

Vegetation & Fauna Management Plan

Part Lots 1, 2 and 3 DP 1265834 and Part Lot 558 DP 755242, Morisset

Prepared for **Ingenia Communities**

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Approval for use:

Matt Doherty - Director

23 June 2022

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term/ Abbreviation	Meaning	
APZ	Asset Protection Zone	
BC Act	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016	
Bio Act	Biosecurity Act 2015	
Council	Lake Macquarie City Council	
DoEE	Commonwealth Department of the Environment and Energy	
DPI NRAR	NSW Department of Primary Industries – Natural Resource Access Regulator (Former DPI – Water / NSW Office of Water)	
ECA	Environmental Conservation Area	
EEC	Endangered Ecological Community	
EPA Act	NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979	
EPBC Act	Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	
ha	Hectare	
KPI	Key Performance Indicator	
LGA	Local Government Area	
LMCC	Lake Macquarie City Council	
Native Vegetation	Native vegetation includes all the vegetation that is indigenous to Australia, covering individuals as well as communities that existed prior to European Settlement.	
OEH	NSW Office of Environment and Heritage	
Provence	Refers to seed collected from natural populations growing in the same vegetation community and position in the landscape within a reasonable (closest possible) distance of the area being restored.	
RaMP	Rehabilitation and Maintenance Plan	
Rehabilitation	Any attempt to restore elements of structure or function to an ecological system without necessarily attempting complete restoration to any specific prior condition.	
Regeneration	Describes the restoration of natural ecosystems through the natural cyclic processes of renewal and self-maintenance of species and their populations.	
Restoration	Re-establish exactly the original native plant community.	
Revegetation	Replanting of native vegetation.	
Site	The area subject to the proposed development and surrounding non-developed areas	
VMA	Vegetation Management Area	
VFMP	Vegetation Management Plan	
VPA	Voluntary Planning Agreement	
Weed	Non-native plant species that have moved into areas of native vegetation.	
WM Act	NSW Water Management Act 2000	
WoNS	Weeds of National Significance	

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1 Introduction

MJD Environmental has been engaged by Ingenia Communities, to prepare a Vegetation & Fauna Management Plan (VFMP) for the rehabilitation and management of Retained Vegetation and Habitat on Lot 2 in DP 1265834 and Part Lot 558 DP 755242, under the development application DA/1286/2019/A, hereafter referred to as the 'subject site' (site).

The subject site is located in Morisset and is generally situated south of Dora Street, west of Wyee Rd, and east of the Newcastle Central Coast Rail line (Refer to **Figure 1**). The site is situated on the former Morisset Country Club Golf Course.

1.1 Aims

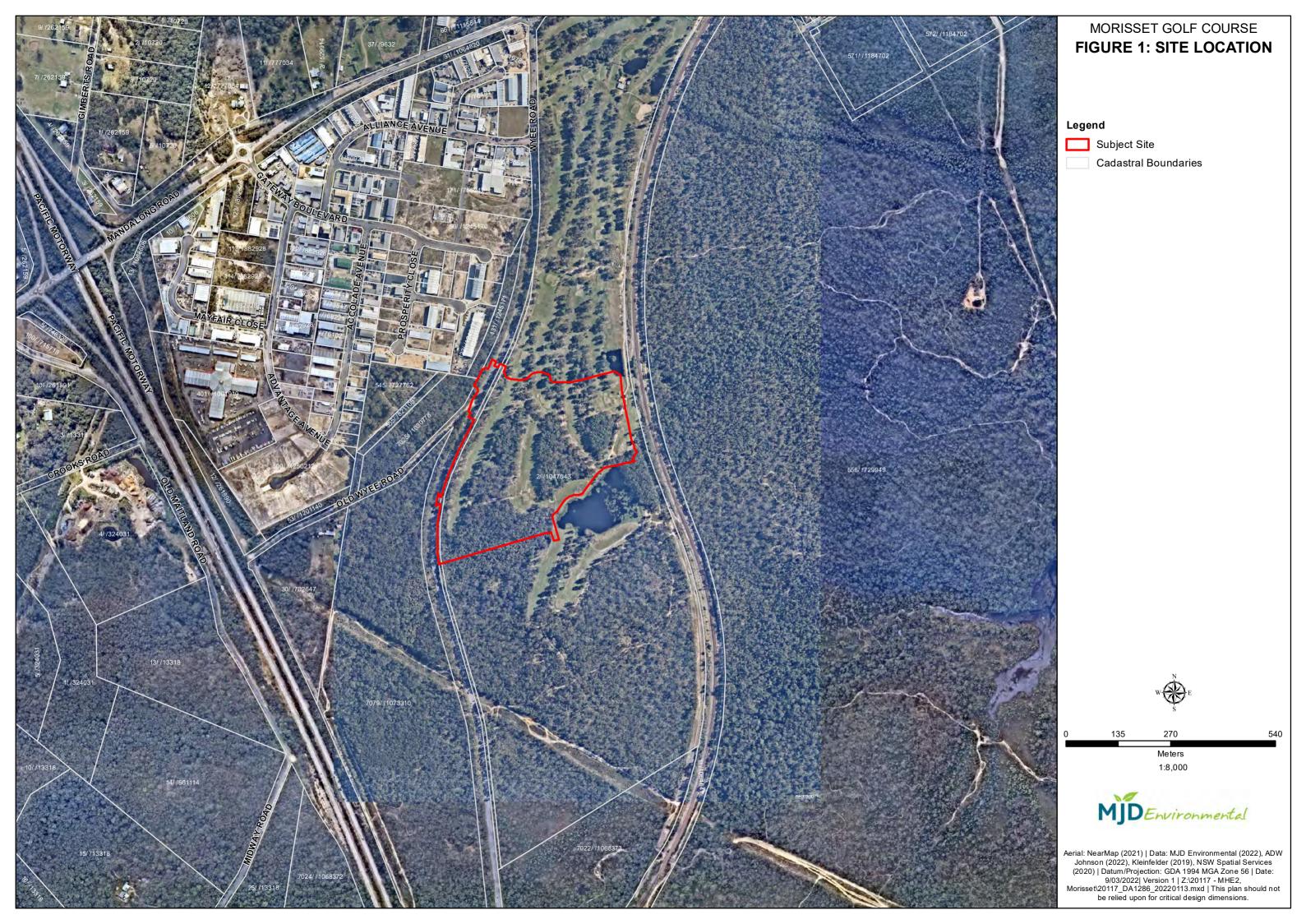
The aims of this VFMP are to:

- Ensure that important vegetation attributes of the site are properly protected, managed, maintained and enhanced in a manner that is responsive to impacts associated with the approval.
- Ensure the VFMP is prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced person/ company and implemented by suitably qualified contractors;
- Ensure tree and vegetation protection adjacent to the site
- Detail management measures for minimising impacts on fauna;
- Detail habitat values and opportunities for the site;
- Ensure mitigation measures for the interface between the development site and adjacent native vegetation;
- Identify project tasks, including timing, sequencing, and duration;
- Detail responsibilities for the VFMP implementation, management and monitoring; and
- Provide a simple, concise practical working document for use that contains achievable rehabilitation aims and objectives that consider future maintenance activities for a site.

