This species is included in the plant species list in the 1998 Management Plan, where it is described as being frequent in the *Eucalyptus ovata – Hypoxis hygrometrica* grassy woodland community.

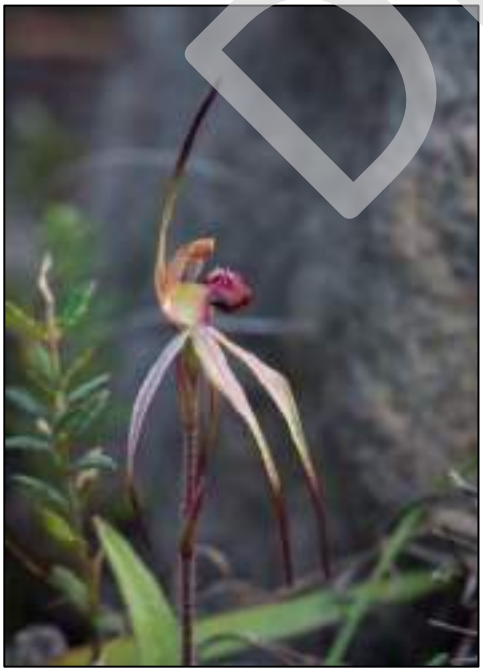


Photo 3 Tailed spider- orchid



Photo 4 Variable raspwort

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(*Caladenia caudata*)
Photo: Fiona Walsh

(*Haloragis heterophylla*)
Photo: Nick Fitzgerald

Spur velleia (*Goodenia paradoxa* previously *Velleia paradoxa*)

Listed as vulnerable under the TSP Act 1995, Spur velleia is a short-lived perennial herb found in grasslands and grassy woodland areas. WFP is one of only three council reserves in Tasmania where this plant exists. The plant regenerates from seed, requiring bare ground which fire or disturbance by native animals may provide (TSS 2011). Only a few records were found on LISTmap however it has recently been observed by the WFP Landcare Group and recorded on iNaturalist. The 1998 Management Plan describes the *G. paradoxa* as "straddling sandstone and dolerite substrates" and populations in the park as "representing more than twice the number of individuals of this species in the rest of Tasmania."



Photo 5 – Spur velleia (*Goodenia paradoxa*) Photos: Amanda Blakney

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Leafy groundsel (*Senecio squarrosus*)

Listed as rare under the TSP Act 1995. This annual or short-lived perennial herb is usually associated with dry sclerophyll forest, requiring disturbance, such as fire, for recruitment (TSS 2016). In WFP this species has been recorded in grassy *Allocasuarina* woodland areas.



Photo 6 – Leafy groundsel (*Senecio squarrosus*) Photos: Nick Fitzgerald

Spreading knawel (*Scleranthus fasciculatus*)

Listed as vulnerable under the TSP Act 1995, spreading knawel is a straggling ground dwelling herb usually associated with silver tussock grassland/grassy woodland. It appears to need gaps between tussocks and a combination of fire and grazing for its survival. (TSS 2003). In WFP this species has been recorded in the *E. amydalina* and *E. viminalis* grassy woodland areas.



Photo 7 – Spreading knawel (*Scleranthus fasciculatus*)

Narrowleaf new-holland-daisy (*Vittadinia muelleri*)

Listed as rare under the TSP Act 1995. In Tasmania, this perennial herb with woody stems, has leaves arranged alternately along the stem are greyish green and covered with rigid, short hairs

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(TSS 2003). It occurs in areas of low precipitation on both fertile and infertile soils and typically is found in native grassland and grassy woodland. This species was found at numerous locations within the WFP in areas of NAV and FUM including along existing tracks. It was also found in the CSR. Approximately 29 plants were observed during the survey (NBES 2021).



Photo 8 – Narrowleaf new-holland-daisy (*Vittadinia muelleri*) Photo: Nick Fitzgerald

Matted flax lily (*Dianella amoena*)

Listed as rare under the TSP Act 1995. This mat forming perennial up to 45cm tall and 5m wide due the branched underground rhizomes has narrow tapering grey-green leaves that are softer, thinner and lighter green than other Dianella species. The pale to dark blue flowers are sweetly scented and the fruits are round, off-white to dark-blue berries, about 5 mm in diameter (TSS 2016). It occurs mainly in the Midlands where it grows in native grasslands and grassy woodlands. This species was recorded in the CSR, not WFP.



Photo 9 – **Matted flax lily** (*Dianella amoena*) Photo: H & A. Wapstra (TSS 2016).

Three (3) other threatened flora species were identified in the 2013 WFP RAP: chocolate lily (*Arthorpodium strictum*), shade peppercress (*Lepidium pseudotasmanicum*) and gentle rush (*Juncus amabilis*). These species have been since been delisted from *the* TSP Act 1995.

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3.3.2 Introduced species

The reserve network contains varied and diverse infestations of introduced species due to the historical land use and the invasive nature of many of the weeds recorded. The weeds range from highly invasive declared and environmental weeds to more benign introduced pasture grasses, herbs and some garden species. Around the edges of the park there tend to be larger patches of a range of weeds resulting from higher disturbance, creeping backyards and illegal dumping of garden waste. Weeds pose a threat to the area's natural values as they can out compete and displace native species, change soil conditions, alter fauna habitat and increase fire risk.

This review did not include comprehensive mapping of the occurrence of declared and environmental weeds across the reserve. However, some weeds were recorded as part of the Vegetation Condition Assessments, during camera trapping and assessment of trails in the reserve. The WFP Landcare Group have also contributed many volunteer hours reviewing the available weed records and providing additional information about weeds and their occurrences to ensure a comprehensive and up to date weed list.

Appendix 5 provides an alphabetical list indicating weed status and management priority recorded in the vicinity of WFP and CSR including those recorded by Fensham and Gilfedder in 1989. Weeds are also included from iNaturalist, local Waverley Park Landcare group records and/or reported during the community consultation process. The approximate location of weeds with restricted distribution in WFP is indicated by using the vegetation management units (VMU) to reflect the WFP Bushfire Mitigation Plan.

Figures 9, 10 and 11 illustrate the location of weed records and management zones in WFP and CSR. The Natural Values Atlas records fourteen declared weed species (*Biosecurity Act 2019*) within the WFP, and three within the CSR. Although previous weed management activities have controlled most infestations, annual monitoring will be required to follow up in known areas and respond to any new incursions.

1. Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*)* present in WFP and CSR
2. Boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera* ssp. *monilifera*)* present in WFP and CSR
3. English broom (*Cytisus scoparius*)*
4. Mediterranean daisy (*Urospermum dalechampii*)^
5. Fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*)* present in WFP and CSR
6. Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*)*
7. Montpellier broom (*Genista monspessulana*)*
8. Pampas grass (C*ortaderia* sp.) ^

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9. Prickly pear (*Opuntia stricta*)* ^
10. Serrated tussock (*Nassella trichotoma*)* ^
11. Slender thistle (C*arduus pycnocephalus* and *Carduus tenuiflorus)*
12. Spanish heath (*Erica lusitanica*)
13. Tree heath (*Erica arborea*) ^

Except for tree heath, Spanish heath, mediterranean daisy and fennel, all of these weeds are listed as Weeds of National Significance (WoNs) (*) because of their economic, environmental and/or social impacts. (^) above indicates weeds require ongoing monitoring.

Three additional environmental weeds on the Clarence Local List (CLL) including cotoneaster, sweet briar and mirror bush are scattered individual plants within forested portions of the CSR. These are likely an artefact of bird dispersal or incursions from neighbouring residential gardens in the case of mirror bush which occurs on the reserve boundaries.

3.4 Fauna values

Camera traps to monitor for native and introduced fauna in WFP, were set up at three off track locations from 28th January – 11th February 2022. The location of the camera traps is shown in Figure 6. Camera traps were not set up in the open grassy area due to the risk of theft, and only some woodland areas were monitored. As such the data collected provides a snapshot and further effort would be required to determine all species present in the reserve.

3.4.1 Mammals

Table 1 shows the species recorded at each site. Pademelons, potoroos and brush tailed possums were recorded at all camera locations, brown bandicoots at two sites and blue-tongue lizard, and Bennetts wallaby at single sites. Introduced species were also recorded at all sites. The presence of feral cats and domestic dogs at the same locations as ground dwelling native wildlife is of concern.

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Table 1 – Fauna species recorded at each camera trap site

Species		Site 1	Site 2	Site 3
Southern brown bandicoot *(Isoodon obesulus)*			x	x
Tasmanian pademelon (*Thylogale billardierii*)		x	x	x
Long-nosed potoroo (*Potorous tridactylus*)		x	x	x
Brush-tailed possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula*)		x	x	x
Red-necked wallaby (Bennett's) (*Macropus rufogriseus*)				x
Blotched blue-tongued Lizard (*Tiliqua nigrolutea*)				x
Domestic dog (*Canis lupus familiaris*)	i	x		x
Feral Cat (*Felis catus*)	i	x	x	x

"i" indicates an introduced species.

De Gryse 1990 indicated that the likelihood of bettongs and echidnas residing in the reserve is low but noted that more extensive surveys are required for a more comprehensive understanding of the species present. There are recent records of eastern quolls and Tasmanian devils within 1.5km of the reserve. The reserve provides foraging habitat and potential denning habitat for these species, however the urban setting of the reserve and lack of connectivity to other large areas of intact vegetation (due to the South Arm Highway), reduces the chances of these species occurring in the reserve.

Whilst the Nationally listed eastern barred bandicoot (*Perameles gunnii*) has not been recorded in WFP, the park provides suitable habitat for the species. Diggings consistent with bandicoots were recorded during recent surveys and a deceased juvenile brown bandicoot was recorded in February 2023. Digging mammals such as bandicoots and bettongs play an important role in turning over the soil to stimulate plant regeneration and recruitment. Bandicoots and bettongs require dense ground cover to provide shelter adjacent to more open foraging areas and maintaining the understorey to provide habitat is vital. These species are susceptible to dog attack.

The reserve also provides habitat for several of Tasmania's small bat species. Forest and wattled bats are likely to forage over the site and shelter under the bark of mature trees in the reserve.

The CSR may provide fauna habitat, but no specific mammal surveys or camera trapping has been conducted.

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3.4.2 Birds

Complete bird lists resulting from targeted surveys in line with BirdLife Australia bird survey protocols can be found in **Appendix 6** for both WFP and CSR. The appendix contains bird survey data primarily provided by Mike Newman and Sue Wragg on behalf of Birdlife Tasmania and as part of their submission to the Draft WFP RMP.

The data was extracted from Birdata (the national bird record database managed by BirdLife Australia), and a 2002 master's thesis by Paul Le Fort, and includes data from 58 bird surveys in WFP, with 59 species recorded and another species listed as anecdotal. An additional four species were subsequently recorded in the park, and a number of birds were seen flying over.

WFP provides habitat that supports resident, migratory and nomadic species resulting in a diverse bird population of predominantly woodland species. Ten of the 12 species endemic to Tasmania have been recorded in WFP.

WFP hosts species of conservation concern, including strong-billed honeyeaters, dusky robins, and blue-winged parrots. While not currently listed as threatened at State or National levels, the Action Plan for Australian Birds 2020 recommends these three for formal protection, meeting IUCN Vulnerable criteria.[2] As of 2023, the blue-winged parrot (*Neophema chrysostoma*) is listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act 1999, following a population decline of 30–50% over three generations.

Birdlife Tasmania also noted that there is only one sighting of a noisy miner in WFP, a native species that often displaces other birds. The absence of noisy miners was attributed to the quality of WFP as bird habitat.[3]

The endangered swift parrot (*Lathamus discolor*) was recorded in WFP by De Gryse in 1990 but does not appear in subsequent surveys. The white gums in the park are potential foraging habitat for swift parrots, however they are not considered a significant forging resource.

The Natural Values Atlas reports observations of threatened fauna within 5km including the Tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle, white bellied sea eagle, swift parrot, and Tasmanian masked owl which are all likely to use the reserves to some extent.

[2] Birdlife Tasmania
[3] Newman 2018

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3.4.3 Reptiles and amphibians

No records were found on the Natural Values Atlas however the local Landcare group provided the following information. A mountain dragon was recorded in January 2023, and anecdotal evidence suggests that they were once common in WFP. Metallic skinks, other skinks, and blue tongue lizards have also been observed as well as the tiger snake and white-lipped whip snake. Brown tree frog tadpoles have been observed in the frog pond in the centre of the reserve.



Photo 10 – Mountain Dragon (*Rankinia diemensis*) Photo Amanda Blakney

3.4.4 Invertebrates

Although no specific invertebrate surveys were conducted in WFP nor CSR and no records were found on the NVA, the diversity of birdlife in the park suggests a diversity of invertebrates. According to the local Landcare group many moths and insects are seen in the park including the golden stag beetle, red jewel bug, the metallic shield bug and common brown butterflies.

Native invertebrates such as butterflies, moths, wasps and bees play an important role in the pollination of local native species. Male thynnine wasps are known to be important pollinators of threatened orchids such as *Caladenia caudata* (DPIPWE, 2014) which occurs in the reserve.

It is noted that *E. amygdalina* forest on sandstone supports thatch sawsedge (*Gahnia radula*) which is important habitat for the Tasmanian chaostola skipper (*Antipodia chaostola* subsp. *leucophaea*) during the larval phase of its life cycle. The Tasmanian chaostola skipper is a medium-sized (32–35 mm), brown-coloured butterfly. The adults fly for only a few weeks between October and December, but larval subpopulations can be detected at any time of the year, by the distinctive head downwards larval shelters. The species is threatened by activities which remove or degrade its Gahnia habitat, such as inappropriate burning regimes.

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3.4.5 Fauna habitat values

The native vegetation communities within the WFP provide an even greater range of foraging and breeding habitat options for native mammals, woodland birds, reptiles and invertebrates. Pyrke [4] looked at the link between the diggings of small native animals such as bandicoots and the germination and establishment of native plant species. Pyrke noted the important role the animals play in helping maintain biodiversity.

Fauna habitat within the CSR includes both forest and non-forest values which support a diversity of vertebrate and invertebrate species. Currently one of the most significant fauna habitat values within the CSR is associated with the large remnant white gum trees which promote a diversity of habitat for vertebrate, invertebrate species and native birds. Refer to **Appendix 6** for complete bird lists. Some of the larger trees are approaching an age where their tree hollows will become important fauna habitat.

There is also the potential to increase this diversity through the promotion of native grassland and woodland mosaics. Elements of fauna habitat such as fallen logs and old trees are important for many species and ought to be retained wherever possible. Some vegetative refuges for native mammals are present, for example native grasses.

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[4] Pyrke, A 1994

4 Social Values Assessment

This section summarises the social values of Waverley Flora Park (WFP) and Carbeen Street Reserve (CSR), including heritage, recreation, connectivity within nearby green spaces and educational values provided by the reserves.

4.1 Aboriginal heritage

Archaeological evidence of Aboriginal occupation in south-eastern Tasmanian occurs throughout the landscape[5]. There is one known Aboriginal heritage site at Waverley Flora Park[6] (WFP), however the park and the CSR have not been comprehensively assessed for Aboriginal heritage and additional undetected Aboriginal heritage are likely to be present.

The Mumirimina people of the Oyster Bay tribe were traditional custodians of the WFP area[7]. The territory of the Oyster Bay people covered 8,000 square kilometres, extending from the South Arm along Derwent Estuary north to St Patricks Head, and including the Tasman Peninsula and the kutalayna (Jordan River) area. The Oyster Bay tribe was the largest tribe in lutruwita (Tasmania) with an estimated population of 800 who travelled through their territory on well-defined routes. They went to the coasts for shellfish and marine vegetables, to the marshes and lagoons for riverine birds and their eggs, and inland to the open forest and plains for kangaroo, wallaby and possum.[8]

It is likely that the people from the Mumirimina band of the Oyster Bay tribe walked the lands of WFP and CSR to hunt, taking advantage of the northly aspects of rocky outcrops for shelter, and using traditional burning practices to shape the landscape. The prominent and open nature of the WFP hilltop may also have been important for cultural practices and gatherings.

4.2 European heritage

During the pre-colonial period, the name Waverley arises from an area of land adjoining the quarry site, which was granted to William Murray and known as “Waverley Park.” It is said that the

[5] Brown 1986 in DeGryse 1990
[6] Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania (AHDR5806)
[7] De Gryse 1990
[8] Tasmanian Aboriginal Centre 2012

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inspiration for the name came from the novel "Waverley" published by Sir Walter Scott in 1814, which was very popular at the time.[9]

The Charles Darwin trail traverses WFP following in the footsteps of Charles Darwin. The trail is based on the notes and observations that Darwin made during his day excursion to Hobart's eastern shore in 1836.[10]

4.2.1 Colonial history 1856-1901

In the 19th century colonial period sandstone was quarried from WFP. The sandstone known as "Kangaroo Point Sandstone" was used to build the Murray Street façade of the Savings Bank of Tasmania, constructed in 1859[11], as well as other buildings in Melbourne and New Zealand. The quarry opened in the 1840's and closed in 1894, then reopened before being scaled down in 1921[12].

4.2.2 Post-colonial world war history

During the post-colonial period, a new rifle range was surveyed for the Bellerive Rifle Club in 1916 and opened in November 1917. It extended from the northern end of Quarry Road towards Knopwood Hill, covering some 242 acres in total. The rifle club conducted working bees to clear the land, dig target pits and set up the shooting area[13].

In September 1918 the rifle club planted 23 macrocarpa cypress trees on the northern end of Quarry Rd to recognise the service and sacrifice by its members in the Great War. The trees no longer remain. In 2019, Council reinstated the Avenue of Honour at the Quarry Road entrance to WFP[14] with blue gums planted along the edge of the walking track.

4.2.3 Post war and recent history

WFP has a history as an outdoor classroom. Tasmanian botanist Dr Winifred Curtis, a senior lecturer in biology at the University of Tasmania, took botany student excursions to WFP in the

[9] Dean 1997
[10] Clarence City Council website
[11] Sharples et al in De Gryse 1990
[12] Inspiring Place 2017
[13] Inspiring Place 2017
[14] Inspiring Place 2017

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1940s and 1950s. Dr Curtis wrote the Endemic Flora of Tasmania (1967- 68). The Winifred Curtis entrance off Lanena St recognises her contribution to botany.[15]

The social and natural history of the reserve were described in a book entitled 'Waverley Flora Park' edited by Elizabeth Dean[16]. This book inspired Diana Duncan to develop a supplementary teachers aid[17] which aimed to encourage teachers at nearby schools to use the reserve as an outdoor classroom. An herbarium of local plants species was also developed by Diana Duncan and displayed at the Rosny Library for several years.

4.3 Recreation and connectivity

This section describes the existing recreational uses and associated connectivity to other green spaces in the community.

4.3.1 Recreation

As noted in Section 3.1, the reserves are green islands which contribute to improved air quality, regulate temperature, and promote ecological balance by providing important habitat. They also absorb rainwater which reduces runoff and flood risk. In terms of social benefits, these green islands can lower stress levels, improve mental health and increase physical activity in addition to encouraging social engagement, recreation, relaxation and community events.

Waverley Flora Park (WFP) is criss-crossed by a network of tracks and fire trails (Figure 7) and provides opportunities for community to access the bushland areas, as well as providing connections between surrounding urban areas. This is also well illustrated in the WFP Visitor Amenity Plan and Audit by Inspiring Place (**Appendix 7**). The park is used for walking, running, bike riding, orienteering, bird watching, rock climbing/abseiling, botanical excursions and dog walking. The Charles Darwin trail runs through the park forming part of a walking circuit that links to Bellerive and Howrah. The natural values of the WFP and the recreational opportunities it offers are highly valued by the local community.

The Carbeen Street Reserve (CSR) is a popular short walk destination for locals including elderly residents and locals with children and pets as well as occasional visitors. The CSR provides an

[15] Dean 1997
[16] Dean 1997
[17] Duncan 1998

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opportunity for locals to appreciate a native bushland setting in a largely developed landscape. It is recognised by locals as a significant community asset.

Nature observation and appreciation of scenic landscapes are also features of the WFP and CSR, with scenic lookout points providing unique elevated views overlooking the Meehan Range and the wider Clarence/Hobart area.

4.3.2 Connectivity

Maintaining and enhancing the connectivity of native vegetation is important for preserving biodiversity in the landscape. Connectivity between natural areas plays an important role in gene flow between populations and allows native species to move through the landscape to breed, forage and nest. Linkages enable species to migrate from one area to another, providing the greatest opportunity for species to adapt to climate change.

Neighbouring properties to the WFP and CSR with remnant native vegetation provide some buffer to the park and reserve, and residents should be encouraged to maintain this habitat.

WFP provides important recreational and transit links between the suburbs of Bellerive, Howrah and Mornington. In addition, the adjacent Knopwood Hill provides important bushland/biodiversity connectivity for WFP (Figure 3). However, the construction of the South Arm Highway in the 1980s impaired connectivity interrupting recreational and biodiversity connections. The road presents a barrier to the movement of some plants and animals, increasing the risk particularly to small ground dwelling mammals, such as bettongs, potoroos, pademelons and bandicoots, which may try to cross the highway.

The WFP contains significant areas of native vegetation which provide habitat for a range of native flora and fauna species. The reduced ‘safe’ connectivity to other bushland areas to allow for species migration and/or to provide animals with escape routes and refuges when disturbed, or threatened, makes some species within WFP more vulnerable to impacts such as bushfire and climate change and to threats posed by feral cats and roaming dogs. Reduced connectivity combined with the close proximity to urban areas, most likely contributes to the absence of some fauna normally expected to occur in the vegetation present in the park.

The importance of the CSR for biodiversity and recreational connectivity in the Mornington area is likely to be underestimated by the public. The site warrants promotion and increased general awareness to the wider community for its connections with WFP and the Warrane greenbelt to Kangaroo Bay Rivulet linear reserve, Figure 3.

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4.3.2.1 Entrances

The WFP Visitor Amenity Plan and Audit outlines the proposed modifications to WFP entrances. Noting that the entrances have received landscaping treatments since the previous RAP, it is proposed that the quarry road entrance gate will be refurbished, and a trailhead sign will be installed and embedded within native planting and sandstone seating. Furthermore, it is proposed that two additional formal accesses will be upgraded, and nine local entrances will be upgraded. Refer to **Appendix 7** for details.

It is possible to enter the CSR from two locations from 28 Carbeen Street (east & west). The westernmost entrance from Carbeen Street, commencing in the native bushland, is the logical site to establish the primary entrance to the Reserve, as confirmed through community consultation. This entrance is also directly opposite the existing Carbeen Play Park which makes a logical direct (across the street) connection between the playground and the reserve. Landscaping treatments to the eastern entrance are warranted, particularly if tracks are constructed to provide through access to the Reserve.

4.3.2.2 Tracks

WFP has a comprehensive network of tracks including dedicated walking/riding tracks as well as management vehicle trails. CSR has no formal network, but the fire trail and informal walking pads are used for local recreation. Tracks provide walking, dog walking and bike riding opportunities for local residents and visitors. Several unauthorised tracks have also been created by mountain bikers.

The track network offers good connectivity from the various reserve access points in the surrounding suburbs of Bellerive, Howrah and Mornington. The reserve also provides transit options between suburbs for walkers and bike riders. Track head signage is located at all main entry point to the reserves, with waypoint signage on the Charles Darwin Trail. None of the unauthorised tracks assessed have been constructed to current construction standards or methods.

Mtn. Trails was engaged by Council as part of the WFP RMP to undertake an assessment of the suitability of the current track network to meet the needs of the various users of WFP. A Track Network Plan was developed to identify and audit unauthorised tracks within WFP and opportunities for any other connections to meet user needs. It provided recommendations to address defects, close unauthorised tracks and for future planning. The Track Network Plan assessed the condition and connectivity of tracks only and did not assess impacts on natural values.

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The formation of new tracks and the widening of existing tracks can pose a risk to the park's natural values by increasing the edge effects of erosion and trampling and providing a vector for the spread of weeds. There is evidence of some known orchid sites being impacted. Closing unauthorised tracks can reduce these impacts.

In assessing the broad track requirements for all users of the reserve, the proximity of, and connection to, other recreation areas is also considered. For instance, the suitability of the reserve for additional mountain bike specific trails is assessed in the context of the proximity of the tracks in the Clarence Mountain Bike Park in the Meehan Range.

As shown faintly in Figure 6, the aerial image of the CSR reveals the presence of two tracks that may have been informally established and highlights key shortcomings: the tracks lack ongoing maintenance, are fragmented, and do not offer a continuous route through the reserve. Management of the tracks is discussed further in Section 5.9.

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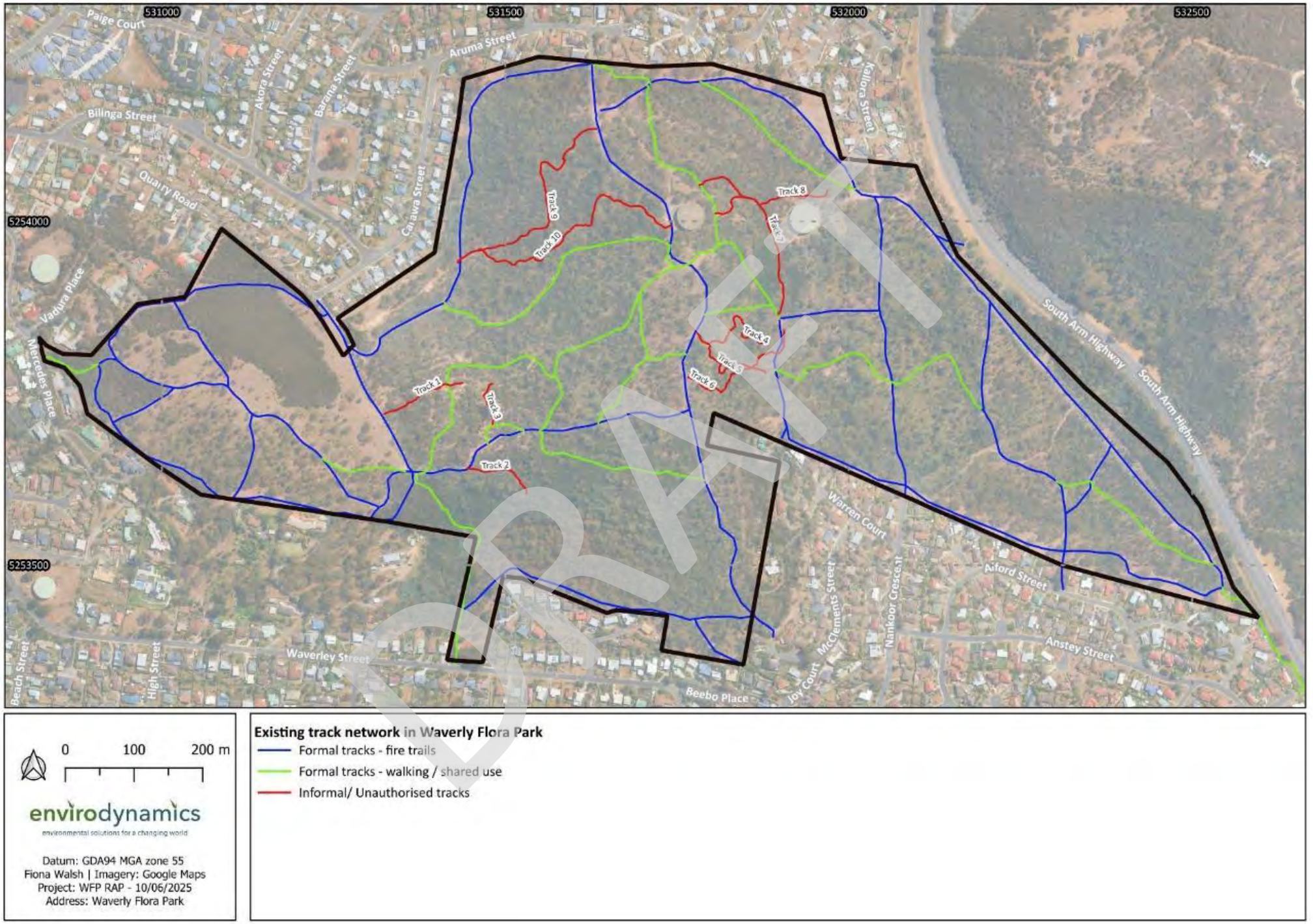


Figure 7 – Existing track network in Waverley Flora Park derived from existing data and Track Network Plan (Mtn Trails 2022)

4.4 Educational Values

The community values the park for its long-standing role in educating the public about natural heritage, particularly its significant flora. However, there is an opportunity to further raise awareness of the park's rich plant diversity and its historical role as a botanical classroom.

When the flora park was first established, botanists and volunteers actively promoted its importance, creating school programs to encourage outdoor classrooms (Duncan 1998) and showcasing a botanical collection at the Rosny Library (pers. Comm. Duncan 2022). Enhancing public understanding of fragile ecosystems, the transient nature of certain plant species, and responsible recreational practices would be valuable. Thoughtfully designed signage, incorporating art and design to complement the landscape, could help communicate these messages without detracting from the park's natural beauty.

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5 Management issues and recommendations

A range of management issues were identified during the natural values surveys and community consultation phase of the draft WFP RMP. Issues are divided into eleven groupings:

1. Vegetation management
2. Bushfire mitigation and vegetation management
3. Weed management
4. Domestic animal management
5. Fauna habitat management
6. General land management including stormwater and litter
7. Aboriginal heritage management
8. Historic heritage management
9. Track management and development
10. Entrance, signs and infrastructure including art
11. Community participation, education and awareness

Each section includes management actions, with priority actions developed for those that had strong community support and/or were identified as important issues by Council officers or stakeholders. The management issues outlined in the previous WFP RAP remain current, and they are all considered and updated in this section based on input from the community, Council and stakeholders. A summary of the recommended actions and priority is provided in the implementation table in section 8.

5.1 Vegetation management

The WFP features significant remnant woodland and grassland that foster native biodiversity and hold strong community value. The WFP RMP seeks to safeguard and strengthen these ecosystems over time by gradually restoring pre-European vegetation, emphasizing a grassy and sedge-dominated understorey with a simplified mid-storey shrub layer.

WFP vegetation condition, key threats and protection

A Vegetation Condition Assessment (**Appendix 4**) identified areas of moderate condition, while *Eucalyptus ovata* forests scored lower due to due to a lack of mature trees, reduced understorey diversity, urban fragmentation, and invasive species. To improve the VCA condition scores, management should focus on retaining large trees, promoting natural regeneration, and targeted removal of high-threat weeds like boneseed and blackberry.

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Historical land uses, including quarrying, timber harvesting, and unauthorised track development, have further exacerbated vegetation community decline. While urban constraints remain, strategic planned management, like controlled burning, slashing, and targeted weed removal offer hope for improved VCA scores.

In areas where silver wattle seedlings have been sprayed a complete absence of *Goodenia paradoxa* has been observed where plants had previously been recorded (pers. comm. A. Blakney 2023). Similarly, feedback received during the consultation indicated that orchids may also be affected by chemical use even in their dormant stage. A precautionary approach to removal of *Allocasuarina* species and wattles is advised.

Effective biodiversity preservation requires a dual focus: wholistic understanding of the vegetation communities and addressing threatened species at a finer scale.

- The Themeda grassland's herb diversity points to a need for refined management strategies.
- Concerns exist around unintended impacts of wattle and *Allocasuarina* sp. removal (RAP 2013) particularly on herbaceous layers. Observations suggest chemical spraying of wattle and *Allocasuarina* sp. has affected species like *Goodenia paradoxa* and dormant orchids. As such, support should only be given to a precautionary approach.

To support native species and prevent weed spread, minimise human activity and waste dumping, mitigate herbicide drift, restore disturbed areas e.g. Quarry Road through strategic weed removal, revegetation, fire management, and maintain hygiene protocols to prevent pest and disease introduction. In addition, explore soil carbon and biodiversity monitoring as indicators of what makes native species thrive.

Monitoring

A robust monitoring program is necessary to evaluate management effectiveness, especially given historical data gaps which hinder comparisons. Botanical surveys by Fensham and Gilfedder (1989) along with phenological observations by Pyrke (1994) noting *Vittadinia cuneata var cuneata* as opposed to *V. muelleri*, provide basis for comparing floristic changes across different areas of the park and evaluating the effectiveness of management regimes over the past 30 years. While Fensham and Gilfedder's original data was unavailable, Pyrke's records remain useful. While a comprehensive review is beyond the project's scope, further research, potentially postgraduate-led, could improve conservation planning.

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Until monitoring improves, the Precautionary Principle (Rio Declaration, 1993) should guide decisions to ensure uncertainty does not delay proactive ecological protection.

The VCA provides WFP baseline condition assessments with condition scores of 64/100 for DAS, 64/100 for DVG, 64/100 for NAV and 75/100 for GTL. With a score of 57/100 for *E. ovata* forest (DOV) the objective will be to improve the condition of this vegetation community.

CSR status

Though CSR's vegetation is in poor to moderate condition, it continues to support habitat for threatened flora and fauna. As a result, ongoing maintenance of CSR is vital to ensure current ecological values are preserved or improved.

The VCA provides CSR baseline condition assessments with condition scores of 36/100 for DVG, 45/100 for NAV (NBES 2021). Areas of focus to improve the VCA results are recruitment of understorey species and trees while maintaining large trees as habitat.

5.1.1 Threatened species

Since European settlement, many ecological communities, particularly grasslands and dry forests, have significantly declined (NCB 2000). The WFP contains two such threatened vegetation communities, with five recorded threatened plant species and another nearby.

Legal protections

In Tasmania, threatened species are protected under the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995,* and permits are required for actions that may harm listed species. Threatened vegetation communities are protected under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*. Additionally, species and communities may be listed as threatened under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). Conservation is a shared responsibility, and visitors must avoid actions that could impact vulnerable species.

Orchid vulnerability

Native orchids, including the tailed spider-orchid (*Caladenia caudata*) are particularly vulnerable to trampling, invasive weeds, and poorly timed fire or slashing regimes. While orchid-spotting is popular it can unintentionally damage plants. Protective cages have proven effective at other Tasmanian sites, and the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens offers a sae alternative for photographing rare orchids.

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Human activity, including off-lead dogs, bikes, and vehicle traffic, pose a threat to sensitive species. Foot traffic compacts soil, reducing fungal activity crucial for orchids, while uncollected dog waste alters soil nutrients and fosters weed invasion. Track modifications (widening, trimming, resurfacing) and unauthorised bike paths increase disturbance and weed spread.

To mitigate these impacts, management activities must be guided by current threatened species records and coordinated across on-ground crews, CCC NRM staff, and conservation groups such as Threatened Plants Tasmania and Landcare. Annual surveys during peak flowering periods may be necessary to guide decisions. Vehicles should be restricted to formed tracks, especially in grassland areas, and weed contractors must avoid spraying in sensitive areas.

Community engagement

The ephemeral nature of plants such as orchids complicates monitoring. However, there are members of organisations such as Threatened Plants Tasmania and the local Landcare group who have an intimate knowledge of local plants and populations. Incorporating these volunteers into a formal monitoring program for the threatened species in the reserve would benefit conservation efforts in the reserve.

5.1.2 Regeneration activities

Regeneration activities such as low intensity ecological burning will promote the health of the native bushland by encouraging the recruitment of eucalypts in areas of DVG and promoting species-rich open grassland mosaic within areas of NAV. Additionally, the targeted removal of invading native shrubs will be beneficial to achieving this goal.

The presence of *Vittadinia muelleri* in CSR suggests current management is favourable for this species in its current numbers. As such no specific recommendations are required for this species. As noted in Section 3.3.1, *Dianella amoena* has been recorded in the CSR thus, there may be an opportunity to enhance habitat conditions and discover additional previously unrecorded species within the CSR. Recommended ecological burning practices are likely to benefit these species and if carried out appropriately, have the potential to increase the numbers of individuals present.

Burning practices in WFP also have the potential to significantly increase the abundance of conservation significant flora such as native grasses and herbs species as well as ephemeral flowering plants such as lilies and orchids (including threatened species such as *Caladenia caudata*). The fire regimes used in the reserves should be determined through the production of a bush fire management strategy that includes ecological burning.

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5.1.3 Landscaping and targeted planting

Landscaping and targeted plantings should aim to re-establish pre-European vegetation structure. This approach would be beneficial to enhance both visual amenity and biodiversity values within the CSR and WFP. Planting of local and indigenous flora is recommended, meaning species which exist in either the reserve or park. Landscaping benefits could be achieved in the following key areas but are not limited to:

- Plantings at defined reserve entrances in the WFP
- Amenity plantings throughout the WFP and CSR in association with potential infrastructure features such as tracks, seats, art installations
- Plantings for biodiversity to provide habitat for native birds, mammals, invertebrates
- Rehabilitation plantings which restore areas of non-native vegetation from the modified eastern portion of the CSR, particularly focusing on degraded dumping site and steep bank
- Plantings in association with drainage features should include application of water sensitive urban design (WSUD) principles in modified sites in the eastern portion of reserve.

Recommendations – apply to reserve(s) as noted by initials in brackets

1. Promote postgraduate research project to: use the original data from Pyrke phenology study and GPS survey locations to replicate flora surveys and allow a comparison with 1994 biodiversity and condition including exotic species. Data and methodology could form the basis of a long-term 10 yearly monitoring program (WFP).
2. Establish a new baseline vegetation monitoring process which measures soil carbon and soil biodiversity levels (WFP and CSR).
3. Install signage at entrances to highlight that areas of the WFP have sensitive vegetation close to the tracks as well as in bushland areas and highlight the importance of staying on formal tracks (WFP).
4. Establish a collaborative on-going monitoring program for threatened species within the park in partnership with the DNRE, Threatened Plants Tasmania, University of Tasmania and the local Landcare group (WFP and CSR).
5. Trial the use of cages during flowering and seed setting periods to protect threatened species in discrete locations. Follow up by assessing whether the cages attract more attention, captured via camera monitoring, compared to non-caged tailed spider orchids.

