

Vicki Warden

From: David Nixon-Luke <nixonluke@yahoo.co.uk>
Sent: Tuesday, 5 February 2019 7:03 PM
To: Development Services
Cc: Kara Hallas; info@fpa.tas.gov.au
Subject: Reference number DA2019001
Attachments: Zygodophyllum billardierei.pdf; image001.jpg

To Flinders Island Development Services at Flinders Council

Please see attached letter

Dear Sirs/Madam,

Regarding Application for Planning Approval Reference Number DA2019001 received by us on 3rd February 2019 by post.

We object vehemently to proposed lime sand quarry at 2270 Palana Road, Lughrata (C/T:154620/1 & 160313/1.) Our rare property (land) at Palana Rd, Palana adjoins this proposed quarry excavation and falls within the Ecologically Sensitive Overlay in the Rural Zone.

We are objecting to this development application for the following reasons:

a) Our land contains precious and threatened plant species which must be protected.

The constant eddies of mining dust whipped up from a lime sand quarry next door, in addition to the expected 6 truck movements per day, is extremely deleterious to the endangered plant species on our land which require constant exposure to dust free air and unfiltered sunlight to survive and thrive.

The wind blowing constantly from Bass Strait over the proposed lime sand mine will continually deposit the sand particles and dust from the mine for decades to come. It will endanger and ultimately kill plants on our land and render our native Flinders island vegetation to sand dunes.

Our land is a precious and natural sanctuary for Flinders Island flora and fauna. It is highly unique and irreplaceable and therefore was recently surveyed. See attached letter from Forest Practices Authority (FPA) regarding the precious and threatened plant species on our land at Palana Road Palana (Rates Notice No 6424453. Roll Number:840) .

Council should be doing everything in its power to conserve this perfect natural bushland and not be complicit in destroying it by approving a planning application for a lime sand mine next door which would result in this natural reserve being suffocated with sand particles and dust and turned into sand dunes. Ultimately this development will end up as a

huge barren hole (holes) that will blow dust and fine sand over surrounding natural bush land for hundreds of years. Land degraded by quarrying can never be rejuvenated or restored.

For your information ... Restoration programs designed to return mining sites to their prior condition encounter numerous practical problems.

Australian landscapes have supported vegetation for millions of years. The plant-soil relationships are profoundly complex. When topsoil is stored during mining, in some cases for years, its biological properties change. That presents a serious problem, because many native plants are unable to thrive without symbiotic root fungi and soil bacteria.

And removing tens of metres of subsoil (the "overburden"), produces fundamentally different hydrological regimes affecting ground water storage and run-off.

Over the last 20 years enormous research effort has been directed towards overcoming the barriers to rehabilitating mine sites. Most of it has shown that in nearly every Australian environment it is extraordinary difficult to restore ecosystems back to their pre-mined condition. Restoration ecologists increasingly accept that it is not practically possible to replace what has been destroyed.

We vehemently object to this extractive industry lime sand quarry being dug and mined in our Ecologically Sensitive Region and request that Council NOT approve application number (reference number) DA2019001

Yours faithfully

David Nixon-Luke.

----- Forwarded Message -----

From: "Kay, Kirsty (FPA)" <Kirsty.Kay@fpa.tas.gov.au>

To: "nixonluke@yahoo.co.uk" <nixonluke@yahoo.co.uk>

Cc: "Crawford, Helen (DPIPWE)" <Helen.Crawford@dpiwwe.tas.gov.au>; Anna Povey <apovey@tasland.org.au>;

"Mann, Dydee (FPA)" <Dydee.Mann@fpa.tas.gov.au>

Sent: Thursday, 13 December 2018, 15:49

Subject: Flinders Island visit

Hi Luke,

Thank you so much for allowing us access to your beautiful patch of bush at Lughrata on Flinders Island. We dropped in briefly during our rapid flora assessment program across the island, and completed a short vegetation survey on your covenanted property. We recorded the following flora species within a patch of drooping sheoak (*Allocasuarina verticillata*) forest (Grid ref 579594, 5578010) on your land:

-####*Allocasuarina verticillata*

-####*Callitris rhomboidea*

-####*Eucalyptus globulus*

-####*Leptospermum laevigatum*

- ####*Pomaderris apetala*
- ####*Myoporum insulare*
- ####*Poa labillardieri*
- ####*Senecio biserratus*
- ####*Galium australe*
- ####*Oxalis perennans*
- ####*Poranthera microphylla*
- ####*Lagenophora stipitata*
- ####*Dichondra repens*
- ####*Clematis microphylla*
- ####*Microlaena stipoides*
- ####*Acianthus sp*
- ####*Wahlenbergia sp*
- ####*Lepidosperma concavum*
- ####*Billardiera longiflora*

It is worth noting that we found quite a few plants of the threatened plant species *Zygophyllum billardieri*, or Coastal twin leaf, on the neighbouring property to yours. We didn't see this species on your land but it may be worth keeping an eye out for next time you visit. I have attached a notesheet on this plant for your information.

Once again, thank you for the ability to access your land. Our flora surveys were part of a project to develop a Forest Botany Manual for the Furneaux region. This is a planning tool used by those wishing to conduct forest practices or assess forests for their biodiversity value, and documents the different floristic variations of each forest type, where they can be found across the island, and whether they are particularly rare forest types or have potential to support threatened plant and animal species. An example of this type of Manual for other areas of Tasmania can be found here:

http://www.fpa.tas.gov.au/fpa_services/planning_assistance/advisory_planning_tools/forest_botany_manual. Being able to access private land parcels such as yours will help us to develop a more comprehensive, representative description of the different forest types on the island and highlight the areas most in need of conservation management.