1.2 Objectives

The objectives of the VFMP are to:

- Ensure vegetation and habitat clearance is undertaken in such a way as to allow fauna to relocate to alternative or artificial habitat
- Ensure that habitat connectivity is retained through the subject land linking conservation areas in the locality
- Establish a weed-free self-maintaining ecosystem matching the Lake Macquarie vegetation community map unit and fauna assemblage in conservation areas on the subject land;
- Ensure the VFMP is prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced person/ company and implemented by suitably qualified contractors;
- Assess the vegetation management issues relating to the site;
- Detail appropriate rehabilitation and management measures;
- Identify project tasks, including timing, sequencing and duration; and
- Detail responsibilities for the VFMP implementation, management and monitoring. This is to include performance criteria and corrective actions.





1.3 Administration

1.3.1 Site Particulars

Locality The subject site is situated in Morisset, NSW

Land Title Lots 1 & 2 in DP 1265834 and Part Lot 558 DP 755242

LGA Lake Macquarie City Council

Developer Ingenia Communities Pty Ltd

1.3.2 Definitions

Several terms and abbreviations are used throughout this VFMP. Reference to and familiarisation with the glossary at the front of this report is important to define terms and to avoid any incongruities during VFMP implementation.

1.3.3 Role & Responsibilities

The key stakeholders associated with this VFMP are:

- The person/ firm preparing the VFMP MJD Environmental
- The proponent Ingenia Communities Pty Ltd
- The contractor(s) who will be responsible for VFMP implementation Civil Contractor, Vegetation Contractor, Ecologist (fauna),
- The person/ firm who will undertake inspections and compliance of VFMP implementation by the vegetation contractor(s) on behalf of the proponent and prepare a brief statement of outcomes – Consultant & Council

1.3.4 Legislation, Guidelines & Approvals

Guidelines

This VFMP is informed by LMCC Vegetation Management Plan Guideline (2013), LMCC Draft Natural Areas Management Guidelines (2019), LMCC Flora & Fauna Survey Guideline (2012).

Legislation

Key legislation generally relating to this VFMP and the site project approvals include the following:

- Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1997
- Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016
- Biosecurity Act 2015
- NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
- NSW Water Management Act 2000



Approvals

This VFMP applies to works carried out in accordance with LMCC DA/1286/2019/A

Table 1 provides a brief comment against the condition component to guide VFMP reading and demonstrate compliance.

Table 1 Compliance with Consent Conditions

Condition Item	Comment	
General Conditions		
Condition 6. Squirrel Glider Poles (Stage 2 and 3)		
Within one month of vegetation clearing commencing within the development footprint, an assessment shall be undertaken to determine if Squirrel Gliders can continue to move through the area without going to ground, using the principles in Council's Squirrel Glider Planning and Management Guidelines.		
The results of this assessment shall be confirmed by Council's Development Planner Flora Fauna. If required, structures (glider poles) shall be provided to establish a functioning corridor to enable fauna movement (in particular Squirrel Gliders) between the development site and adjoining lands (in all directions), including across Lot 2 DP 1047043, 118a Dora Street, Morisset.	See Section 4.6.2	
Input from a squirrel glider expert shall be obtained and included in the design, placement and to confirm the number of these structures. They must be designed in consultation with Council and with consideration to site constraints including power lines and traffic/public safety requirements, have regard to any requirement of the Roads and Maritime Services, and be certified by a practicing structural engineer. If required, the poles shall be installed within three months of vegetation clearing commencing and monitored for a minimum of ten years with an annual monitoring statement provided to Council.		
Confirmation is required from Council's Development Planner Flora Fauna that revegetation works through the development site have re-established suitable canopy connectivity prior to removal of the poles		
General Terms of Approval and Concurrence Requirements		
Condition 10. Natural Resource Access Regulator – General Terms of Approval	A separate VMP exists for NRAR CAA	
Conditions to be satisfied prior to the issue of the Construction Certificate	l	

Condition 25. Vegetation Management Plan and Implementation

A person qualified in natural vegetation management, ecology or bush regeneration shall prepare a Vegetation and Fauna Management Plan (VFMP) in consultation with Council's Development Planner Flora and Fauna for the retained native vegetation on site. The VFMP shall be prepared in accordance with the Lake Macquarie City Council Vegetation Management Plan Guidelines and the LMCC Flora and Fauna Survey Guidelines. Where appropriate, the Draft LMCC Vegetation Management Plan Guidelines 2020, including soil translocation protocols should be used to assist in providing a comprehensive VFMP.



Condition Item	Comment		
The VFMP is to include:			
A construction / operation plan, including identification of stockpile areas during construction.	See Appendix A		
Detailed management objectives and strategies for identified management zones.	See Sections 4.1 & 4.4		
Pre-clearing survey protocols to identify:			
 Important ecological values to be retained in addition to those already identified under the BDAR, including: 			
 Hollow-bearing trees; 	See Section 4.1		
 Charmhaven Apple (Angophora inopina); 			
■ Wallum Froglet (<i>Crinia tinnula</i>)			
Tree Retention / Removal Plan as a result of the pre-clearing surveys.	See Section 4.1		
Detailed weed management objectives and strategies.	See Sections 4.4 & 4.8		
Natural regeneration strategies for the first 12 months after works have been completed.	See Section 4.4		
Soil translocation protocols for the translocation of soils around the large dam, in accordance with Part 2 of the Draft LMCC Soil Translocation Guideline under the <i>Draft LMCC Vegetation Management Plan Guidelines</i> (2020).	See Section 4.2 & Appendix G		
Management strategies for any modification works to the existing large dam to the south of the site (direct and indirect).	See Section 4.2		
Proposed revegetation actions within each management zone.	See Section 4.4 & 4.9		
Detailed management strategies, including rehabilitation actions for riparian lands impacted by the access roads.	See Section 4.3		
Adaptive management strategies for any uncertain impacts identified under the Biodiversity Assessment Method (2017).	See Section 4.4		
Hollow-bearing tree and coarse woody debris clearing / relocation protocols	See Section 4.1		
Nest box and artificial hollow installation strategies	See Section 4.5		
Nest Box location plan, including types of boxes suitable for target species.	Pending Installation		