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6. Avoid all unnecessary slashing that is not in accordance with the Fire Trail Guidelines, Tasmanian Fire Service Fuel Break Guidelines and Asset Protection Zone standards as set out in the WFP Bushfire Mitigation Plan 2023-2028. Where required, undertake works during months which avoid impacts to threatened species such as cryptic orchids (WFP and CSR).
7. Thin out sheoak regrowth and understorey vegetation using appropriate methods and planned burning. Any areas of bare ground should be monitored for invasive species particularly serrated tussock grass (WFP and CSR).
8. Protect and encourage the health and recruitment of eucalypt trees within the reserves consistent with the vegetation community benchmark (WFP).
9. Enhance refugial opportunities for native mammals through the design and implementation of shelters or through planting specific habitat shelter plants such as saggs and tussock grasses (CSR) (NBES 2021).

5.2 Bushfire mitigation and vegetation management units

Bushfires in WFP or CSR present risks to nearby properties, infrastructure, and ecological values. Comprehensive management strategies are detailed in the Bushfire Mitigation Plans (2023–2028) for both WFP and CSR, thus, only a brief summary is provided here.

WFP's burning program divides dry forest and woodland into Vegetation Management Units (VMUs), each managed according to optimal fire regimes or excluded from burning if unnecessary. These burns aim to reduce bushfire risk while supporting biodiversity, particularly in grassy ecosystems.

Fire's role in ecological health depends on season, frequency, and intensity. Controlled mosaic burns enhance species diversity, but excessive burning can damage heathland. Research suggests spring burns may promote weeds, autumn burns increase invasion risk, while winter burns favour native species (Gilfedder 1991).

Appropriately timed slashing or traditional, small-scale burns are recommended for sensitive zones, offering ecological benefits and opportunities for collaboration with Aboriginal communities and Landcare groups.

Recommendations

10. Implement the management actions in the BMPs in consultation with this plan to enhance grassland flora diversity, maintain fauna habitat.

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11. Aim to progressively incorporate cultural burning techniques into fire mitigation planning where appropriate by engaging with traditional burning consultants while adapting management actions to be responsive to seasonal conditions and ecological processes on the ground.

5.3 Weed management

Weed management priorities and actions for WFP and CSR should be guided by the Clarence Weed Strategy 2016-2030. The Clarence Weed Strategy (CWS) 2016–2030 was updated in 2023 (NBES 2023) to align with the *Tasmanian Biosecurity Act 2019* and Biosecurity Regulations 2022, replacing the *Weed Management Act 1999*. The review revised weed priority ratings to simplify categories and better reflect management goals.

5.3.1 Weed control

Prioritise removing aggressive declared weeds, especially boneseed and blackberry from Eucalyptus ovata forest and boneseed from E. amygdalina forest with attention to sensitive areas where threatened species are known to occur. Refer to Figure 8 for distribution of declared weeds, weed management units and threatened species in WFP. Control environmental weeds (e.g., sweet briar, watsonia, sweet pittosporum) alongside declared weeds where feasible. Refer to Figure 9 for distribution of environmental weeds and weed management units in WFP.

Weed management zones for WFP and CSR are recommended as outlined in Table 2 and Table 3, respectively and illustrated Figure 8, Figure 9 and Figure 10. The tables outlines which vegetation management units (VMUs) from the bushfire mitigation plan are in each weed management zone to allow for the integrated management of areas of the park and allow contractors to identify and document areas of monitoring and control. In addition, by highlighting the location of threatened flora species on Figure 8 and Figure 10, contractors can identify sensitive sites where precautions when treating weed infestations must be applied.

Environmental weed control in WFP and CSR are supported by the community and remain a key management priority. Weeds threaten vegetation remnants, flora species, and the reserves' amenity. Significant works on primary weed control have commenced since the original surveys by NBES in 2021. Contractors have undertaken these works and ongoing follow-up to maintain these efforts is required.

Hygiene practices are crucial for contractors and crews, including clean equipment, staying on formed tracks, and working from least to most infested areas. In sensitive zones, weeds should be

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cut and pasted rather than sprayed to prevent unintended impacts. Removing "parent" plants by contractors in hard-to-access areas is advised to minimise reinfestation, allowing volunteers to focus on seedlings. Contractors should collect weed data to assess effectiveness of the program.

Early detection and control of new or spreading weeds is most cost-effective. Surveys during flowering are recommended, with prompt action to prevent seed production. A simple system for opportunistic mapping by Council teams could improve monitoring, supported by additional weed identification training if needed.

Post-works and after fire, monitoring for weed spread is essential. Programs should adapt to address new incursions. Natural regeneration is preferred for vegetation recovery after weed control, but replanting with native plants or direct seeding may be considered in sensitive areas.

Table 2 – The weed management zones and corresponding vegetation management units for bushfire mitigation in Waverley Flora Park.

Management Zone	VMUs	Description	Management actions
A	7, 10, 11 and 12	Grassland area around *Caladenia caudata*	Install cages during flowering No slashing near track Cut and paint weeds only. No spray zone.
B1	28, 29 and 31	DOV - Eucalyptus ovata forest	Weed removal in *E. ovata* from eastern end of park Allow natural regeneration
B2	21	DOV – E. ovata forest	Weed removal in *E. ovata* forest Revegetate where weeds are removed using native plants of local provenance
C	Eastern edge of 2	DAS – *E. amygdalina* forest and woodland on sandstone DVG – *E. viminalis* grassy forest and woodland	Remove and monitor for serrated tussock Avoid slashing and machinery use Apply strict hygiene protocols Monitor and control other weeds along the roadway to prevent spreading into neighbouring areas.
D	10 and adjoining 1	DAS – *E. amygdalina* forest and woodland on sandstone DVG – *E. viminalis* grassy forest and woodland	Remove tree heath and monitor No slashing Apply strict hygiene protocols
E	4 and 27	DAS – *E. amygdalina* forest and woodland on sandstone	Monitor and control declared weeds Focus on hard to access parent plants and environmental weeds such as Kunzea, freesia, blue bell creeper, tree lucerne and sweet pittosporum

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Management Zone	VMUs	Description	Management actions
		DVG – *E. viminalis* grassy forest and woodland	
F	1, 8, 14 and 30	Reserve edges bordering on private lots	Survey the park edges annually for new weed incursions Control small incursions Identify and prioritise larger incursions for contractor control Undertake annual weed control in VMU 14 and 30

Table 3 – The weed management zones and corresponding vegetation management units for bushfire mitigation in Carbeen Street Reserve.

Management Zone	VMUs	Description	Management actions
A	1	Hazard management area	No planting zone Maintain as minimum 7m wide hazard management area round perimeter.
B	2	NAV tolerable fire interval of 15-80 years.	Maintain structure and floristics of vegetation community. Allow recruitment of canopy species. Reduce the extent and density of weeds. Thin vegetation around Eucalypt species which are being suppressed by *Allocasuarina verticillata* to reduce density reduction and promote growth. Cool patch burn using a mosaic of fire in 10m x 10m patches. Burn patches using a multi-stage burning approach (i.e. not all on the same day but over extended periods).
C	3	Grassland over former landfill	Reduce the extent and density of weeds. Slash grass during fire season.

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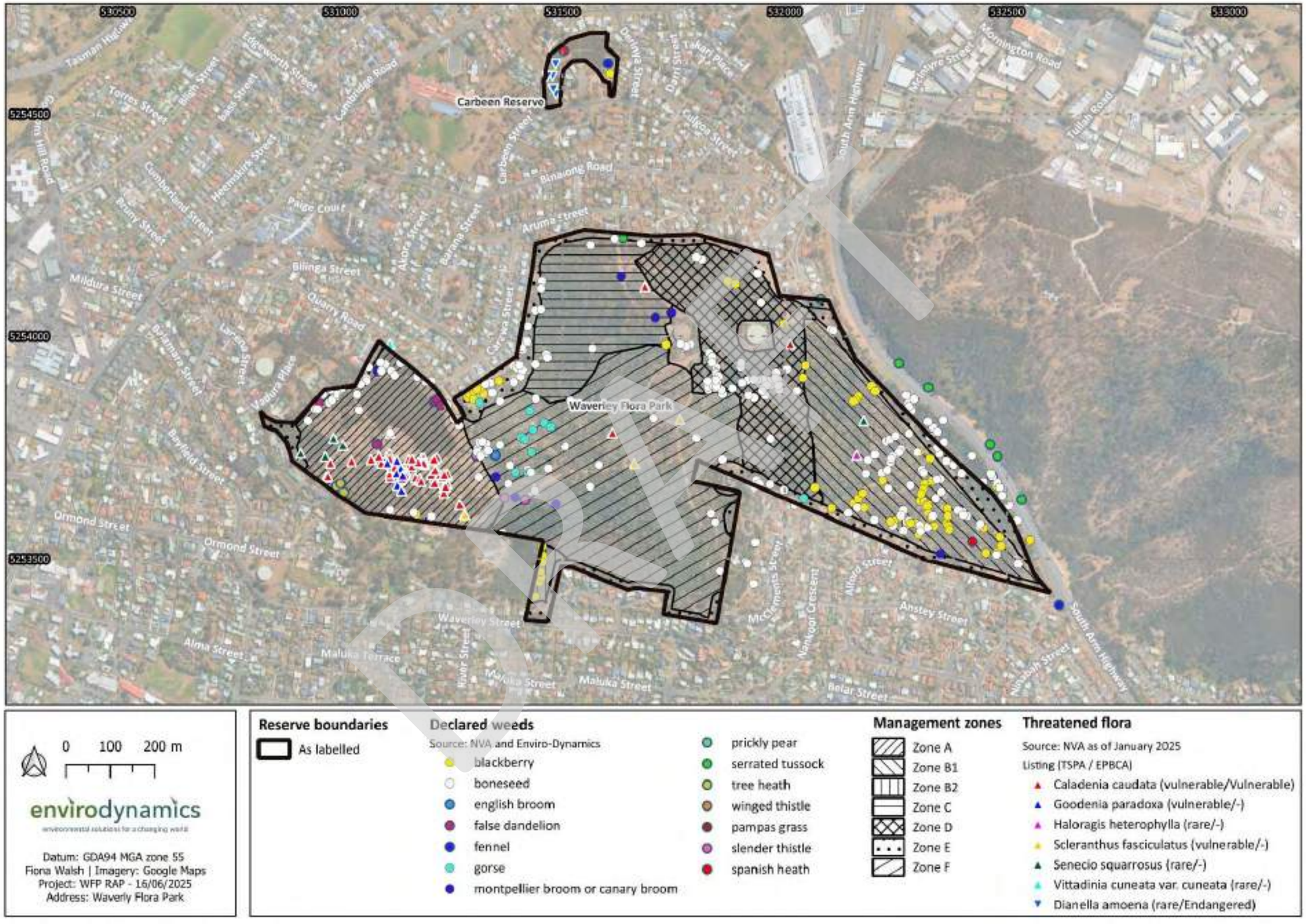


Figure 8 – Declared weeds and weed management zones defined in Table 2 and areas sensitive to weed management i.e. threatened flora in WFP.

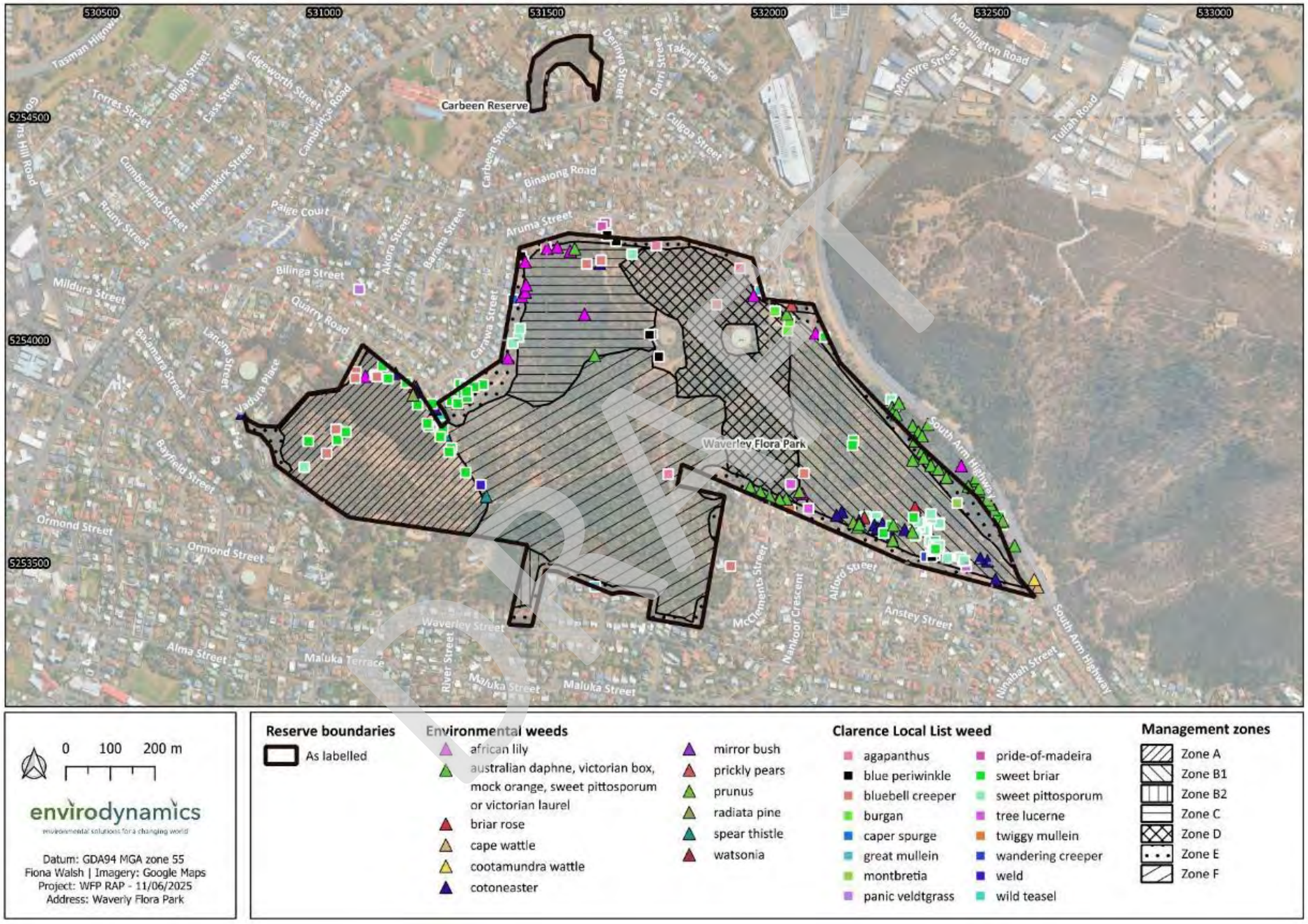


Figure 9 – Environmental weeds and weed management zones in WFP

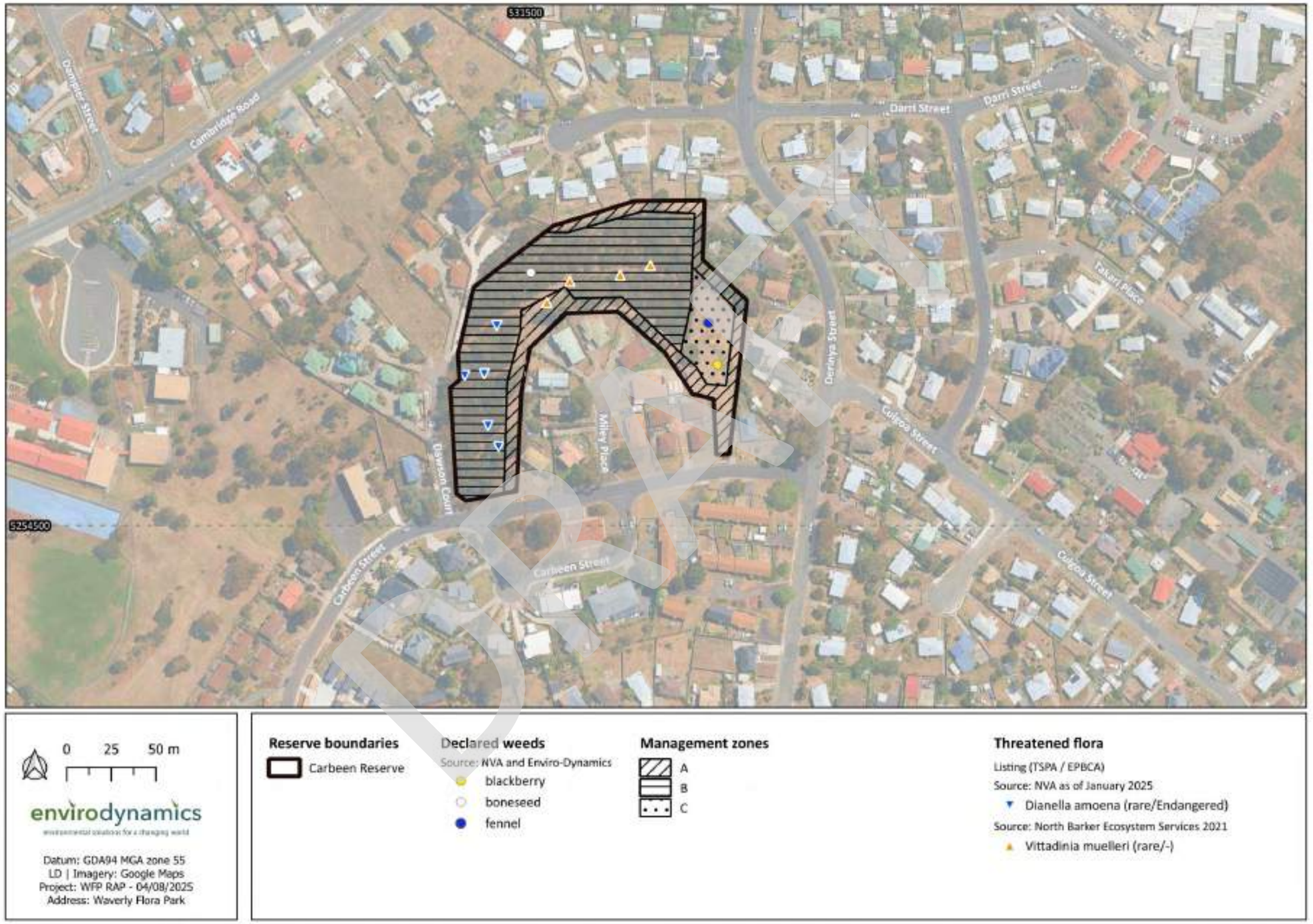


Figure 10 – Declared weeds and weed management zones defined in Table 3 and areas sensitive to weed management i.e. areas of threatened flora in CSR.

As declared weeds possess the greatest threat to the reserves' values and are required to be controlled under the *Biosecurity Act*, the top priority in the WFP is to control mediterranean daisy and prevent other grassland weeds establishing e.g. serrated tussock and Chilean needlegrass and slender thistle. In addition, control environmental weeds like sweet briar, watsonia, sweet pittosporum, and others alongside declared weeds when feasible.

In the CSR, the priority declared weeds are blackberry, fennel and boneseed. The scattered individual plants of cotoneaster and sweet briar, which are environmental weeds, within forested portions of the CSR could be managed through primary control under the same management strategy applied to the listed declared species. Additional incursions of introduced plants from neighbouring residential gardens along the CSR boundaries should be addressed through primary weed control strategies.

Serrated tussock is recorded within the WFP just inside the Aruma Street entrance. It is widespread in parts of Clarence, along with invasive grasses like Chilean needle grass, African love grass and Texan needle grass, which have more localised distribution and all threaten native grasslands. Preventing their establishment in WFP is a priority, with recommended monitoring in **Management Zone C (VMU 3 and eastern boundary of VMU 2)** and around reserve margins, footpaths, and **Management Zone F (VMU 1, 8, 14 & 30)**. Raising awareness through Council collaboration with **DNRE** and weed contractors is crucial.

Tree heath upslope of the Mornington Hill Circuit Track in the western portion of the WFP and Mediterranean daisy in the open grasslands upslope of the Avenue of Honour have been treated but require monitoring for regrowth and spread due to the fine seed dispersal by foot, vehicle, and bicycle traffic. It poses a major risk to WFP's natural values, necessitating hygiene practices and avoiding machinery use in the area.

Weeds spread rapidly after disturbances, making pre-burn control and post-burn monitoring crucial.

Park edges near backyards and tracks are vulnerable to weed invasion due to disturbance and illegal dumping of garden waste. Invasive weeds can hinder native species from re-establishing. Raising awareness about "creeping backyards," improper garden material disposal, and planting unsuitable species is essential.

Recommendation

12. Plan and undertake weed control in accordance with priorities and actions in the Clarence Weed Strategy for weed management actions in the WFP and CSR.

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13. Coordinate weed management with the reserves Bushfire Mitigation Plans including monitoring and undertaking weed control prior to and following burns.
14. Ensure contractors collect weed data when undertaking weed control and maintain comprehensive weed mapping for the reserve and park to inform weed management activities and the 5-year review of weed management priorities.
15. Council contractors, TasWater, Council Operational Crews and volunteers are required to follow Weed Disease Planning and Hygiene Guidelines to prevent new introductions to the reserve.
16. Control declared weeds and significant environmental weeds as outlined in Table 2 and Table 3 for WFP and CSR respectively, with priority given to parent plants in difficult to access areas.
17. Control other environmental weeds in WFP and CSR particularly those in priority management zones outlined in Table 2 and Table 3 and when treating declared weeds wherever practicable.
18. Monitor and control for emerging weed species listed in **Appendix 5** in both WFP and CSR. Collaborate with contractors to enhance their ability to identify weeds such as serrated tussock, Chilean needle grass and Mediterranean daisy with a focus to prevent their establishment in the WFP & CSR.
19. Monitor progress annually and review weed management priorities after 5 years in both the WFP and CSR.
20. Promote the use of local native plants in gardens and general weed education.

5.4 Domestic animal management

Council supports the responsible ownership of domestic animals with particular reference to the ownership of dogs and cats. As the human population grows, so do the number of domestic animals. Council recognises the need to have a strategic approach across the municipality to ensure that people living in a suburban environment have adequate areas for personal and pet exercise while retaining that natural, aesthetic and recreational values of the place.

The tools for use by Council to determine appropriate management are the Dog Management Policy 2021 and the *Cat Management Act 2012*. Under the Policy, the impacts of dogs within a Council reserve are assessed using a standard criterion when RMPs are developed or reviewed. The criteria assess the values of each reserve and the potential impacts of dogs on these values and consider Council's responsibilities under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999, Threatened Species Protection Act 1995, Nature Conservation Act*

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2002, and the *Dog Control Act 2000*. The Policy states "dog owners are encouraged to have their dogs on-lead when entering into and using all shared use areas, including tracks, trails, pathways, regional parks and bushland reserves unless separately declared otherwise." The policy also states that dog owners should make sure their dog is on-lead at all times and only taken off-lead in designated off-lead areas. When in an off-lead area dog owners must keep their dog under effective control at all times. Effective control is defined as within sight, in close proximity and the dog is immediately responsive to the owner's commands.

For the management of cats, Council supports the *Cat Management Act 2012*, which requires de-sexing, microchipping, and keeping cats under control and inside at night to prevent unconstrained roaming within bushland areas day or night.

Observation indicated that many walkers in WFP do not walk their dogs on a lead, and some owners do not have their dogs under effective control. To better understand the issues associated with cat and dog use in the WFP, an assessment was conducted using remote wildlife cameras. Three cameras were located more than 20 m from any tracks.

The results of the remote camera assessment are that feral cats were recorded on all three cameras while off lead domestic dogs were recorded at two of the three sites. These results indicate that some dogs are roaming into intact bush. To minimise the potential impact on WFP and CSR, Council's Dog Management Policy, and the requirements for dogs in natural areas assessment criteria (**Appendix 8**) determined that dogs must be 'on-lead' in the WFP and CSR. The reasons include the important floristic values which have high management priority, the presence of susceptible wildlife, combined with community concern. This approach aims to minimise dogs' potential impact.

In 1990, De Gryse also noted the presence of rabbits. Introduced birds recorded in WFP include the kookaburra, starling, spotted dove, common blackbird, European goldfinch, and greenfinch. Kookaburras are likely to impact reptiles and small birds whilst black birds are known to contribute to the spread of weed species.

The management of dog access to the reserve was identified as a critical issue through the community consultation process with most people supporting dog walking in the reserve. There were also strong opinions about on-lead and off lead walking in the WFP to ensure uncontrolled dogs do not negatively impact on reserve users. The submission from the Clarence Dog Owners Group (CDOG) voiced these concerns, particularly highlighting the need for off-lead areas within walking distance of residences.

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Management must aim to ensure exercise space for domestic animals and their owners while recognising that dogs and cats have the potential to pose a significant threat to flora and fauna species. Predation and harassment, disturbance while foraging, leaving scent and droppings, trampling sensitive flowering or seed setting plants and spreading diseases such as toxoplasmosis in the case of cats , are all examples of the potential significant threats posed to native flora and fauna.

Recommendations

21. Declare WFP an 'on-lead only' area and update the Schedule of Declared areas to reflect this status. Once declared, install signage and monitor for compliance.
22. Declare CSR an 'on-lead only' area and update the Schedule of Declared areas to reflect this status. Once declared, install signage and monitor for compliance.
23. Assess the impacts of domestic animals and feral animals on the local wildlife within that reserve by undertaking further remote camera monitoring.
24. Continue to promote de-sexing, microchipping and keeping cats under control and inside at night.

5.5 Fauna habitat management

Fauna habitat within the CSR and WFP includes both forest and non-forest values which supports a diversity of vertebrate and invertebrate species. There is the potential to increase vertebrate and invertebrate habitat diversity through the retention of fallen logs and old trees. As such large trees and logs should be protected during planned burns, HMA maintenance and fire trail works under the BMPs as well as more generally through the Council Tree Policy. Strategic planting of important fauna habitat plants and retention of dead or dying trees and the promotion of native grassland and woodland mosaics would enhance the existing vegetative refuges for native mammals and invertebrates. In addition, nesting boxes will promote hollow nesting fauna (NBES 2021).

Waverley Flora Park 'reappearing frog pond'

A small constructed, frog pond is located in the centre of the reserve at the base of quarried cliffs (**Appendix 7**). This ephemeral pond provides potential breeding habitat for frog species and a water supply for native mammals and birds. Brown tree frog tadpoles were recorded in the pond during natural values survey. The pond area also provides a gathering or reflecting space for the public. Revitalisation of the area is required to make the area more inviting.

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Recommendations

25. Protect large trees, logs and hollow-bearing trees during planned burns, hazard management area maintenance, fire trail works and other maintenance activities.
26. Trial the installation of nest boxes in CSR targeted towards specific fauna and birds and monitor (CSR).
27. Consider species suitability and strategic planting to support fauna habitat at planning stage.
28. Clean out debris from the WFP frog pond and vegetate the perimeter with low native semiaquatic vegetation.

5.6 Rubbish management

Community concerns have highlighted ongoing rubbish dumping in both WFP and CSR. In WFP, key areas include the quarry base, rock outcrops and shelters on the northern side, and park boundaries. Rubbish dumping in CSR likely originates from both adjacent properties and broader sources, with waste including garden debris, furniture, tyres, and construction materials.

Targeted waste removal will support vegetation health, regeneration, and weed control. However, dumping remains an ongoing threat, requiring deterrents such as surveillance, signage about penalties, and public education on its impacts.

Past garden waste dumping has spread weeds around the fringes of both reserves. In areas affected by garden waste dumping, engagement with neighbouring properties is proposed, with procedures under development. Rubbish dumping poses visual, health, and biosecurity risks, and may involve hazardous materials unsuitable for community clean-ups. Unchecked dumping can invite further neglect and antisocial behaviour—timely intervention is essential.

Recommendations

29. Respond to reports of rubbish dumping by removing the rubbish in a timely manner.
30. Work with community and user groups to undertake regular clean ups within WFP and CSR linking with established community events e.g. Clean Up Australia Day.
31. Communicate negative impacts of dumping and potential fines through signage.
32. Engage with property owners, in compliance with Council's Encroachment Policy and procedure, regarding encroaching activities in the CSR and WFP.

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5.7 Aboriginal heritage management

There is always the potential for Aboriginal heritage artefacts to occur given the rich history of Aboriginal occupation of the area. It is an offence to "destroy, damage, disfigure, conceal, uncover, expose, excavate or otherwise interfere with a relic" unless a permit has been granted under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975*.

All Aboriginal heritage is significant to the Tasmanian Aboriginal community. It is therefore important to ensure that no Aboriginal artefacts or other cultural material are exposed or disturbed during Reserve management activities without a permit being in place. In the event of an unexpected discovery of Aboriginal heritage, all earth works disturbance should cease immediately. The Unanticipated Discovery Plan (UDP) outlines the appropriate process to follow. The UDP is available at https://www.aboriginalheritage.tas.gov.au/Documents/UDP.pdf. Further resources are available at Resources | Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania

There is an opportunity to collaborate with the Tasmanian Aboriginal community and use traditional land management practices to manage the natural values and cultural landscape of WFP.

Recommendations

33. Any proposed significant earthworks should be referred to AHT for advice and an unanticipated discovery plan (UDP) must be on site during all earthworks.
34. Promote Aboriginal history through cultural activities, storytelling, and interpretive signage as appropriate.
35. Engage with the Tasmanian Aboriginal Community, including cultural burning practitioners, regarding the incorporation of cultural management techniques and practices into the reserves' management.

5.8 Historic heritage management

Based on the brief history provided in section 4.2 there are opportunities for additional interpretation to inform the community.

Recommendations

36. Consider additional historic interpretation for WFP to discuss the source of the name 'Waverley' and its connection with Sir Walter Scott, to include the interesting

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elements during the colonial period from 1856-1901, post war history and more recent history.

37. Given the significant historic and cultural heritage associated with the reserve, engage a consultant to review the Elizabeth Dean's publication "Waverley Flora Park" prior to its launch on the Council website.

5.9 Track management and development

The WFP offers many managed tracks that provide access on foot or on bike to different elements of the reserve including the quarry, the hilltop, and areas where protected species are seasonally found. The CSR currently provides informal tracks further described below.

5.9.1 Waverley Flora Park

The track network plan (Figure 7) for WFP shows the existing network of fire trails, walking & shared use tracks and unauthorised tracks. Unauthorised bike tracks have proliferated, particularly during the COVID-19 isolation period when the nearby Clarence Mountain Bike Park in the Meehan Range was closed, causing habitat fragmentation and soil disturbance increasing opportunities for weed invasion. Management advice from Mtn Trails supports the staged closure and rehabilitation of unauthorised mountain bike tracks with recommendations based on the local terrain, user behaviour and local soil characteristics.

Since the park was established to protect the florist and natural values, there should be no new track development within the park and consideration should be given to consolidate the extensive and prolific number of tracks throughout the reserve. This is supported by feedback from the community, combined with research (Gilfedder 1991) on the impacts of tracks through the WFP. Generally, the community is supportive of maintained walking tracks with limited bike use and wayfinding signage. Decommissioning surplus tracks and the closure of unauthorised tracks will minimise the spread of exotic species and fragmentation of the native vegetation and should address tunnel erosion. Management advice from Mtn Trails also supports these findings with recommendations based on the local terrain, user behaviour and local soil characteristics.

Track closures should be accompanied by public education efforts to ensure people understand that more tracks will increase edge effects and further fragment the park.

This RMP makes the following recommendations to minimise track expansion, and focus on connectivity, safety, and maintenance. The existing track network in WFP is provided in Figure 7.

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This figure references the track numbers used below and is derived from existing track data and the Track Network Plan developed by Mtn Trails (2022).

5.9.2 Carbeen Street Reserve

The two existing tracks around the horseshoe-shaped reserve are informal, lacking proper design, maintenance, and continuity, as faintly shown in Figure 6. To improve access and user experience, a purpose-built loop or connecting trail, ideally linking both Carbeen Street access points, should be considered.

Walking linkages to and from the CSR also warrant consideration including signage between the Carbeen play park, the CSR and Warrane Primary School. There are adequate suburban footpaths which lead to and from the CSR but there are no dedicated footpaths connecting the Reserve and Warrane Primary School.

Walking, including dog exercise, appears to be the key primary use of this CSR. Bicycle access to the reserve will not be promoted as it was not identified as a key use during public consultation.

Recommendations

38. Undertake a review of the track network including Track 7 (Down Wavo Mountain Bike Track) to determine their recreation value, fire management value and their impact on environmental values, with low value tracks decommissioned and rehabilitated.
39. Retain Track 2 as a footpad until further risk assessment of the viewpoint.
40. Undertake a staged and informed process to close and rehabilitate all unauthorised tracks as follows:
    a. Track 3 – steep unauthorised walking track with erosion and safety issues.
    b. Tracks 4, 5, 6, 9 & 10 – unauthorised hand constructed mountain bike tracks with sustainability, safety and connectivity issues. Tracks 4 & 5 do not end at the trail head.
    c. All track closures should include a public information program which outlines the reason for the track closure and directs riders to the nearby Clarence Mountain Bike Park in the Meehan Range.
41. Formalise a trail hub at the track 6 junction above the Avenue of Honour.
42. Erect trail hub map board signage and track direction signage. Include additional information such as hazards and safety considerations.

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43. The footprint of existing tracks to be maintained and not increased.
44. In CSR, formalise a perimeter track aligned with the existing perimeter hazard management area and construct a new track between two entrances to enable circuit walk. Any new tracks and upgrades to tracks to be designed and built to a minimum Class 3 walking track standard as per AS2156.

5.10 Entrances, signs and infrastructure including art

5.10.1 Infrastructure

The Amenity Plan and matrix by Inspiring Place provide recommendations for infrastructure such as natural and formal seating, as well as clifftop fencing. These suggestions respond to community interest, particularly seating at key viewpoints, while preserving the natural bushland character of the reserve. **Appendix 7** illustrates the indicative layout of proposed infrastructure locations.

5.10.2 Signage

As with the infrastructure, the aim is to retain the bushland amenity of the reserve, so signage may be used sparingly. The proposed signage for WFP is well described in the WFP Visitor Amenity Plan (**Appendix 7**).

CSR currently has no signage in the Reserve. Wayfinding signage that links the entrances and tracks to the adjoining Carbeen Play Park as well as other recreational areas such as the WFP and Warrane Primary School would benefit users of the reserve. CSR users would also benefit from interpretation signage about the landscape including identification of natural flora and fauna values, vegetation succession and the fire and disturbance history.

5.10.3 Art in the Park

Art in the WFP and CSR could be thoughtfully integrated to support the interpretation of the area's natural and cultural values, in line with the Public Art Policy. While the focus remains on flora and natural features, art may enhance visitor engagement through subtle, site-responsive installations. Existing artworks in the Avenue of Honour reflect this approach as part of the heritage interpretation project. Future opportunities could include temporary or transient art pieces in the CSR to explore and express cultural heritage themes.

Recommendation

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45. Design and install seating at 2-3 scenic viewpoints in WFP including a new rock seat and interpretive signage at the WFP frog pond to improve accessibility to a confined viewing area and minimise access to other areas (**Appendix 7**).
46. Develop and install interpretation and information signage in accordance with Clarence City Council style guide including two landscaped and signed entrances from Carbeen Street (east and west).

5.11 Community participation, education and awareness

As noted in section 4.4, CSR and WFP provide excellent opportunities as outdoor classrooms for the local community. The value of the reserves for educational and recreational purposes is locally significant. As such active encouragement of increased reserve use is appropriate.

Since the establishment of Waverley Flora Park Landcare group, in 1989, the group has advocated for the park and provided a substantial contribution toward its care including revegetation and weed control works, and promotion. Over the decades the membership and leadership of the group has waxed and waned. Currently the small group has no formal working bees. A council driven promotion to attract new members and interest would benefit the group.

Members of Threatened Plants Tasmania take an active interest in the threatened species within WFP and the overall condition of its natural values. These groups can provide Council with important insights that can assist the weed control, slashing and fire and vegetation management programs within reserves. In return Council driven promotion would help to attract new members and general community interest in the Landcare group.

For over 30 years, Council has delivered and promoted annual or biannual interpretive walks focusing on wildflowers, history, and cultural heritage. These have been run under banners such as *Waverley in Full Colour* and *Waverley Flora Park Ecohistory Walks*, consistently attracting enthusiastic participants and often reaching full capacity. Given their popularity and value in fostering community connection with the park, it is important to formalise and continue this program, ideally at least once a year during peak wildflower season.

Recommendations

47. Consult the community to name key reserve entrances and trails, using names that are linked with and help promote the natural values, or Indigenous names to acknowledge the cultural significance of the area.

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48. Develop and implement a community engagement and awareness strategy to significantly grow membership of the WFP Landcare Group and extend their activities into the CSR. Provide ongoing support for the group and community volunteers in controlling environmental weeds through regular working bees and facilitated programs.
49. Promote community awareness and education around weed management and the threats posed by creeping backyards and illegal dumping.
50. Work with the local Landcare groups and community to revitalise educational and interpretive material, including signage to promote the values of WFP and CSR.
51. Promote the WFP and CSR to local schools as an ideal location for an outdoor classroom.
52. Encourage WFP and CSR users and the local Landcare group to participate in citizen science using iNaturalist to record new or unusual plants/weeds and/or implement a citizen science monitoring program.
53. Continue promoting an annual Waverley Flora Park interpretive walks program for the community.

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6 Monitoring program

Monitoring the condition of the reserves is important to ensure that the various management strategies are having the intended outcome on the natural values. The following sections describe the ecological monitoring that should be undertaken at prescribed intervals.

6.1 Vegetation condition assessments

The most effective and efficient way of monitoring the condition of vegetation is through structured and routine Vegetation Condition Assessments (VCAs). As a part of this plan, and noted previously, a baseline VCA was completed for each native vegetation community within the WFP and CSR. Planned assessments in the reserves are important for future ongoing monitoring. The established photo points can enable visual monitoring of change in natural values with the VCAs.

6.2 Wildlife camera and acoustic monitoring

Significant fauna observations have been recorded in WFP (see Section 3.4) while survey data for CSR remains limited. However, the availability of cost-effective remote wildlife cameras and acoustic monitoring presents a valuable opportunity to expand the fauna database. These tools enable continuous, 24/7 monitoring of bats, mammals, and reptiles. This approach will support long-term data collection to inform management and foster public engagement with biodiversity and our reserves.