If you have any questions about our surveys, please feel free to contact me on the details below.

Thanks,
Kirsty



Kirsty Kay
Ecologist, Biodiversity Program
 30 Patrick St, Hobart, Tasmania 7000
 T – (03) 6165 4090 | M – 0474 701 284
www.fpa.tas.gov.au
 Work days: Wed-Fri

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE AND DISCLAIMER

The information in this transmission may be confidential and/or protected by legal professional privilege, and is intended only for the person or persons to whom it is addressed. If you are not such a person, you are warned that any disclosure, copying or dissemination of the information is unauthorised. If you have received the transmission in error, please immediately contact this office by telephone, fax or email, to inform us of the error and to enable arrangements to be made for the destruction of the transmission, or its return at our cost. No liability is accepted for any unauthorised use of the information contained in this transmission.

Zygophyllum billardierei



FAMILY: ZYGOPHYLLACEAE

BOTANICAL NAME: *Zygophyllum billardierei*, DC., *Prodr.* 1: 705 (1824)

COMMON NAME: Coastal twin leaf

COMMONWEALTH STATUS: (*EPBC Act*) Not Listed

TASMANIAN STATUS: (*TSP Act*) rare

Zygophyllum billardierei.
Photographs: H & A Wapstra.

Description

A perennial herb with ground spreading stems that are very branched and between 20-40 mm long. **Leaves:** The leaves are Y-shaped, each one consists of two fleshy, bright green thin leaflets with stalks at the base. The tips of the leaves are blunt. **Flowers:** There are usually 4 flowers, which are yellow, approximately 10 mm long and borne singly in the leaf axils (where the stem meets the leaf). Flowering is predominantly from June to December (Flora of Victoria). **Fruit:** The fruit is a drooping, 4-angled capsule that is between 10-12 mm long, triangular in outline and cut off bluntly at the tip, where there is a small point. The seeds are brown and almost triangular, there is 1-2 in each of the four cells (description from Cunningham *et al.* 1992, Curtis & Morris 1975).

Distribution and Habitat

This species is recorded from throughout temperate Australia. In Tasmania, *Zygophyllum billardierei* is known from calcareous sands, forests, wetland and heath communities on the Furneaux Group (Curtis & Morris 1975, Underwood 1998).

Key Sites and Populations

The Furneaux Islands are key sites for this species.

Known Reserves

Reserved in the Forsythe Island Conservation Area, Kent Group National Park and the Sydney Cove Historic Site.

Ecology and Management

There is currently no information available regarding the ecology and management of this species.



Conservation Status Assessment

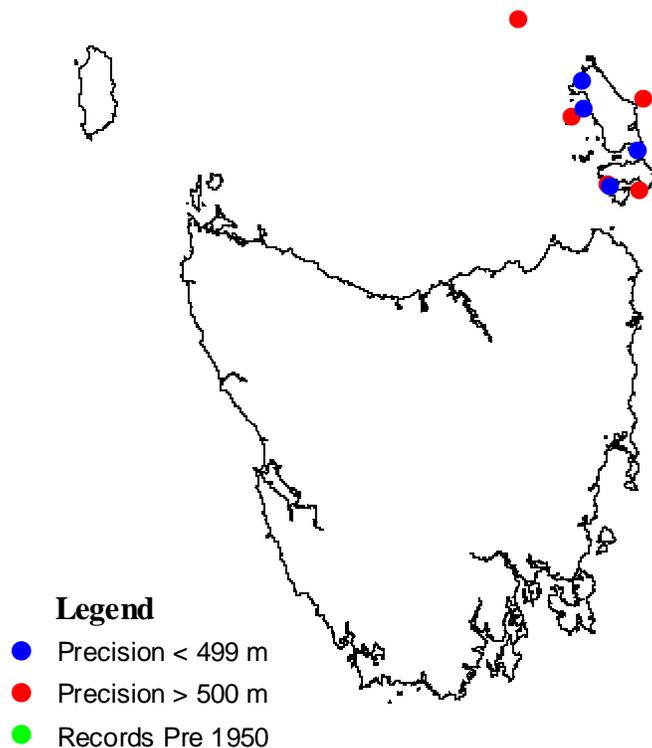
There is no immediate need for reassessment of *Zygophyllum billardierei*.

Further Information

- Cunningham, GM, Mulham, W, Milthorpe, P & Leigh, J 1992, *Plants of Western New South Wales*, Inkata Press, Sydney.
- Curtis, WM & Morris, DI 1975, *The Student's Flora of Tasmania*, Part 1, Government Printer, Hobart.
- Strickland, K & P 1994, *Peninsular Plants*, Volume Two, Kareelah Bush Nursery, Melbourne.
- Underwood, S 1998, *Synecology & Conservation of Vegetation on Aeolian Calcarenite, Flinders Island, Bass Strait*, BAppSc thesis, University of Tasmania.

Tasmanian Distribution

(As per Threatened Species Unit records, June 2003)



1:25 000 Map Sheets

Emita, Fisher, Palana, Passage, Patriarchs, Preservation, Wybalenna.

Date last modified: 03/09/03