Condition Item	Comment
Fauna management strategies for construction and operational works for existing fauna on site, including the population of Eastern Grey Kangaroo (<i>Macropus giganteus</i>) on site.	See Section 4.6
Threatened species relocation protocols for threatened species identified during pre-clearing surveys. Protocols are to include pre-clearing strategies, construction management strategies and operational management strategies, including ongoing monitoring.	See Section 4.6
Monitoring assessments for Squirrel Gliders on site and their habitat, including any glider poles to be installed.	See Section 4.6.2
Monitoring of hydrological processes to the Endangered Ecological Community Swamp Sclerophyll Forest identified as PCT 1718 Swamp Mahogany – Flax leaved Paperbark swamp forest on coastal lowlands of the Central Coast within the subject site.	See Section 4.3
Appropriate fencing and conservation signage (temporary and permanent) types are to be provided in the VFMP and shown on a plan to identify locations of types of fencing and signage to be installed. Fencing and signage are to be installed:	See Section 4.7
along boundaries	
around 'no-go' zones	
and around any retained native vegetation / trees.	
The VFMP is to provide a suitable example of proposed temporary and permanent signage to be installed. The example may be adapted with the approval of Council's Development Planner Flora and Fauna.	
Works schedule	See Section 6
The VFMP shall be submitted to and approved by Council's Development Planner Flora and Fauna prior to commencement of any works.	See Section 6
The VFMP is to be implemented in perpetuity.	
Bi-annual monitoring reports are to be provided to Council's Development Planner Flora and Fauna for review and approval:	See Section 5
 every 6 months from the date of receiving the construction certificate and 	
 from the date of approval of the reviewed monitoring reports thereafter. 	
Monitoring reports are to be provided to Council's Development Planner Flora and Fauna for review for a minimum of 5 years after works have been completed. Maintenance reports are to be provided for a further 5 years to ensure ongoing maintenance of biodiversity values under the VFMP.	



Condition Item	Comment
Conditions to be satisfied prior to the Commencement of Works	
Condition 44. Nest Box Installation	
A qualified ecologist or wildlife carer shall supervise installation of nest boxes and/or artificial hollows. At least 4 nest boxes shall be installed:	
a) At least two weeks prior to clearing and maintained for five years;	
b) At least four metres above ground;	
c) Of a design suitable for species that may be residing in trees marked for removal;	
d) Of a durable material (i.e. marine ply or equivalent).	
e) Of a design that is consistent with NSW Government 2011, Biodiversity Guidelines: Protecting and managing biodiversity on RTA projects - Guide 8: Nest boxes, prepared by Roads and Traffic Authority, September 2011 and NSW Government 2008, Guidelines for the design, construction and placement of nest boxes, prepared by Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, Biodiversity Conservation Section.	See Section 4.5
f) At an orientation that is suitable for the species that the nest box has been designed. Micro bat nest boxes shall be orientated at a north to north westerly aspect. Bird and mammal boxes shall be orientated at an east facing aspect;	
g) In a manner that minimises damage to the trees and surrounding vegetation; and	
h) With a unique number affixed that can be read from the ground.	
Nest boxes can be installed within nearby retained native vegetation where it is deemed more appropriate. A plan shall be provided as part of a Vegetation and Fauna Management Plan (VFMP) showing the location and types of nest boxes in relation to the development. The plan is to identify the nest boxes relating to the development site. The number affixed to the bottom of each nest box shall also be shown on the plan.	
Conditions to be satisfied during demolition and construction works	
Condition 67. Vegetation Management Plan and Implementation	
Implementation of the VMP shall commence immediately upon any construction work commencing and shall be carried out in accordance with the VFMP approved schedule of works.	See Section 6
Condition 68. Hollow Bearing Tree Removal	
A qualified ecologist or wildlife carer shall supervise removal of any hollow-bearing trees to ensure mitigation against any native animal welfare issues.	See Section 4.1



Condition Item	Comment
Removal of trees with habitat hollows may be undertaken between September to March to minimise impact to threatened species that could breed and or hibernate within hollows on site.	
Trees with habitat hollows shall be removed at least 24 hours after other vegetation approved for removal to encourage any residing fauna to relocate.	
Any hollow-bearing trees shall be felled in one to two metre sections, beginning at the top of the crown. Lengths cut from the trees shall be in a manner that shall preserve the hollows with each section inspected and appropriately treated to minimise impact to fauna.	
Written confirmation shall be provided to Council's Development Planner Flora and Fauna confirming species detected during hollow bearing tree removal.	
Removal of habitat trees shall be undertaken in a staged manner as set out below:	
Stage 1 – A preclearance survey shall be conducted with all habitat trees to be marked up with a 'H' and bands placed around the tree barrel using fluorescent paint or flagging tape. Where possible, a matrix of trees shall also be maintained to facilitate movement displaced fauna into refuge habitat. These trees are to be marked up with a band of fluorescent paint or flagging tape around the tree barrel during the pre-clearance survey.	
 Stage 2 – All trees other than those marked up during Stage 1 are to be removed. 	
Stage 3 – Habitat trees and matrix of trees (where required) shall be removed under the direct supervision of a qualified ecologist or wildlife carer. Ideally removal of trees with habitat hollows shall be undertaken outside of hollow dependent fauna hibernating and breeding periods (i.e. preferred clearing times occur in March/April and October/November). In the event hollow-bearing trees are to be felled outside of these periods, a qualified ecologist or wildlife carer shall stag-watch hollow-bearing trees in the week prior to clearing and be onsite during tree clearing.	
Hollow-bearing trees are to be 'soft felled' by machinery (excavator or similar). The operator shall tap the tree barrel to alert any resident fauna, followed by a period of waiting/observation of no less than one minute. This is to be repeated as required by the supervising ecologist or wildlife carer.	
Trees are to be 'soft felled' by the operator and when deemed safe, the supervising ecologist or wildlife carer shall inspect all hollows for fauna. All felled habitat trees are to remain insitu on the ground for at least one night before being stockpiled for processing". Lengths cut from the trees shall be in one or two metre sections, in a manner that will preserve the hollows with each section inspected by the supervising ecologist or wildlife carer.	