6.3 Standardised bird survey in line with Birdlife Australia

A bird survey, applying BirdLife Australia survey protocols, was conducted in the WFP by Birdlife Tasmania in 2022 and CSR by NBES in 2021. The full bird species lists are included in **Appendix 6**. Ongoing monitoring is recommended to identify additional species utilising the area in different seasons.

Recommendations

54. Conduct vegetation condition assessments every five years at established photo points in WFP and CSR.
55. Conduct remote wildlife camera and acoustic monitoring for fauna at WFP and CSR including a targeted survey for bats.
56. Conduct bird surveys every five years in both WFP and CSR, using standardised BirdLife Australia survey protocols to ensure consistency and data quality.

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7 Review and reporting

The Waverley Flora Park Reserve Management Plan (WFP RMP) will be reviewed at the end of the 10-year period (2035). To maintain the currency of the recommendations and implementation plan, a review and update involving the key stakeholders will be carried out after five years (2030).

Ongoing VCA monitoring is recommended to assess the impacts of management actions on the vegetation condition. Threatened species should also be monitored on an ongoing basis through the development of a long-term monitoring program.

CCC and other responsible organisations should undertake ongoing monitoring and maintenance of works such as weed control and fire management outlined in the implementation plan. Weed management priorities may need to be updated to incorporate new information, such as new weed incursions. Photo point sites may be established to monitor weed management and vegetation condition.

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8 Implementation plan

The following implementation plan table summarises all the recommendations made in the revised Reserve Management Plan for WFP including CSR. All recommendations made in previous management plans have been reviewed and adapted or copied to the current WFP RMP as appropriate. Each recommendation has an associated performance measure and responsible group for implementation. Recommendations are also assigned a priority ranking based on the system used in the initial RMP with timelines extended to reflect the 10-year plan period:

- Priority 1 – short term activities (1-2 years)
- Priority 2 – medium term activities (3-5 years)
- Priority 3 – long term activities (6-10 years)

The implementation plan should be used as a guide as to what order tasks should be carried out based on priority. Recommendations are aspirational and a best-case scenario given unlimited funding. Given that this is not the case, decisions will need to be made as to what is achievable with the current resources. Alternative funding may need to be sought in the form of government grants to achieve some of the recommendations.

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Table 4 – Implementation Plan

Recom #	Action	Performance measure	Priority	Responsibility
1	Promote postgraduate research project to: use the original data from Pyrke phenology study and GPS survey locations to replicate flora surveys and allow a comparison with 1994 biodiversity and condition including exotic species. Data and methodology could form the basis of a long-term 10 yearly monitoring program.	Complete postgraduate research project	3	Council and Ecological consultant
2	Establish a new baseline vegetation monitoring process which measures soil carbon and soil biodiversity levels (WFP and CSR).	Soil carbon and biodiversity results integrated into WFP RMP	3	Council and Soils consultant
3	Install signage at entrances to highlight that areas of the WFP have sensitive vegetation close to the tracks as well as in bushland areas and highlight the importance of staying on formal tracks (WFP).	Vegetation near the tracks is in good condition	1	Council
4	Establish a collaborative on-going monitoring program for threatened species within the park in partnership with the DNRE, Threatened Plants Tasmania, University of Tasmania and the local Landcare group (WFP and CSR).	Improved monitoring results	1	Council

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Recom #	Action	Performance measure	Priority	Responsibility
5	Trial the use of cages during flowering and seed setting periods to protect threatened species in discrete locations. Follow up by assessing whether the cages attract more attention, captured via camera monitoring, compared to non-caged tailed spider orchids.	Improved monitoring results	3	Council and Landcare group
6	Avoid all unnecessary slashing that is not in accordance with the Fire Trail Guidelines, Tasmanian Fire Service Fuel Break Guidelines and Asset Protection Zone standards as set out in the WFP Bushfire Mitigation Plan 2023-2028. Where required, undertake works during months which avoid impacts to threatened species such as cryptic orchids (WFP and CSR).	Improved monitoring results	2	Ecological consultant
7	Thin out sheoak regrowth and understorey vegetation using appropriate methods and planned burning. Any areas of bare ground should be monitored for invasive species particularly serrated tussock grass (WFP and CSR).	Thriving threatened species	1	Council
8	Protect and encourage the health and recruitment of eucalypt trees within the reserves consistent with the vegetation community benchmark (WFP).	Thriving mature trees	1	Council

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Recom #	Action	Performance measure	Priority	Responsibility
9	Enhance refugial opportunities for native mammals through the design and implementation of shelters or through planting specific habitat shelter plants such as saggs and tussock grasses (CSR) (NBES 2021).		1	Council
10	Implement the management actions in the BMPs in consultation with this plan to enhance grassland flora diversity, maintain fauna habitat.	Well balanced vegetation management for weeds, fire and amenity	1	Council
11	Aim to progressively incorporate cultural burning techniques into fire mitigation planning where appropriate by engaging with traditional burning consultants while adapting management actions to be responsive to seasonal conditions and ecological processes on the ground.	Improved fauna habitat	2	Council and Landcare group
12	Plan and undertake weed control in accordance with priorities and actions in the Clarence Weed Strategy for weed management actions in the WFP and CSR.	Well balanced vegetation	1	Council
13	Coordinate weed management with the reserves Bushfire Mitigation Plans including monitoring and undertaking weed control prior to and following burns.	Well balanced vegetation management	1	Council

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Recom #	Action	Performance measure	Priority	Responsibility
14	Ensure contractors collect weed data when undertaking weed control and maintain comprehensive weed mapping for the reserve and park to inform weed management activities and the 5-year review of weed management priorities.	Good data collection contributes to improved management	1	Council and contractors
15	Council contractors, TasWater, Council Operational Crews and volunteers are required to follow Weed Disease Planning and Hygiene Guidelines to prevent new introductions to the reserve.	Minimal weed impacts in reserves	1	Council, contractors, TasWater etc.
16	Control declared weeds and significant environmental weeds as outlined in Table 2 and Table 3 for WFP and CSR respectively, with priority given to parent plants in difficult to access areas.	Minimal weed impacts in WFP	1	Council and contractors
17	Control other environmental weeds in WFP and CSR particularly those in priority management zones outlined in Table 2 and Table 3 and when treating declared weeds wherever practicable.	Minimal weed impacts in WFP	2	Council and contractors
18	Monitor and control for emerging weed species listed in **Appendix 5** in both WFP and CSR. Collaborate with contractors to enhance their ability to identify weeds such as serrated tussock, Chilean needle grass and Mediterranean daisy with a focus to prevent their establishment in the WFP & CSR.	Minimal weed impacts in reserves and good data collection contributes to improved management	1	Council and contractors

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Recom #	Action	Performance measure	Priority	Responsibility
19	Monitor progress annually and review weed management priorities after 5 years in both the WFP and CSR.	Good data collection contributes to improved management	2	Council and contractors
20	Promote the use of local native plants in gardens and general weed education.	Minimal weed impacts in reserves	1	Council
21	Declare WFP an 'on-lead only' area and update the Schedule of Declared areas to reflect this status. Once declared, install signage and monitor for compliance.	Minimal impacts by domestic animals	1	Council
22	Declare CSR an 'on-lead only' area and update the Schedule of Declared areas to reflect this status. Once declared, install signage and monitor for compliance.	Minimal impacts by domestic animals	1	Council
23	Assess the impacts of domestic animals and feral animals on the local wildlife within that reserve by undertaking further remote camera monitoring.	Improved understanding and management of domestic and feral animals	2	Council
24	Continue to promote de-sexing, microchipping and keeping cats under control and inside at night.	Minimal impacts by domestic animals	1	Council
25	Protect large trees, logs and hollow-bearing trees during planned burns, hazard management area maintenance, fire trail works and other maintenance activities.	Improved habitat	2	Council and Landcare group

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Recom #	Action	Performance measure	Priority	Responsibility
26	Trial the installation of nest boxes in CSR targeted towards specific fauna and birds and monitor (CSR).	Improved habitat	2	Council and Landcare group
27	Consider species suitability and strategic planting to support fauna habitat at planning stage.	Improved habitat	2	Council
28	Clean out debris from the WFP frog pond and vegetate the perimeter with low native semiaquatic vegetation.	Improved habitat	2	Council and Landcare group
29	Respond to reports of rubbish dumping by removing the rubbish in a timely manner.	Improved habitat and amenity	1	Council
30	Work with community and user groups to undertake regular clean ups within WFP and CSR linking with established community events e.g. Clean Up Australia Day.	Improved habitat and amenity	1	Council and Landcare group etc.
31	Communicate negative impacts of dumping and potential fines through signage.	Improved habitat and amenity	1	Council
32	Engage with property owners, in compliance with Council's Encroachment Policy and procedure, regarding encroaching activities in the CSR and WFP.	Improved habitat and amenity	1	Council

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Recom #	Action	Performance measure	Priority	Responsibility
33	Any proposed significant earthworks should be referred to AHT for advice and an unanticipated discovery plan (UDP) must be on site during all earthworks.	Aboriginal heritage preserved	1	Council
34	Promote Aboriginal history through cultural activities, storytelling, and interpretive signage as appropriate.	Community understanding of Aboriginal heritage	2	Council
35	Engage with the Tasmanian Aboriginal Community, including cultural burning practitioners, regarding the incorporation of cultural management techniques and practices into the reserves' management.	Community understanding of Aboriginal heritage	2	Council
36	Consider additional historic interpretation for WFP to discuss the source of the name 'Waverley' and its connection with Sir Walter Scott, to include the interesting elements during the colonial period from 1856-1901, post war history and more recent history.	Community understanding of local history	2	Council
37	Given the significant historic and cultural heritage associated with the reserve, engage a consultant to review the Elizabeth Dean's publication "Waverley Flora Park" prior to its launch on the Council website.	Community understanding of local history	2	Council

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Recom #	Action	Performance measure	Priority	Responsibility
38	Undertake a review of the track network including Track 7 (Down Wavo Mountain Bike Track) to determine their recreation value, fire management value and their impact on environmental values, with low value tracks decommissioned and rehabilitated.	Improved connectivity	1	Council
39	Retain Track 2 as a footpad until further risk assessment of the viewpoint.	Improved connectivity	1	Council
40	Undertake a staged and informed process to close and rehabilitate all unauthorised tracks as follows: a. Track 3 – steep unauthorised walking track with erosion and safety issues. b. Tracks 4, 5, 6, 9 & 10 – unauthorised hand constructed mountain bike tracks with sustainability, safety and connectivity issues. Tracks 4 & 5 do not end at the trail head. c. All track closures should include a public information program which outlines the reason for the track closure and directs riders to the nearby Clarence Mountain Bike Park in the Meehan Range	Improved connectivity	2	Council

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Recom #	Action	Performance measure	Priority	Responsibility
41	Formalise a trail hub at the track 6 junction above the Avenue of Honour	Improved connectivity	1	Council
42	Erect trail hub map board signage and track direction signage. Include additional information such as hazards and safety considerations.	Improved connectivity	2	Council
43	The footprint of existing tracks to be maintained and not increased.	Improved connectivity	2	Council
44	In CSR, formalise a perimeter track aligned with the existing perimeter hazard management area and construct a new track between two entrances to enable circuit walk. Any new tracks and upgrades to tracks to be designed and built to a minimum Class 3 walking track standard as per AS2156.	Improved connectivity	1	Council
45	Design and install seating at 2-3 scenic viewpoints in WFP including a new rock seat and interpretive signage at the WFP frog pond to improve accessibility to a confined viewing area and minimise access to other areas (**Appendix 7**)	Improved amenity	2	Council
46	Develop and install interpretation and information signage in accordance with Clarence City Council style guide including two	Improved amenity	2	Council

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Recom #	Action	Performance measure	Priority	Responsibility
	landscaped and signed entrances from Carbeen Street (east and west).			
47	Consult the community to name key reserve entrances and trails, using names that are linked with and help promote the natural values, or Indigenous names to acknowledge the cultural significance of the area.	Improved amenity	3	Council
48	Develop and implement a community engagement and awareness strategy to significantly grow membership of the WFP Landcare Group and extend their activities into the CSR. Provide ongoing support for the group and community volunteers in controlling environmental weeds through regular working bees and facilitated programs.	Community engagement	1	Council
49	Promote community awareness and education around weed management and the threats posed by creeping backyards and illegal dumping.	Improved engagement and amenity	1	Council
50	Work with the local Landcare groups and community to revitalise educational and interpretive material, including signage to promote the values of WFP and CSR.	Improved engagement and amenity	2	Council

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Recom #	Action	Performance measure	Priority	Responsibility
51	Promote the WFP to local schools as an ideal location for an outdoor classroom.	Improved engagement	2	Council
52	Encourage WFP and CSR users and the local Landcare group to participate in citizen science using iNaturalist to record new or unusual plants/weeds and/or implement a citizen science monitoring program.	New data collection contributes to reserve management	2	Council
53	Continue promoting an annual Waverley Flora Park interpretive walks program for the community.	Community engagement	2	Council
54	Conduct vegetation condition assessments every five years at established photo points in WFP and CSR.	New data to contribute to reserve management	2	Council
55	Conduct remote wildlife camera and acoustic monitoring for fauna at WFP and CSR including a targeted survey for bats	New data to contribute to reserve management	2	Council
56	Conduct bird surveys every five years in both WFP and CSR, using standardised BirdLife Australia survey protocols to ensure consistency and data quality	New data to contribute to reserve management	2	Council

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10 List of Appendices

Appendix 1 – Community priorities for opportunities and issues in WFP and CSR

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Appendix 9 – Assessment criteria to determine level of dog access in bush and coastal reserves

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Appendix 1 – Community priorities for opportunities & issues in WFP and CSR

Table A – Summary of key issues and community's priorities for opportunities and issues in WFP

Stakeholder	Opportunity / Issue	Number of responses
Community	Environmental and declared weeds	93
	Feral cats and roaming domestic cats	56
	Invasive species	29
Community	Native flora and wildflowers	52
	Native fauna	50
	Natural values in general	36
	Maintain habitat for fauna and natural park	32
	Native bird life	30
Community	Park entrances to remain as they are	42
	Do not support further landscaping	32
Community	Support dog walking	78
	Prefer off lead dog walking	40
	Prefer on lead dog walking	20
	No dogs in the park	2
Community	Support tracks in general	38
	Support walking tracks	34
	Support mountain bike tracks	26
	Bike control in reserves due to conflicts	15
	Dogs not an issue for wildlife	32
Community	Art not required in reserve	63
	Support of art in the bushland	57
Community	Support improvements in general wayfinding	76
	Support maps at trailheads and key junctions	57
	Support general interpretation signage	29
	Support signage interpreting the natural values	26
	Support interpretation of Aboriginal heritage	15
Community	Support for seating	97
	Support for formalising viewing points	52

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Stakeholder	Opportunity / Issue	Number of responses
	No additional infrastructure was required	30
	Infrastructure should be kept as natural as possible	17
CDOGs	Supports walking dogs under effective control in all reserves	
	Need for off-lead areas	
	Evidence based, risk assessed and proportionate to the range of threats to wildlife	
	Support zoning	
	Support enforcement	
	Consider other areas for dog walking outside of bushland reserves	
BirdLife Tasmania	59 species recorded in the WFP	
	Values for birds are habitat diversity, nesting hollows, and edge effect	
	Management priorities are monitoring and considering the landscape context	
	Community engagement and participation in conservation	
DNRE Tasmania – Conservation Assessments and Wildlife Services	Changes in listing of threatened flora species and mapping since previous RAP	
	Ongoing monitoring of threatened flora is needed	
	Use of indigenous native plants	
	Trampling of orchids by orchid-spotters and photographers	
	Concerns about native tree removal for native grassy woodland and grasslands	
	Concerns about track management and widening	
	Impacts from off-lead dogs are trampling and increased nutrient levels	
	Authorised vehicles must stay on formal tracks	
	Monitor weed management effectiveness	
Waverley Flora Park Landcare Group	Impacts of mountain bikes, motorised bikes and motorbikes	
	Litter and dumping	
	Fire regimes and slashing	
	Weed management	
	Dogs in park must be on-lead	
	Impacts of orchid photographers	
	Natural values include birds, mammals, insects, frogs and lizards	
	Concerns about heath management	

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Table B – Summary of key issues and community's priorities for opportunities and issues in CSR

Stakeholder	Opportunity / Issue
Community	Access to the site for health and wellbeing
Community	Importance of the site for birdlife
Community	Importance of maintaining an open 'greenspace' environment
Community	Opportunities for improving the site with seating, open spaces, ornamental plantings and access tracks
Community	Opportunities to improve pedestrian access along the north side of Dawson Court, and between the reserve and Warrane Primary School
Community	Potential rehabilitation using WSUD principles and native plantings in eastern portion
Community	Opportunity to establish a local 'friends of' group' for the reserve
Community	Problems with rubbish dumping
Community	Weed management is required
Community	Potential to use fire management and fuel reduction to open understorey

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Appendix 2 – Description of vegetation communities occurring in Waverley Flora Park and Carbeen Street Reserve

Waverley Flora Park Vegetation Communities

Eucalyptus amygdalina forest and woodland on sandstone (DAS)

DAS is the most extensive vegetation type in the area occurring on Mornington Hill and surrounding slopes. Black peppermint (*E. amygdalina*) is the dominant tree species, with white gum (*E. viminalis*) sub-dominant. The understorey includes scattered tall shrubs native-cherry (*Exocarpos cupressiformis*), black sheoak (*Allocasuarina littoralis*), broadleaf hopbush (*Dodonaea viscosa*) and silver wattle (*Acacia dealbata*).

The groundcover layer contains a range of sedges, grasses, herbs and prostrate shrubs including sagg (*Lomandra longifolia*), spreading flaxlily (*Dianella revoluta*), thatch sawsedge (*Gahnia radula*), sand swordsedge (*Lepidosperma concavum*) kangaroo grass (*Themeda triandra*), velvet tussockgrass (*Poa rodwayi*), speargrass (*Austrostipa* sp.), dwarf riceflower (*Pimelea humilis*) and native cranberry (*Styphelia humifusa*).

This community is mostly weed free except for scattered boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera) plants and isolated occurrences beside paths of herbaceous weeds such as cleavers (Galium aparine), fumitory (Fumaria sp.) and slender thistle (Carduus sp.)*. This forest contains a diverse understorey and strong species recruitment. There are no large trees, >DBH 60 cm as defined by the TASVEG benchmark, present.

Eucalyptus ovata forest (DOV)

DOV is distinguished by the prominence of black gum (*E. ovata*) in the canopy. This vegetation community occurs in flat areas of lower elevation in the east and south of the park. The understorey is open with occasional large shrubs including black sheoak, silver wattle and prickly box (*Bursaria spinosa*) and small shrubs including prickly beauty (*Pultenaea juniperina*) and twiggy daisybush (*Olearia ramulosa*). The groundcover layer is dominated by sagg with scattered herbs, prostrate shrubs and native and exotic grasses including peachberry heath (*Lissanthe strigosa*), creeping bossia (*Bossiaea prostrata*), southern storksbill (*Pelargonium australe*), tussock grasses (*Poa* sp.) and cocksfoot (*Dactylis glomerata*).

There is a lack of large trees, > DBH 80 cm as defined by the TASVEG benchmark. The community lacks some understorey lifeforms notably scramblers and climbers, ground ferns and mosses and

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lichens. Weeds, although not widespread, include the high threat weeds boneseed and blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*).

***Eucalyptus viminalis* grassy forest and woodland (DVG)**

This vegetation community is dominated by white gum. Scattered large shrubs including drooping sheoak (*Allocasuarina verticillata*), native-cherry, broadleaf hopbush and silver wattle occur in the understorey. The groundcover layer includes a variety of prostrate shrubs, herbs including orchids, grasses and sedges such as forest candles (*Stackhousia monogyna*), beardheath (*Leucopogon virgatus*), tiger orchid (*Diuris sulphurea*), sagg, thatch sawsedge, spreading flaxlily, speargrass and velvet tussockgrass.

This vegetation community has moderate species diversity and is mostly weed-free. Recruitment of woody species is high. There is a lack of both large trees, > DBH 60 cm as defined by the TASVEG benchmark, and large logs.

***Allocasuarina verticillata* forest (NAV)**

NAV is characterised by a dense canopy of drooping sheoak with occasional white gums, pricklybox and broadleaf hopbush. The understorey is sparse with scattered herbs and grasses including kidneyweed (*Dichondra repens*), speargrass and velvet tussockgrass.

This community has moderate species diversity and life forms present as well as species recruitment comparative to the TASVEG benchmark. There are no weeds present or large trees, >DBH 25 cm as defined by the TASVEG benchmark.

Lowland *Themeda triandra* grassland (GTL)

GTL is restricted to a small area in the western portion of the park on flat terrain. This community is dominated by kangaroo grass (*Themeda triandra*). Other native grasses including speargrass and tussock grasses as well as exotic grasses, silvery hairgrass and lesser quaking-grass (*Briza minor*) are also common. Herbs, prostrate and small shrubs are scattered throughout this community including common everlasting (*Chrysocephalum apiculatum*), erect guineaflower (*Hibbertia riparia*), native cranberry, creeping bossia, trailing native-primrose (*Goodenia lanata*), dwarf riceflower, sagg, golden bulbine-lily (*Bulbine bulbosa*), spreading flaxlily and tiger orchid.

This community has a higher diversity of shrubs than the benchmark but a much lower diversity of herbs. Overall, this community scores well for dominant life form cover, lack of weeds and persistence potential. Observations of saplings of tree and shrub species suggests that this

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community may eventually transition into a grassy woodland if not burned or subject to other disturbance which would prevent tree and shrub establishment.

Carbeen Street Reserve Vegetation Communities

Eucalyptus viminalis grassy forest and woodland (DVG)

This community occupies sections of the Carbeen Street Reserve (CSR) consisting of an overstorey canopy dominated by *Eucalyptus viminalis* (white gum) over a secondary canopy of *Allocasuarina verticillata* (she-oak) and *Acacia dealbata* (silver wattle). Tall woody shrubs such as *Bursaria spinosa* (prickly box) and *Dodonaea viscosa* (broadleaf hopbush) are also present as well as low shrubs such as *Epacris impressa* (common heath) and *Dillwynia glaberrima* (smooth parrot pea). *Lomandra longifolia* (sagg) dominates the ground layer with other native grasses such as *Austrostipa species* (spear grasses) and *Themeda triandra* (kangaroo grass).

Allocasuarina verticillata forest (NAV)

This community occupies large sections of the reserve and is characterised by a dense canopy of *Allocasuarina verticillata* (she-oak) over tall shrubs such as *Bursaria spinosa* (prickly box) and *Dodonaea viscosa* (broadleaf hopbush). Native grasses are prevalent such as *Austrodanthonia* sp. (wallaby grass), *Austrostipa* sp (spear grasses) and *Themeda triandra* (kangaroo grass). Native daisies (*Leptorhynchos squamatus*, *Vittadinia muelleri* and *Euchiton collinus*) and herbs (*Sanguisorba minor, Cynoglossum suaveolens* and *Ptilotus spathulatus*) are prevalent. Historically this vegetation patch would have supported less tree/native shrub cover and is likely to have been a native grassland at some point in the past. Google Earth aerial imagery from as recent as 2003 demonstrates that the site supported considerably fewer woody species cover at that time. In the absence of disturbance, the site has become dominated by woody trees and shrubs (predominantly she oaks).

Extra-urban miscellaneous (FUM)

Some sections of the CSR have been subject to modification including hazard management areas and clearing/fill dumping. These areas support largely introduced flora species and for the purposes of this Plan have been identified as Extra-urban miscellaneous (FUM). Introduced grasses such as *Dactylis glomerata, Piptatherum miliaceum, Bromus catharticus, Arrhenatherum elatius* var. *bulbosum* and *Cynodon dactylon* are common throughout these areas.

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Appendix 3 – Plant list for Reserves

Carbeen Street Reserve

Site: 1 DVG - *Eucalyptus viminalis* grassy forest and woodland

Trees: *Eucalyptus viminalis* subsp. *viminalis*

Tall Shrubs: *Acacia dealbata* subsp. dealbata, *Acacia mearnsii*, *Allocasuarina littoralis*, *Bursaria spinosa* subsp. *spinosa*, *Dodonaea viscosa* subsp. *spatulata*

Shrubs: *Bossiaea prostrata, Dillwynia glaberrima, Epacris impressa*

Low Shrubs: *Acrotriche serrulata, Hibbertia hirsuta*

Herbs: *Arthropodium milleflorum, Cynoglossum suaveolens, Dianella revoluta, Einadia nutans subsp. nutans, Linum marginale, Oxalis perennans, Plantago varia*

Graminoids: *Lomandra longifolia*

Grasses: *Austrostipa pubinodis, Microlaena stipoides, Poa labillardierei, Poa rodwayi, Themeda triandra*

Weeds: *Chrysanthemoides monilifera* subsp. *monilifera, Cotoneaster franchetii, Dactylis glomerata, Eucalyptus leucoxylon* subsp. *Megalocarpa, Genista monspessulana, Hirschfeldia incana, Hypochaeris radicata, Lepidium africanum, Plantago lanceolata, Sanguisorba minor, Spergularia* sp.

Site: 2 NAV - *Allocasuarina verticillata* forest

Tall Shrubs: *Acacia mearnsii, Allocasuarina verticillata, Bursaria spinosa subsp. spinosa, Dodonaea viscosa* subsp. *spatulata*

Low Shrubs: *Astroloma humifusum*

Herbs: *Cynoglossum suaveolens, Dianella revoluta, Einadia nutans* subsp. *nutans, Euchiton japonicus, Leptorhynchos squamatus, Oxalis perennans, Ptilotus spathulatus, Wahlenbergia* sp.

Graminoids: *Lepidosperma filiforme*

Grasses: *Austrostipa nodosa, Austrostipa pubinodis, Austrostipa stuposa, Rytidosperma caespitosum, Themeda triandra*

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Weeds: *Aira* sp., *Briza maxima, Chrysanthemoides monilifera* subsp. *monilifera, Cotoneaster franchetii, Dactylis glomerata, Linum trigynum, Plantago lanceolata, Sanguisorba minor, Sonchus asper*

Site: 3 FUM – Extra-urban miscellaneous

Herbs: *Medicago* sp., *Oxalis* sp., *Vittadinia muelleri*

Weeds: *Coprosma repens, Aira* sp., *Arrhenatherum elatius* var. *bulbosum, Avena strigosa, Bromus catharticus, Convolvulus arvensis, Cynodon dactylon* var. *dactylon, Dactylis glomerata, Echium candicans, Foeniculum vulgare, Gazania rigens, Hirschfeldia incana, Lysimachia arvensis, Malva* sp., *Piptatherum miliaceum, Plantago coronopus, Polygonum aviculare, Reseda luteola, Rosa rubiginosa, Rubus fruticosus, Sanguisorba minor, Solanum nigrum, Sonchus* sp., *Spergularia* sp.

Waverley Flora Park

For the full flora species list, please refer to Vegetation Condition Assessments (Appendix 4).

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Appendix 4 – Vegetation condition assessments for WFP

The TASVEG VCA method employs a set of vegetation characteristics for which change or variation between sites is taken to indicate differences in vegetation condition. The characteristics are stratified into site level characteristics and landscape context. Site characteristics are considered to be more relevant to land managers and include large tree density, log density, canopy health, life form diversity, regeneration activity and the presence of weeds. The landscape component is determined by historical land use and location.

The following assessments for DAS, DOV, DVG, NAV and GTL were conducted in accordance with the Vegetation Condition Manual (the Manual - freely available at www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au) 10 . Rules and guidelines outlined in the Manual were used to determine the number of VCAs (zones) required. The rules were also used to assess site-level and landscape scores for each zone. At each zone, field-based observations were used to populate site characteristic matrices that reflect the range of classes specific to each characteristic. The range classes were used to determine a point score for each site characteristic against a benchmark.

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***Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest on sandstone (DAS)**							
Location	Waverley Flora Park (WFP4). Central portion of park.						
Grid Reference	531726,5253784	Date	11-November-2021				
Area	46 ha	Recorder	Nick Fitzgerald, Aimee Bliss				
SITE CONDITION ATTRIBUTES							
Large Trees		Understorey Life Forms					
Number of Large Trees #/ha	0	Life Forms	No. species	Cover %	Present	Modified	
Proportion Healthy Canopy	-	Immature eucalypt tree	2	1	Yes	N/A	
Tree Canopy Cover		Tree (sub canopy) or large shrub	2	25	Yes	No	
Tree Canopy Cover (%)	25	Medium shrub/small shrub	5	30	Yes	No	
Proportion Healthy Canopy	>70	Prostrate and mat-forming shrubs	3	2	Yes	No	
Lack of Weeds		Herbs	14	5	Yes	No	
Weed Cover (%)	1	Grasses	6	40	Yes	No	
High Threat Weeds	1 %	Large sedge/rush/sagg	4	50	Yes	No	
Recruitment		Medium-small sedge/rush/sagg	-	-	No	-	
Adequate Eucalypt Recruitment	Yes	Ground ferns	-	-	No	-	
Proportion of native woody plants with adequate recruitment	>70 %						
Recruitment Diversity	High	Scrambler/Climber and Epiphytes	1	0.5	Yes	No	
Organic litter (%)		Mosses and Lichen	-	5	Yes	N/A	
Litter Cover (%)	40						
Litter – native or non native	Native	% Benchmark life forms present	82 %				
Logs							
Length of Logs (m/ 0.1 ha)	23						
Large logs – present or absent	Yes						
LANDSCAPE CONTEXT ATTRIBUTES							
Patch Size		Neighbourhood		Distance to Core Area			
Area of native vegetation continuous with assessment zone	75 ha	% Native Vegetation within 100 m	100	Distance to Core Area >50 ha	<1 km		
Significantly disturbed	Yes	% Native Vegetation within 1 km	20	Core area significantly disturbed	Yes		
		% Native Vegetation within 5 km	20				
FINAL VEGETATION CONDITION SCORE							
Site Condition Score		Landscape Context Score		TOTAL			
Large Trees	**0**/10	Patch Size	**8**/10	**64**/100			
Tree Canopy Cover	**5**/5	Neighbourhood	**2**/10				
Lack of Weeds	**13**/15	Distance to Core Area	**3**/5				
Understorey Summary	**15**/25	Landscape Context Score	**13**/25				
Recruitment	**10**/10						
Organic Litter	**3**/5						
Logs	**5**/5						
Site Condition Total	**51**/75						
DAS VCA SCORE: 64/100							

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Eucalyptus ovata forest (DOV)							
Location	Waverley Flora Park (WFP5). Eastern corner of Park						
Grid Reference	532268,5253580	Date	11-November-2021				
Area	4.2 ha	Recorder	Nick Fitzgerald, Aimee Bliss				
SITE CONDITION ATTRIBUTES							
Large Trees		Understorey Life Forms					
Number of Large Trees #/ha	0	Life Forms		No. species	Cover %	Present	Modified
Proportion Healthy Canopy	-	Immature eucalypt tree		2	5	Yes	N/A
Tree Canopy Cover		Tree (sub canopy) or large shrub		3	70	Yes	No
Tree Canopy Cover (%)	70 %	Medium shrub/small shrub		7	15	Yes	No
Proportion Healthy Canopy	> 70 %	Prostrate and mat-forming shrubs		2	3	Yes	No
Lack of Weeds		Herbs		6	15	Yes	No
Weed Cover (%)	5	Grasses		4	30	Yes	No
High Threat Weeds	5 %	Large sedge/rush/sagg		3	40	Yes	No
Recruitment		Ground ferns		-	-	Absent	-
Adequate Eucalypt Recruitment	Yes	Scrambler/Climber and Epiphytes		-	-	Absent	-
Proportion of native woody plants with adequate recruitment	>70 %	Mosses and Lichen		-	-	Absent	-
Recruitment Diversity	High	% Benchmark life forms present		66 %			
Organic litter (%)							
Litter Cover (%)	40						
Litter – native or non native	Native						
Logs							
Length of Logs (m/0.1 ha)	11						
Large logs – present or absent	Yes						
LANDSCAPE CONTEXT ATTRIBUTES							
Patch Size		Neighbourhood			Distance to Core Area		
Area of native vegetation continuous with assessment zone	75 ha	% Native Vegetation within 100 m	60		Distance to Core Area >50 ha	<1 km	
Significantly disturbed	Yes	% Native Vegetation within 1 km	20		Core area significantly disturbed	Yes	
		% Native Vegetation within 5 km	20				
FINAL VEGETATION CONDITION SCORE							
Site Condition Score		Landscape Context Score			TOTAL		
Large Trees	**0**/10	Patch Size	**8**/10		**57**/100		
Tree Canopy Cover	**3**/5	Neighbourhood	**1**/10				
Lack of Weeds	**9**/15	Distance to Core Area	3/5				
Understorey Summary	**15**/25	Landscape Context Score	**12**/25				
Recruitment	**10**/10						
Organic Litter	**5**/5						
Logs	**3**/5						
Site Condition Total	**45**/75						
DOV VCA SCORE 57/100							

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Eucalyptus viminalis dry forest (DVG)							
Location	Waverley Flora Park (WFP2). Along southern boundary of park.						
Grid Reference	531178,5253663		Date	11-November-2021			
Area	5.7 ha		Recorder	Nick Fitzgerald, Aimee Bliss			
SITE CONDITION ATTRIBUTES							
Large Trees			Understorey Life Forms				
Number of Large Trees #/ha	0		Life Forms	No. species	Cover %	Present	Modified
Proportion Healthy Canopy	-		Immature eucalypt tree	2	20	Yes	N/A
Tree Canopy Cover			Tree (sub canopy) or large shrub	2	20	Yes	No
Tree Canopy Cover (%)	20		Medium shrub/small shrub	7	10	Yes	No
Proportion Healthy Canopy	30-70 %		Prostrate and mat- forming shrubs	1	1	Yes	Yes
Lack of Weeds			Herbs	9	10	Yes	No
Weed Cover (%)	2		Grasses	3	35	Yes	No
High Threat Weeds	0 %		Large sedge/rush/sagg	4	50	Yes	No
Recruitment			Medium-small sedge/rush/sagg	2	1	Yes	No
Adequate Eucalypt Recruitment	Yes		Ground ferns	-	-	Absent	-
Proportion of native woody plants with adequate recruitment	>70 %						
Recruitment Diversity	High		Scrambler/Climber and Epiphytes	-	-	Absent	-
Organic litter (%)			Mosses and Lichen	-	20	Yes	N/A
Litter Cover (%)	30						
Litter – native or non native	Native		% Benchmark life forms present	81 %			
Logs							
Length of Logs (m/ 0.1 ha)	19						
Large logs – present or absent	Absent						
LANDSCAPE CONTEXT ATTRIBUTES							
Patch Size			Neighbourhood		Distance to Core Area		
Area of native vegetation continuous with assessment zone	75 ha		% Native Vegetation within 100 m	95	Distance to Core Area >50 ha		<1 km
Significantly disturbed	Yes		% Native Vegetation within 1 km	20	Core area significantly disturbed		Yes
			% Native Vegetation within 5 km	20			
FINAL VEGETATION CONDITION SCORE							
Site Condition Score			Landscape Context Score		TOTAL		
Large Trees	**0**/10		Patch Size	**8**/10	**64**/100		
Tree Canopy Cover	**4**/5		Neighbourhood	**2**/10			
Lack of Weeds	**15**/15		Distance to Core Area	**3**/5			
Understorey Summary	**15**/25		Landscape Context Score	**13**/25			
Recruitment	**10**/10						
Organic Litter	**5**/5						
Logs	**2**/5						
Site Condition Total	**51**/75						
DVG VCA SCORE 64/100							

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Allocasuarina verticillata forest (NAV)							
Location	Waverley Flora Park (WFP3). Western corner of the park.						
Grid Reference	531213,5253779		Date	11-November-2021			
Area	4.1 ha		Recorder	Nick Fitzgerald, Aimee Bliss			
SITE CONDITION ATTRIBUTES							
Large Trees			Understorey Life Forms				
Number of Large Trees #/ha	0		Life Forms	No. species	Cover %	Present	Modified
Proportion Healthy Canopy	>70 %						
Tree Canopy Cover			Tree (sub canopy) or large shrub	2	2	Yes	No
Tree Canopy Cover (%)	80		Medium shrub/small shrub	3	10	Yes	No
Proportion Healthy Canopy	>70 %		Prostrate and mat-forming shrubs	-	-	No	-
Lack of Weeds			Herbs	4	0.5	Yes	No
Weed Cover (%)	0		Grasses	3	1	Yes	No
High Threat Weeds	0 %		Scrambler/Climber and Epiphytes	-	-	No	-
Recruitment							
Adequate Canopy sp. Recruitment	Yes		% Benchmark life forms present	66 %			
Proportion of native woody plants with adequate recruitment	60 %						
Recruitment Diversity	High						
Organic litter (%)							
Litter Cover (%)	90						
Litter – native or non native	Native						
Logs							
Length of Logs (m/0.1 ha)	13						
Large logs – present or absent	Yes						
LANDSCAPE CONTEXT ATTRIBUTES							
Patch Size			Neighbourhood		Distance to Core Area		
Area of native vegetation continuous with assessment zone	75 ha		% Native Vegetation within 100 m	95	Distance to Core Area >50 ha		<1 km
Significantly disturbed	Yes		% Native Vegetation within 1 km	20	Core area significantly disturbed		Yes
			% Native Vegetation within 5 km	20			
FINAL VEGETATION CONDITION SCORE							
Site Condition Score			Landscape Context Score		TOTAL		
Large Trees	**0**/10		Patch Size	**8**/10	**64**/100		
Tree Canopy Cover	**5**/5		Neighbourhood	**2**/10			
Lack of Weeds	**15**/15		Distance to Core Area	**3**/5			
Understorey Summary	**15**/25		Landscape Context Score	**13**/25			
Recruitment	**6**/10						
Organic Litter	**5**/5						
Logs	**5**/5						
Site Condition Total	**51**/75						
NAV VCA SCORE 64/100							

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Lowland Themeda triandra grassland (GTL)			
Location	Waverley Flora Park (WFP1). Western portion of park.		
Grid Reference	531066,5253739	Date	11-November-2021
Area	1.6 ha	Recorder	Nick Fitzgerald, Aimee Bliss

SITE CONDITION ATTRIBUTES

Dominant Life Form		Understorey Life Forms				
Dominant Life Form Cover (%)	80	Life Forms	No. species	Cover %	Present	Modified
Lack of Weeds		Medium shrub/small shrub	7	5	Yes	No
Weed Cover (%)	5	Prostrate and mat- forming shrubs	2	1	Yes	No
High Threat Weeds	0 %	Herbs	9	1	No	-
Persistence Potential		Medium to small tussock grass	3	80	Yes	No
Regeneration Potential	High	Non-tussock grass	-	-	Absent	-
Species Diversity	High	Tiny grass/sedge/lilly	4	2	Yes	No
Organic litter (%)		Large sedge/rush/sagg/lily	3	2	Yes	No
Litter Cover (%)	3	Medium to small sedge/rush/sagg/lily	1	0.5	Yes	No
Litter – native or non native	Native	Ground fern	-	-	Absent	-
		Mosses and Lichen	-	-	Absent	-
		% Benchmark life forms present	60 %			

LANDSCAPE CONTEXT ATTRIBUTES

Patch Size		Neighbourhood		Distance to Core Area	
Area of native vegetation continuous with assessment zone	75 ha	% Native Vegetation within 100 m	100	Distance to Core Area >50 ha	<1 km
Significantly disturbed	Yes	% Native Vegetation within 1 km	20	Core area significantly disturbed	Yes
		% Native Vegetation within 5 km	20		

FINAL VEGETATION CONDITION SCORE

Site Condition Score		Landscape Context Score		TOTAL
Dominant Life Form Cover	**15**/15	Patch Size	**8**/10	**75**/100
		Neighbourhood	**2**/10	
Lack of Weeds	**15**/15	Distance to Core Area	**3**/5	
Understorey Summary	**15**/25	Landscape Context Score	**13**/25	
Persistence Potential	**10**/10			
Organic Litter	**3**/5			
Site Condition Total subtotal	**58**/70			
Sub-total x 1.07	**62**/75			

GTL VCA SCORE 75/100

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Appendix 5 – Weeds list for WFP and CSR

The list provides an alphabetical list indicating weed status and management priority recorded in the vicinity of WFP and CSR including those recorded by Fensham and Gilfedder in 1989. Weeds are also included from iNaturalist (2022), local Waverley Park Landcare group records and/or reported during the community consultation process.