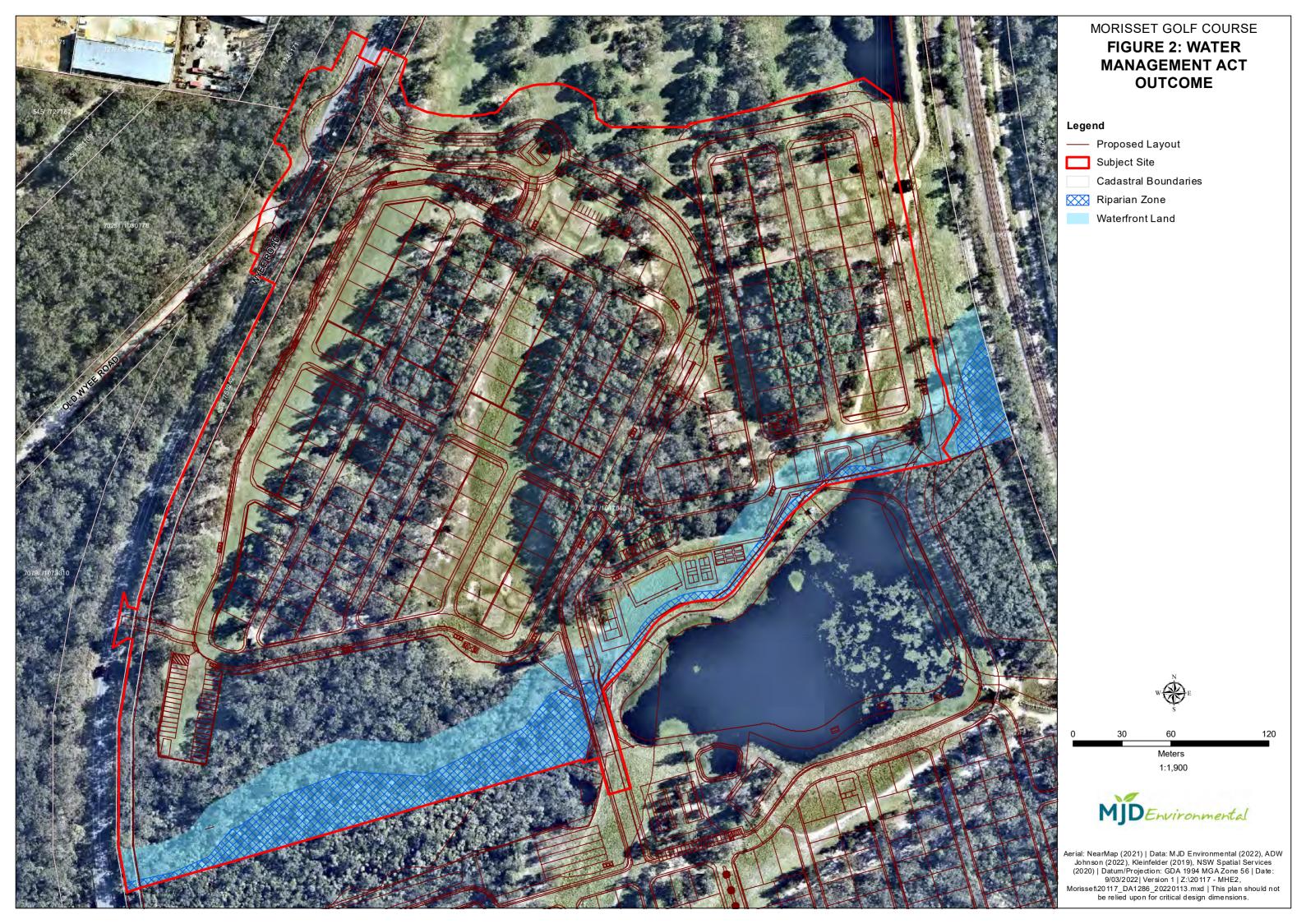
Condition Item	Comment		
Conditions to be satisfied prior to issue of an Occupation Certificate			
Condition 88. Vegetation Management Plan and Implementation			
Written approval from Council's Development Planner Flora and Fauna shall be submitted to the Certifying Authority demonstrating that VFMP outcomes, including the VFMP works schedule and nest box requirements have been met, prior to the issue of the Final Occupation Certificate.	See Section 6		
Operational Conditions			
Condition 102. Vegetation Management Plan and Implementation			
Bi-annual monitoring reports shall be provided to Council's Development Planner Flora and Fauna verifying compliance with the VFMP. Maintenance reports are also to be provided after the monitoring report time period has been reached.	See Section 5		
Outcomes of the VMP shall be maintained in perpetuity.			
Condition 103. Nest Boxes			
Nest boxes / artificial hollows shall be monitored by a qualified ecologist to determine their usage and repairs or replacement (as required). Monitoring shall be carried out on an annual basis for a minimum period of five years following installation and/or as otherwise agreed with Council.	See Section 4.5		
If feral bees establish in the nest box during the monitoring phase, an appropriately qualified person shall remove them. The box shall be replaced with one that has carpet on the inside of the box roof, and if appropriate, surface insect spray to deter bees from establishing.			



2 Water Management Act

The subject site is affected by waterfront land, being within 40m of a mapped watercourse. The development of waterfront land requires Controlled Activity Approval by the NSW Natural Resources Access regulator (NRAR). Two 1st order streams (under the Strahler System of classification) pass under Wyee Rd at two culverts, forming a junction near the southwestern boundary of the subject site and running as a 2nd order watercourse coarsely in line with said boundary to the large dam. The waterline discharges from the dam under the rail line in the east. Under the Water Management Act, 1st order watercourses require a 10m Vegetated Riparian Zone (VRZ) either side of the highest bank of the channel (2 x 10m + channel width riparian corridor), and 2nd order watercourses require a 20m VRZ (2 x 20m + channel width corridor). NRAR General Terms of Approval require a VMP over the riparian corridor, which will not be directly addressed in this VFMP. The Water Management Act outcome is detailed in **Figure 2**

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3 Landscape and Ecological Context

A site inspection was carried out by MJD Environmental in November 2021 to gain an understanding of the sites ecological setting and vegetation mapping for consideration in preparation of this VFMP.

The inspections considered:

- The vegetation present within the conservation site;
- Weed species present;
- Site resilience;
- Management Zones;
- Management Issues; and
- Presences/absences of threatened species.

A desktop assessment of the existing vegetation mapping for the area using LMCC Vegetation Community & Plant Community Types Map coupled with previous site mapping undertaken by Kleinfelder for associated BDARs, describes vegetation within the site as PCT 1636 Scribbly Gum - Red Bloodwood - Angophora inopina heathy woodland (LMCC Map Unit 31 - Coastal Plains Scribbly Gum Woodland), and PCT 1718 (LMCC MU 37 - Swamp Mahogany - Paperbark Forest). The latter vegetation community is commensurate with listed Endangered Ecological Community (EEC) *Swamp Sclerophyll Forest on Coastal Floodplains* under the Biodiversity Conservation Act (2016) (Refer to **Figure 3**).

Table 2 Vegetation Communities and associated EECs

Plant Community Type (PCT) (BAM 2015)	Vegetation Community (Bell & Driscoll 2016)	Threatened Ecological Community
1636 - Scribbly Gum - Red Bloodwood - Angophora inopina heathy woodland on lowlands of the Central Coast	MU 31 - Coastal Plains Scribbly Gum Woodland	No
1718 - Swamp Mahogany - Flax- leaved Paperbark swamp forest on coastal lowlands of the Central Coast	MU 37 - Swamp Mahogany - Paperbark Forest	Yes, commensurate with BC Act listed EEC Swamp Sclerophyll Forest on Coastal Floodplains

The surrounding environment is defined by the RE2 Private Recreation zoned former Morisset Country Club golf course, with scattered stands of native and exotic canopy, boundary corridors of mostly native canopy, and broad areas of previously managed turf which has devolved into pasture grasses and annual weeds. To the west runs Wyee Rd and to the east the Central Coast & Newcastle Rail line. A riparian corridor runs through the southwestern portion of the site following the southern boundary and ending at the large dam, with generally good condition native vegetation in wooded areas. The eastern portion of the riparian corridor hosts several species of aquatic weeds. The former golf course is primarily located to the north of the development, with a smaller area of RE2 land with forest and fairways to the south (subject to a DA). Further to the south of the RE2 land is an E2 zoned woodland remnant.

The site includes areas of moderate to high quality bushland which have been assessed as providing potential habitat for threatened fauna and flora, and maintaining the connectivity of these areas with larger tracts of vegetation throughout the locality is addressed herein, as well as procedures for minimising impact on fauna through staged removal of vegetation and methods to suppress weeds which may threaten retained vegetation. The vegetation communities present on the site are summarised in **Table 2** and detailed below.



Coastal Plains Scribbly Gum Woodland (MU 31 – PCT 1636)

This area occurs through the subject site as varying condition patches between the fairways. The native component of the vegetation throughout the former golf course most closely aligns with this community, albeit lacking native understorey in places. The vegetation within the development site is a series of patches of this community, in varying condition and crossed with cleared fairways. In the highest quality patches, all structural layers are present and weed infestation is minimal except for near patch edges. The native canopy is dominated by *Eucalyptus haemastoma* and *E. capitellata*, with *E. robusta* and *Melaleuca quinquenervia* also occurring, identified in the BDAR as planted. In the remnant forest of the development *Angophora inopina* is occasionally present as sub-canopy. Shrubs are only present in remnant patches where they are diverse, including *Petrophile pulchella*, *Lambertia formosa*, *Leptospermum trinervium*, *Hakea dactyloides*, *Leptospermum polygalifolium* subsp. *polygalifolium*, *Grevillea sericea Platysace linearifolia*, *Leucopogon microphyllus*, and *Epacris pulchella*. The understorey is dominated by *Entolasia stricta*, *Xanthorrhoea laterale*, *Ptilothrix deusta*, *Lepidosperma laterale*, *Cyathochaeta diandra*, *Aristida warburgii* and *Lepyrodia scariosa*, *Gompholobium pinnatum*, and *Pteridium esculentum*.

Weeds in this zone are generally absent from good condition patches. In the canopy-only patches, ground cover is dominated by exotics *Axonopus fissifolius*, *Cynodon dactylon*, *Juncus capillaceus*, *Stenotaphrum secundatum*, *Sporobolus africanus*, and *Taraxacum officinale*. In the boundary area with Wyee Rd, weeds additionally include *Lantana camara*, *Richardia brasiliensis*, and *Paspalum dilatatum*.

Swamp Mahogany Paperbark Forest (MU 37 – PCT 1718)

This community occurs in the riparian corridor running west-east in the southwest of the development, in association with the junction of two 1st order streams into a 2nd order stream (under the Strahler classification) that feeds into the large dam. The watercourse follows the southern boundary of the development before exiting the subject site near the dam. The vegetation that makes up the community is in generally good condition with a limited number of high threat weeds with an established presence, generally nearer the edges. The canopy is dominated by *Eucalyptus robusta* and *E. resinifera* with a sub-canopy of *Melaleuca sieberi*, *M. nodosa* and *M. linariifolia*. The sub-canopy is very dense, and shrubs occurring below it at low densities include *Pulteneae villosa*, *Melaleuca thymifolia* and *Leptospermum juniperinum*. The ground layer is dominated by *Gahnia clarkei* throughout, with accompaniment dependent on degree and frequency of inundation. In lower areas, *Schoenus brevifolius*, *Baumea rubiginosa*, *Empodisma minus* and *Hemarthria uncinata* co-occur, and on higher ground *Entolasia marginata*, *Ischaemum australe*, *Imperata cylindrica*, *Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides*, *Gleichenia dicarpa* and *Centella asiatica* are representative.

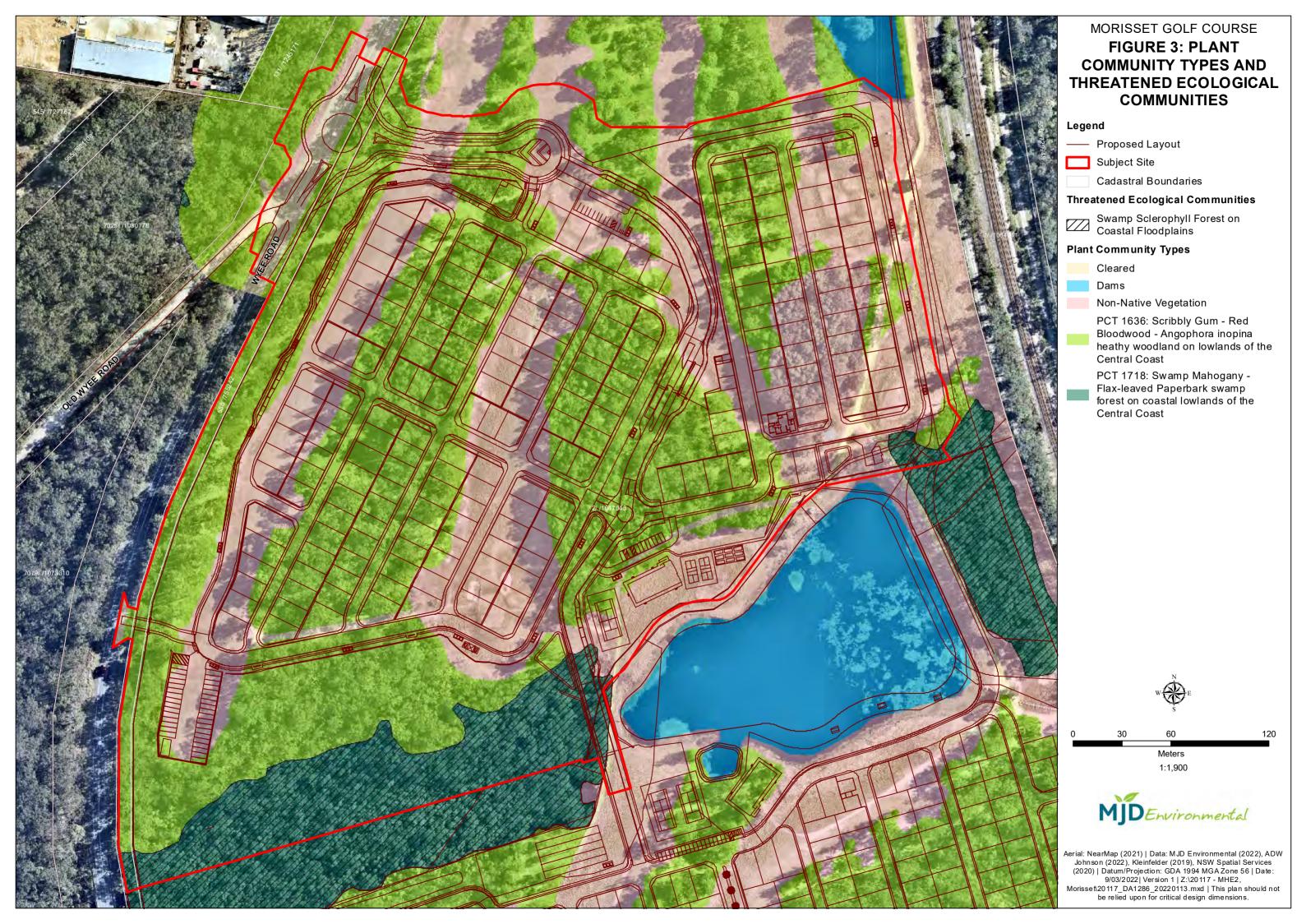
Exotic species generally occur on edges with some core infestations, and include *Ageratina* adenophora, *Rubus fruticosus* sp. agg., *Ambrosia tenuifolia*, *Lantana camara*, *Paspalum dilatatum*, *Pinus radiata* and *Bidens pilosa*. The eastern extent of the riparian corridor, which is often inundated, hosts Hight Threat Exotic aquatic weeds *Eichhornia crassipes* (Water Hyacinth - WONS) and *Ludwigia peruviana* (Water Primrose).