The weed status indicates whether the weed species is a declared weed species (D) under the *Biosecurity Act 1999* or a weed of national significance (WONS). In addition, the CWS priority value is included in the weed status column where relevant.

Priority Rating – The CWS assigns a priority rating of 1-4 is assigned to each species.

Priority 1: Declared weeds or newly introduced "alert list" weeds with a restricted distribution in Clarence. These species are of highest priority and require a rapid response. Immediately implement the eradiation plan when reported.

Priority 2: Limited distribution. Eradicate or quarantine within the term of the action plan (10 years). High priority.

Priority 3: Widespread distribution. Declared weeds and certain CLL species require strategic control. Eradicate isolated infestations and contain wider infestations to ensure no further spread within the term of the action plan (10 years).

Priority 4: Widespread distribution. CLL weeds and declared weeds of lowest priority.

Scientific Name	Common Name	WFA	CSR	Weed Status	Source
Acacia floribunda	white Sally wattle				inat
Acacia paradoxa	kangaroo thorn	3			NVA/inat
Agapanthus praecox subsp. *orientalis*	African lily	2		4	NVA/inat
Agrostis capillaris	brown top bent	1			NVA/inat
Aira caryophyllea subsp. *caryophyllea*	silvery hairy grass	3			NVA
Aloe maculata	soap aloe	1			NVA/inat
Aloe sp.	aloe				inat
Arctotheca calendula	capeweed				NVA
Billardiera heterophylla	bluebell creeper	2		4	NVA
Brassica x napus	rape				NVA
Briza maxima	greater quaking-grass	2			NVA/inat

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Scientific Name	Common Name	WFA	CSR	Weed Status	Source
Briza minor	lesser quaking grass	2			NVA
Bromus diandrus	great brome				inat
Calendula officinalis	garden marigold				NVA
Capsella bursa-pastoris	shepherds purse				NVA
Cardamine hirsuta	hairy bittercress				inat
Centaurium erythraea	common centaury	3			NVA/inat
Cardus pycnocephalus and C. tenuiflorus	slender and winged thistle			D, 3	NVA
Chamaecytisus palmensis	tree lucerne	1		4	NVA
Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. *monilifera*	boneseed	24	1	D, WONS, 3	NVA/inat
Cirsium vulgare	spear thistle	1			NVA/inat
Cordyline australis	New Zealand cabbage tree				inat
Cortaderia sp.	pampas grass			D, 2	NVA
Cotoneaster glaucophyllus var. *serotinus*	large-leaf cotoneaster	1	1	4	NVA/inat
Cytisus scoparius	English broom	1		D, WONS, 3	NVA/inat
Echium candicans	pride of Madeira	2		4	NVA/inat
Ehrharta erecta var. *erecta*	panic veldgrass	1		4	NVA
Erica arborea	tree heath			D, 2	NVA
Erica lusitanica	Spanish heath	3		D, 3	NVA/inat
Euphorbia peplus	pretty spurge	1			NVA/inat
Foeniculum vulgare	fennel	0	1	D, 4	
Freesia leichtlinii alba	white kammetjie				inat
Freesia sp (hybrids)	freesias	1			NVA/inat
Fumaria muralis	common ramping-fumitory				inat
Fumaria muralis subsp. *muralis*	wall fumitory	1			NVA
Fumaria officinalis subsp. *officinalis*	common fumitory	1			NVA/inat
Genista monspessulana	montpellier broom	5		D, 3	NVA/inat

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Scientific Name	Common Name	WFA	CSR	Weed Status	Source
Genista stenopetala	madeira broom	1			NVA
Grevillea rosmarinifolia	rosemary grevillea	3			NVA
Hedera helix	ivy				NVA
Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire fog	1			NVA
Hypochaeris radicata	rough catsear	1			NVA
Kunzea ericoides	burgan	1		4	NVA/inat
Lavandula stoechas subsp. stoechas	topped lavender				NVA
Leontodon saxatilis	hairy hawkbit				inat
Lepidium didymum	lesser swinecress				inat
Lysimachia arvensis	scarlet pimpernel				NVA/inat
Medicago lupulina	black medick				NVA
Moenchia erecta	erect chickweed				inat
Narcissus sp	daffodils				inat
Nassella trichotoma	serrated tussock			D, 3	NVA
Opuntia stricta	prickly pear			D, WONS, 2	NVA
Oxalis articulata	bent wood sorrel				inat
Petrorhagia dubia	hairypink				inat
Pinus sp.	pine sp	1			NVA
Pittosporum undulatum	sweet pittosporum			4	inat
Plantago coronopus	buckshorn plantain				NVA
Plantago lanceolata	ribwort plantain	1			NVA/inat
Rosa rubiginosa	sweet briar /briar rose	1	1	4	NVA
Rosmarinus officinalis	rosemary				NVA
Rubus fruticosus	European blackberry complex	2	1	D, 4	NVA/inat
Sanguisorba minor	salad burnet	1			NVA/inat
Silene gallica var. *gallica*	French catchfly	2			NVA/inat
Silene gallica var. *quinquevulnera*	spotted catchfly	2			NVA/inat
Sisymbrium orientale	eastern rocket				inat
Stellaria media	garden chickweed				inat
Trifolium dubium	suckling clover				inat
Trifolium repens	white clover				NVA
Trifolium subterraneum	subterranean clover				NVA/inat

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Scientific Name	Common Name	WFA	CSR	Weed Status	Source
Ulex europaeus	gorse	2		D, WONS, 3	NVA/inat
Urospermum dalechampii	false dandelion			2	inat
Urtica urens	stinging nettle				NVA
Verbascum thapsus	great mullein	1		4	NVA
Vicia sp	vetch				inat
Vinca major	blue periwinkle	4		4	NVA/inat
Vulpia myuros	foxtail fescue	1			NVA
Watsonia meriana	bulbil watsonia				inat

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Appendix 6 – Bird lists

Birds recorded at **Carbeen Street Reserve** on 16 April 2021 (NBES 2021):

Common name	Scientific name	Observation
Musk lorikeet	*Glossopsitta concinna*	saw/heard on site
Australian magpie	*Cracticus tibicen*	heard in distance
Common starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*	saw/heard on site
Silver eye	*Zosterops lateralis*	saw/heard on site
Striated pardalote	*Pardalotus striatus*	heard on site
Little wattlebird	*Anthochaera chrysoptera*	heard on site
Common blackbird	*Turdus merula*	heard on site
Black headed honeyeater	*Melithreptus affinis*	heard on site
Silver gull	*Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae*	saw flying over site
Brown falcon	*Falco berigora*	saw flying south of site
Brown thornbill	*Acanthiza pusilla*	saw/heard on site
Forest raven	*Corvus tasmanicus*	saw/heard on site
Sulphur-crested cockatoo	*Cactua galerita*	saw/heard on site
Galah	*Eolophus roseicapilla*	saw/heard on site

The following table is a record of the birds in **Waverley Flora Park** based on 58 surveys, extracted from birdata (https://birdata.birdlife.org.au/home). "Count" is the number of surveys in which a species was observed, and the Reporting Rate (RR) is the number of surveys in which the species was recorded divided by 58, expressed as a percentage.

Prepared by Mike Newman and Sue Wragge on behalf of BirdLife Tasmania, 12 June 2022.

(* indicates introduced)

Common name	Scientific name	Count	RR (%)
Forest Raven	*Corvus tasmanicus*	45	77.6
Yellow-throated Honeyeater	*Nesoptilotis flavicollis*	44	75.9
Brown Thornbill	*Acanthiza pusilla*	42	72.4
Little Wattlebird	*Anthochaera chrysoptera*	40	69.0
Common Blackbird*	*Turdus merula*	36	62.1
Spotted Pardalote	*Pardalotus punctatus*	34	58.6
Silvereye	*Zosterops lateralis*	34	58.6
Scarlet Robin	*Petroica multicolor*	34	58.6
Grey Fantail	*Rhipidura fuliginosa*	34	58.6
Grey Currawong	*Strepera versicolor*	34	58.6
NewHolland Honeyeater	*Phylidonyris novaehollandiae*	31	53.5

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Common name	Scientific name	Count	RR (%)
Striated Pardalote	*Pardalotus striatus*	26	44.8
Common Starling*	*Sturnus vulgaris*	26	44.8
Black-headed Honeyeater	*Melithreptus affinis*	25	43.1
House Sparrow*	*Passer domesticus*	22	37.9
European Goldfinch*	*Carduelis carduelis*	22	37.9
Superb Fairy-wren	*Malurus cyaneus*	21	36.2
Dusky Woodswallow	*Artamus cyanopterus*	19	32.8
Crescent Honeyeater	*Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus*	19	32.8
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	*Coracina novaehollandiae*	19	32.8
Yellow-rumped Thornbill	*Acanthiza chrysorrhoa*	17	29.3
Spotted Dove*	*Streptopelia chinensis*	17	29.3
Grey Shrike-thrush	*Colluricincla harmonica*	17	29.3
Eastern Spinebill	*Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris*	17	29.3
Green Rosella	*Platycercus caledonicus*	12	20.7
Golden Whistler	*Pachycephala pectoralis*	12	20.7
Laughing Kookaburra *	*Dacelo novaeguineae*	10	17.2
Grey Butcherbird	*Cracticus torquatus*	10	17.2
Yellow Wattlebird	*Anthochaera paradoxa*	9	15.5
Musk Lorikeet	*Glossopsitta concinna*	8	13.8
Pallid Cuckoo	*Heteroscenes pallidus*	7	12.1
Dusky Robin	*Melanodryas vittata*	7	12.1
Common Greenfinch*	*Chloris chloris*	7	12.1
Masked Lapwing	*Vanellus miles*	6	10.3
Brown Quail	*Synoicus ypsilophora*	6	10.3
Welcome Swallow	*Hirundo neoxena*	3	5.2
Tree Martin	*Petrochelidon nigricans*	3	5.2
Shining Bronze-Cuckoo	*Chalcites lucidus*	3	5.2
Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo	*Chalcites basalis*	3	5.2
Galah	*Eolophus roseicapilla*	3	5.2
Brown Goshawk	*Accipiter fasciatus*	3	5.2
Blue-winged Parrot	*Neophema chrysostoma*	3	5.2
Peregrine Falcon	*Falco peregrinus*	2	3.5
Olive Whistler	*Pachycephala olivacea*	2	3.5
Fan-tailed Cuckoo	*Cacomantis flabelliformis*	2	3.5
Brush Bronzewing	*Phaps elegans*	2	3.5
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo	*Zanda funereus*	1	1.7
Tasmanian Thornbill	*Acanthiza ewingii*	1	1.7
Tasmanian Scrubwren	*Sericornis humilis*	1	1.7

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Common name	Scientific name	Count	RR (%)
Tasmanian Native-hen	*Tribonyx mortierii*	1	1.7
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	*Cacatua galerita*	1	1.7
Noisy Miner	*Manorina melanocephala*	1	1.7
Eastern Rosella	*Platycercus eximius*	1	1.7
Common Bronzewing	*Phaps chalcoptera*	1	1.7
Brown Falcon	*Falco berigora*	1	1.7
Black Currawong	*Strepera fuliginosa*	1	1.7
Australian Owlet-nightjar	*Aegotheles cristatus*	1	1.7
Australian Hobby	*Falco longipennis*	1	1.7
Strong-billed honeyeater	*Melithreptus validirostris*	Anecdotal sightings	

Additional species recorded by the local Landcare group and/or found on public record include:

- Tawny frogmouth (*Podargus strigoides)*
- Painted buttonquail (*Turnix varius*)
- Australian magpie (*Gymnorhina tibicen*)
- Grey goshawk (*Accipiter novaehollandiae*)

The following birds have been viewed from within the park, flying overhead:

- White bellied sea-eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*) seen soaring overhead – Listed as vulnerable under the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1999*
- Silver gull (*Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae*)
- Kelp gull (*Larus dominicanus*)
- Australasian gannet (*Morus serrator*)
- Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*).

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Appendix 7 – WFP Visitor Amenity Plan and Audit



Waverley Flora Park Visitor Amenity Plan

Waverley Flora Park, 60 Quarry Rd, Mornington TAS 7018 | Draft For Review

PREPARED FOR CLARENCE CITY COUNCIL

inspiring place

NORTH

Date 28/04/2025

Scale 1:5000@A3

VISITOR AMENITY AUDIT: WAVERLEY FLORA PARK ENTRANCES

Entrances	Primary	Secondary	Local access	Utility access
Facility Guidelines	Quarry Road entrance	A: Waverley Street Entrance and play area B: Dr Winifred Curtis Entrance (Mercedes Place)	Kallora Street, Ninabah Street, McClements Street, Alford Street, Nankoor Crescent, Waverley Court entrance, Aruma Street, Beebo Place, Gilba Street	Fire Road Aruma Street South Arm Highway
Car Park	As this is the primary entrance to a significant reserve, parking should be considered.	Street parking sufficient	No parking required	Street parking sufficient
Arrival area	Arrival area in good condition. Previously proposed future staged works of Quarry Road entrance and Avenue of Honour Masterplan (2017) reviewed as inappropriate due to site zoning, utilities, topography and the broader need.	A: Waverley Street entrance explore the option to establish a gentler incline access. B: Dr Winifred Curtis Entrance, create a safe gathering space up from the entrance.	Not required	Not required
Furniture	New gate/refurbished with natural toned finish. Remove right-hand side fence panel to increase natural setting. Bring dog bin in-front of gate.	A: Use rock boulders as edging between path trail and fire road to delineate key access path. B: Keep timber seating, replace when required and consider additional boulder seating.	Vehicle barrier gate / trail bike barrier/ narrow entrances / other rock furniture to define entrance point to be determined on a site-by-site basis where appropriate	Maintain vehicle barrier gate
Track interface	Ongoing maintenance of drainage and track required.	A: Need for coherent pedestrian access: resurface with non slip compacted gravel. Consider new path alignment to work with existing site gradient. B: Additional pockets of track widening to allow safe meeting place/node.	Ensure safe entry way/no trip hazards	N/A
Soft landscaping	Planting well established. Prune silver wattles to allow reserve entry sign to be read. Continue weed management. Opportunity to highlight some of the rare and interesting grassland flora in plantings. Replace any non-native plantings	A: Revegetate disturbed areas around chicane and gate, along western boundary. B: Manage vegetation to support open grassland community. Prune large *Dodonaea viscosa* for visual connection to gathering space.	N/A	N/A
Vehicle/trail bike barriers	Barriers already in place	A: Retain street gate and barrier. Remove unused gate and chicane further up slope. (Photo 3 - Visitor Amenity Plan) B: None existing. Continue using natural elements to deter unwanted access.	Audit barriers: required	Barriers in place
*Reserve entry/**Trailhead sign	*Reserve entry sign, ** Trailhead sign	A & B: Required. Existing reserve entry sign limited to name and conditions of use. ** Trailhead sign required.	* Reserve entry sign required	Fire Road sign: authorised access only
***Interpretation Note: Opportunity to develop identifying names for Reserve entrances, trails + nodes	Interpretation for introduction to Waverley Flora Park, site history and ecology. Information about walking, cycling, dog walking etc. Role of the park in the broader reserve system, preservation of the botanical significance of the site, appropriate use of the site, fire management, raising awareness of the site as a means of protecting it.	A: Desirable: interpretation for introducing Waverley Flora Park's cultural and ecological significance to be located within the reserve bushland extent. B: Interpretation element desirable linking the trail name Dr Winifred Curtis with the ecological significance of Waverley Flora Park. Opportunity to re-communicate Charles Darwin Trail entry.	No interpretation required	No interpretation required
Directional Signs	Site map. Directional signs leading to the main walking tracks and points of interest.	Directional signs linking trail networks	Minor directional sign desirable	Fire road sign only

NOTE: *Reserve Entry Sign to include: Entry name, Reserve name 'Waverley Flora Park', conditions of use infographics

** Trailhead Sign: Trail map, with updated trail network including Charles Darwin track, Wildflower loop, Quarry loop, recreation amenities. Opportunity for Landcare Group contact information.

***Subject to a future interpretation plan. Opportunity for interpretation to be presented in alternative forms such as sculpture, QR code audio/visual narratives, seasonal programs etc.

VISITOR AMENITY AUDIT: WAVERLEY FLORA PARK FOCAL POINTS

Focal points	Primary Activity and Recreation Nodes	Secondary Activity and Recreation Nodes	Landscape / Cultural Feature	Natural Areas
Facility Guidelines	**Five-Ways (top of Avenue of Honour) - (6)**	**A: Quarry Viewpoint (7) B: Base of Sandstone Quarry (8)**	**Avenue of Honour (5)**	**Frog Pond (9)**
Furniture	Explore opportunities to provide seating near the arrival area or off the walkway to allow rest/reflect/meeting.	A: Explore opportunities for seating B: Retain existing as natural gathering point	Review existing seating against initial plan/regularity	Opportunity for natural seating adjacent to track node.
Track interface	Consolidate track interface at crossroads 'Five Ways'.	A + B: Keep existing	Consider threshold of proposed central track junction to ensure sightlines and safety for walkers/bike users.	Widen the existing gravel track in a small section to overlook the frog pond setting - minimal intervention.
Safety barriers	N/A	A: Retain B: N/A	N/A	N/A
Soft landscaping	Planting to be considered around edges to establish boundary to gathering space/soften edges.	A + B: Allow natural revegetation	N/A	Allow natural revegetation
Arrival area	Defined arrival/meeting area near walkway 'Five-Ways'. Opportunity to be a key recreation node.	A: Low visitor use area, keep natural. B: Natural amphitheater setting supports natural gathering place	N/A	Low visitor use area, keep natural.
Wayfinding Signage incl. Trailhead Sign	Trailhead Sign to inform visitors of the site, facilities, features of interest and restrictions applying to access and use of the site. Five-Ways is the starting point for Quarry Loop and Wildflower Loop, part of the Charles Darwin Trail.	A + B: Small sign to indicate track access/ track network (Trailhead Sign)	N/A	Small sign to indicate track access/track network (Trailhead Sign)
Interpretation*	Desirable: **site ecology, botanical and cultural significance**	A: Desirable: **convey narrative of the Mumirimina people, their connection to country, the river and Kunanyi.** Charles Darwin sign to be upgraded. B: Desirable: **historical significance**	Existing **Anzac** interpretation complete. Desirable: **Bellerive Rifle Range**	Desirable: **site ecology**
Directional Signs	Directional signs leading to the location. Important recreation node to direct users to other tracks, (Quarry Loop and Wildflower Loop).	A + B: Directional signs leading to the location B: Discrete safety signage required beyond stone wall - unstable rock face - no entry beyond this point.	N/A	None

NOTE:

*Subject to a future interpretation plan. Opportunity for interpretation to be presented in alternative forms such as sculpture, QR code audio/visual narratives, seasonal programs etc.

Appendix 8 – Natural Areas Assessment criteria to determine level of dog access in bushland and coastal reserves reference

Natural Areas Assessment criteria to determine the level of dog access in bushland and coastal reserves			
(* Note this table is for assessing environmental values only and does not include recreational values or risk management requirements, which need to be assessed separately, and does not apply to the Tangara Trail except where it passes through a reserve.			
Environmental conditions assessed in accord with: • *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999,* • *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995,* • Wildlife Regulations under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*	**Application** *(*Note – some reserves may have more than one level of control in different parts of a reserve)*	**Recommended dog walking Classification**	**Example**
Highly sensitive areas such as beaches, saltmarshes or wetlands where there are migratory waders, breeding shorebirds or permanent burrows of shorebirds.	Applicable to beaches, saltmarshes and wetlands	Control 1 - Dogs Prohibited	Lauderdale saltmarsh, Dorans Road Saltmarsh, Pipeclay Lagoon Coastal Reserve
Discrete breeding/nesting areas for shorebirds during breeding season or flowering periods for threatened species	Applicable to shorebird breeding/nesting areas and threatened flora species locations	Control 2 - Dogs on lead outside time-specific restricted areas	Mortimer Bay Coastal reserve
Bushland reserves where there are known populations of threatened or sensitive / susceptible flora and fauna species	Applicable to reserves with a formal track network	Control 3 - Dogs on lead on tracks	Glebe Hill Bushland area
Bushland reserves where there are known populations of threatened or sensitive / susceptible flora and fauna species	Applicable to reserves that do not have a formal track network	Control 4 - Dogs on lead	Single Hill

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Natural Areas Assessment criteria to determine the level of dog access in bushland and coastal reserves			
(* Notc this table is for assessing environmental values only and does not include recreational values or risk management requirements, which need to be assessed separately, and does not apply to the Tangara Trail except where it passes through a reserve.			
Environmental conditions assessed in accord with: • *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999,* • *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995,* • Wildlife Regulations under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*	**Application** *(*Note – some reserves may have more than one level of control in different parts of a reserve)*	**Recommended dog walking Classification**	**Example**
Reserves with no recorded susceptible flora and fauna species and no potential habitat	Applicable to reserves with formal track network.	Control 5 - Dogs off lead & under effective control on tracks	Glebe Hill Parkland area Risdon Vale and Grass Tree Rivulets Riparian reserves
Bushland or parkland reserves with no recorded susceptible flora and fauna species and no potential habitat Open reserves with minimal native habitat and no record sensitive or threatened flora and fauna species.	Applicable to reserves with no formal track network.	Control 6 - Dogs off lead & under effective control	Richmond Recreational Reserve

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Definitions

Sensitive fauna is defined as fauna that are sensitive to the impacts of dogs (e.g. disturbance, predation etc.) and may be negatively affected by dogs in terms of a significant displacement from suitable habitat, a loss of resources or reduction of population as a consequence of interactions with dogs or impacts from disease carried by dogs. Smaller mammals such as bandicoots, bettongs, potoroos, antechinus, possums, pademelons, native rodents, quolls or juvenile Bennett's wallabies are more likely to be injured or killed by dogs.

Susceptible flora species are defined as small delicate species such as orchids and lilies which may not reproduce consistently, have short flowering times and are restricted in their distribution and where a relatively small impact could prevent reproduction of a significant proportion of a population. Species that are listed as threatened under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* or the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* will receive the highest priority.

Appendix 9 – Assessment criteria to determine level of dog access in bush and coastal reserves

The following tables outline the assessment criteria for each reserve. Refer to Appendix 8 for details about Controls 1 to 6 which help to demonstrate how Control 3 is appropriate for both Carbeen Street Reserve and Waverley Flora Park.

Table A – Natural values and recommended dog control regulation – assessment criteria for Carbeen Street Reserve - adapted from *Natural Areas: Assessment criteria to determine level of dog access in bushland and coastal reserves by Enviro-dynamics (2024)*

Threatened Species	Group	Threatened Species Status	Records	Recommended Dog Control Regulation	Reference section(s) of this report	Area to be applied to
Fuzzy new holland daisy *(Vittadinia muelleri)* and Matted flax lily *(Dianella amoena)*	Flora	TSPA 1995	Draft Carbeen Street RAP (NBES 2021)	Control 3	3.3.1 and 5.1.1	Whole reserve
			Final Recommended Dog Control Regulation	Control 3 – Dogs on lead on formal tracks		Bushland reserve

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Table B – Natural values and recommended dog control regulation – assessment criteria for Waverly Flora Park reserve - adapted from *Natural Areas: Assessment criteria to determine level of dog access in bushland and coastal reserves by Enviro-dynamics (2024)*

Threatened Species or Group	Threatened Species Status	Records	*Sensitive Species	Recommended Dog Control Regulation	Reference section(s) of this report	Area to be applied to
E. amygdalina forest and woodland on sandstone (DAS)	Threatened NCA 2002 TSPA 1995	NVA and survey	Sensitive drought	Control 3	3.2.1	Bushland reserve
E. ovata forest and woodland (DOV)	EPBC Act 1999 threatened					
Caledenia caudata	TSPA 1995 Vulnerable EPBC Act 1999 Vulnerable	NVA and surveys	Susceptible to trampling, browsing, fire and climate change	Control 3	3.3.1 and 5.1.1	Bushland reserve
Haloragis hetrophylla	TSPA 1995 Rare		Susceptible to trampling			
Goodenia paradoxa	TSPA 1995 Vulnerable					
Senecio squarrosus	TSPA 1995 Rare					
Scleranthus fasciculatus	TSPA 1995 Vulnerable					
Vittadinia muelleri	TSPA 1995 Rare					

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Habitat - terrestrial	Description of suitable habitat	What #sensitive fauna is present?	Records	Recommended Dog Control Regulation	Reference section(s) of this report	Area to be applied to
Suitable shelter or foraging habitat for native mammal species	Grassy and shrubby woodland which provides foraging and sheltering habitat for small mammal species	Potentially - southern brown bandicoots, potoroos, wallabies, ring tailed possum, brush tailed possum.	Observations in woodland area	Control 3	3.4	Bushland reserve
			Final Recommended Dog Control Regulation	Control 3 - Dogs on lead on formal tracks		Bushland reserve

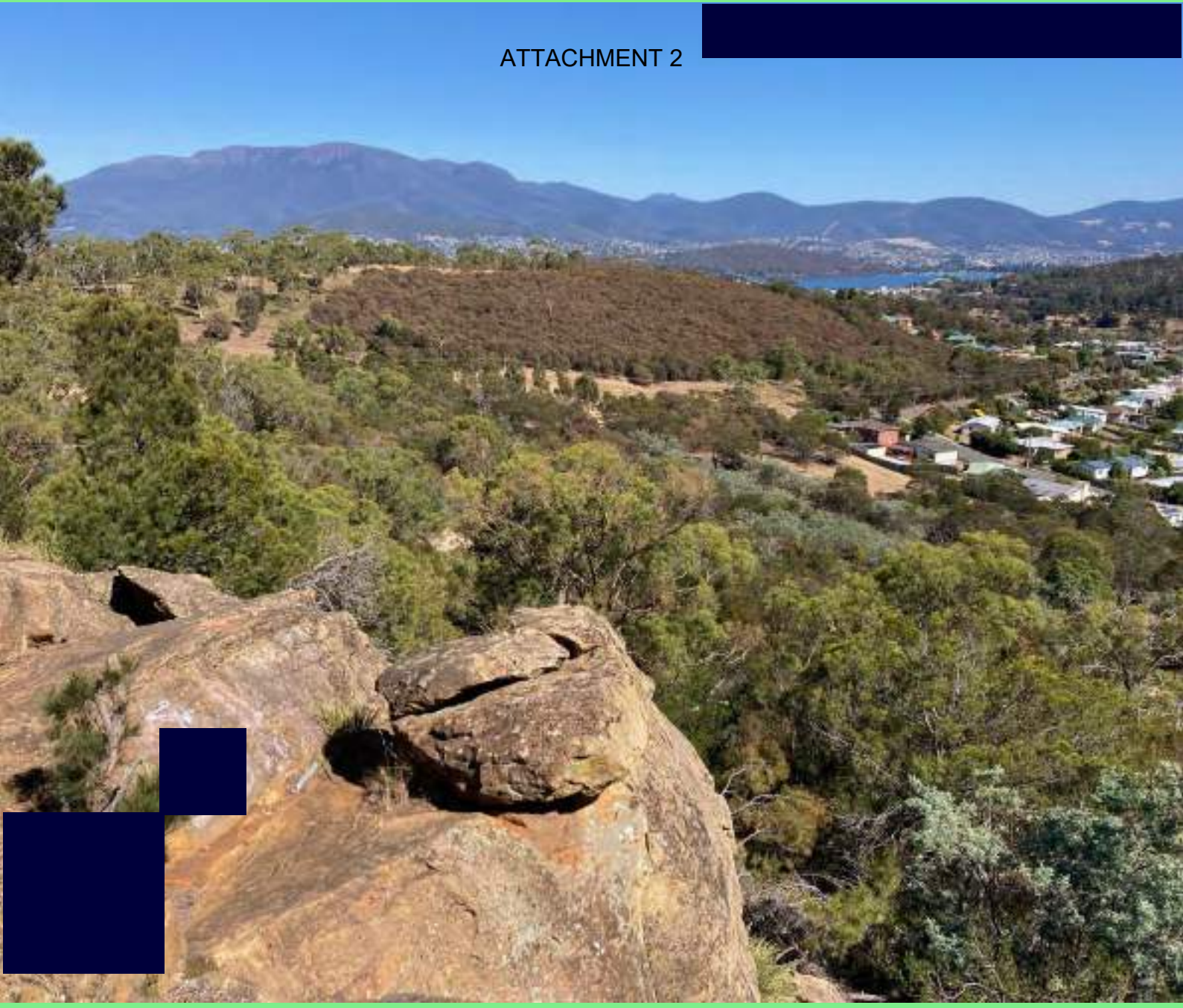
Definitions

* Susceptible flora species – flora – small delicate species such as orchids and lilies which may not reproduce consistently, have short flowering times and are restricted in their distribution and where a relatively small impact could prevent reproduction of a significant proportion of a population. Species may be sensitive to climate stress, trampling, browsing and fire.

Sensitive fauna species – smaller mammals that are more likely to be killed by dogs including bandicoots, bettongs, potoroos, antechinus, pademelons, possums, native rodents, juvenile Bennett's wallabies and quolls.

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ATTACHMENT 2



CITY OF CLARENCE

Waverley Flora Park

Reserve Management Plan 2025-2035

Executive Summary

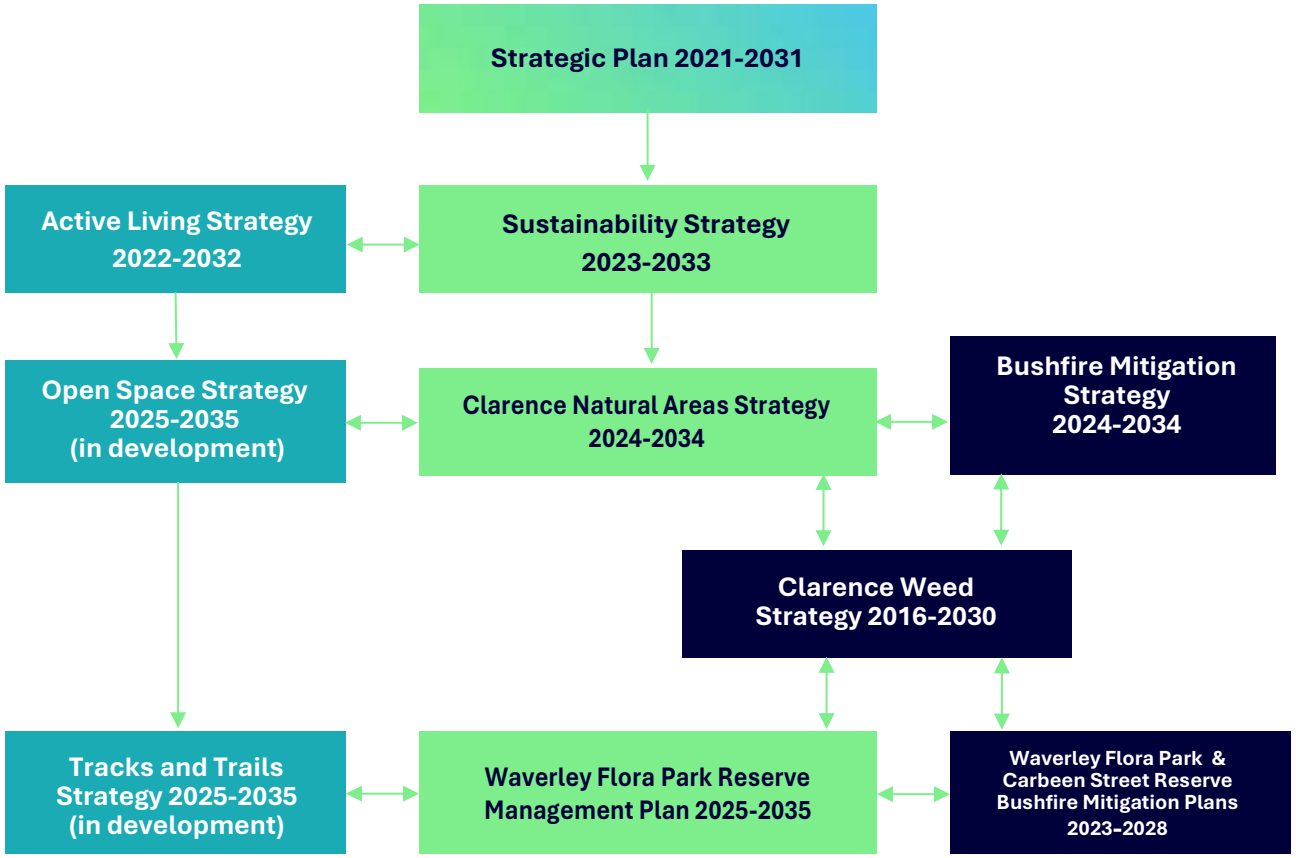
Executive Summary

Overview

The Waverley Flora Park Reserve Management Plan 2025-2035 provides a strategic and integrated approach to managing the natural and social values of both Waverley Flora Park and Carbeen Street Reserve. Together, these reserves form a critical part of the Rokeby Hills ecological corridor and provide natural bushland that is increasingly important within a rapidly urbanising setting.

This plan updates and builds upon the Waverley Flora Park Reserve Activity Plan 2014–2018 (TasFlora 2013) and the draft Carbeen Street Reserve Activity Plan (NBES 2021), addressing evolving community needs, ecological priorities, and environmental challenges through a coordinated and adaptive framework.

Where the Waverley Flora Park RMP fits into Council's strategic framework



Purpose and Approach

The plan's overarching aim is to ensure long-term protection and enhancement of the reserves' values through practical, sustainable management. It aligns with broader Council strategies including the Clarence Natural Areas Strategy 2024–2034, the Clarence Weed Strategy 2016–2030, the Bushfire Mitigation Strategy 2024–2034, and the Sustainability Strategy 2023–2033.

Key features of the plan's development include:

- A comprehensive review of previous management outcomes and site conditions.
- Targeted ecological and social assessments.
- Extensive community and stakeholder engagement, including but not limited to the Clarence Dog Owners Group (CDOGs), local primary schools, Waverley Flora Park Landcare Group, and BirdLife Tasmania.
- Integration of new data, such as updated weed and flora surveys, and monitoring of native fauna using camera traps.

Natural and Social Values

The Waverley Flora Park (WFP) and Carbeen Street Reserve (CSR) support important vegetation communities, including the threatened *Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on sandstone (DAS) and *E. ovata* forest and woodland (DOV), both listed under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*. The park and reserve also provide habitat for native flora species such as tailed spider-orchids, and native fauna such as bandicoots, potoroos, wallabies, birds and bats.

The WFP and CSR are valued community spaces, offering accessible walking and cycling tracks, nature-based recreation, and opportunities for local engagement. They have the potential to support more outdoor learning for schools and citizen science programs, with the Landcare Group playing a central role in community stewardship and education.

By prioritising sustainable management and community collaboration, the plan ensures that the reserves remain cherished assets for current and future generations, contributing to a healthier environment and a stronger, more connected community

Key Management Priorities

The plan outlines specific prioritised actions across a ten-year period to address key management challenges. The following is a summary of the key management areas and associated recommended actions, with a comprehensive list of actions available in the implementation plan.

Fire and Habitat Management

Create a mosaic of ecological patch-burns to maintain vegetation diversity and reduce fuel loads, as guided by the *Waverley Flora Park and Carbeen Bushfire Mitigation Plans 2023–2028*.

Recreation and Infrastructure

Maintain and upgrade formal tracks, close informal tracks in sensitive areas, and enhance entrances with signage, seating, and interpretation in line with the *Visitor Amenity Plan*.

Domestic Animal Management

Declare WFP “on-lead” dog zone and promote responsible pet ownership under the *Clarence Dog Management Policy and Cat Management Act 2012*.

Community Participation and Education

Partner with schools and the Landcare Group to deliver nature-based learning, citizen science, and local stewardship initiatives.

Monitoring and Review

Undertake regular vegetation and fauna monitoring to inform adaptive management and guide mid-term and long-term plan reviews.