Cleared Land

This occurs on former fairways in the site, and around the dam. Dominated by turf and pasture species including *Cynodon dactylon, Paspalum dilatatum* and *Cenchrus clandestinus* in addition to annual weeds, with some native groundcovers.

Pine Forest

There is a small area of Pinus radiata forest on the eastern edge of the site





4 Management Actions

4.1 Survey and Clearing Protocols

Pre-clearance Survey

Prior to the commencement of any vegetation removal, a preclearance survey will be conducted by the Project Ecologist to identify any areas containing significant habitat features, which include but are not limited to:

- Tree hollows
- Nests
- Arboreal termite terrariums
- Observations of faunal occupation such as burrows
- Nest boxes previously installed within the site by persons other than the proponent or contractors operating under this scope of works

To ensure a high level of visibility for construction/vegetation clearing contractors, during the preclearance survey, any significant habitat features or trees that are known to have resident fauna present will be:

- Marked around the trunk of the tree at approximately 1.5 metres high with a band and a 'H' marked on no fewer than three sides of the trunk using fluorescent spray marking paint;
- Marked with highly visible flagging tape; and
- A GPS point taken.

An updated tree retention / removal plan will be provided to council following surveys.

Baseline Monitoring

Baseline monitoring will provide a template for ongoing monitoring reports for submission to Council and will include:

- Mapping of all habitat features identified in pre-clearance survey outside of development footprint to create hollow density assessment for determining placement of nestboxes and/or artificial hollows as per Section 4.1
- Squirrel Glider Corridor refuge, habitat and vegetation profiles for arboreal travel assessment, as per
 Section 4.6.2
- Assessment of Eastern Grey Kangaroo population, young at foot and pouch estimates as described in Section 4.6.1
- Weed Assessment as per Section 4.8.5, Figure 5 & Appendix D
- Aquatic habitat assessment turbidity, pH, nutrient loading, visual survey and aural survey of fauna as described in Section 4.3
- Establishment of photo points of key areas as described in Section 5

Site Establishment and Pre-Clearing Protocol

Contractors undertaking vegetation clearing and construction works on the adjacent construction areas must observe the following protocols. Unless explicitly assigned to other parties, the responsibility for adhering to the protocols outlined below lies with the Contractor carrying out the works described.



The following procedures are required to be undertaken prior to clearing, construction, and other development works within the project area:

- All Contractors who will be involved in the clearing of vegetation on site are required to undertake training in this procedure through pre- start briefings or toolbox talks with a focus on the environmental risks associated with the clearing works. Site personnel are to be:
 - o Made aware of clearing limits and how they are marked. All contractors are in possession of relevant plans identifying clearing limits and Site boundary on all Site plans.
 - o Informed that they are not to encroach on areas beyond the clearing limits, such encroachment includes but is not limited to:
 - vehicle movements
 - vehicle parking
 - storage of materials or machinery
 - stockpiling of soil, vegetation, or timber
 - Informed of the 3-stage clearing process for trees
 - o Informed of the method of marking habitat trees to be retained until stage 3 clearing
- Flicker tape to be installed on construction site boundaries to demarcate no go zones.

Significant Habitat/Hollow Bearing Tree Felling and Removal Protocol

A qualified ecologist or wildlife carer shall supervise removal of any hollow-bearing trees to ensure mitigation against any native animal welfare issues.

Underscrubbing of vegetation <3m in height should be carried out prior to beginning tree clearance to encourage fauna to vacate the site and ensure visibility of habitat tree marking.

Removal of trees shall be undertaken in a staged manner as set out below:

- Stage 1 A preclearance survey shall be conducted with all habitat trees to be marked up with a 'H' and bands placed around the tree barrel using fluorescent paint or flagging tape. Where possible, a matrix of trees shall also be maintained to facilitate movement displaced fauna into refuge habitat. These trees are to be marked up with a band of fluorescent paint or flagging tape around the tree barrel during the pre-clearance survey.
- Stage 2 All trees and vegetation other than those marked up during Stage 1 are to be removed.
- Stage 3 After a minimum period of 24 hours post-Stage 2 to allow fauna to relocate, habitat trees and matrix of trees (where required) shall be removed under the direct supervision of a qualified ecologist or wildlife carer.

Removal of trees with habitat hollows should be undertaken outside of hollow dependent fauna hibernating and breeding periods wherever possible (i.e. preferred clearing times occur in March/April and October/November). In the event hollow-bearing trees are to be felled outside of these periods, a qualified ecologist or wildlife carer shall stag-watch hollow-bearing trees in the week prior to clearing and be onsite during tree clearing.

In accordance with consent conditions, hollow-bearing trees shall be preferentially felled by an arborist in one to two metre sections, beginning at the top of the crown. Lengths cut from the trees shall be in a manner that shall preserve the hollows with each section inspected and appropriately treated to minimise impact to fauna. Where an arborist deems trees unsafe to climb, trees may be mechanically cleared.

Mechanically cleared trees are to be 'soft felled' by machinery (excavator or similar). The operator shall tap the tree barrel to alert any resident fauna, followed by a period of waiting/observation of no less than



one minute. This is to be repeated as required by the supervising ecologist or wildlife carer. Following felling and when safe, all hollows are to be inspected by the Ecologist for resident fauna. Felled habitat trees are to remain in-situ on the ground for at least one night before being stockpiled for processing.