Implementation and Review

The implementation plan assigns each action a priority level and responsible party, providing a realistic roadmap that accounts for available resources. A formal mid-term review of the plan's progress will be undertaken in 2030, with a full review and plan update in 2035. Regular evaluation of monitoring data, community feedback, and environmental conditions will support adaptive management throughout the life of the plan.

Long-term Vision

The Waverley Flora Park Management Plan 2025–2035 facilitates the continued protection and enhancement of the reserve's natural, social, and cultural values, while enabling inclusive access and fostering community connection. Through collaborative stewardship, sustainable practices, and evidence-based decision-making, the reserve will remain a valuable natural asset — resilient, biodiverse, and deeply valued by current and future generations



City of Clarence

Waverley Flora Park Reserve Management Plan – Consultation and Promotion Plan

Steps and approval points			
Step 1	Draft plan agreed by both engagement team (part A) and Comms/Marketing team (part B).	**Yes**	No
Step 2	Final plan has authorising Manager sign off (Allison Coombe, Manager Environment Facilities and Recreation).	**Yes**	No
Step 3	Councillor approval – workshop/ **council meeting** or weekly briefing. Both the Engagement plan and Promotions plan to be shared with Councillors before go-live.	Yes	No

PART A - CONSULTATION ACTIVITY PLAN

BACKGROUND

The draft Waverley Flora Park Reserve Management Plan (RMP) has been developed over 3 financial years commencing in 2022 with stage 1 community and key stakeholder consultation. Stage 1 consultation involved a 'Your Say' survey, community 'walk and talk' events and interpersonal discussions and emails with key stakeholders. This first stage of consultation captured community and key stakeholder interest and preferences to inform the development of the draft RMP. A summary of the main opportunities and management issues identified through the initial stage 1 consultation are included in the draft RMP.

PURPOSE AND MEASURES OF SUCCESS

The purpose of stage 2 community engagement is to inform the community of the draft RMP and to provide an opportunity for the community to provide any further feedback.

The engagement will be considered a success if:

- Feedback gives officers a clear guidance in the development of the draft RMP.
- We hear from a broad range of people.
- We meaningfully engage with our identified stakeholders.

ENGAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The objective of the stage 2 consultation is to:

- Inform the community on the draft RMP as well as to capture any additional feedback that may result in amendments to the draft RMP.
- Promote the natural, recreational, and cultural values of Waverley Flora Park and Carbeen Street Reserve as prominent pieces of our bushland reserve network and to promote our ongoing custodianship and management of the reserve.

TIMING

Subject to approval from council to consult with the community, the stage 2 consultation process will begin early October for a 4-week period.

DOCUMENTS

The associated documents are:

Draft Waverley Flora Park Reserve Management Plan 2025-2035

Executive Summary of the draft Waverley Flora Park Reserve Management Plan 2025-2035

ENGAGEMENT CONSULTATION PLAN

Stage 1: preparation and planning		
Timing	**Activities**	**Responsible**
Mid August	Final version of the draft RMP	Natural Area Planner
Mid-August	Final version of the Executive Summary of the draft RMP	Natural Area Planner
Mid-September	Consultation methodology, Your Say Clarence webpage material and draft survey questions finalised	Communications and Engagement team Natural Area Planner

Stage 2: Consultation Activities (inc. key stakeholder interviews)	
Timing	**Activities**
Early October	Survey live on the Your Say Clarence webpage. Direct engagement with key stakeholders via an email from Environment & Biodiversity Team inviting participation in Stage 2 consultation via the community survey or written submission.
Early November (4-weeks after opening)	Survey closed
Stage 3: Reporting	
Timing	**Activities**
Mid November	Following the close of community engagement, a brief report will be drafted to evaluate the survey results which will include an assessment of the general comments and written submissions in relation to whether any amendments are required to the draft RMP.

ENGAGEMENT TOOLS

Consultation tools to be used will be:

- 'Your Say Clarence' website
- Community survey
- Direct engagement with key stakeholders

PART B – CONSULTATION PROMOTION PLAN

PURPOSE/OBJECTIVE

To promote the opportunity for the community to have their say on the draft Waverley Flora Park Reserve Management Plan 2025-35 as part of stage 2 consultation.

KEY DATES

Consultation start date: Launch of a community survey – Early October 2025 *subject to approval to consult at council meeting 29 September 2025

Consultation end date: Early November 2025 (4 weeks from commencement)

PROPOSED PLAN - STANDARD

Webpage			
Platform	**Mode (online/offline)**	**Timing**	**Responsibility**
Your Say Webpage	online	Early October	Communications and Engagement team, Natural Area Planner
Comments:			
Council publications			
Platform	**Mode (online/offline)**	**Timing**	**Responsibility**
Clarence News (time dependent)	offline	N/A	Communications and Engagement team
Comments:	Notice of upcoming consultation already published in Winter 2025 edition of Clarence News		

Advertisement			
Platform	**Mode (online/offline)**	**Timing**	**Responsibility**
Eastern Shore Sun	offline	October Issue (open consultation)	Communications and Marketing Officer
Comments:	At a minimum as part of the monthly 'open consultations' advertisement to be placed by 2 October 2025 deadline.		
Corflute Signage			
Platform	**Mode (online/offline)**	**Timing**	**Responsibility**
Corflute signs	offline	During consultation period	Communications and Engagement team
Comments:	A4 signs x 6 approx. – Quarry Road entrance, Dr Winifred Curtis entrance, Aruma Street entrance, Alford Street entrance, Waverley Street entrance, Carbeen Street Reserve entrance x 1		
Social Media			
Platform	**Mode (online/offline)**	**Timing**	**Responsibility**
CCC Facebook Page	Online	Early October – at commencement and at 2-week mid-point (approx.)	Communications and Engagement team
Comments:	Max of 2 posts on CCC Facebook page - featuring photos of flora and historic aspects of the Reserves. Communications and Marketing Officer to develop Facebook post to promote the consultation.		
Staff Internal			
Platform	**Mode (online/offline)**	**Timing**	**Responsibility**
Onsite Insight feature	online	During consultation period	Communications and Engagement team
Comments:			

EXTRA/EXTENDED PROMOTIONAL PLAN – HIGH RISK/STAKES

The below activities will need to be reviewed and approved by the Manager Communications, Media and Engagement.

Media			
Platform	**Target audience**	**Proposed Timing**	**Online/Offline**
Media Release	**N/A**		
Media event	**N/A**		
Comments:			
Social media (paid advertisement)			
Platform	**Target audience**	**Proposed Timing**	**Online/Offline**
Facebook/Instagram paid post promotional campaign	**N/A**		Online
Comments:			
Printed communication			
Platform	**Target audience**	**Timing**	**Online/Offline**
Posters/flyers	**N/A**		
Postcards	**N/A**		
Comments:			

Stakeholder engagement			
Platform	**Target audience**	**Timing**	**Online/Offline**
Letter / Email	Yes	At commencement	Online
Comments:	An email from Environment & Biodiversity Team inviting participation in Stage 2 consultation via the community survey or written submission. Key stakeholders as identified in 'Key Stakeholder list' as Attachment C.		
In person/ onsite promotions			
Platform	**Target audience**	**Timing**	**Online/Offline**
Pop-up session	**N/A**		
Masterplan display	**N/A**		
Comments:			
Stand-alone Print Advertising			
Platform	**Target audience**	**Timing**	**Online/Offline**
Eastern Shore Sun	N/A		
Mercury	N/A		
Comments:			

ATTACHMENT A - INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT FOR 'YOUR SAY' WEBPAGE

Council is developing a Waverley Flora Park Reserve Management Plan 2025-2035, which seeks to build a shared responsibility among the community to support the management of priority cultural, social and natural values of the park.

The Plan will review and build upon the implementation of the previous Reserve Activity Plan and provide a 10-year management plan for the reserve.

Waverley Flora Park is a 75-hectare council-managed bushland reserve, including Mornington Hill, located in the suburbs of Bellerive and Mornington.
It is renowned for its prolific wildflower displays in spring, remnant grassy woodland ecosystems, abundance of native bird and animal species, and the more recently established 'Avenue of Honour'.

Prior to European settlement, the reserve was home to the Mumirimina band of the Oyster Bay Nation and is a culturally significant remnant of a once vast area of native bushland.

The reserve also includes an extensive track network valued by residents and visitors alike for a diverse range of recreational activities with the popular shared-use Charles Darwin Trail traversing the park.

The broad objectives of the reserve management planning process are to:

- Ensure the reserve is sustainably managed to preserve and enhance its natural, cultural and social values.
- Identify priority management activities to be undertaken within the reserve by council and/or volunteer groups as resources become available.
- Encourage community engagement through raising awareness of the reserve's values and encourage participation in activities to minimise threats to these values.

The draft plan also incorporates the nearby Carbeen Street Reserve. A small but valuable remnant bushland patch which also includes significant plant species, valuable habitat and food sources for native animals and recreational trails for the community.

ATTACHMENT B - 'YOUR SAY' CONTENT

Why should I engage?

During stage 1 consultation in 2022, you told us what you valued about the reserves and how you would like to see them managed. Now, we want to give everyone a chance to review the Draft Reserve Management Plan and let us know if we've missed anything important for the management of Waverley Flora Park and Carbeen Street Reserves.

What we heard? (Phase 1 Consultation)

People most want:

- To enjoy recreation and enjoyment of nature in these reserves including walking, dog-walking, bike riding and bird watching.
- Management of the natural values of the reserve including managing invasive species and weeds, applying appropriate fire regimes, monitoring threatened flora and maintaining fauna habitat.
- Sustainable and appropriate recreation these reserves including management of recreational tracks, managing different user groups, improved wayfinding, and improved signage.

At this stage, we've incorporated your valuable feedback along with the ecological and social assessments undertaken by our consultants and council officers to develop the Draft Plan.

Currently, this Plan is still a draft and is yet to be adopted by Council.

Your voice is critical. We want to hear if we have missed something important in the draft Plan or if there is some important information to share that will influence the management of Waverley Flora Park and Carbeen Street Reserves. Click the link below and have your say.

What can I influence?

Your responses can influence the draft Plan if we have missed something important or if you have some information that may impact the recommended management actions for the reserve.

Council has responsibilities under various pieces of legislation to manage the natural values of the reserves and the draft Plan has been developed to address these responsibilities, so a lot of what you read in the Plan cannot be changed.

Draft Survey Questions

1. Is there anything that we have missed in the draft Waverley Flora Park Reserve Management Plan, or do you have any additional comments you'd like to share on the draft Plan?
[free text box]

2.Would you like to join a Landcare Group that helps look after both reserves through hands-on work, and community activities? [yes or no check box]

If yes, please leave your contact details below (your details will be followed up by our Environment and Biodiversity Engagement Officer). [free text box if yes checked above]

3. Classification and demographic questions:
a. Suburb of residence
b. Age
c. Gender

ATTACHMENT C – KEY STAKEHOLDER LIST FOR WAVERLEY FLORA PARK RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

- Active Living Advisory Committee (Clarence City Council)
- Sustainability Advisory Committee (Clarence City Council)
- Tracks and Trails Working Group (Clarence City Council)
- Local Landcare group – Waverley Flora Park Landcare group
- Department for Natural Resources and Environment (NRE) - Threatened Species Unit
- Birdlife Tasmania
- Clarence Dog Owners Group
- TasWater
- Department for State Growth (Roads)
- Local schools that may have an interest in the reserve for outdoor education - Warrane Primary School, Howrah Primary School, Bellerive Primary School, The Cottage School, Corpus Christi Catholic School, Clarence High School.
- Recreation Interest Groups - Hobart Wheelers Dirt Devils Inc. (regional mountain bike community representatives), Hobart Walking Club (regional walking community representative), Eastern Shore Ramblers (local walking community representative), Orienteering Tasmania, Climbers Club of Tasmania.
- Threatened Plants Tasmania (TPT) - Wildcare group

8.3 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Nil Items.

8.4 GOVERNANCE

8.4.1 CLARENCE CITY HEART PLAN – FOR ADOPTION

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PURPOSE
To present the final City Heart Plan and seek Council endorsement.

RELATION TO EXISTING POLICY/PLANS
Council's Strategic Plan 2021-2031 identifies the City Heart Project as a major strategic initiative.

LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS
Nil.

CONSULTATION
At its meeting on 17 March 2025, Council noted the results of the fourth round of public consultation on the final draft City Heart Plan. Council authorised the removal of the proposed affordable housing element in Charles Hand Memorial Park from the final City Heart Plan.

Previous consultations on the development of the draft City Heart Plan include an initial stage of community engagement undertaken in 2020 by consultants Timmins Ray, with a further extensive, multi-stage engagement and consultation program undertaken in late 2022 (Analysis and Key Directions), in the first half of 2023 (Concepts Report), and an eight-week public consultation over December 2024 to February 2025 (final draft City Heart Plan).

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS
Costs associated with first year staged implementation of the City Heart Plan are accounted for in existing adopted budgets. Any additional costs identified during the development of an implementation plan will be considered by Council through the annual budget process.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council:

A. Adopts the final City Heart Plan (Attachment 1 to the Associated Report).

B. Notes that the final City Heart Plan has been updated in accordance with Council's resolution on 17 March 2025 - that all references to housing in Charles Hand Park be removed from the Plan.

C. Authorises the Chief Executive Officer to progress the development of an implementation plan, for approval by Council, to deliver elements of the City Heart Plan over coming years.

CLARENCE CITY HEART PLAN – FOR ADOPTION /contd…

ASSOCIATED REPORT

1. BACKGROUND

1.1. The purpose of the City Heart Plan is to provide an integrated, holistic plan to guide and coordinate the future growth and development of Clarence's principal activity centre (Rosny Park) and surrounding areas.

1.2. The development of the City Heart Plan commenced in 2020 and has been delayed by both the COVID-19 pandemic and again in 2023/24 by the Tasmanian Government's AFL/AFLW High Performance Centre location process.

1.3. Following the 19 November 2024 decision by the State Government that Kingston's Twin Ovals site would be the location for the AFL/AFLW High Performance Centre, Council engaged in a fourth round of public consultation.

1.4. The results of the fourth round of public consultation were detailed in the City Heart Consultation Report to Council, 17 March 2025. At this Council Meeting, it was decided to remove all references to housing in Charles Hand Memorial Park, including in diagrams.

1.5. Subsequently, council officers have worked with MGS Architecture to finalise the City Heart Plan in accordance with Council's resolution and consideration of the public's feedback.

1.6. The City Heart Plan has identified eight key interconnected precincts within the study area with their own vision and character:

1. Civic, community and employment
2. Arts, culture, and leisure
3. City Centre
4. Kangaroo Bay

5. Bellerive Village
6. Inner Warrane
7. Central Warrane
8. Rosny Parklands.

1.7. The City Heart Plan aims to leverage existing strengths and strategic opportunities in each precinct to meet the needs of the community who live, work and visit the City Heart areas.

1.8. This report presents the final City Heart Plan to Council and recommends its adoption and to progress the development of an implementation plan. The City Heart Plan is **Attachment 1** to this report.

2. REPORT IN DETAIL

Updates to the City Heart Plan

2.1. Following the presentation of the City Heart Consultation Report and the accompanying consultation results on 17 March 2025, the following updates have been made to the City Heart Plan.

Charles Hand Memorial Park

1. All references to housing in Charles Hand Memorial Park have been removed from the Plan, in accordance with Council's resolution on 17 March 2025.

Structure and Content Updates

2. The executive summary has been revised and strengthened.
3. City Heart Plan boundaries are clarified, allowing for opportunities to extend Plan concepts to adjacent areas.
4. Specific building height categories have been removed.
5. Key driver "*better parking solutions*" changed to "*smarter places, better parking*".

Precinct and Place Naming

6. "*Town Centre*" renamed to "*City Centre*".

7. "*Outer Warrane*" renamed to "*Central Warrane*".

8. "*Civic Park*" renamed to "*Central Park*".

9. "*Blundstone Arena*" renamed to "*Bellerive Oval*".

Specific Site Adjustments

10. Winkleigh Place – the proposed development has been re-orientated to position the courtyard on the northern side.

11. Bayfield Street Carpark – the zoning has been updated to change from prescriptive land uses (i.e., community or commercial) to "*future development*" to enable flexibility and market responsiveness.

City Heart Plan Overview

2.2. The City Heart Plan is a high-level 20-year strategic document that presents a number of development ideas under each of the eight precincts identified.

2.3. Following endorsement of the City Heart Plan, a detailed implementation plan will be developed that will outline key projects to realise the vision of the plan. The implementation plan will address further considerations such as concept and design work, traffic management planning, feasibility studies and business case developments, all of which will have consultation components.

2.4. The City Heart Plan outlines a future vision of a vibrant and well-connected place that is the social, economic and cultural centre of Clarence.

2.5. The City Heart Plan is supported by a series of background documents that contain further detailed analysis alongside summaries of the extensive community engagement undertaken to inform the City Heart Plan, including:

1. Clarence City Heart, Analysis and Key Directions – December 2022.

2. Clarence City Heart, Planning Overview.

3. Clarence City Heart, Economic Analysis.

4. Clarence City Heart, Concepts Report – March 2023.

5. A living city heart: recognition of Country.

Consultation Reports

6. Future Forum 1 Report.

7. Future Forum 2 Report.

8. Clarence City Heart, Consultation Report, Ideas Survey – December 2022.

9. Clarence City Heart, Consultation Report, Key Concepts Feedback – May 2023.

10. Clarence City Heart, Consultation Report, City Heart Consultation Report – March 2025.

Key Drivers of the City Heart Plan

2.6. The City Heart Plan is shaped by several specific challenges and influences, which form the strategic "key drivers" of the plan. Identifying and understanding these key drivers is essential for underpinning analysis of place, its context and future opportunities to create the right conditions for success for the City Heart.

The key drivers are:

1. The global challenge of climate change and the need to protect and enhance urban biodiversity and build sustainable, climate-resilient places and infrastructure require planning for sustainable outcomes.

2. Engagement and expression of Aboriginal culture and heritage is a way to create opportunities for safe and meaningful connections to historic and contemporary Aboriginal culture and practices.

3. Diversifying and creating more medium-density units and apartments in the City Heart will create more housing choices and help alleviate the affordability crisis, supporting our diverse and growing population.

4. The projected future growth in retail, health and government service jobs will require more floor space that should be designed to maximise connections and placemaking, making the City Heart a desirable and competitive workplace destination.

5. Celebrate heritage and history by creating an inclusive place that reflects the diversity, heritage and culture of the community.

6. Improving safety and the sense of place is critical to building a night economy and making attractive destinations for visitors and the local community to enjoy.

7. Improving connections between primary open spaces and other areas expands their use and value to the community.

8. Transform Rosny Parklands into a vibrant and inclusive destination that promotes healthy, active lifestyles and celebrates creativity through enhanced built and natural spaces.

9. Re-design land currently used for car parking to improve access, enhance walkability, boost foot traffic, and create new opportunities for community and commercial activity through a precinct-wide approach to transport and place.

10. Digital by default – there is a need for digital infrastructure to be embedded in future planning and development to support the digital economy and workforce.

The Precincts

2.7. The City Heart Plan is made up of interconnected precincts, each with its own vision and character. The City Heart Plan aims to leverage existing strengths and strategic opportunities in each precinct to meet the needs and aspirations of the community that live, work and visit the City Heart.

2.8. The City Heart Plan sets out Eight Precincts across the City Heart area:

1. Civic, Community and Employment Precinct

2. Arts, Culture and Leisure Precinct

3. City Centre

4. Kangaroo Bay
5. Bellerive Village
6. Inner Warrane
7. Central Warrane
8. Rosny Parklands

2.9. This precinct thinking allows for analysis of strategic opportunities across the study area, while also grouping focal points for different complimentary activities.

Outcomes

2.10. The City Heart Plan has six overarching outcomes to help guide the plan and the diverse interconnected opportunities present throughout the City Heart area and its eight precincts. In the City Heart Plan, each of the six outcomes is supported by strategies that outline how they can be achieved and will form the basis for the development of the implementation plan.

The six outcomes are:

Outcome 1. A living City Heart on palawa country that recognises and celebrates Country and connects us to our unique sense of place, history, and culture.

Outcome 2. A resilient and sustainable City Heart that values and connects with our natural environment.

Outcome 3. A vibrant City Heart that nurtures our economy, arts and culture, opportunities, and experiences.

Outcome 4. An inclusive City Heart that offers diverse housing choices and affordable housing.

Outcome 5. A liveable City Heart that provides great places and spaces designed for the whole community to enjoy.

Outcome 6. A connected City Heart that links people and destinations with a network of high-quality streets, promenades, and pathways for all transport modes.

Strategic Opportunities

2.11. The City Heart offers numerous strategic opportunities and encompasses both council-owned sites and other key sites owned by identified City Heart stakeholders.

2.12. The City Heart Plan presents concepts on how these sites can act as catalysts for change, working towards achieving the vision for the City Heart Plan. These opportunities have been grouped into four categories:

1. Open space network – Rosny Parklands, Charles Hand Park, Sheoak Point, Rosny Farm Precinct and Warrane Greenbelt.
2. Council carparks – Bayfield Street, Winkleigh Place and Percy Street.
3. Civic, community and employment precinct – Council chambers and lawn, Rosny Library, Police Tasmania, and 30 Gordons Hill Road Site.
4. Other sites – Eastlands, Rosny College, Kangaroo Bay Wharf Site and Warrane residential area.

Open Space Network

2.13. Open space is an essential component of a liveable city. A city's green spaces are where people connect to share experiences, celebrate culture, and create a shared sense of place. The City Heart Plan has developed six design principles to help guide the development and enhancement of the open space network within the City Heart.

2.14. The vision for the Rosny Parklands precinct is to offer diverse outdoor spaces that evoke the spirit of Clarence - embracing our cultural origins and revelling in the contemporary expression of a place where everyone can participate in a healthy and active life, celebrating the arts and the outdoors within a naturally diverse setting and gathering together as one community with a shared future.

2.15. The concept offers up a series of different uses across a wide and sprawling parkland network from the Active Park to an Arts and Culture Park strengthening the cultural infrastructure at the Rosny Farm, to a Central Park that acts as a living room for the city, a Play Park that attracts people of all ages and abilities to the green space. A Wild Park and the Kangaroo Bay Rivulet connects the various spaces in a green corridor with pathways and connections.

2.16. The Warrane Greenbelt continues urban green space into the important Inner and Central Warrane residential neighbourhoods that are likely to experience greater infill development and residential densification in the coming decades, with a particular focus on water sensitive urban design, street trees and flood mitigation measures.

Council Carparks

2.17. Rethinking parking in the City Heart is an opportunity to provide car parking while also unlocking space for other development and uses that will support a diverse, vibrant and inclusive community.

2.18. Currently 40% of the Rosny Park commercial centre is at-grade car parking. The Analysis and Key Findings Report recommended that Council look at how car parking could be consolidated in multi-deck structures, to open up opportunities for developments that would contribute to what is needed in the growing activity centre, such as commercial and employment space, community spaces, apartments and high-quality public realm and pedestrian networks.

2.19. Three of Council's main carparks in the City Heart project area have been identified for mixed use development opportunities; Bayfield Street, Winkleigh Place and Percy Street.

2.20. The City Heart Plan sets out a vision and concepts for future development of Bayfield Street. As a centrally located area of the Rosny Park commercial centre, allowing for flexibility and market responsiveness with a multi-deck carpark will activate this underutilised space.

2.21. The concept for Winkleigh Place provides a higher-density residential development opportunity on a site that has great access to services, jobs and transport integrated with public car parking. The concept also seeks to integrate active uses at the ground floor such as communal spaces or retail to enliven the streetscape.

2.22. The Percy Street concept presents a vision of supporting the Bellerive Village as a destination for local retail and dining with a unique waterfront experience and views.

2.23. The concept proposes a multi-deck carpark on the site behind the Bellerive Quay retail and commercial complex, and a laneway with additional retail and hospitality options. Vehicle access would be retained through the site for properties on Clarence Street that currently have access through the Percy Street carpark.

2.24. The concept also identifies the council-owned site on the southern side of Percy Street as a future development opportunity.

Civic, Community and Employment Precinct

2.25. The Civic, Community and Employment precinct includes the Council Chambers, Rosny Library, Bellerive Police Station, Service Tasmania and government offices at 30 Gordons Hill Road.

2.26. The concept imagines a civic and community hub, connected to the rivulet and parklands by an accessible pedestrian bridge, with increased space for services and employment uses to grow, connected by welcoming outdoor places and landscapes for workers and visitors.

Bligh Street Corridor

2.27. Bligh Street has been identified as a future green spine connecting Warrane through to Bellerive to support healthy and active movement in the City Heart. Street greening and infrastructure will support walking, cycling and public transport choices.

Warrane

2.28. Warrane is well positioned to grow over time into a neighbourhood with greater residential densities and high-quality public spaces and amenity. The City Heart Plan seeks to encourage well-designed infill development on sites with ageing housing, while providing new pedestrian connections to improve access to destinations and walkability.

Next Steps

2.29. Following endorsement of the City Heart Plan, council officers will begin implementing the City Heart Plan, involving the development of a full Implementation Plan to guide the prioritisation of projects and realisation of the Plan's vision over several years.

3. CONSULTATION

Previous Consultation

3.1. Consultation on the final draft City Heart Plan was conducted over an eight-week period from December 2024 – February 2025.

3.2. During this period, Respondents were asked to review the final draft City Heart Plan and provide their input and feedback in the form of an online survey, email and written submissions were also accepted. In total, Council received 410 responses, consisting of 312 completed survey submissions and 98 email and written submissions.

3.3. The final draft City Heart Plan was supported by 72.3% of Respondents overall. The report and findings from this consultation were detailed and presented to Council in the City Heart Consultation Report on 17 March 2025.

3.4. Prior to the last round of consultation, three other public consultations were conducted with accompanying reports:

- Consultation on the City Heart Key Concepts (March 2023 to May 2023)
- Consultation on the City Heart Analysis and Key Directions (October 2022 to December 2022)
- Timmins Ray Community Consultation (2020)

3.5. Throughout the development of the City Heart Plan, the four rounds of public consultation:

- Received 1,129 submissions to surveys, including written and email responses.
- Held more than 40 hours of face-to-face engagements.

- Conversed with over 260 community members at pop ups and drop in events.

4. STRATEGIC PLAN/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

The City Heart Plan directly contributes to the achievement of the following objectives in Council's Strategic Plan 2021 - 2031:

1. A people friendly city

"Liveability
1.1 Enhancing the liveability of activity centres, community hubs and villages through urban design projects.

1.4 Undertaking the consultation and developing concept plan(s) for the City Heart Project."

2. A well-planned liveable city

"Public buildings and community facilities
2.10 Ensuring quality civic architecture which is responsive to place and adaptable for the needs of the community."

"Land use planning and urban design
2.13 Enhancing natural and built amenities to create vibrant, accessible activity centres and community hubs through quality urban design."

"2.14 Planning for a diverse range of housing to meet the needs of a wide demographic."

3. A prosperous and creative city

"3.6 Facilitating and/or directly investing in foundation projects and infrastructure aimed at driving further investment and growth.

3.14 Adopting policies and strategies to enhance the quality of life by using emerging technology to improve the efficiency of city infrastructure and services for the benefit of the community, business and visitors."

4. An environmentally responsible city

"4.1 Protecting natural assets within council-managed land through the development and review of strategies in relation to bushfire, weed, land and coastal management."

5. Governance and leadership

"5.4 Communicating with our community about what we do.

5.5 Engaging with our community and stakeholders through the continued implementation of our Community Engagement Policy."

5. EXTERNAL IMPACTS

5.1. The purpose of the City Heart Plan is to provide a holistic and integrated 20-year plan to guide and coordinate the future growth and development of Clarence's principal activity centre and surrounding areas incorporating both built and non-built elements. The plan addresses different components across a wide area and as such, will have numerous impacts throughout its implementation over multiple decades.

5.2. Council's stewardship of key parcels of land positions it to drive transformative change within the City Heart area. Extensive stakeholder engagement has already been undertaken to raise awareness of the City Heart Plan and to ensure its impacts are understood and broadly supported. However, achieving positive long-term outcomes will necessitate a balancing of competing interests and priorities when implementing a project of this scale.

5.3. To mitigate negative impacts and to maximise benefits, the implementation phase will prioritise ongoing stakeholder collaboration, partnerships, transparent communication, and adherence to good governance principles. This approach aims to build community trust and support while ensuring that external impacts align with the vision and outcomes of the City Heart Plan over the decades ahead.

5.4. As projects for the City Heart Plan are developed and implemented, Council will continue to update, advise and consult the community to provide a transparent and collaborative process for each project.

6. RISK AND LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

6.1. There are no material risk management or legal implications arising from the proposed adoption of the City Heart Plan, as recommended in this report.

6.2. The implementation of the City Heart Plan could give rise to potential risks and legal considerations. These will need to be identified and addressed on a project-by-project basis as the City Heart Plan is implemented over the coming years and decades.

7. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The City Heart Plan has $954,000 currently funded for various upcoming projects, through Council's approved capital works program. The following projects are funded and ready to proceed:

- Wild Park – phase one
- Rosny Parklands walking track circuit
- Community and Civic Hub business case project
- Parking Strategy
- Housing Strategy
- Warrane Urban Renewal Plan
- Arts and Culture precinct project (grant application submitted)

8. ANY OTHER UNIQUE ISSUES

Nil.

9. CONCLUSION

9.1. Extensive consultation, research and analysis has gone into the development of the City Heart Plan.

9.2. It paints a strategic vision of a changing city that has the opportunity to respond to growing community needs and charts a course for projects that can deliver to the key outcomes of the City Heart Plan.

9.3. It is recommended that Council approves the adoption of the City Heart Plan and authorises the Chief Executive Officer to progress the implementation of this Plan.

Attachments: 1. City Heart Plan (84)

Ian Nelson
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

ATTACHMENT 1



Clarence City Heart Plan

Prepared by MGS Architects

September 2025

City of Clarence acknowledges the Tasmanian Aboriginal People as the traditional custodians of the land and pays respect to Elders past and present, and recognises their continuing spiritual connection to the land.

MGS Architects and the project team respectfully acknowledge the first nations and Traditional Custodians of the land on which we are located. We recognise their continuing connection to land, waters and culture. We pay our respects to their Elders past and present and extend this respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

MGS Architects Pty Ltd
10-22 Manton Lane
Melbourne Victoria
3000 Australia
T 03 9291 9900
mgsarchitects.com.au

ABN 13 006 488 302
ACN 006 488 302

Directors
Cameron Lacy
Catherine Ranger
Elliet Spring
Joshua Wheeler

Contact
Vanessa Mooney
vmooney@
mgsarchitects.com.au

Client
City of Clarence

Consultant Team
Urban Design and Architecture,
Lead Consultant
MGS Architects

Community and Stakeholder Engagement
MosaicLab (with City of Clarence)

Cultural Engagement
Sharnie Read

Landscape Architecture
Inspiring Place

Urban Design
Leigh Woolley

Transport
Movement & Place Consulting

Planning
Ireneinc Planning & Urban Design

Economics
SGS Economics & Planning

Cost Management
WT Partnership

Document
Clarence City Heart Plan
2025

Date	Version	Authorised by
16.06.2023	Draft v1	VM
10.08.2023	Draft v2	VM
02.10.2023	Draft v2a	VM
22.03.2024	Final v1	VM
20.06.2024	Final v2	VM
24.06.2024	Final v2.1	VM
22.11.2024	Final v3	VM
03.09.2025	Final v4	VM
04.09.2025	Final v5	VM

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Executive summary

1

City of Clarence launched the Clarence City Heart Plan to shape a clear vision and cohesive strategy for the City Heart. The Plan presents key directions and unifies them into tangible outcomes and strategies that will bring our City Heart vision to life.

We shaped the Plan around community feedback and stakeholder insights, strengthening our understanding of the local context so Clarence becomes an even more welcoming, vibrant place to live, work, and play..

The City Heart Plan will place Clarence at the forefront of a worldwide movement to build more liveable cities — that embrace and express their unique cultural, social and landscape values in an authentic manner. Liveable cities are stages for daily life, accommodating a range of activities that add value to the quality of residents' lifestyles. Active, liveable cities also benefit local economies. People's positive image of a city centre as safe, sustainable, beautiful and vibrant, correlates with a willingness to come, stay longer and spend more.

When they do, everyone benefits. While there are challenges for achieving these outcomes in our City Heart, the Plan aims to embrace the diversity of the community and create a pathway for a sustainable and inclusive 'heart' to grow and flourish.





ARTISTS IMPRESSION

Key drivers of the City Heart Plan

The City Heart Plan is shaped by several specific challenges and influences, which form the strategic 'key drivers' of the Plan. Identifying and understanding these key drivers is essential for underpinning analysis of the place, its context and future opportunities. The following drivers represent critical issues that demand a strategic and layered response to establish the right conditions for success.



There is an imperative to protect and enhance urban biodiversity, build sustainable, climate-resilient places and infrastructure, and engage in planning that aims for sustainable outcomes.

°C

The global challenge of climate change



There is a need to create opportunities for safe and meaningful connections to historic and contemporary Tasmanian Aboriginal culture and practices.

Engagement and expression of Tasmanian Aboriginal culture and heritage



Clarence's housing stock is dominated by larger homes (93% of dwellings). Diversifying and creating more medium density units and apartments in the City Heart will create more housing choice and help alleviate the affordability crisis, supporting our diverse and growing population.

+2,200

Medium/high density dwellings by 2041



The projected future growth in retail, health and government service jobs will require more floor space that should be designed to maximise connections and placemaking, making the City Heart a desirable and competitive workplace destination.

+1,040

Additional jobs by 2041



Creating an inclusive place that reflects the diversity, heritage and culture of the community.

Celebrate heritage and history



There is a need for digital infrastructure to be embedded in future planning and development to support the digital economy and workforce.

Digital by default



Improving safety and sense of place is critical to building a night time economy and making attractive destinations for visitors and the local community to enjoy.

Improving safety and sense of place



Improving connections between primary open spaces and other areas expands their use and value to the community.

Improving connections between primary open spaces and other areas



Ensuring Rosny Parklands offers diverse outdoor opportunities where everyone can participate in a healthy and active life, celebrating the arts and the natural environment through shared active spaces.

18ha

of parkland in the City Heart area



Re-design land currently used for car parking to improve access, enhance walkability, boost foot traffic, and create new opportunities for community and commercial activity through a precinct-wide approach to transport and place.

Smarter parking, better places

Outcomes

The City Heart Plan leverages the unique strengths and strategic opportunities within interconnected precincts to serve residents, workers, and visitors of the City Heart. Six key outcomes, each with supporting strategies, drive the Plan's implementation directly addressing the evolving needs of the Clarence community.

Outcome 1

A **living** City Heart on palawa country that recognises and celebrates Country and connects us to our unique sense of place, history, and culture.

Strategies actively support meaningful engagement with the Tasmanian Aboriginal community through culturally appropriate consultation and recognition of cultural and natural values.

Outcome 2

A **resilient** and **sustainable** City Heart that values and connects with our natural environment.

Strategies cultivate a resilient, climate-ready City Heart by strengthening ties to nature, embedding sustainability and regenerative design in our public and built spaces.

Outcome 3

A **vibrant** City Heart that nurtures our economy, arts and culture, opportunities, and experiences.

Strategies aim to build a dynamic and thriving City Heart by intensifying and diversifying jobs, leveraging existing success, and energizing the night-time and visitor economy.

Outcome 4

An **inclusive** City Heart that offers diverse housing choices and affordable housing.

Strategies cultivate an inclusive City Heart by expanding housing options that are well-designed and strategically located to enhance quality of life.

Outcome 5

A **liveable** City Heart that provides great places and spaces designed for the whole community to enjoy

Strategies seek to transform, improve and connect the City Heart parklands, open spaces and streets, increasing activity, safety and landscape values.

Outcome 6

A **connected** City Heart that links people and destinations with a network of high-quality streets, promenades, and pathways for all transport modes

Strategies aim to create a safer pedestrian and cycling City Heart, with upgraded public transport and parking infrastructure.

Legend

City Heart Study Area

Key places

- A Rosny Farm Cultural Precinct
- B Civic and Community Hub
- C Bayfield Street car park hub
- D Winkleigh Place car park and mixed-use housing
- E Percy Street car park
- F Kangaroo Bay Wharf site
- G Rosny College
- H Eastlands

Key landscape places

- I Charles Hand Park
- J Kangaroo Bay Rivulet
- K Rosny Parklands

Key roads

- L Bligh Street
- M Gordons Hill Road
- N Rosny Hill Road



City Heart concept plan

How to use this plan

2

How to use this plan
Overview

An evolving plan

The City Heart Plan sets a vision for the precinct over a 20+ year lifespan. While the ideas and concepts provide a picture of potential and preferred development and uses for a range of locations within the City Heart, Council will be required to respond to funding and project opportunities as they evolve over time. The Plan has been designed as an adaptable vision, providing flexibility to enable the community to benefit from unforeseen opportunities as they arise while describing clear criteria for future project assessment.

In the future, reviewing or updating this document may be important to reflect delivered projects or a changing context, such as community expectations or residential growth.

Assessment criteria

The Plan should be read as a strategic document shaping the planning and design of future projects. Each project should be measured against the vision, objectives, strategies and design principles within this Plan to assess their suitability and alignment with the greater objectives of the City Heart vision.

Boundaries of the Plan

The boundaries of the precincts and study area have been defined for practical purposes and to manage the scope of the project. However, the study area boundary should be considered flexible. Further detailed work—such as planning scheme amendments—may highlight opportunities to extend the City Heart concept into adjacent areas.

Monitoring and review

A review period will be undertaken by Council on the objectives, strategies and associated actions of the Plan every 5 to 10 years. This will enable tracking of the Implementation Plan, assessing if objectives are being met based on whether actions have been achieved or not. During this process, some actions may be deemed no longer relevant, or new actions could be devised based on new opportunities.

Implementing this plan

The City Heart Plan establishes a high-level, conceptual framework that sets a long-term vision for the City Heart. Rather than a detailed design or delivery blueprint, it identifies strategic moves and potential projects while providing direction for further exploration.

Each project will require detailed planning, design development, and stakeholder engagement before proceeding. Implementation will unfold progressively over time, guided by Council's strategic priorities and annual budget processes. All identified projects remain subject to further assessment, scoping, and consideration through future Council budget cycles.

Partnerships and collaboration

The plan's success depends on strong partnerships and collaboration. Council will often serve as a facilitator or advocate rather than the sole delivery agent, working alongside other levels of government, the private sector, community organisations, and stakeholders to secure funding, investment, and shared outcomes.

Council's facilitation role

Council will create the right conditions for success by coordinating stakeholders, supporting investment, and enabling planning changes. This includes identifying development opportunities—particularly through strategic use of Council-owned land—to help deliver the City Heart vision. By removing barriers and aligning efforts, Council will drive positive outcomes for the precinct.

Timing

Project delivery can be broken down into the following categories:

— Short-term: 0 – 4 years
— Medium-term: 4 – 10 years
— Long-term: >10 years

These timeframes serve as guidance and will be further defined during the development of an implementation program for each action and to align with Council's strategic plan, capital work program delivery and the annual budget cycle.

Mechanisms

Several complementary mechanisms facilitate the City Heart Plan's implementation:

— Potential Future Planning scheme amendments
— Council's capital works program
— Investments and partnerships acting as catalysts.

Introduction

3

Introduction
The City Heart today

The palawa (Tasmanian Aboriginal people) are the traditional and original owners of lutruwita (Tasmania) on which the City Heart is located. The City Heart area (see map adjacent) includes the land surrounding Kangaroo Bay and stretches from the head of the bay to the north, following Kangaroo Bay Rivulet. It encompasses Rosny Park, Clarence's principal activity centre, the south-west portion of the residential suburb of Warrane, Bellerive Village, and the master planned Kangaroo Bay precinct, as well as significant swathes of public open space, including the Rosny Park land historically used for golf.

Key places of the City Heart include:

- **A** Rosny Park CBD
- **B** Rosny Parklands
- **C** Rosny Farm and Barn
- **D** Kangaroo Bay Precinct
- **E** Bellerive Village
- **F** Charles Hand Park
- **G** Council chambers and lawns
- **H** Sheoak Point
- **I** Warrane
- **J** Kangaroo Bay Rivulet
- **K** Rosny Park bus mall



View of Rosny Park CBD, Rosny Parkland towards Rosny Hill and Kangaroo Bay



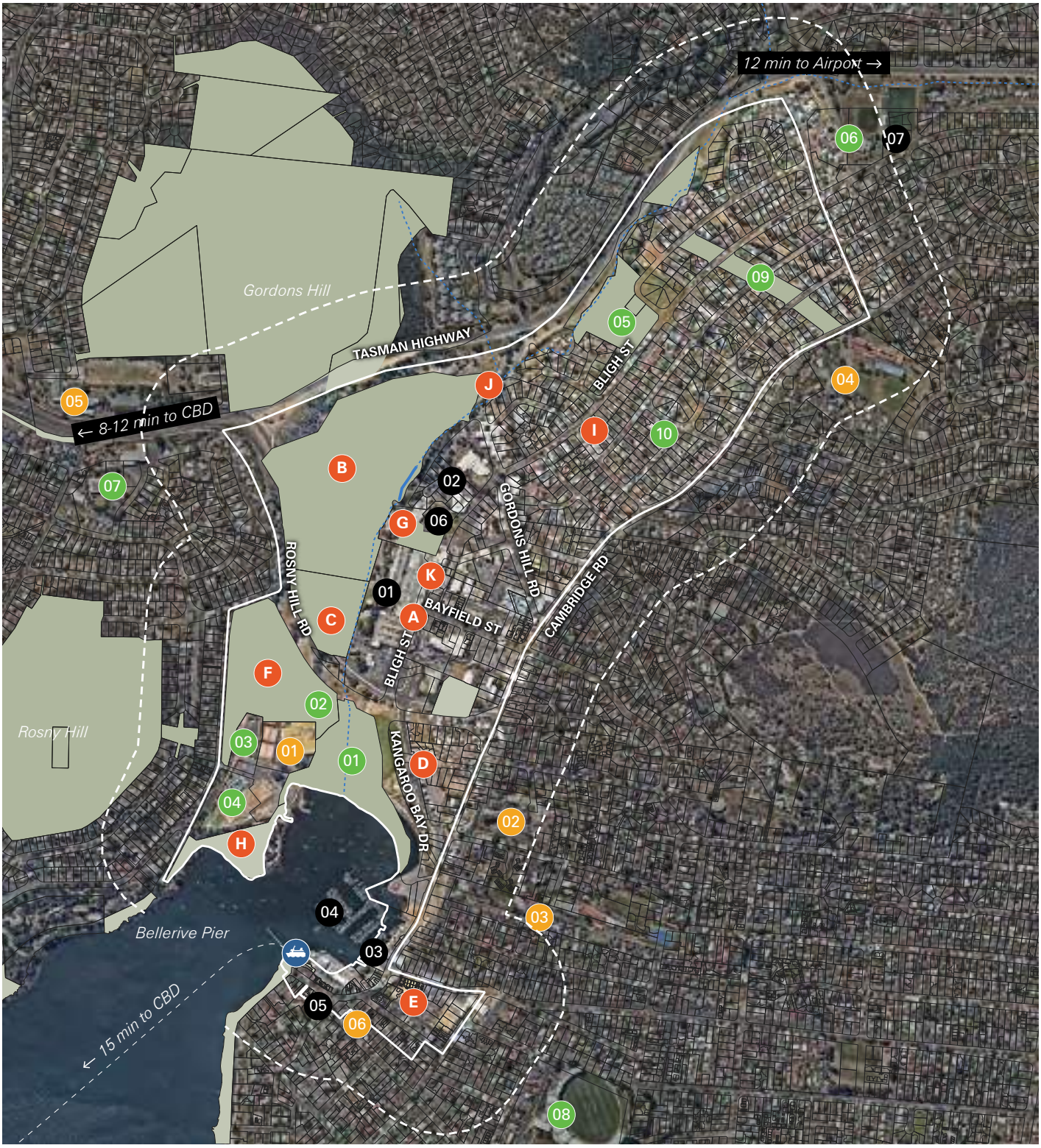
Rosny Farm and Barn



Bellerive Boardwalk



Kangaroo Bay Rivulet



The City Heart

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Legend

City Heart Study Area

Extended City Heart Study Area (200m buffer)

Key places

- A Rosny Park CBD
- B Rosny Parklands
- C Rosny Farm and Barn
- D Kangaroo Bay Precinct
- E Bellerive Village
- F Charles Hand Park
- G Council chambers and lawns
- H Sheoak Point
- I Warrane
- J Kangaroo Bay Rivulet
- K Rosny Park bus mall

Key community destinations

- 01 Eastlands
- 02 Rosny Library
- 03 Bellerive Yacht Club
- 04 Bellerive Marina
- 05 Bellerive Community Arts Centre
- 06 Bellerive Police Station
- 07 Warrane Mornington Neighbourhood Centre

Key educational places

- 01 Rosny College
- 02 Corpus Christi Catholic School (primary school)
- 03 Bellerive Primary School
- 04 Warrane Primary School
- 05 Rose Bay High School
- 06 The Cottage School

Key landscape places

- 01 Clarence Cricket Club
- 02 Rosny Skate Park
- 03 Rosny Park Tennis Club
- 04 Rosny Park Bowls Club
- 05 Edgeworth Sports Ground
- 06 Warrior Park and Warrane Sports Centre
- 07 Clarence Sports Centre and Aquatic Centre
- 08 Bellerive Oval
- 09 Warrane Greenbelt
- 10 Warrane Mornington Community Garden

Derwent Ferry / Bellerive Pier

How the City Heart Plan was developed

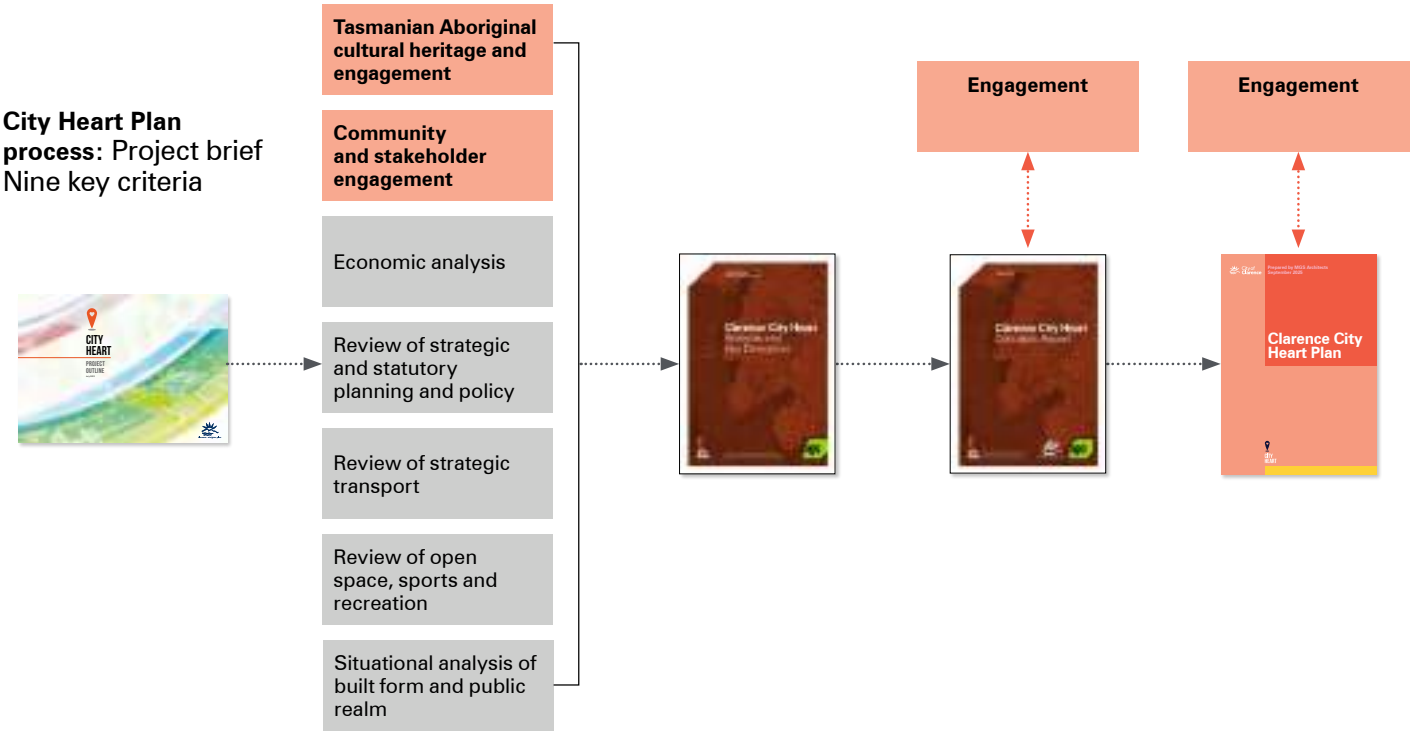
The purpose of the City Heart Plan is to provide a holistic and integrated plan to guide and coordinate the future growth and development of Clarence's principal activity centre and surrounding areas. The Plan outlines a future vision of a vibrant and well-connected place. At the core of this document are a series of strategies and design principles that will deliver key outcomes for the City Heart. Together, these highlight important priorities for the City Heart and will form the basis for the assessment of project planning and development opportunities.

Background documents

The City Heart Plan is supported by a series of background documents containing further detailed analysis alongside summaries of community engagement findings:

— *Clarence City Heart, Concepts Report*, 17 March 2022 by MGS Architects
— *Clarence City Heart, Analysis and Key Directions*, 21 December 2022 by MGS Architects
— *MGS Architects/City of Clarence, City Heart Plan, Future Forum 1*, 15 November 2022 by MosaicLab.
— *Clarence City Heart – Planning Overview* by Ireneinc Planning & Urban Design.
— *Clarence City Heart – City Heart Plan: Economic analysis,* December 2022 by SGS Economics & Planning
— *Consultation Report, Clarence City Heart* — Ideas Survey, December 2022 by City of Clarence
— *City Heart Consultation Report — Key Concepts Feedback May* 2023 by City of Clarence
— *A living city heart: recognition of Country, November 2024* by Sharnie Read
— *City Heart Consultation Report, March 2025* by City of Clarence

City Heart Plan process: Project brief
Nine key criteria



Introduction
Key drivers of the City Heart Plan

A number of specific challenges and influences are emerging as key drivers for the City Heart Plan. Together with the analysis of place and context, these key drivers underpin the questions and outcomes that are central to the City Heart Plan. The key drivers are critical issues that require a layered, strategic and long term response to create the right conditions for success:

The global challenge of climate change and the need to protect and enhance urban biodiversity and build sustainable, climate-resilient places and infrastructure require planning for sustainable outcomes.

Engagement and expression of Tasmanian Aboriginal culture and heritage is a way to create opportunities for safe and meaningful connections to historic and contemporary Tasmanian Aboriginal culture and practices.

Diversifying and creating more medium-density units and apartments in the City Heart will create more housing choices and help alleviate the affordability crisis, supporting our diverse and growing population.

The projected future growth in retail, health and government service jobs will require more floor space that should be designed to maximise connections and placemaking, making the City Heart a desirable and competitive workplace destination.

Celebrate heritage and history by creating an inclusive place that reflects the diversity, heritage and culture of the community.

Improving safety and sense of place is critical to building a night time economy and making attractive destinations for visitors and the local community to enjoy.

Improving connections between primary open spaces and other areas expands their use and value to the community.

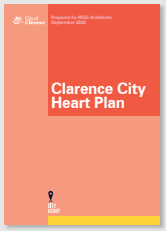
Transform Rosny Parklands into a vibrant and inclusive destination that promotes healthy, active lifestyles and celebrates creativity through enhanced built and natural spaces.

Re-design land currently used for car parking to improve access, enhance walkability, boost foot traffic, and create new opportunities for community and commercial activity through a precinct-wide approach to transport and place.

Digital by default — there is a need for digital infrastructure to be embedded in future planning and development to support the digital economy and workforce.

Planning for sustainable outcomes

Arts, culture and events	Economic development, housing and future growth	Built form, public realm and placemaking	Public open space, recreation and landscape	Movement and parking
Lack of visibility of Tasmanian Aboriginal culture and heritage Need for improved arts and cultural facilities and spaces to build on the success of Clarence's Arts and Events program and Rosny Farm precinct	A growing population and low levels of housing diversity Anticipated growth in jobs in retail, health and services	Lack of built form identity and sense of place, concerns with safety and quality of spaces	Poor integration of primary open space within the centre Need to ensure Rosny Parklands can be enjoyed by the whole community	Need to think about parking and support a better active and public transport experience



The Vision for the City Heart

4

The City Heart is on palawa Country, framed by the parklands and water of Kangaroo Bay, and with views to kunanyi beyond. It is the social, economic, and cultural centre of Clarence. It is a thriving and vibrant city centre where we live and work; learn and play; access shops and services; connect with nature and community. The City Heart is a diverse place, where we are all welcome to create and celebrate culture; build local prosperity and resilience.





ARTISTS IMPRESSION

The Vision for the City Heart
Precincts

The City Heart is made up of eight interconnected precincts, each with its own vision and character. The plan aims to leverage existing strengths and strategic opportunities in each precinct to meet the needs and aspirations of the people who live in, work in and visit the City Heart.

City Heart Precincts		Primary uses and opportunities
Civic, Community and Employment	The civic and community centre of the City Heart — a revitalised hub for civic and government services and employment, nestled alongside Kangaroo Bay Rivulet, connecting the City Centre with Rosny Parklands.	Local and State Government services, offices, community uses.
Arts, Culture and Leisure	A regionally significant arts and cultural destination at Rosny Parklands and Kangaroo Bay — a place to celebrate the City Heart's rich history, showcase contemporary arts and music, and support a thriving night-time economy, providing opportunities for leisure and active living.	Arts and cultural, hospitality, events, education, sports and recreation and medium density residential.
City Centre	The centre of the City Heart — a vibrant mixed-use destination offering retail, hospitality, entertainment, health, services, and employment. It will support a thriving night-time economy and provide opportunities for urban living.	Hospitality, retail and mixed use, Local Government services, health and high density residential above ground floor.
Kangaroo Bay	A waterfront village destination — a great place to live and visit for recreation and events alongside a tree-lined bayside promenade with views across the bay and harbour to kunanyi and Central Hobart.	Medium and high density residential and mixed use, retail and hospitality.
Bellerive Village	A welcoming gateway to the City Heart and Bellerive community — offering an intimate main street and waterfront promenade shopping, dining, entertainment and living experience.	Retail and mixed use, hospitality.
Inner Warrane	A high-quality and resilient residential neighbourhood — an affordable place to live offering diverse choices of housing, meeting local needs, close to the City Centre with convenient connections to Rosny Parklands.	Low rise (or mix of standard) to medium density residential through redevelopment and consolidation.
Central Warrane	A green neighbourhood — an affordable and diverse place to live close to education and Warrane Greenbelt.	Mix of standard to medium density residential.
Rosny Parklands	Rosny Parklands will offer diverse outdoor spaces that evoke the spirit of Clarence — embracing our cultural origins and revelling in the contemporary expression of a place where everyone can participate in a healthy and active life, celebrating the arts and the outdoors within a natural setting and gathering together as one community with a shared future.	Recreation and culture.



Precincts

Legend

- City Heart Study Area
- Extended City Heart Study Area (200m buffer)
- Precinct Boundary
- Public open space and reserves
- Recreation
- Kangaroo Bay Rivulet (open)
- Kangaroo Bay Rivulet (closed)

City Heart Precincts

- Rosny Parklands*
- Civic, Community & Employment
- Arts, Culture & Leisure
- City Centre
- Kangaroo Bay
- Bellerive Village
- Inner Warrane**
- Central Warrane

Proposed Parks of Rosny Parklands

1. Arts & Play Park
2. Active Park
3. Central Park
4. Wild Park
5. Warrane Greenbelt

**The Rosny Parklands Precinct overlaps areas of the Arts, Culture & Leisure Precinct where there is a park.*

***Inner Warrane includes a small area of Bellerive.*

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Aerial view of the City Heart area from over Kangaroo Bluff reserve

The Vision for the City Heart
Outcomes

The City Heart Plan consists of six outcomes that work together to realise the vision for the City Heart. These outcomes encompass the diverse and interconnected opportunities presented throughout the City Heart area, forming a clearly expressed set of outcomes to guide the planning process and address the evolving needs of the Clarence community. Each outcome is supported by strategies, outlining how each outcome will be achieved.



Outcome 1
A **living** City Heart on palawa country that recognises and celebrates Country and connects us to our unique sense of place, history, and culture



Outcome 2
A **resilient** and **sustainable** City Heart that values and connects with our natural environment



Outcome 3
A **vibrant** City Heart that nurtures our economy, arts and culture, opportunities, and experiences



Outcome 4
An **inclusive** City Heart that offers diverse housing choices and affordable housing



Outcome 5
A **liveable** City Heart that provides great places and spaces designed for the whole community to enjoy



Outcome 6
A **connected** City Heart that links people and destinations with a network of high-quality streets, promenades, and pathways for all transport modes

The Vision for the City Heart

Outcome 1 — A living City Heart



A **living** City Heart on palawa country that recognises and celebrates Country and connects to our unique sense of place, history, and culture

These strategies aim to foster meaningful engagement with the Tasmanian Aboriginal community in the City Heart area. By establishing culturally appropriate protocols for consultation, increasing and recognising Tasmanian Aboriginal cultural and natural values, and encouraging sustainable resource management, these strategies seek to protect and promote Tasmanian Aboriginal heritage and cultural values. Additionally, they aim to create culturally safe gathering spaces for sharing Tasmanian Aboriginal values and history, and promote the dual-naming of culturally significant locations.

Strategies

1.1 Engage with the Tasmanian Aboriginal community to define and formalise a culturally appropriate protocol for guiding Tasmanian Aboriginal community consultation to implement the recommendations of the City Heart Plan.

1.2 Increase Tasmanian Aboriginal cultural and natural values in the City Heart.

1.3 Create future projects that support palawa/Tasmanian Aboriginal people to explore, regenerate, create and sustainably harvest cultural and natural resources within the City Heart.

1.4 Develop appropriate conservation and protection programs for registered Tasmanian Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and cultural values within the City Heart.

1.5 Create culturally safe gathering spaces that contain a mix of contemporary and traditional cultural elements, where Tasmanian Aboriginal values and history can be shared.

1.6 Increase the use of palawa kani (Aboriginal language) in the City Heart area with a particular focus on dual-naming or renaming of significant cultural spaces.

Why is this proposed?

Community consultation with the Tasmanian Aboriginal people, conducted as part of this project, identified three key barriers to engaging Tasmanian Aboriginal people in 'Country'. During the consultation, Tasmanian Aboriginal people referred to the City Heart area as 'Country'. The barriers identified were:

1. Clarence currently does not celebrate or understand the cultural elements of Country.
2. Clarence does not give recognition to the full (Tasmanian Aboriginal) history of the area.
3. Clarence does not provide culturally safe environments for Tasmanian Aboriginal people to gather and engage in the general community.

Addressing these barriers requires an understanding of Tasmanian Aboriginal definitions of 'Country'. 'Recognition of Country', and the characteristics of a 'Culturally Safe Space'. A Tasmanian Aboriginal consultant has used the information gathered during the consultation process to outline these three areas of interest, refer to *A living city heart: recognition of Country, November 2024* for the full report.

Incorporating these definitions of Tasmanian Aboriginal cultural elements will guide the development of future projects in the City Heart. By integrating these elements into project planning, it will be possible to engage the palawa community, increase Tasmanian Aboriginal involvement in the creation of culturally appropriate and beneficial outcomes, and showcase an understanding and acknowledgment of the significance of palawa history. Moreover, these efforts will contribute to the creation of culturally safe spaces and help the wider community understand and appreciate the complete history of the area.



A living City Heart

- City Heart Study Area
- Extended City Heart Study Area (200m buffer)
- Public open space and reserves
- Recreation
- Kangaroo Bay Rivulet (open)
- Kangaroo Bay Rivulet (closed)
- Rosny Park bus mall
- Ferry

Proposed

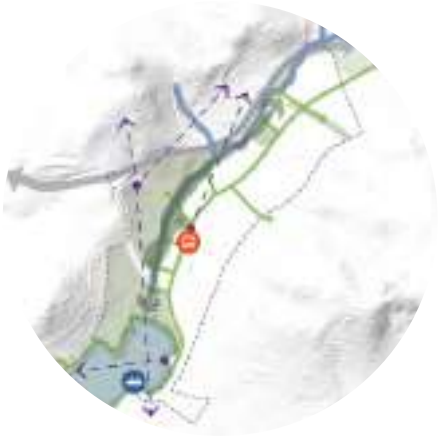
- Culturally safe gathering space
- Public art opportunity for expression and promotion of Aboriginal heritage and cultural values
- Cultivated ecology and increased native vegetation
- Kangaroo Bay Rivulet – increased native vegetation

0 50 100 200

Opportunities for expression of Tasmanian Aboriginal heritage and cultural values, and culturally safe spaces are identified throughout the City Heart Plan.

The Vision for the City Heart

Outcome 2 — A resilient and sustainable City Heart



A **resilient** and **sustainable** City Heart that values and connects with our natural environment

These strategies aim to create a resilient and sustainable City Heart by nurturing a deeper connection to the natural environment, embedding principles of sustainability and resilience into the design of the built environment and public spaces, and incorporating regenerative design outcomes for open spaces like Kangaroo Bay Rivulet and Rosny Parklands to build a climate–resilient community.

Strategies

2.1	Embed principles of sustainability, Environmentally Sustainable Design (ESD), resilience and regeneration into the design of the built environment and public spaces.
2.2	Seek opportunities to increase urban tree canopy where appropriate to promote biodiversity and reduce urban heating.
2.3	Celebrate the biodiversity of the Kangaroo Bay Rivulet and surrounding areas through the restoration of appropriate sites and upgrade the Kangaroo Bay Rivulet track.
2.4	Enhance green infrastructure by expanding street tree canopies along the Bligh Street corridor and other priority streets connecting through to natural open spaces. Promoting green roofs and walls, and integrating Water-Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) throughout the built environment.
2.5	Integrate urban food production opportunities throughout the City Heart to promote community building, health and wellbeing.
2.6	Provide stormwater infrastructure for efficient drainage to the sea while minimising hard surfaces that cause concentrated runoff and flood damage
2.7	Provide infrastructure to increase active transport use and allow electric vehicle charging.
2.8	Seek opportunities to responsibly manage waste through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.

Why is this proposed?

As our climate warms, the frequency, duration, and intensity of disaster events such as floods, heatwaves, and storms will increase. These events have significant environmental, economic, and social impacts, including damage to homes, personal injury, higher insurance premiums, loss of livelihoods, and increased demand for emergency resources.

Coupled with population growth and urban development, the risks associated with climate change events will increase. Therefore, it is important that we work to improve community resilience through effective and efficient adaptation and response mechanisms.

This includes embedding principles of sustainability, Environmentally Sustainable Design (ESD), resilience, and regeneration into the design of our built environment and public spaces.

There is an opportunity for Council to invest in low carbon infrastructure such as electric vehicles and charging infrastructure and buildings with high levels of energy efficiency.



A resilient and sustainable City Heart

- City Heart Study Area
- Extended City Heart Study Area (200m buffer)
- Public open space and reserves
- Recreation
- Kangaroo Bay Rivulet (open)
- Kangaroo Bay Rivulet (closed)
- Rosny Park bus mall
- Ferry
- Greening the Bligh Street Corridor and provide tree-lined connections to natural open spaces
- Kangaroo Bay Rivulet track
- Key views to landscape landmarks
- Indicative focus areas for increased street canopy planting

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The Vision for the City Heart

Outcome 3 — A vibrant City Heart



A **vibrant** City Heart that nurtures our economy, arts and culture, opportunities, and experiences

These strategies aim to create a vibrant City Heart by identifying strategic opportunities for job intensification and diversification. They also focus on promoting and supporting arts and culture, capturing the evolving retail landscape, fostering a thriving night-time and visitor economy, and embedding digital infrastructure to support a flourishing community.

Strategies

3.1 Identify strategic opportunities for the intensification and diversification of employment, retail and hospitality, arts, events and cultural activities, health, education and wellbeing within the City Heart to foster a flourishing community.

3.2 Renew the civic and government services precinct, including the Council chambers site, creating a vibrant Civic, Community, and Employment Precinct that caters to the needs of the community and attracts potential major head offices or government departments to relocate to the City Heart.

3.3 Capitalise on existing arts, culture, and entertainment activities to attract economic activity and promote a thriving night-time economy.

3.4 Encourage the redevelopment of the retail offer in the City Heart, focusing on a mix of uses, small businesses and street activation.

3.5 Leverage existing strengths and opportunities to establish vibrant streets and well-connected public spaces that support work places and City Heart destinations by providing areas to meet, collaborate, and relax.

3.6 Embed digital infrastructure by default in future planning and development to improve connectivity and support innovation in enterprise, business, and government services.

Why is this proposed?

There is a projected growth of **1,040 jobs** by 2041 in the Bellerive-Rosny SA2*, with significant growth in commercial, retail, hospitality, and institutional sectors, particularly healthcare. This indicates a potential increase in demand for employment floorspace of **32,600m²** by 2041. To effectively accommodate this growth, strategic opportunities for job intensification and diversification must be identified, ensuring a comprehensive response to projected demand. Eastlands Shopping Centre serves as a key drawcard. However, the retail sector in Australia is changing, with retail accounting for a smaller share of the overall economy. This underscores the importance of capturing the evolution of retail and capitalising on the City Heart's art, cultural, and entertainment activities, promoting diversified and experiential-based retail. Enhancing the public realm is crucial to establish the City Heart as a desirable and competitive workplace destination. Together, increased activity within vibrant streets and spaces will support the growth of a night-time economy.



The plan seeks to support the creation of a night-time economy in the City Heart area | Bar Wa Izakaya, Hobart

* Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) refers to medium-sized areas used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) for census data collection. The boundaries of these areas do not correspond exactly with the City Heart area.



A vibrant City Heart

0 50 100 200

- City Heart Study Area
- Extended City Heart Study Area (200m buffer)
- Public open space and reserves
- Recreation
- Kangaroo Bay Rivulet (open)
- Kangaroo Bay Rivulet (closed)
- Kangaroo Bay Rivulet track
- Rosny Park bus mall
- Ferry
- School
- Bligh Street Corridor

Uses and transformations

- Eastlands (major retail / strategic opportunity for transformation)
- Retail mixed-use (encourage fine-grain and activated street frontages with residential development above ground level)
- Residential mixed-use (support retail and hospitality uses at ground level to Kangaroo Bay Drive)
- Civic, community and employment
- Preferred night-time economy locations
- Employment
- Civic and community
- Arts and culture
- Shopping
- Hospitality

The Vision for the City Heart

Outcome 4 — An inclusive City Heart



An **inclusive** City Heart that offers diverse housing choices and affordable housing

These strategies aim to support an inclusive City Heart by facilitating a wide range of housing choices, including affordable and key worker housing, while creating a high-quality living environment with convenient access to services and a welcoming sense of place. They also emphasise the importance of well-designed infill housing in the right locations to cater to a diverse community.

Strategies

4.1	Support well-designed medium and high density housing in the right locations in the City Heart.
4.2	Support medium density infill and redevelopment in Warrane that sensitively responds to the existing low–rise character.
4.3	Encourage mixed-use developments in the City Centre, incorporating affordable housing with employment space at ground and lower levels.
4.4	Advocate and partner with government to attract reinvestment in affordable housing pathways and additional supply of affordable and key worker housing for rent in alignment with the Tasmanian Housing Strategy.
4.5	Ensure new developments deliver high quality outcomes with embedded ESD principles and delivery of community benefits such as improved open space linkages and interfaces, community or active uses along street frontages and minimising impact of parking at ground level.

Why is this proposed?

The future demand for housing in Clarence is influenced by demographic changes, affordability, and the availability of housing in suitable locations, particularly for key workers. Currently, there is an undersupply of diverse and affordable housing options in the City Heart, which does not align with the community's immediate and future needs. According to SGS Economics modelling, there is a projected need for up to **2,200** additional infill units by 2041. It is crucial to support increased housing density in the right locations within the City Heart, such as near existing transport networks and the City Centre, and on larger sites where off-site impacts can be managed effectively. There is sufficient capacity in the City Heart to deliver more housing. The key will be to deliver a wide variety of dense, attractive housing, combined with other initiatives to encourage liveability. This will need to be supported by continued improvements to the built environment, delivering a mix of jobs and retail and leisure opportunities to the City Heart, and continuing to engage with developers through the delivery of housing as part of mixed-use sites.

+2,200

Demand for future medium/high density dwellings by 2041*

* Source: *Clarence City Heart – City Heart Plan: Economic analysis*, December 2022 by SGS Economics & Planning



An inclusive City Heart

- City Heart Study Area
- Extended City Heart Study Area (200m buffer)
- Public open space and reserves
- Recreation
- Kangaroo Bay Rivulet (open)
- Kangaroo Bay Rivulet (closed)
- Kangaroo Bay Rivulet track
- Rosny Park bus mall
- Ferry
- Bligh Street Corridor

Infill housing opportunity areas

- Standard to medium density (low rise)
- Medium density (low to medium rise)
- Medium and high density residential (medium to high rise)
- Higher density mixed-use with residential above ground floor (medium to high rise)

The Vision for the City Heart

Outcome 5 — A liveable City Heart



A **liveable** City Heart that provides great places and spaces designed for the whole community to enjoy.

These strategies aim to create a liveable City Heart by transforming Rosny Parklands, Charles Hand Park, Warrane Greenbelt, and Sheoak Point into a well-connected network of spaces along the Rivulet. This will be complemented by a safe and enriched public realm with vibrant street life and a unique sense of place identity. The strategies also seek to embed design excellence and universal design principles in placemaking to ensure accessibility for people of all ages and abilities in future places and spaces.

Strategies

5.1 Transform Rosny Parklands into a safe and valued linear network of programmed and natural open spaces. This network would link the hills and Rivulet to Kangaroo Bay, enriching and connecting the two hubs of Rosny Park and Bellerive. The revitalisation of each hub would create high-quality day and night time places and spaces.

5.2 Create a vibrant, active and safe public realm with a unique sense of place and identity for the City Heart through placemaking and improved wayfinding, encouraging active uses at ground level along upgraded streetscapes and new public spaces.

5.3 Embed universal design principles to ensure that places and buildings are well designed and accessible to all people, regardless of age, disability, background, or other factors. Universal design refers to the design of environments that can be usable by all people to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation.

5.4 Locate new facilities and parkland places to leverage existing infrastructure and nearby amenities and to improve safety and a sense of activity day and night.

5.5 Identify opportunities for creating an inclusive place that reflects the diversity, heritage and culture of the community.

Why is this proposed?

Rosny Parklands, spanning 18 hectares across two titles, surpasses the size of the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens (~14ha). However, despite its size, this expansive open space is currently difficult to access and offers a limited range of uses. There is a significant opportunity to transform the Parklands into a collection of well designed and accessible parks that cater to a wider range of community uses and activities. Similarly, the Kangaroo Bay Rivulet, with its fragmented trail network and limited bridge access, hinders the community's ability to access and enjoy the Parklands from the City Centre. By reimagining the Parklands and Rivulet as a connected blue and green corridor, complete with accessible trails and new bridges, the availability of diverse places and spaces for the community to enjoy would be greatly expanded.



Rosny Parklands



Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens



A liveable City Heart

- City Heart Study Area
- Extended City Heart Study Area (200m buffer)
- Public open space and reserves
- Recreation
- Kangaroo Bay Rivulet (open)
- Kangaroo Bay Rivulet (closed)
- Rosny Park bus mall
- Ferry
- Rosny Parklands to Kangaroo Bay
- Kangaroo Bay Rivulet track
- Bligh Street Corridor and connections to parklands and improved public realm
- Public realm improvement focus areas
- Rosny Park / Bellerive (activity hub)
- Views to the parklands

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The Vision for the City Heart

Outcome 6 — A connected City Heart



A **connected** City Heart that links people and destinations with a network of high quality streets, promenades and pathways for all transport modes.

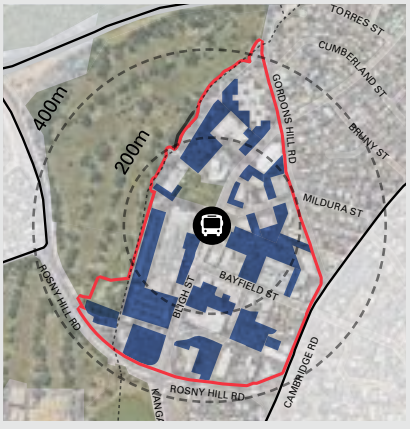
These strategies aim to transform Bligh Street, Kangaroo Bay Drive and Bellerive Boardwalk into a green active transport corridor, upgrade and complete the Kangaroo Bay Rivulet track, better manage transport and parking, and establish a robust network of pedestrian and cycle paths throughout the City Heart. They include upgrades to the streetscapes and public transport to improve safety, walkability, accessibility and amenity for all.

Strategies

6.1	Connect Bligh Street, Kangaroo Bay Drive and Bellerive Boardwalk as a high-quality green active transport corridor.
6.2	Upgrade and complete the Kangaroo Bay Rivulet track as a high quality shared active transport corridor (cycle/pedestrian).
6.3	Manage transport and aggregate car parking to support active and public transport, more convenient access to destinations, optimise parking utilisation and maximise land efficiency and pedestrian movement.
6.4	Increase the connectivity and accessibility of the City Heart's pedestrian network through new and upgraded accessible pathways, including bridges along the Rivulet, and improved crossings.
6.5	Create a continuous and robust network of active transport (bicycle, e-bike, and e-scooter) lanes including new and upgraded cycleways, and increase the provision of micro-mobility parking and storage facilities at key destinations.
6.6	Upgrade streetscapes through placemaking such as paving treatments, seating and landscaping to improve the amenity, accessibility and overall quality of experience for all.
6.7	Advocate for improvement of the public transport network to make it more attractive, accessible and convenient for all users and provide direct connections between multiple transport modes.

Why is this proposed?

The City Heart is the primary transport interchange within Clarence, offering bus services to Central Hobart and other activity centres in Greater Hobart, as well as a direct ferry service to Brooke Street Pier. However, it faces significant challenges related to walkability, connectivity, safety, and amenity for pedestrians and users of bicycles, e-bikes, and e-scooters of all ages and abilities. Currently, 40% of land is dedicated to car parking, resulting in excessive hard surfaces and low levels of pedestrian safety and comfort. This car-centric layout, along with missing linkages, hinders the area's potential. The configuration of movement, access, and car parking needs to be rethought for the City Heart to leverage its role as a transport interchange, cater to residents, attract workers and visitors, and improve connections between key destinations. Multiple forms of transportation are required, including frequent bus connections to Hobart and other centres, better ferry access, improved vehicle and parking management, and enhanced bicycle lanes and streets for active transport, walkability and accessibility to key attractions such as parklands and cultural facilities.



7.6ha/18.8ha
= approx.

40%

of land* used for off street parking

* Land within Rosny Park Specific Area Plan excluding roads and public reserves.
This does not include on-street parking.



A connected City Heart

- City Heart Study Area
- Extended City Heart Study Area (200m buffer)
- Public open space and reserves
- Recreation
- Kangaroo Bay Rivulet (open)
- Kangaroo Bay Rivulet (closed)
- Rosny Park bus mall
- Ferry

Existing

- Clarence Foreshore Trail
- Off-road cycle route
- On-road cycle route
- Shared trail – upgrade
- Pedestrian – upgrade
- Intersection – upgrade
- Bus mall to be upgraded
- Bridge

*Proposed**

- Future off-road cycle
- Future on-road cycle

Proposed

- Bligh Street Corridor
- Separated cycle route
- Kangaroo Bay Rivulet track (upgrade/complete)
- Potential links to Kangaroo Bay Rivulet
- Proposed pedestrian link
- Proposed parkland trails
- Proposed bridge
- Council owned car park (aggregation opportunity)

*Current proposals and strategies

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Concepts

5

Concepts
Overview of strategic opportunities

The City Heart offers numerous strategic opportunities and encompasses both council–owned sites or other key sites owned by key City Heart stakeholders. The City Heart Plan presents concepts on how these sites can act as catalysts for change, working towards achieving the vision for the City Heart.