Hollows are to be salvaged for re-use as artificial hollows in retained vegetation. Lengths cut from the trees shall be in one or two metre sections, in a manner that will preserve the hollows with each section inspected by the supervising ecologist or wildlife carer

Written confirmation shall be provided to Council's Development Planner Flora and Fauna confirming species detected during hollow bearing tree removal.

4.2 Dam Modification Management

4.2.1 Fauna Welfare Management

Any changes to the large or small dam associated with the development which require dewatering to lower the water level to facilitate works must be planned with advice from and undertaken with supervision from the Project Ecologist. If any dam is to be filled in, the Project Ecologist must advise and supervise the dewatering below 30% of capacity, and using a net or similar ensure that any resident fauna are safely removed and relocated to appropriate habitat nearby.

Supplementary planting along the northern boundary of the dam will facilitate fauna movement between areas of retained Swamp Forest. See Landscape Plans (**Appendix B**) and **Section 4.4**.

4.2.2 Soil Translocation Protocol

Any soil translocation undertaken as part of dam modification works or other landscape works or associated works must comply with the LMCC Draft Natural Areas Management Guidelines Part 2 – Soil Translocation Guideline (**Appendix G**).

4.3 Hydrology and Aquatic Habitat Management & Monitoring

4.3.1 Hydrology

Monitoring is required to assess the effects on PCT 1718 of hydrology changes over the site, including the changes to overland flow from the development to the swamp forest and the construction of the linking road to the west of the dam. Monitoring is to include any backflow from the dam or the constructed basin into retained areas of PCT 1718 which may spread weed propagules, the erosion of any topsoils from PCT 1718, the deposition of any sediments in PCT 1718, or the infestation of areas of PCT 1718 with new weed flushes. Any of the aforementioned impacts will be required to be rectified to the satisfaction of Council's Development Planner Flora and Fauna and Council's Vegetation Establishment Officer.

4.3.2 Aquatic Habitat

The condition of aquatic habitats within retained vegetation and the development site are to be monitored, including the riparian corridor and the large and small dams. Monitoring must take place during construction and operation. Monitoring is to include comprehensive water quality testing, which shall be assessed against baseline water quality tests prior to works. Aquatic habitats must also be monitored for aquatic weed infestations and controlled as per **Sections 4.4** & **4.8**.

Aquatic habitat monitoring shall include:

- Turbidity, pH and nutrification of standing or flowing water in aquatic habitats;
- Visual assessment of invertebrates species, fish and tadpoles;
- Aural assessment of diurnal calling amphibians.



4.4 Vegetation Management Areas & Actions

To assist required management prior to works, during operations and following construction, the site will be categorised into separate Vegetation Management Areas (VMAs) for both managed clearance and retained habitat management, that will allow for easy identification of areas and the required management actions and works proposed (Refer to **Figure 4**).

4.4.1 VMA 1 – Core Swamp Forest (1.18 ha)

This VMA includes the retained vegetation mapped as Swamp Mahogany Forest southwest of the development footprint. This vegetation is in good condition, with weeds penetrating on edges and in scattered infestations. Exotic species recorded in association with VMA1 include *Eichhornia crassipes* (Water Hyacinth), *Ludwigia peruviana* (Water Primrose), *Rubus fruticosus* agg. (Blackberry Complex), *Ageratina adenophora* (Crofton Weed), *Paspalum dilatatum*, and *Senna pendula* var. *glabrata* (Cassia).

Rehabilitation works proposed within VMA 1:

- Weed control is to be carried out using methods such as hand removal, frill/drill and fill, and cut and paint to minimise harm to native plants and encourage natural regeneration. Spot spraying is not to be used for primary weed control, but may be used for follow-up e.g. for Crofton Weed regrowth. All weeds identified above are to be continually suppressed with the aim of eradication. Any new weed species identified must be included in contractor reports and monitoring reports to Council and must be suppressed. Sweeps through the native vegetation of this VMA are to be undertaken at least 4 times per year after systematic primary control of weeds (Refer Section 4.8).
 - The following weeds are a particular threat to riparian areas:
 - Water Hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*) must be continuously suppressed in all areas using integrated weed management, including physical removal, biological control and chemical control as per DPI guidelines.
 - Ludwigia (*Ludwigia peruviana*) must be continuously suppressed in all areas using physical removal and chemical control as per DPI guidelines.
- Ongoing weed control is to be maintained in perpetuity.
- The annual monitoring of weed control works will determine the requirements associated with the restoration of native vegetation in this VMA. Natural regeneration in the VMA should be achievable as the bushland is in good condition with diverse groundcovers and good leaf litter. Brush matting is to be used at appropriate times of year to help shrubs and groundcovers colonise areas with reduced cover following weed removal.

4.4.2 VMA 2 – Retained Woodland (0.96 ha)

This VMA includes the retained vegetation mapped as Scribbly Gum Woodland southwest of the development footprint. This vegetation is in good condition, with weeds penetrating on edges and in scattered infestations. Exotic species recorded in association with VMA2 include *Ageratina adenophora* (Crofton Weed), *Rubus fruticosus* agg. (Blackberry Complex), and *Paspalum dilatatum*.

Rehabilitation works proposed within VMA 1:

- Weed control is to be carried out using methods such as hand removal, frill/drill and fill, and cut and paint to minimise harm to native plants and encourage natural regeneration. Spot spraying is not to be used for primary weed control, but may be used for follow-up e.g. for Crofton Weed regrowth. All weeds identified above are to be continually suppressed with the aim of eradication. Any new weed species identified must be included in contractor reports and monitoring reports to Council and must be suppressed. Sweeps through the native vegetation of this VMA are to be undertaken at least 4 times per year after systematic primary control of weeds (Refer Section 4.8).
- Ongoing weed control is to be maintained in perpetuity.



The annual monitoring of weed control works will determine the requirements associated with the restoration of native vegetation in this VMA. Natural regeneration in the VMA should be achievable as the bushland is in good condition with diverse groundcovers and good leaf litter. Brush matting is to be used at appropriate times of year to help shrubs and groundcovers colonise areas with reduced cover following weed removal.

4.4.3 VMA 3 – Wyee Rd Habitat Linking Corridor (0.94 ha)

This VMA includes the boundary vegetation to the west of the development footprint adjacent to Wyee Rd, connecting vegetation at the south of the site in the riparian zone to vegetation in the north, up the boundary of the former golf course and north to Mandalong Rd and future connections across the former golf course. Weeds occurring in this zone include *Lantana camara* and pasture associated exotic forbs and grasses.