Council–owned sites

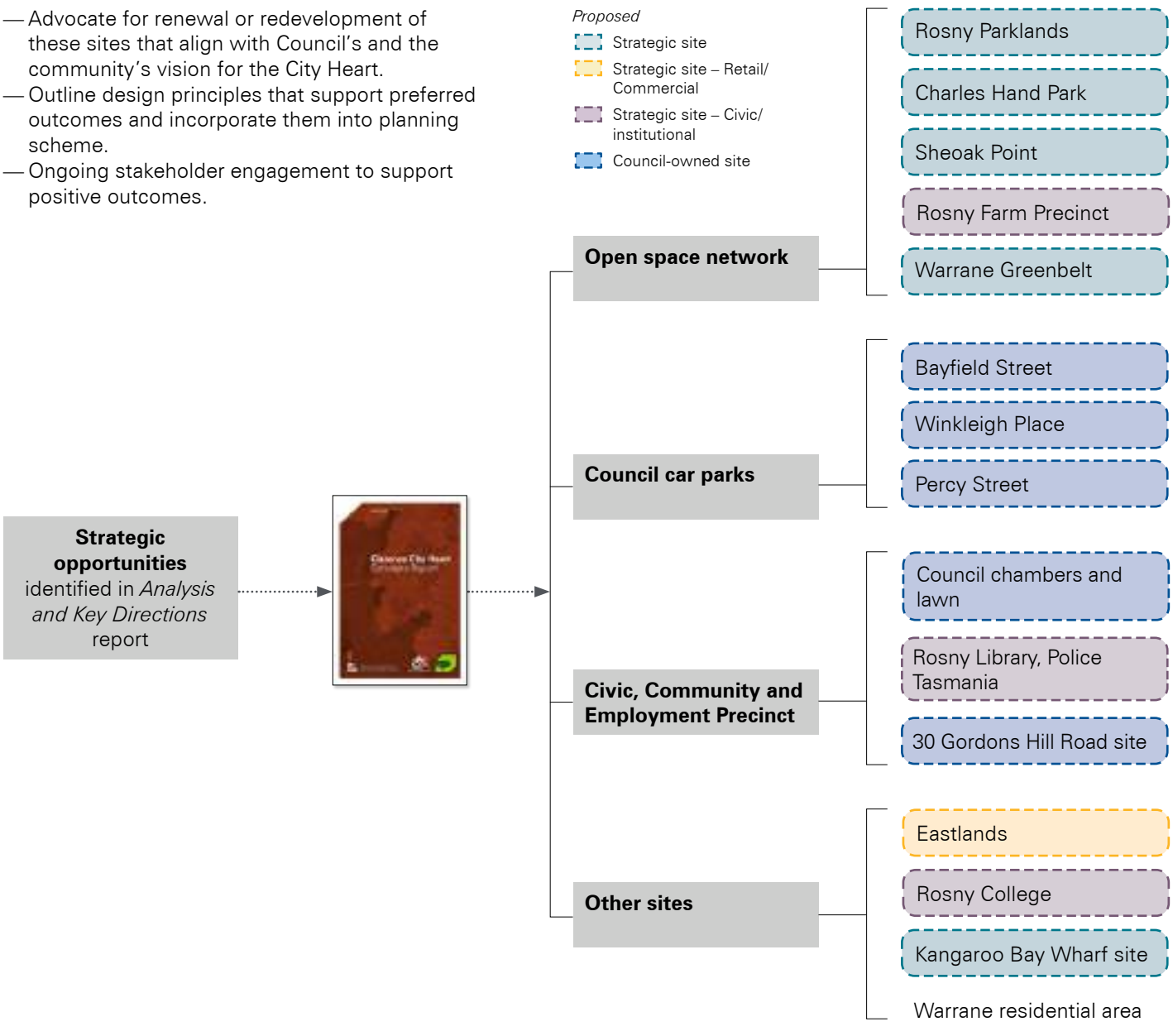
— Council has a strong influence on the use and development outcomes on these sites.
— Demonstrate leadership through an integrated program of development.
— Set an example of best practices in design quality, Environmentally Sustainable Design (ESD), and universal design for accessibility.
— Use Council projects as benchmarks and catalysts for wider positive change.

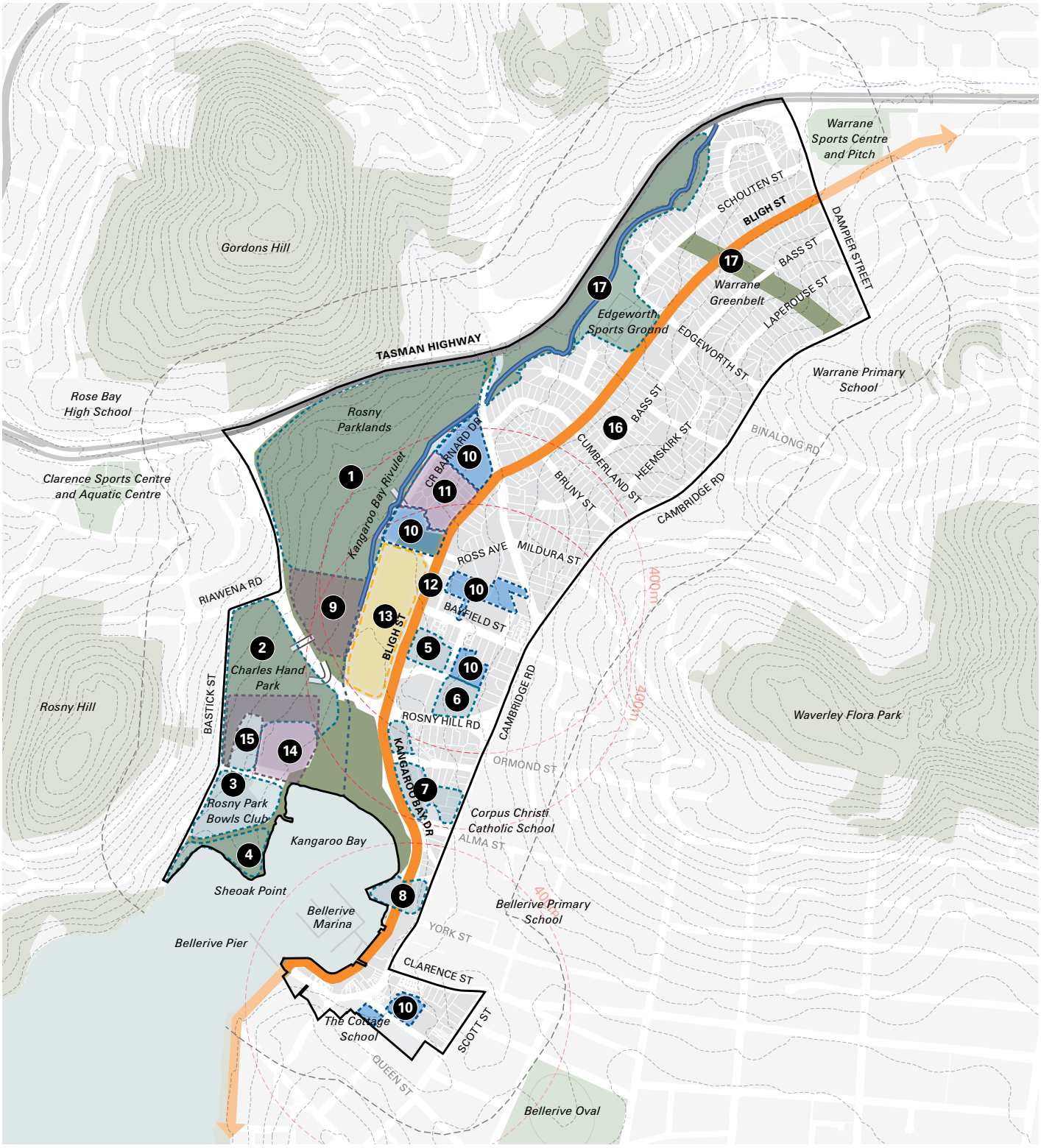
Other sites

— Advocate for renewal or redevelopment of these sites that align with Council's and the community's vision for the City Heart.
— Outline design principles that support preferred outcomes and incorporate them into planning scheme.
— Ongoing stakeholder engagement to support positive outcomes.

It should be noted that there are other strategic opportunities identified that were not included in the plan as concepts, including:

— Rosny Park Bowls Club
— Vicinity/Village site
— TMAG Rosny site
— Kangaroo Bay Boulevard
— Kangaroo Bay Wharf site: Council will be continuing with further work to determine the future use of this site.





Strategic opportunities

- City Heart Study Area
- Extended City Heart Study Area (200m buffer)
- Public open space and reserves
- Recreation
- Bligh Street Corridor

Proposed

- Strategic site
- Strategic site – Retail/ Commercial
- Strategic site – Civic/ institutional
- Council-owned site

1. Rosny Parklands
2. Charles Hand Park
3. Rosny Park Bowls Club
4. Sheoak Point
5. Vicinity/Village site
6. TMAG Rosny site
7. Kangaroo Bay Boulevard
8. Kangaroo Bay Wharf site
9. Rosny Farm Precinct
10. Council landholdings
11. State landholdings
12. Bligh St and Rosny Park bus mall
13. Vicinity Centres - Eastlands
14. Rosny College
15. Rosny Park Tennis Club
16. Warrane residential area
17. Warrane Greenbelt

0 50 100 200

Open Space Network

Open space network
Design principles

Open space is an essential component of a liveable city, critical to human health and an essential infrastructure element mitigating climate change, alleviating floods and providing ecosystem services.

A city's green spaces are where people come together to share experiences, celebrate culture, and create bonds that build a shared sense of place imbued with meanings that are unique to that place. In the City Heart, the green spaces can express Clarence's place in the world, becoming central to the community's idea of what it means to live in Clarence. These green spaces will link to the broader network of open spaces surrounding the City Heart. Through this lens, the following principles for the City Heart's open space network have emerged.



1 Explore opportunities to green the City Heart



2 Celebrate the living cultural landscape of lutrawita / Tasmania



3 Foster a safe, walkable City Heart that inspires and delights



4 Create a playful landscape to improve the health of all



5 Put the arts and culture centre stage in the City's daily life



6 Embed accessibility and universal design principles

Open space network
Parklands of the City Heart

"The City Heart will offer diverse outdoor spaces that evoke the spirit of Clarence — embracing our cultural origins and revelling in the contemporary expression of a place where everyone can participate in a healthy and active life, celebrating the arts and the outdoors within a diverse natural setting and gathering together as one community with a shared future."

— The Parkland Vision



Parklands precints

Active Park
Wild Park
Warrane Greenbelt
Arts and Play Park
Central Park

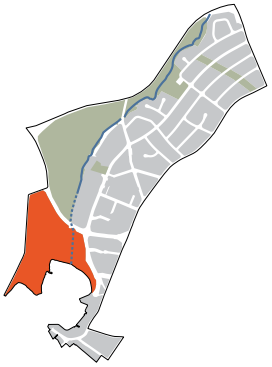


City Heart concept plan

Open space network
Active Park

Outcomes | 1 3 5

A place to enjoy the energy that comes from active participation in a vibrant, safe and playful outdoor setting.



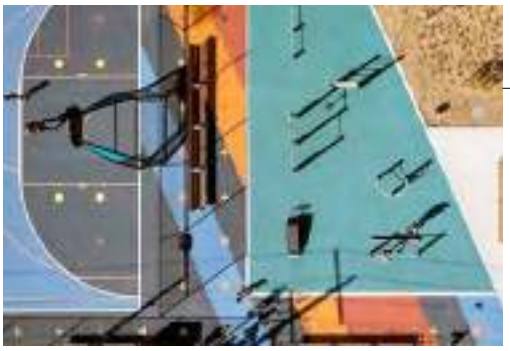
Precedents



Curtin University Exchange Innovation Precinct — Realm



Into The Wild playscape, The Hague — Openfabric + Dmau



Clayton Road Linear Park, Melbourne — Glascott Landscape & Civil

Key

1. Potential for future development of Rosny College to explore opportunities to open up into the landscape as part of their learning environment.
2. Potential Rosny College semi-private open space. Opportunities for hospitality and arts enterprise.
3. Flexible courts for tennis and pickleball.
4. Expanded hard surfaced games spaces — basketball, four square, netball, table tennis, climbing and bouldering walls.
5. Existing skate park. Potential development between park and College to create private, secure space.
6. Express the Rivulet through the use of water as a feature.
7. New shared track from Rosny College to Rosny Hill Road.
8. New pedestrian bridge linking to the Art Park. Ensure there is adequate clearance for heavy vehicles.
9. Green space for imaginative passive recreation. Potential concert space.
10. Art totem sculptures to frame entry to City Heart.
11. Sheoak Point yarning and co-learning space, a place to gather and reflect on the living cultural Tasmanian Aboriginal landscape.
12. Upgrade intersections to improve pedestrian connectivity across Rosny Hill Road.
13. Strengthen circulation routes directing movement away from College and cricket club.



Concept plan

Proposed built form

Future development site

0 25 50 100m

SCALE 1:2000

Open space network
Art and Play Park

Outcomes | 1 3 5



A gathering point that supports education, arts and play of all kinds and inspires creativity, stimulates intellectual curiosity and fosters critical thinking. An age and abilities inclusive space welcoming "the child in everyone" to develop their physical, cognitive, sensory and social skills through play in the fresh air and sunlight of the outdoors.

Precedents



Rockingham Foreshore, Perth | PLACE Laboratory



21_21 Design Sight art museum, Tokyo — Tadao Ando and Issey Miyake



Awen Gathering Place, Winnipeg | Brook McIlroy



Kingston Park, Kingborough — Playstreet

Key

1. Signalised intersection to enable safe pedestrian access to the Rosny Parklands and vehicle access to the precinct.
2. Car parking with accessible entry and drop off area and space for bus drop off. Scale to be determined. Balance need for the provision of this supporting infrastructure with protecting important views and sight lines and other valued characteristics of the City Heart.
3. Extension of walled courtyard with new entry ("the gateway to Tasmanian culture").
4. Flexible hard surfaced events space for markets, festivals, pop ups, performances, etc. Water sensitive, low environment impact design prioritised.
5. New rated contemporary gallery space with sales outlet, cafe, ancillary and storage spaces.
6. Workshops, administration, meeting rooms, public programs, or potential space for youth services.
7. Multi-purpose festival space with stage area. Permanent electricity and water. Permanent stage facilities to be considered. Accessible amenities including picnic, barbecue and toilets to support group gathering, bookings, etc.
8. New pedestrian bridge to Art and Play Park.
9. Investigate east-west connection through the site to Rosny Parklands.
10. Art totem sculptures to frame entry to City Heart.
11. Forecourt with an art sculpture.
12. Artful 'all abilities playground' supporting a range of physical and cognitive abilities, including seating, shade and water play. Play area to include artwork installations, sculptures, light installations and murals.
13. Play areas of varying sizes for a range of ages and abilities with dual flying fox, seating, water play and shade.
14. Path network surrounding play area with appropriate gradient for bike riding and scooters. The track can be used as a loop or as an adventure into the Parklands.
15. Investigate the opportunity to develop a chain of ponds with seating/gathering spaces scattered alongside.



Concept plan

Open space network
Wild Park

Outcomes | 1 2 5

A space for all living things in the City to thrive — where people can spontaneously revel in the power of nature and the joy and health of being in a biodiverse landscape, filled with beauty and delight.



Precedents



Snowy Mountains — Michael Bates



Western Sydney Parklands — McGregor Coxall



The Adelaide Botanic Garden First Creek Wetland— TCL



Sabina outdoor yoga platform — Marco Antonini Architects

Key

1. Investigate the opportunity to develop a chain of ponds with seating/gathering spaces scattered alongside.
2. Seating spaces in the shade of the rewilded landscape with interpretative elements that reflect the stories and living culture of the Tasmanian Aboriginal people of the Country.
3. Rewilded dry eucalypt forest and woodland to highway edge and changed existing weedscape to improve biodiversity.
4. To enhance the local environment, the first step will be to develop a comprehensive restoration landscaping plan. This plan will use existing trees and natural values as a foundation to introduce a diverse range of habitat pockets—including dry, wet, and rocky areas with native vegetation—aimed at supporting a wide array of urban-adapted native wildlife such as bees, skinks, butterflies, and small mammals.
5. Connector path into Wild Park from the highway, linking site to Gordon's Hill nature path network, Rose Bay High School and broader commuter network. Install help point and safety information.
6. Covered pavilions or seating with views through Parklands.
7. Seek collaboration and co-learning opportunities with the University and Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens.



Concept plan

Proposed built form
Future development site
Potential pedestrian link

0 10 25 50 100m
SCALE 1:3000

Open space network
Central Park

Outcomes | 5

A living room for the city — a place for families, community bodies, cultural groups and visitors of all backgrounds and ages to gather and celebrate city life in a park atmosphere.



Precedents



Keast Park Community Pavilion Seaford, Victoria — JCB



Curtin Yarning Circle, Perth — UDLA



Mitcham Library and Hawthorn Reserve — ASPECT Studios



Banks of the Saone, France — IN SITU Paysages & urbanisme

Key

1. Tasmanian Aboriginal culture and Parklands pavilion with multi-functional spaces for gathering, exhibitions and events.
2. Lawn play and performance space. Accommodates around 12,000-15,000 people. When not in performance mode the lawn offers invaluable and flexible open space for un-programmed use such as kickabout space, kite flying, yoga, boot camp, birthday parties and social gatherings.
3. Story and living culture seating spaces — seating adjacent to the Rivulet in the shade of the trees close to native vegetation to support cultural practices (food, medicine, weaving).
4. Investigate the opportunity to develop a chain of ponds with seating/gathering spaces scattered alongside.
5. Bridging element as part of the Civic and Community hub redevelopment to connect the administrative and retail precincts of the City Heart to the Parklands.
6. Covered pavilions or seating with views through Parklands.
7. Rivulet bank planting using native vegetation. Expansion of Eucalyptus ovata (black gum) through revegetation techniques. Rewild context to support healthy Rivulet.
8. Potential new Civic and Community hub for access to government services and jobs, community facilities and resources.
9. Benches and seating to relax and enjoy views over the Parklands.
10. Infrastructure to support 'pop-up' events and stages.

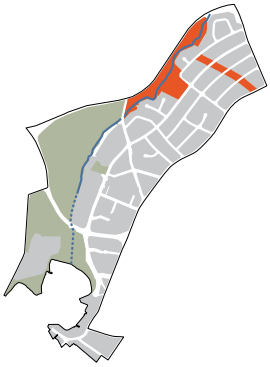
NOTE: Central Park is not publicly accessible by road, service vehicle access only.



Concept plan

Open space network
Warrane Greenbelt

Outcomes | 1 2 3 5



Warrane, palawa kani for 'blue sky'. The park reimagines its open spaces as a string of green pearls filled with opportunities to gather and play that connect and support the good life of this diverse suburb with its easy access to services, level ground for all ages, supportive network of friends and families and the blue skies above.

Precedents



Felixstow Reserve — ASPECT Studios and Oxigen





Sunvale Community Park Sunshine, Victoria



North Lakes, Queensland

Key

The Warrane Greenbelt play corridor with improved facilities for play, picnic and community gathering centred on water quality and flood management treatments including grassed swales, infiltration trenches and bio-retention basins. Path connecting play corridor to Warrane Primary School. Close La Perouse St at park to consolidate two park spaces. Slow traffic on Bass and Bligh Streets to enable safer transition between upper and lower park spaces.

2. Kangaroo Bay Rivulet treatments including bio-retention basins and riparian vegetation.
3. Explore options to create pedestrian linkages as properties are redeveloped.
4. Bligh Street improvements to include better footpaths and cycle infrastructure with raingardens to assist with stormwater management where appropriate.
5. Explore opportunities to increase the street tree canopy through the restoration of suitable sites to enhance the biodiversity of the surrounding areas.
6. Upgrade underpass to create a more light and colour-filled environment to enhance safety and increase use.
7. Retain existing community garden.
8. Prepare master plan for Edgeworth Sports Ground to maximise the community benefits of the facilities there.
9. Although just outside the study area, it is recommended to prepare a master plan for Warrane Sports Centre and Pitch to maximise the community benefits of the facilities there.
10. Create a master plan for the shopping precincts to make them more pedestrian friendly with seating, street trees, improved pavements and raised all-abilities parking spaces.
11. Support neighbourhood greening projects.



Concept plan

Proposed built form

Future development site

Potential pedestrian link

0 100 200m

Mixed use development opportunities on Council car parks and land

Mixed use development opportunities
Design principles

Rethinking parking in the City Heart presents Council with an opportunity to provide car parking while also unlocking space for other managed developments that will support a diverse, vibrant and inclusive activity centre.

1	Consolidate parking to unlock the ground level for active and higher-value uses
2	Encourage pedestrian 'ant trails' from car parks to nearby destinations in the City Heart to support economic activity
3	Integrate residential, hospitality, or community uses to increase activity day and night, improving safety
4	Ensure no loss of publicly available parking spaces within the City Heart
5	Design proposed built form at appropriate scales, responding to the topography and managing transitions to lower built form

Case studies

Dawson Street Car Park
Sunshine, Victoria



— Constructed to align with civic centre redevelopment
— Provides free 2-hour parking and reduced rate parking to the precinct including to council site
— Strategically located to attract employment anchors, support retail activity by increased pedestrian movement, and attract public transport investment
— Reduced retail and hospitality vacancies on Hampshire Road
— *10 mins walk to Sunshine train station, 5 mins to council offices*

Eunerva Ave and Bogong Ave
Glen Waverley, Victoria



— Council strategy to consolidate parking and unlock sites throughout activity centre for higher uses including council and private developments
— Incorporate highly visible entries and other uses at ground floor (Eunerva Ave: community health service)
— Car parking contribution scheme, 'cash-in-lieu'
— Increased pedestrian activity, renewal of fine grain retail street
— 6 storey, 300+ spaces Eunerva Ave and 3 storey, 1000 + car parking spaces, Bogong Ave
— *5 mins walk to Glen Waverley train station*

Elgin St Car Park
Carlton, Victoria



— Combines City of Melbourne car park with 2/3 storey apartment and town houses
— Fine grain retail and heritage context
— Reduced parking rates to support retail activity
— 2 storey, 200 car parking spaces
— *2 mins walk to tram services*

Mixed use development opportunities

Bayfield Street

Outcomes | 3 6

A centrally located car park hub and new future development opportunities incorporating active uses at street level and a new urban plaza.



Precedents



Dawson Street Car park, Sunshine — MGS Architects



Healeys Lane, Melbourne

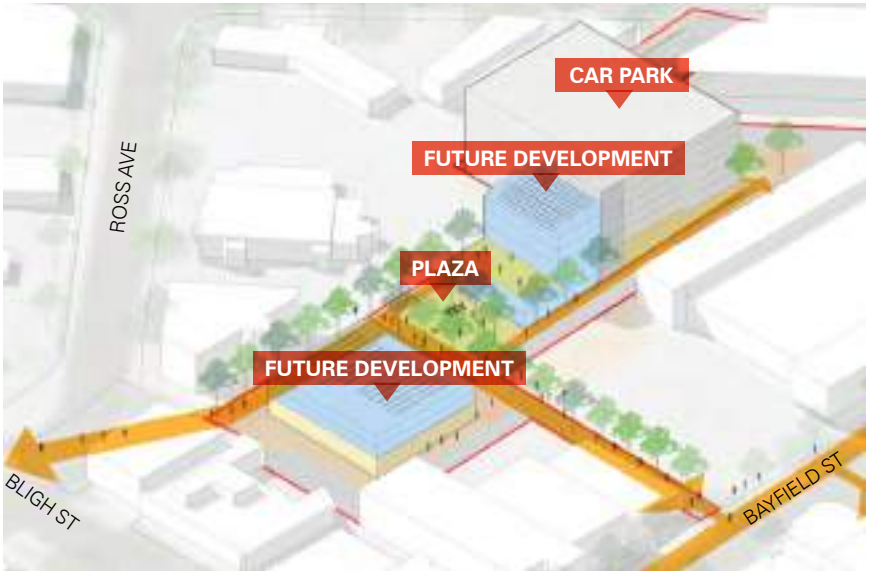
Key moves

1. Consolidate parking to the east of the site
2. Create new development opportunities with active uses at street level
3. Create new open space and upgrade link to civic centre
4. Increase activity at street level and create opportunities for natural surveillance
5. Reinforce existing linkage to Bayfield Street

Key outcomes

- Reinforce existing pedestrian linkages to Bayfield and Bligh Streets
- Free up space for commercial/ office space development which is needed in the City Heart
- Create more activity and value on an underutilised city block
- Increase safety and create a better city centre experience.
- Design the car park for greatest efficiency
- Intensify a low density urban block

Indicative massing



Indicative yield

East (future development and carpark building)

- Car parking, 230-280 spaces (replacing approx. 200) including rooftop and/or basement
- Approx. 2000m² Gross Floor Area (GFA), including roof terrace
- Active uses, approx. 800m² GFA

West (development opportunity)

- Approx. 3000m² GFA, including ground floor active uses

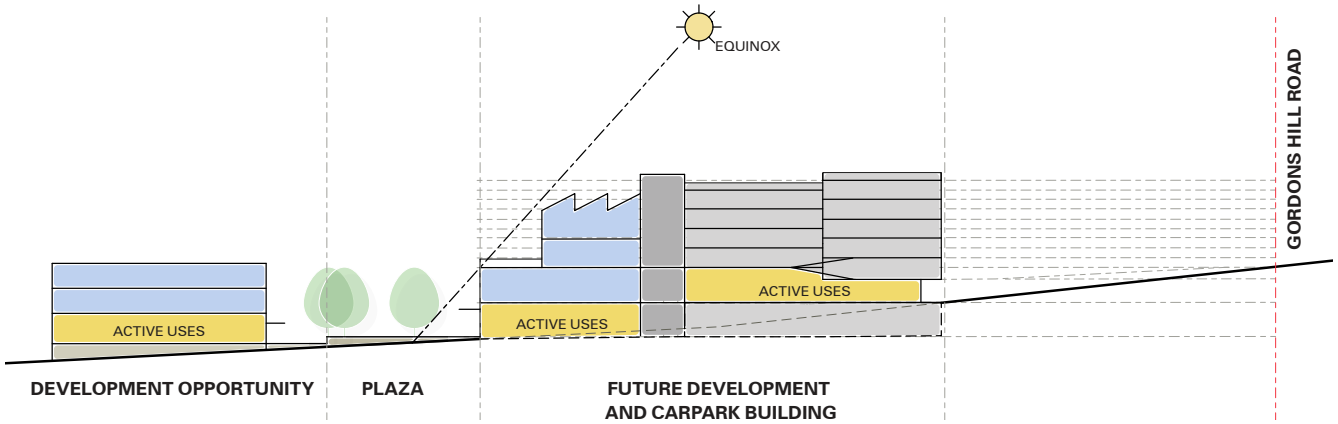


Concept plan and indicative section

Pedestrian access
Vehicular access

0 25 50 100m

SCALE 1:2000





Artist's impression | Plaza for Bayfield Street car park



Mixed use development opportunities
Winkleigh Place

Outcomes | 3 4 6

Creating a new residential community with great access to services, jobs and transport integrated with a new public car parking hub. Integrate active uses such as communal spaces or retail to enliven the streetscape.



Precedents



Nightingale 1, Melbourne — Breathe Architecture



Guild Coworking Space, Southbank

Key moves

1. Provide separate entries and reserved car and bicycle parking for residents
2. Include community, retail or other uses at street level to create an active frontage (or similar)
3. Shared pedestrian and vehicular lane along the northern boundary
4. Setback from Winkleigh Place to provide space for canopy trees and pedestrian link to Bayfield Street
5. Create new development opportunities
6. Retain existing access to properties on Cambridge Road from Winkleigh Place and improve pedestrian link

Key outcomes

— Increase safety with 'eyes on the street' and create more housing choice within the City Heart
— Increase pedestrian activity within the urban block and between Cambridge Road and Bligh Street

Indicative massing



Indicative yield

Residential

— Approx. 80-90 dwellings
— Typical breakdown of apartment size*
  — 70% 1 bed
  — 20% 2 bed
  — 10% 3 bed

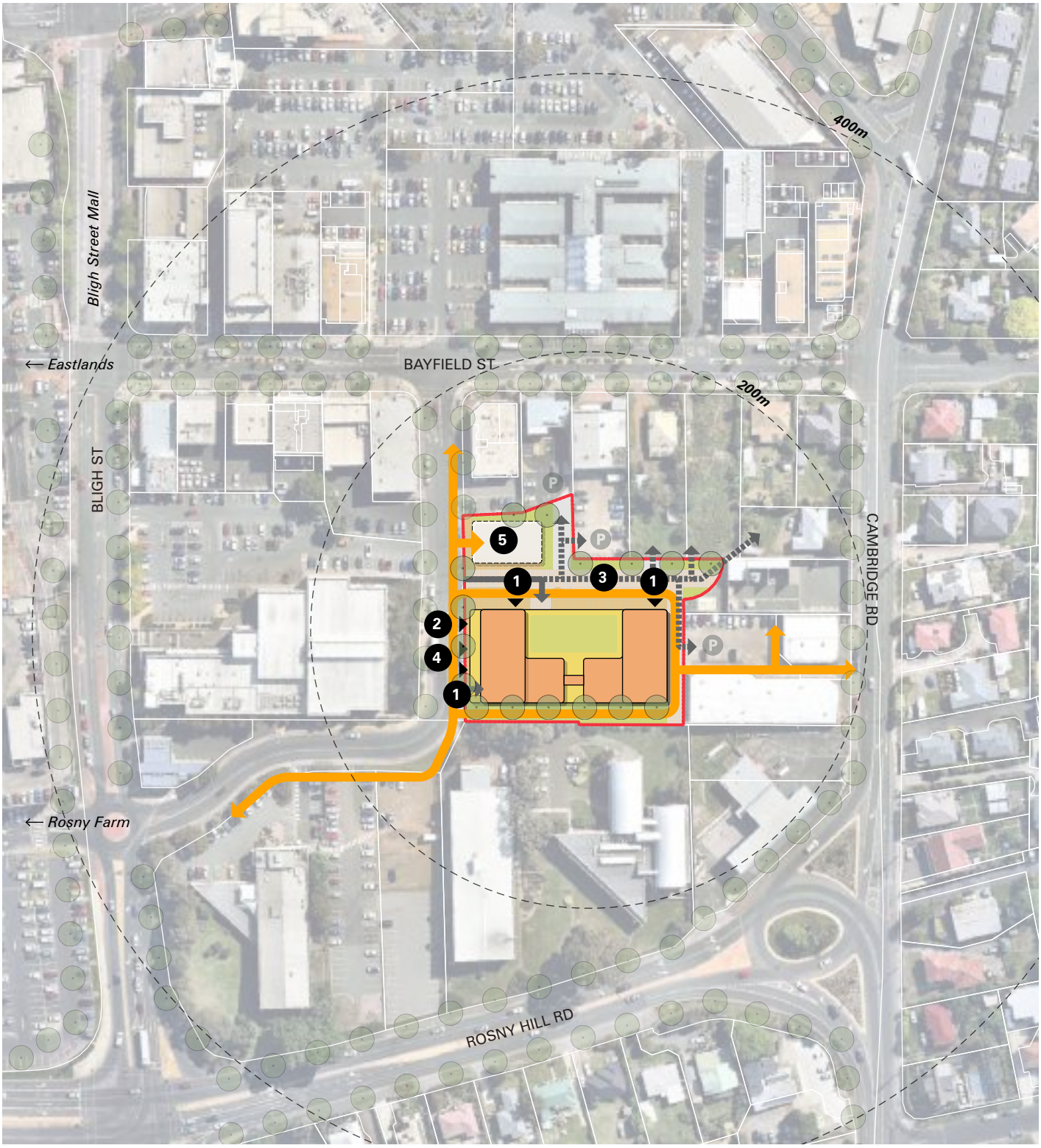
Car park

— 180-190 spaces (replacing approx. 152)
— Car parking rate for 0.6 per dwelling*, no of additional spaces required 50-55

North (development opportunity)

— Commercial/retail/hospitality, approx. 1500m² GFA

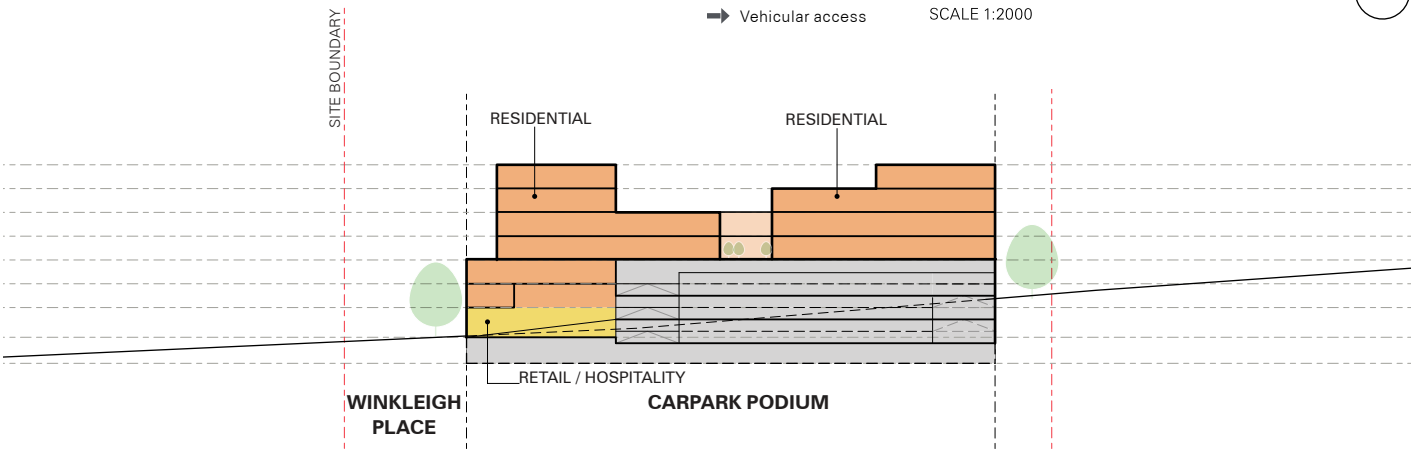
* *Based on recent Homes Victoria projects, but parking ratios will be determined according to the local context*



Concept plan and indicative section

Pedestrian access
Vehicular access

0 25 50 100m
SCALE 1:2000

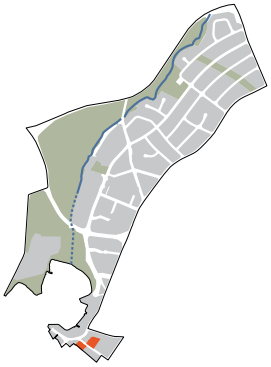


Mixed use development opportunities

Percy Street

Outcomes | 3 6

Supporting the Bellerive Village as a destination for local retail and dining with a unique waterfront experience and views.



Precedents



Harrow Street Car park and Community Centre, Melbourne — MGS Architects



Kyme Place Rooming House, Melbourne — MGS Architects

Key moves

1. Consolidate the two council-owned car parks at Bellerive Quay and Percy Street
2. Locate ground floor with retail, hospitality and end-of-trip uses to increase activation
3. Shared zone including other placemaking elements such as landscape, seating to western edge
4. Unlock Percy Street south car park for mixed use development

Key outcomes

— Opportunities to enhance the fine-grain character of the village through potential new pedestrian links and public realm spaces.

Indicative yield

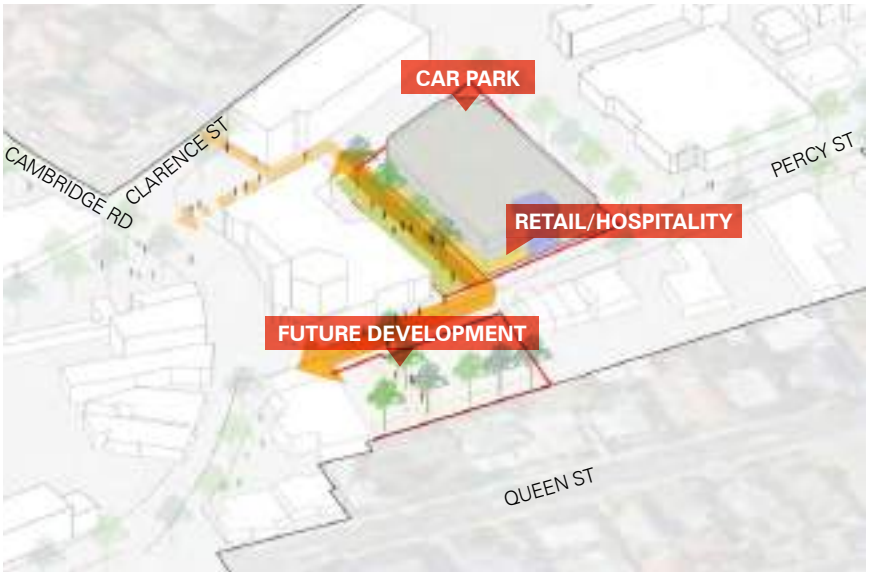
Percy St north (adjacent to Bellerive Quay)

— Car parking, 150-180 spaces (replacing 154)
— Ground floor retail, 660m² GFA
— Setback to western boundary for new open space
— 3 levels plus rooftop, basement optional
— Retain existing accesses to properties

Car park

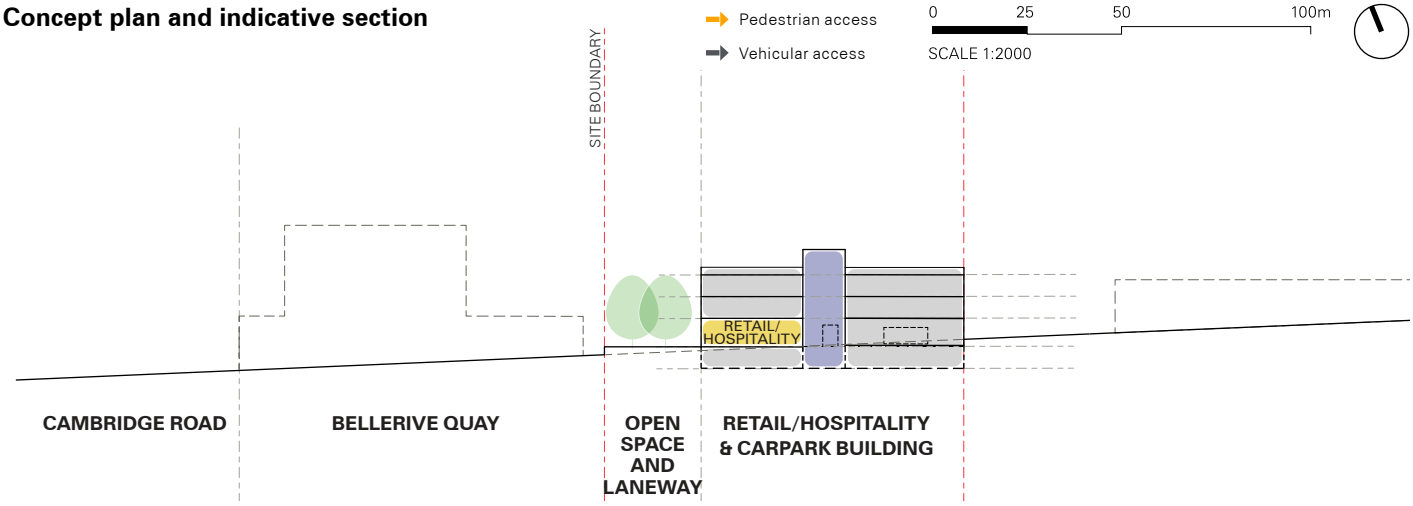
— Mixed use development, approx. 117m² GFA
— Potential use as a visitor accommodation

Indicative massing





Concept plan and indicative section



Civic, community and employment precinct

Civic, community and employment precinct
Design Principles

Outcomes | 3 5 6



A Civic and Community Hub that celebrates and embraces the Rivulet and Parklands, increasing space for services and jobs and connected by welcoming outdoor places and landscapes for workers and visitors.

1	Expand and reimagine the Civic precinct as a welcoming place for community and hub for government services and jobs, community facilities and resources invested with civic pride, and an expression of community participation and democracy
2	A series of open spaces including plazas connected along a green spine to support community events and safe, accessible movement between destinations
3	Orientate the Civic and Community hub and potential future library towards the Rivulet and new promenade spaces
4	Provide an attractive and accessible bridge over the Rivulet connecting the Civic and Employment Precinct to Rosny Parklands
5	Create a new cultural space in the Parklands that celebrates Tasmanian Aboriginal culture and events for the whole community
6	Expand the City of Clarence office accommodation and new 'town hall' auditorium with flexible spaces for the community to meet and gather

Case studies

Brimbank City Council, Community and Civic Centre
Sunshine, Victoria



- Adjacent to Sunshine Market Place (Vicinity)
- Consolidation of community and civic uses
- Integrated library, exhibition spaces and local business hub
- *10 mins walk to Sunshine train station, 5 min walk to council car park*

Dandenong Municipal Building and Civic Square
Dandenong, Victoria



- Council offices, library, meetings rooms, retail and cafe
- 3,500m^2 of open space with digital screen to support community events
- Key project within Revitalising Central Dandenong $290m state funded program
- *5 mins walk to Dandenong train station and retail core*

GovHub Ballarat
Ballarat, Victoria



- Employment space for 1000 public and private sector jobs
- Sustainable design (mass timber, CLT and GLT)
- Funded by the Victorian State government
- 220 car spaces and end-of-trip facilities
- *5 mins walk to regional train services and retail centre*



Concept plan

Legend

- Council-owned site boundaries
- Existing building
- Bus interchange
- Potential bridge

Proposed

- Plaza
- Open space
- Development footprint
- Building footprint
- Indicative building entry
- Vehicular access
- Pedestrian access
- Potential pedestrian access
- Shared street
- Green spine

Key moves

1. Council chambers site – expand office accommodation and locate new 'town hall' auditorium – a flexible space for community to gather
2. 'Possible future' community-focused space, e.g. youth services, library, local business hub or gallery
3. Tasmanian Aboriginal culture and Parklands pavilion
4. 'Possible future' new government services building
5. Create a pedestrian boulevard with slow vehicle movement
6. Accessible bridge to Parklands
7. Options for rivulet crossing points
8. Upgrade intersection to improve safety for pedestrians
9. Strategically significant site – investigate future use of the site
10. Arrival pavilion with hospitality spaces, information desk or event spaces
11. Consolidate precinct car parking off-site



Artist's impression | View to Community Hub from Rosny Parklands



Bligh Street corridor

Bligh Street corridor
Design Principles

Outcomes | 5 6



The City Heart's green spine will connect Bellerive to Warrane, supporting active transport along it and with landscaping and infrastructure to create a streetscape to enjoy.

1	Revitalise Bligh Street with high quality avenue tree planting, generous footpaths and protected cycle lanes for its full extent from central Warrane to Kangaroo Bay
2	Improve connection between public transport and City Heart destinations and the regional cycle network
3	Encourage active transport travel and Bligh Street's evolution into a consistently high quality Main Street pedestrian experience with linkages to key precinct destinations
4	Support growing residential and worker populations to move safely between destinations
5	Provide accessible, safe and enjoyable pedestrian movement linking the precincts in the centre at all times of day and night
6	Upgrades to Bligh Street, Rosny Park bus mall to improve amenity and safety, contributing to the character of the street

Case studies

Malop Street Green Spine
Geelong, Victoria



— Extensive streetscape renewal to support growing residential and worker populations with new street trees, rain gardens, paving and street furniture.
— Bicycle lanes (each side)
— *1.4km long / 30m wide*

Bourke Street Cycleway
Sydney, New South Wales



— Dedicated buffered 2-way cycleway to encourage active transport travel
— Extensive buffer planting, new street trees, rain gardens, permeable paving and integration with existing public spaces.
— *3.4km long / approx. 20m wide*



Concept plan

Key moves

Precedents



Shared bike and pedestrian path, Linear Park Reserve, Melbourne



Raised pedestrian 'wombat' crossing



Two-way cycle lane, San Francisco, USA

1 Warrane

Linking residents to the activity centre, Rivulet corridor, Greenbelt and beyond.

1. Introduce shared paths along Warrane Greenbelt to connect to Kangaroo Bay Rivulet and other open spaces, and upgrade crossing to prioritise active transport users safety and experience (e.g. wombat crossing)
2. Create safe cycle lanes (investigate options)
3. Upgrade Gordons Hill Road intersection to prioritise active transport users' safety and experience
4. Include water-sensitive urban design (WSUD) and greening - canopy trees, bioswales
5. Provide amenity along the corridor including nodes for planting, seating, bike parking and crossings
6. Investigate options for on-street parking while allowing space for increasing street canopy planting (e.g. one side of street only, between trees, limited locations)

2 Rosny Park

An active streetscape that connects people with transport choices.

1. Manage and separate different travel modes to minimise conflicts through this section, particularly the bus mall
2. Investigate strategic removal of on street parking if necessary to facilitate other uses
3. Create safe cycle lanes, investigate options for a protected two way cycle route
4. Upgrade Bayfield Street intersection to prioritise active transport users safety and experience
5. Include water-sensitive urban design (WSUD) and greening - canopy trees, bioswales

3 4 Kangaroo Bay and Bellerive Boardwalk

Expanding on existing streetscape upgrades to link the waterfront to north of Rosny Hill Road.

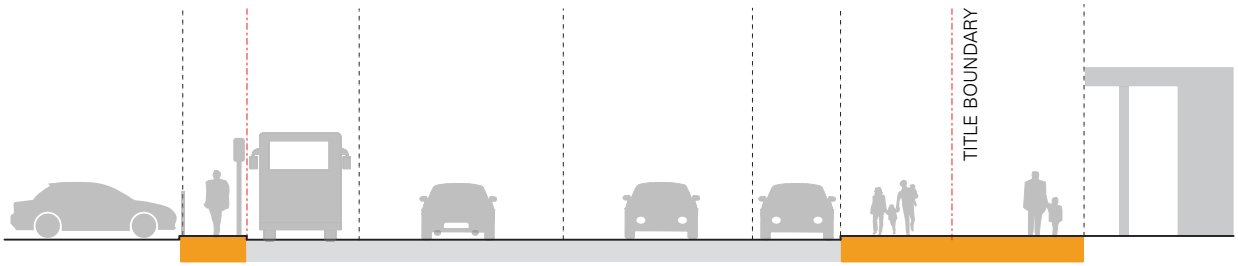
1. Investigate providing cycle lane on Kangaroo Bay Drive and a slow-speed cycle link to Bellerive Boardwalk
2. Upgrade Rosny Hill Road intersection to prioritise active transport users' safety and experience, for example, removal of slip lanes
3. Manage potential conflicts between pedestrians and cyclists towards the waterfront with slow speed zones or dismount areas
4. Pedestrians priority along waterfront edge
5. Connection through to ferry terminal

Bligh Street corridor
Proposed Rosny Park section

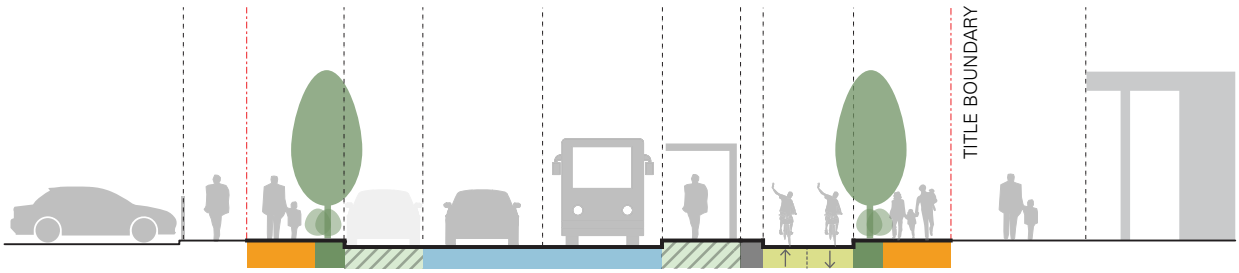
- Existing carriageway and on street parking
- Shared slow road
- Pedestrian only footpath
- Planting zone
- Two-way cycle way
- Safety separation buffer
- Kerbside extension to facilitate bus stop / extended footpath and landscaping or parallel on-street parking where there is no bus stop

The proposed road cross section for Rosny Park demonstrates the opportunity to create a separated two-way cycleway while balancing the need for accessible bus stops and improved footpaths and greenery.

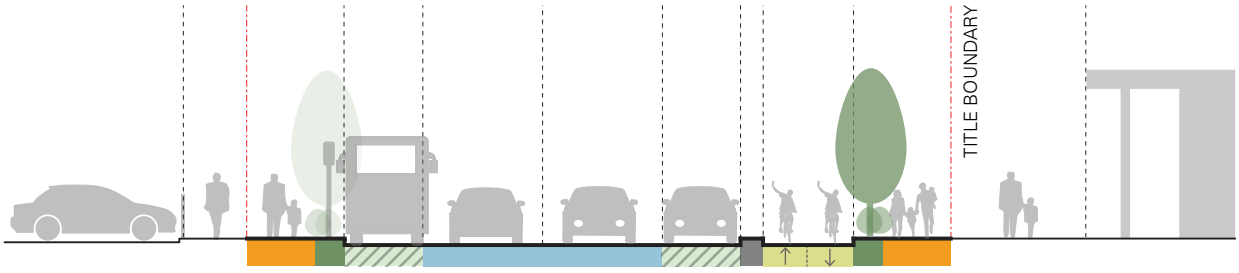




Bligh Street Existing



Bligh Street Proposed (southbound bus stop)



Bligh Street Proposed (northbound bus stop)

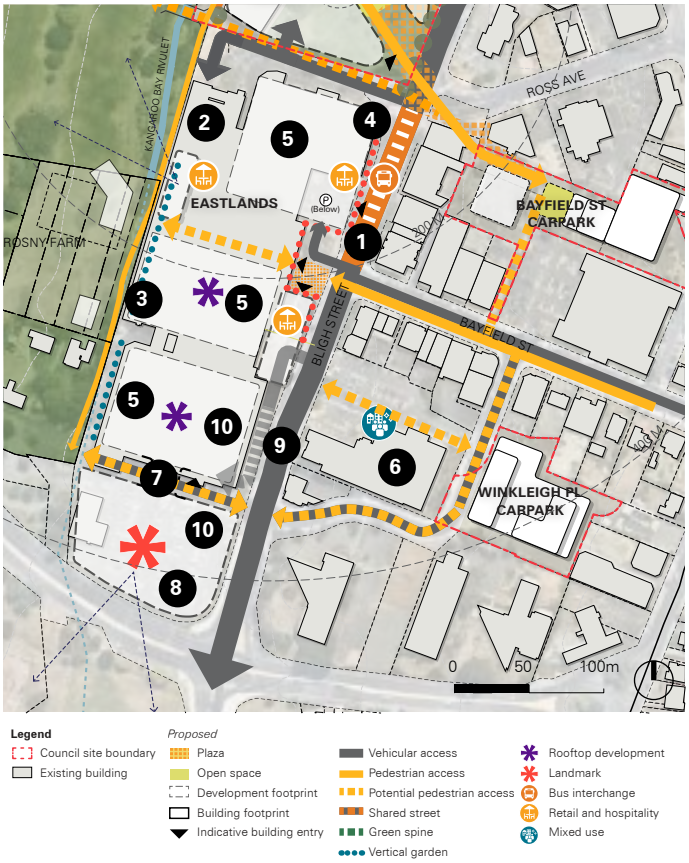
Other strategic opportunities

Other strategic opportunities
Eastlands

Outcomes | 3 5 6

As a key destination in the City Heart, investment and renewal of Eastlands can contribute to a safer, better connected and more vibrant City Heart.





Legend

	Proposed		
Council site boundary	Plaza	Vehicular access	Rooftop development
Existing building	Open space	Pedestrian access	Landmark
	Development footprint	Potential pedestrian access	Bus interchange
	Building footprint	Shared street	Retail and hospitality
	Indicative building entry	Green spine	Mixed use
		Vertical garden	

Key moves

1. Explore opportunities for renewal to Bligh Street interface, including hospitality and public realm, improving pedestrian safety, and contributing to a lively streetscape
2. Investigate east-west connection through the site to Rosny Parklands, aligned with Bayfield Street, with opportunity for new hospitality uses overlooking the park
3. Opportunity to improve building façades and appearance to the Parklands to present the buildings more sensitively to the park address and incorporate greening.
4. Improvements to high profile corner to manage level changes and improve activation, maintain vehicle access
5. Investigate the utilisation of rooftops or upper levels to support hospitality, entertainment and recreation, taking advantage of outlooks to the adjacent parklands, Kangaroo Bay and to Hobart City beyond
6. Explore opportunities for improvements to entertainment offer of intensification of mixed use development, with greater activation of Bligh Street interface and less dominant car parking areas
7. Maintain and improve existing east/west pedestrian connection to Rosny Farm and Parklands, which is not clearly defined for pedestrian
8. Opportunity for a gateway building to Rosny Hill Road with outlook to Kangaroo Bay
9. Opportunity to improve activation to Bligh St through removal or reprogramming of vehicle ramps and the inclusion of active uses
10. Investigate opportunities for high density mixed-use development with residential or accommodation uses above

Case studies

Burwood Brickworks
Burwood, Victoria



- Most sustainable shopping centre in the Southern Hemisphere 20.5-hectare former brickworks site
- 2,000m² rooftop urban farm
- Small community room available for booking (40-60 person capacity)
- *Within 5 mins walk (400m) to tram stop, 100m to two bus routes*

Ringwood Eastland
Ringwood, Victoria



- New redesigned town square for a large regional shopping centre adjacent to Civic Centre
- New urban plaza/square surrounded by outward facing uses (retail and hospitality)
- New Library (REALM Library)
- *Within 5 mins walk (400m) to station*

Westfield Knox
Knox, Victoria



- New 2000m² library delivered as part of redevelopment of suburban shopping centre
- Other facilities to be delivered include a swim school, basketball court and a multi-purpose community space

Other strategic opportunities

Rosny College

Outcomes | 3 5

Improve connections between Rosny College and Charles Hand Park providing new landscape spaces for life-long learning.





Legend

- Proposed built form
- Future development site

Key moves

1. New spaces for school use and outside school hours for community
2. New Rosny College semi-private open space with hospitality and arts enterprise opportunities
3. Terrace overlooking the park
4. Expanded active recreation spaces for all (refer to Open Space network section for concept design)
5. Strengthened circulation routes directing movement away from college and cricket club

Case studies

South Melbourne Primary School
South Melbourne, Victoria



- The vertical school was designed as part of the Ferrars Street Education and Community Precinct
- New streetscape and public realm works to improve accessibility and connectivity – including pedestrian, cyclist and public transport access

Collingwood Yards
Collingwood, Victoria



- Redevelopment of a heritage listed former TAFE site into a contemporary arts precinct
- Multi-functional courtyard space for events, festivals and concerts
- Affordable office and creative spaces for artists, creative and social enterprise

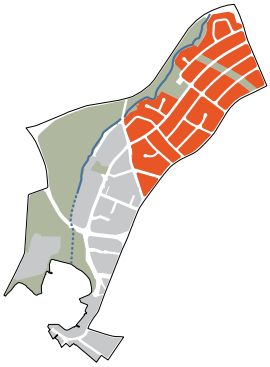
Oodi Library
Helsinki, Finland



- Three-level library with facilities including a café, restaurant, public balcony, movie theatre, audio-visual recording studios and a makerspace
- Significantly located to be adjacent to major civic institutions and public space

Other strategic opportunities
Warrane

Outcomes | 4 5 6



Sensitively renew a valued residential neighbourhood over time to support increased choice and diversity of housing and connectivity to the City Centre and Rosny Parklands.

1	Encourage well-designed infill development on sites with ageing housing at end of life
2	Investigate consolidation of Homes Tasmania sites to deliver affordable housing at scale on larger sites that are close to the Rivulet and within walking distance to Rosny Park activity centre and bus routes on Bligh Street
3	Upgrade streetscapes (concurrently with development) to ensure that the neighbourhood supports greater residential densities and enhances liveability
4	Provide new pedestrian connections to improve access to destinations (Kangaroo Bay Rivulet and Rosny Park) and walkability
5	Opportunity to increase critical mass of people to support primary activity centre

Case studies

Goulburn Street Housing
Hobart, Tasmania



— 25 affordable dwellings
— Site area 1,400m^2
— 179 dwellings/ha
— 4 storeys
— Public housing with state government investment
— Provides accessible housing for those with disabilities
— Two street addresses with built form to address scale and character of streetscapes

McIntyre Drive Social Housing
Altona, Victoria



— 69 affordable dwellings
— Site area 5,425m^2
— 125 dwellings/ha
— 2-3 storeys
— A communal place around a shared courtyard and community gardens
— Architectural expression reflects surrounding residential context and provides sense of identity
— Incorporates sustainable design principles

Rushall Park Housing
Fitzroy, Victoria



— 35 affordable dwellings
— Site area 5,425m^2
— 154 dwellings/ha
— 2-3 storeys
— Independent living
— Designed specifically for the accessibility needs of older people with stepless access throughout
— Features a courtyard-style garden separating the apartment buildings
— *Adjacent to Rushall Train Station*

City of Clarence

8.4.2 CLARENCE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE VACANCY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to enable Council to consider nominating an elected member to fill a vacancy on the Clarence Emergency Management Committee (CEMC) following Cr Walker's resignation as Proxy Representative.

RELATION TO EXISTING POLICY/PLANS

Council's Strategic Plan 2021-2031 is relevant.

LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Section 27 of the *Local Government Act 1993* has as a function of the Mayor, to represent the Council on regional organisations and at intergovernmental forums at regional, state and federal levels. There is no legislative requirement to appoint a Proxy representative, but it is considered good governance practice in the event that the Mayor is unavailable.

CONSULTATION

Nil.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Nil.

RECOMMENDATION:

A. That Cr Walker's resignation as Proxy Representative on the Clarence Emergency Management Committee be noted.

B. That Council nominates a Councillor as Proxy Representative to the Clarence Emergency Management Committee.

ASSOCIATED REPORT

1. BACKGROUND

The Clarence Emergency Management Committee is a regional body with representatives from Tas Police, Tasmania Fire Service, State Emergency Service, Ambulance Tas, Resilience Recovery Tasmania and key council staff involved in the field of emergency management and recovery.

2. REPORT IN DETAIL

2.1. As a regional committee, the Mayor chairs the Clarence Emergency Management Committee in accordance with Section 27 of the *Local Government Act, 1993*. Although the legislation does not require a proxy representative, it is considered good governance practice to appoint a proxy in the event that the Mayor is unavailable. Council appointed Cr Walker as Proxy representative at its meeting of 19 December 2022.

2.2. The committee consists of representatives from State Government including Tasmania Fire Service, Ambulance Tas, Tas Police, State Emergency Service and Resilience Recovery Tasmania as well as key council staff in the field of emergency management and recovery.

2.3. Councillor Walker has requested to step down from his appointment and it is considered appropriate for Council to appoint a replacement for the balance of the current Council term.

3. CONSULTATION

3.1. Community Consultation Undertaken

Not applicable.

3.2. State/Local Government Protocol

Nil.

3.3. Other

Nil.

3.4. Further Community Consultation

Not applicable.

4. STRATEGIC PLAN/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Council's Strategic Plan 2021-2031 under the Strategic goal *"Governance and leadership"* provides:

> *"5.6 Establishing strategic partnerships to facilitate greater opportunities".*

5. EXTERNAL IMPACTS

Nil.

6. RISK AND LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

Nil.

7. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Nil.

8. ANY OTHER UNIQUE ISSUES

Nil.

9. CONCLUSION

Cr Walker is Council's current Proxy Representative on the Clarence Emergency Management Committee but has requested to step down from his appointment. Nominations are sought from councillors to fill the vacancy for the balance of the current Council term.

Attachments: Nil

Ian Nelson
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

8.4.3 DELEGATIONS FOR THE ROLE OF MANAGER COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PURPOSE

To create delegations under the *Building Act 2016* (Tas.) following the establishment of the new role of the Manager Compliance and Enforcement and to issue an appointment under the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994* (Tas.)

RELATION TO EXISTING POLICY/PLANS

The delegations and appointment proposed in this report are required for the new role of Manager Compliance and Enforcement to undertake the functions and duties of that role. The proposed delegations do not impact on any pre-existing Council policies or strategies.

LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Delegations by Council under the *Building Act 2016* (Tas.) are direct from Council to council officers.

CONSULTATION

Nil.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Not applicable.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council:

A. Resolves that the Register of Delegations be modified by the addition of the delegations, as set out in Attachment 1 of the Associated Report, for the Manager Compliance and Enforcement in respect to the *Building Act 2016* (Tas.).

B. Appoints the Manager Compliance and Enforcement as an authorised officer pursuant to section 21 of the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994* (Tas.).

ASSOCIATED REPORT

1. BACKGROUND

1.1. Council regularly approves a range of delegations under various legislation as a means of better effecting the provision of services to its community.

1.2. Council is currently undertaking a complete review of its delegations. It is critical that council officers are properly delegated so that they can undertake routine administrative tasks and ensure that Council is able to meet statutory obligations and timeframes.

1.3. A new role of Manager Compliance and Enforcement has been established to oversee Council's regulatory compliance, investigation and enforcement services. The incumbent will commence in the role on Monday 6 October 2025 and requires delegations to be in place to undertake their duties.

2. REPORT IN DETAIL

2.1. The role of Manager Compliance and Enforcement requires a broad range of delegations to ensure that the incumbent can undertake their functions and duties in an efficient manner and within statutory timeframes.

2.2. This agenda sets out the delegations that must be delegated from the Council straight to the role of Manager Compliance and Enforcement. The delegations that the Chief Executive Officer determines to delegate to the Manager Compliance and Enforcement are recorded in the Register of Delegations and do not need Council approval.

2.3. Each piece of legislation will provide Council with the power to either delegate to the Chief Executive Officer who can then on-delegate their powers (with some exceptions) or to delegate straight to a role.

2.4. The *Building Act 2016* (Tas.) provides that a Council may delegate to any person any of its powers and functions under the Act, other than the power of delegation (section 8(3)). The delegations proposed under the *Building Act 2016* (Tas.) are provided in Attachment 1.

2.5. In addition to the role requiring delegations, it requires an appointment to be made by Council. Appointments are now recorded within the Register of Delegations, and it is appropriate to include in this agenda.

2.6. Section 21 of the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994* (Tas.) provides that the Council may appoint an employee of Council to be a council officer for the purposes of the Act. An appointed council officer under the Act has the power to issue environmental infringement notices and environmental protection notices and generally exercise powers in order to prevent or investigate offences under the Act and its associated Regulations.

3. CONSULTATION

3.1. Community Consultation Undertaken

Nil.

3.2. State/Local Government Protocol

Nil.

3.3. Other

Nil.

3.4. Further Community Consultation

Nil.

4. STRATEGIC PLAN/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

The delegations will deal with daily operational matters and will not impact on any pre-existing policies or strategies of Council.

5. EXTERNAL IMPACTS

Nil.

6. RISK AND LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

The delegations are required so that council officers can effectively undertake activities within specific statutory timeframes.

7. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no implications on Council's Annual Operating Plan.

8. ANY OTHER UNIQUE ISSUES

Nil.

9. CONCLUSION

9.1. Council regularly approves a range of delegations under various legislation as a means of better effecting the provision of services to its community.

9.2. Council has established the role of Manager Compliance and Enforcement. This position will be responsible for leading Council's compliance, investigation and enforcement activities. The incumbent will commence on Monday 6 October 2025 and requires delegations to undertake the role.

9.3. The delegations and appointment proposed will ensure that the Manager Compliance and Enforcement is properly delegated to undertake the range of activities required in accordance with relevant legislation.

Attachments: 1. Delegations Proposed under the Building Act 2016 (2)

Ian Nelson
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Attachment 1

Manager Compliance and Enforcement

Building Act 2000 (Tas.)

No.	Provision	Function or power	Original source	Delegated to	Conditions or restrictions
Council			Council	Manager Compliance and Enforcement	
Generally					
1	Generally	All of council's administrative obligations and functions under the Act	**X**	**X**	Excludes any specific delegation under this Act which is provided for in the Register of Delegations
Part 3 – Administration					
Division 2 - Permit authorities					
2	s27(3)	**Records of permit authority** Make information retained pursuant to section 27(2) available to persons specified in accordance with section 27(3)	**X**	**X**	

Part 18 - Actions for Non-compliance					
Division 6 - Failure to comply with compliance orders					
6	s265	Perform works where there has been failure to comply with an emergency, building or plumbing order, including the power to: a) enter on the land where the work is to be done with the appropriate equipment; b) exclude other persons from the place where the work is being done; c) if anything is to be altered, determine the form of the alteration so far as it was not previously specified; d) if anything is to be taken down, demolished or removed, determine in what condition the remainder is to be left; e) carry away to some convenient place any materials removed; and f) sell any materials so carried away and deduct the proceeds from the cost of the work.	**X**	**X**	

Environmental Management and Pollution Act 1994 (Tas.)

No.	**Provision**	**Function or power**	**Original source**	**Delegated to**	**Conditions or restrictions**
Council			**Council**	**Manager Compliance and Enforcement**	
Part 2 – Administration					
Division 1 – Administrative bodies					
3	s21	A council may appoint an employee of the council to be a council officer	**X**	**X**	This is an appointment – to be recorded in the Register of Delegations

9. MOTIONS ON NOTICE

9.1 NOTICE OF MOTION – COUNCILLOR GOYNE INCLUSION

In accordance with Notice given, Councillor Goyne intends to move the following Motion:

"That Council:

Affirms its unwavering commitment to fairness, dignity, and equitable opportunities for all members of our community. This commitment encompasses individuals irrespective of their gender, sexual orientation, race, religion, disability, age, or background. The Council remains steadfast in its pursuit of inclusion through policies and initiatives that promote unity and serve the entire community."

EXPLANATORY NOTES

In a world where both social and press media are constantly fuelling conflict and division, we stand tall and say we recognise the inherent value of each and every person, regardless of background, where we live, what we look like and what we think or believe as long as it is within the confines of Australian Law.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights remains as relevant today as it was on the day it was proclaimed in 1948 and adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. The UDHR was a landmark document that sets a universal standard for the fundamental rights and freedoms inherent to all human beings, regardless of their nationality, gender, or other status. It was the first international agreement on basic human rights and serves as the foundation for international human rights law, inspiring over 80 legally binding treaties, conventions, and national laws. The UDHR outlines 30 articles detailing civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights, such as the right to life, freedom of expression, and the right to education.

The UDHR is a global yardstick by which we measure right and wrong and provides a foundation for a just and decent future for all. It is also a powerful weapon in the fight against oppression, impunity and affronts to human dignity. We all have a duty to uphold and defend these rights and to do our part in making this document a living reality for every person, everywhere.

This motion reassures all the residents of Clarence that you are valued and welcome here.

E Goyne
COUNCILLOR

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S COMMENT
A matter for Council.

10. COUNCILLORS' QUESTION TIME

A Councillor may ask a question with or without notice at Council Meetings. No debate is permitted on any questions or answers.

10.1 QUESTIONS ON NOTICE

(Seven days before an ordinary Meeting, a Councillor may give written notice to the Chief Executive Officer of a question in respect of which the Councillor seeks an answer at the meeting).

Nil.

10.2 ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON NOTICE

Nil.

10.3 ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE – PREVIOUS COUNCIL MEETING

Cr Goyne

1. I have spent a lot of time in the Bellerive Quay recently and I notice there is a lot of fifteen-minute carparks that are usually vacant. Apart from the fact that there is not a lot that can be done in the Bellerive quay area in fifteen minutes, can I ask how many of those have been adjusted from longer durations than fifteen minutes when we have had the changes to the new Bellerive quay area?

Answer
Taken on notice.

(Further information) There were no changes to the parking time limits in the Bellerive Quay area as a result of the Percy Street stormwater upgrade project completed in December 2023. There have also been no changes to the parking time limits in the area since December 2023. ¼P (15 minute) parking is provided to ensure good parking availability for quick trips to local businesses – for things like picking up take away food and coffee, getting a prescription filled, going to the post office/newsagency, etc.

2. I have noticed that the Bayview Park consultation has come out. I notice the significant reduction in carparks, and I have been discussing with the Clifton Surf Lifesaving Club, particularly that they have anywhere from twenty-five cars on a Saturday morning from 7.30 to 10. Are the plans that have been advertised set in stone, apart from the minor adjustments for what play equipment we choose, or is it something that can be renegotiated at this late stage?

Answer
(Manager Engineering) My initial feedback is that my understanding is that the park is considered to be a local park and from that point of view, most of the users would be expected to be walking to or from rather than parking, so that is the basis of the current parking arrangement but will confirm that with Council.

(Further information) Council was not aware Clifton Beach Surf Lifesaving Club was running training sessions at this location, as it has been doing so without the requisite Event on Council Land permit. Council staff will engage with the Club to understand how it uses this space, to assess the appropriateness of this activity in a residential setting and as appropriate ensure a permit is put in place.

Revising the park design to increase car parking would directly conflict with the project's primary goals, which are to:

- Enhance safety and accessibility for all users of a local park.
- Increase the amount of usable open space for the community (currently, one-third of the park is dedicated to parking).

The revised plan improves pedestrian safety by providing a dedicated footpath along the roadside and creates a safer, more accessible bus stop. A new kerb and channel will also be added to manage stormwater and prevent water from pooling in the park.

We recognise the existing carpark is periodically used by larger groups for launching watercraft and using the wash station. We have asked for feedback in our survey on whether a nearby location would be more suitable for these activities.

Cr James

1. My question is regarding Kangaroo Bay Chambroad and the buyback of the land by Council. It is my understanding that there is a delay in the matter going before the Supreme Court and I know that we cannot divulge too much about the legal process, but is there going to be a further delay in that matter going before the Supreme Court and that Chambroad have sought an extension of time to take it further into the New Year?

Answer
We are going through the various processes of the Court at the moment, there have been some delays on the Chambroad side. Those are being addressed by our Counsel and at this stage we do not have a date for the hearing, but we are anticipating that it will be early in 2026.

2. My question relates to the Rosny Mall. There appears to be a lot of young people that are trashing the area during the day. It is becoming an absolute pig sty in regard to people trying to find a seat in one of those enclosures waiting for the bus. I know that it is difficult to do anything about this, but it is Council's mall, we pay for any damage that has been done and there has been a lot of damage done to the glass. Can we do anything about this behaviour that is in the mall and whether there is some way in which the police can be involved?

Answer
Taken on notice.

(Further information) While Council is responsible for maintenance of the Rosny Bus Mall, we have no authority to manage anti-social behaviour. Tasmania Police is wholly responsible for responding to any anti-social and/or illegal behaviour in our community. Over the past 18 months or so Council has been collaborating with local Police, community groups and youth organisations to help address the root causes of the issues.

Council has previously removed lower sections of glass and replaced it with perforated metal – to minimise the cost of damage. This step has assisted in reducing instances of glass breakage.

Staff have been working with external stakeholders to explore opportunities to improve the general amenity of the Bus Mall, partnering with service providers who run programs to engage young people in an effort to minimise the ongoing issues of vandalism and anti-social behaviour to effect more substantial change. A trial youth diversionary program is being planned to commence in the vicinity during Term 4, 2025.

Cr Hulme

1. My question relates to the RTI application for the Department of State Growth's assessment in relation to their flawed decision on the location of the high performance centre. I understand that they are out of time, could we be updated on what the next steps are?

Answer
(Chief Executive Officer) The Department of State Growth has been granted an extension of time, but they have not delivered the documents requested and I have asked that the Mayor provide me some time tonight to discuss that with councillors in closed meeting.

2. There is an answer in the agenda to my question regarding Council's advocacy relating to restrictive covenants that are discriminatory against people on the basis of their financial circumstances. I understand there is a further update to that, and I would just like to hear what that is.

Answer
(Chief Executive Officer) As circulated today to councillors, we have received advice from LGAT. Essentially the matter was referred to the Land Titles Office; however, the Government has not responded yet to the issue of restrictive covenants. LGAT will be pursuing that with the Land Titles Office and Minister Vincent as the Minister for Local Government.

Cr Mulder

1. My question relates to the carpark between the Kangaroo Bay boulevard and the parking arrangements at the Bellerive Yacht Club, an area which is being used, and Council has taken over as a carpark and the access there. I have previously arranged for this, and it took some time because of the Chambroad issue. On 22 August I submitted an elected member's request complete with photos requesting that this pothole ridden connection, which is to use your words Mr Mayor, a jewel in the crown, be repaired. I have asked that it be part of a regular maintenance program as we did with Begonia Street so that we don't have to get in every time. I submitted that request on 22 August, but it didn't appear in the elected member requests. A week later I submitted it again saying it had not appeared in the elected member requests, it still hasn't appeared, but the biggest thing is the potholes are still there. It is an absolute disgrace; my question is can we fix the thing?

Answer
(Manager Engineering) We are aware of the potholes in the access driveway to the carpark and we are not taking the opportunity to completely regrade the access road; however, we will be undertaking work to repair the potholes.

(Further information) Due to the nature of this request, it was lodged as a work order rather than an elected member request – hence it did not appear on the usual update to councillors.

2. Is the grading going to start tomorrow?

Answer
(Manager Engineering) I will have to clarify when the work order is going to be actioned, but we are aware of the issue.

(Further information) As outlined in the response provided to Councillor Mulder on 27 August 2025, staff had scheduled pothole patching works at this location. The works were undertaken across 8 and 9 September 2025.

Cr Ritchie

1. My question relates the Wentworth Park Master Plan. I understand that is something that will be progressing hopefully later this year and I just wondered if we could have an update on the proposed timeline for that?

Answer
Taken on notice.

(Further information) Council adopted funds in the 2024/2025 Annual Plan to master plan the Wentworth Park sport and play precinct. This project will commence after receiving recommendations for the configuration of sporting facilities at Wentworth Park from the Sports Facilities Strategic Plan, which is currently in draft and due to be consulted on with the community later in 2025. The scope of the master plan is to confirm the future development, renewal and upgrades of the sportsground areas, parklands and play space at Wentworth Park.

2. Given the recent media we have seen about the VFL in Tasmania and subsequent to our visit from Stadiums Tasmania in relation to Bellerive Oval, has Council had any further contact from the workshop that we were part of from the Department of State Growth or Stadiums Tasmania in relation to Bellerive Oval since that time?

Answer
(Chief Executive Officer) In relation to the Department of State Growth there has been no contact. In regard to Stadiums Tasmania, we provided a briefing to them following the workshop on some of the issues that had been raised, that is the total of action so far.

10.4 QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE

A Councillor may ask a Question without Notice of the Chairman or another Councillor or the Chief Executive Officer. Note: the Chairman may refuse to accept a Question without Notice if it does not relate to the activities of the Council. A person who is asked a Question without Notice may decline to answer the question.

Questions without notice and their answers will be recorded in the following Agenda.

The Chairman may refuse to accept a question if it does not relate to Council's activities.

The Chairman may require a question without notice to be put in writing. The Chairman, a Councillor or the Chief Executive Officer may decline to answer a question without notice.

11. CLOSED MEETING

Regulation 17 of the Local Government (Meetings Procedures) Regulations 2025 provides that Council may consider certain sensitive matters in Closed Meeting.

The following matter has been listed in the Closed Meeting section of the Council Agenda in accordance with Regulation 17 of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2025.

11.1 APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE

This report has been listed in the Closed Meeting section of the Council agenda in accordance with Regulation 17 of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulation 2025 as the detail covered in the report relates to:

- applications by Councillors for a Leave of Absence.

Note: The decision to move into Closed Meeting requires an absolute majority of Council.

The content of reports and details of the Council decisions in respect to items listed in "Closed Meeting" are to be kept "confidential" and are not to be communicated, reproduced or published unless authorised by the Council.

PROCEDURAL MOTION

"That the Meeting be closed to the public to consider Regulation 17 matters, and that members of the public be required to leave the meeting room".