- Weed control is to be carried out using methods such as hand removal, frill/drill and fill, and cut and paint and spot spray to minimise harm to native plants and encourage natural regeneration (Refer Section 4.8).
- Revegetation of canopy is to be undertaken with Angophora inopina and other diagnostic canopy species from PCT 1636 if required to ensure sufficient habitat linkage for Squirrel Gliders (refer Section 4.6.2)
- Squirrel Glider poles may require installation as per Section 4.6.2 to maintain connectivity while canopy establishes
- Tree guards may be required to be installed at the time of planting to protect against grazing animals, frost and help with moisture retention.
- Ongoing weed control is to be maintained in perpetuity.

4.4.4 VMA 4 – Development Clearing Area (13.67 ha)

- Pre-clearance survey of all clearing areas is to be conducted by the Project Ecologist prior to works (refer Section 4.1).
- Protection of retained trees and native vegetation within the development footprint must be installed in compliance with consent conditions.
- Vegetation clearance must be undertaken in a staged approach according to Section 4.1 and the conditions of consent.
- Weed control is to be carried out using methods such as blanket spraying (with glyphosate) to continuously suppress weeds infesting borders of construction areas which may threaten retained native vegetation. Avoid off target damage to nearby native vegetation. Following dieback, debris should be slashed to encourage weed seedbank to emerge prior to follow up blanket spraying (Refer Section 4.8).
- Ongoing weed control is to be maintained until landscaping is completed.
- Landscaping and revegetation in this VMA in accordance with approved Landscape Plans (Appendix B).





Plate 1 VMA1 western extent facing culvert



Plate 2 VMA1 core swamp forest



Plate 3 VMA1 eastern extend inundated edge with Water Hyacinth infestation



Plate 4 VMA2 Retained Woodland



Plate 5 VMA 3 Wyee Rd habitat corridor, near southern extent facing south



Plate 6 VMA3 Wyee Rd habitat corridor, near northern extent facing north



4.5 Nest Boxes

4.5.1 Installation

A qualified ecologist shall install nest boxes and/or artificial hollows. At least four (4) nest boxes shall be installed:

At least two weeks prior to clearing and maintained for five years;

- At least four metres above ground;
- Of a design suitable for species that may be residing in trees marked for removal;
- Of a durable material (i.e.; marine ply or equivalent).
- Of a design that is consistent with NSW Government 2011, Biodiversity Guidelines: Protecting and managing biodiversity on RTA projects - Guide 8: Nest boxes, prepared by Roads and Traffic Authority, September 2011 and NSW Government 2008, Guidelines for the design, construction and placement of nest boxes, prepared by Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, Biodiversity Conservation Section.
- At an orientation that is suitable for the species that the nest box has been designed. Micro bat nest boxes shall be orientated at a north to north westerly aspect. Bird and mammal boxes shall be orientated at an east facing aspect;
- In a manner that minimises damage to the trees and surrounding vegetation; and
- With a unique number affixed that can be read from the ground.

Nest boxes are to remain within adjoining vegetation to provide additional temporary roosting habitat whilst tree hollows are felled for installation.

The nest boxes are to be installed in the Wyee Rd habitat linking corridor at agreed intervals in consultation with Council's Development Planner Flora and Fauna as temporary refuge for Squirrel Gliders travelling through the corridor.

Excess tree hollows not installed as artificial habitat are to either:

- be provided to Council for use in future habitat augmentation within Lake Macquarie, or
- retained for habitat enhancement for any offset site.

4.5.2 Monitoring

Nest boxes / artificial hollows shall be monitored by a qualified ecologist to determine their usage and repairs or replacement (as required). Monitoring shall be carried out on an annual basis for a minimum period of five years following installation and/or as otherwise agreed with Council.

If feral bees establish in the nest box during the monitoring phase, an appropriately qualified person shall remove them. The box shall be replaced with one that has carpet on the inside of the box roof, and if appropriate, surface insect spray to deter bees from establishing.



4.6 Fauna Management

4.6.1 Macropus giganteus (Eastern Grey Kangaroo) Resident Population

An assessment of habitat connectivity over the site determined that the ideal emigration of the Eastern Grey Kangaroo (EGK) population is to the south and east, where woodland is crossed with large powerline easements for foraging and access under the rail line is facilitated to the east. The large tract of woodland to the east of the north-south easement connects to Pourmalong Creek and ultimately the large open coastal areas north of the Morisset Hospital. The network of easements and tracks throughout the woodland should provide sufficient open areas with emergent grass and herbaceous growth for EGKs to feed while moving through the landscape. It is anticipated that the population will gravitate to open areas which mirror the habitat of the golf course.

A coarse management tool for encouraging EGKs to move in this direction would be periodically herding animals to the southern extent of the site as development stages progress. The Project Ecologist can coordinate a team to herd animals down the fairways and past the development after clearing for each stage has been completed and prior to bulk earthworks. The Project Ecologist shall monitor the status of the remaining population, noting group size, young at foot, and apparent pouch young, to determine the functional response to the habitat change.

At a minimum Kangaroo individuals / mobs will be observed during a pre-commencement site sweep each morning by the civil contractor in regular communication with the project ecologist. Where Kangaroos are observed they will be monitored and/or encouraged back to the southern former GC and bushland areas.

Following completion of clearing works. Temporary fencing panels will be installed around the construction site for the purpose of site safety it will also effectively prohibit access to the development area by Kangaroos. Prior to closure of the site fence, a sweep of the construction area will be conducted to ensure that no individual Kangaroos remain within the fenced area. Signage may be installed by LMCC along Wyee Rd and Mandalong Dr informing drivers that the potential for macropod activity on roads is increased while the population disperses.

4.6.2 Petaurus norfolcensis (Squirrel Glider) Habitat Connectivity

Squirrel glider habitat connectivity must be assessed within one (1) month of clearing works commencing to determine whether an arboreal corridor is retained through which gliders can travel without resorting to going to ground. While habitat linking vegetation will be planted in the form of scattered canopy trees, poles may be required to facilitate safe movement while trees establish and attain sufficient height. Connectivity is to be maintained between patches of retained vegetation north / south along the western corridor and east west through the swamp forest and around the dam.

To assess existing connectivity, a canopy gap analysis is to be assessed in field to ensure that development works where crossings occur through corridors and/or tree removal in the development areas do not establish hostile connections for the Squirrel Glider. For the purposes of this analysis a hostile connection is defined as a gap of 35m or greater where there is insufficient vegetation for a glider to launch from and land on in either direction of travel.

Fauna Pole Specifications

The specifications for the glider pole installation have been developed from information outlined in the Roads and Maritime Services Fauna Pole Specification to ensure the poles are installed in a manner that is generally accepted for the purposes of this proposal.

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General Specifications

- The Glide angle (of Squirrel Gliders) is 1m Vertical Metre X 1.8 (Horizontal).
- To allow for Squirrel gliders to land at a safe height. The Glide angle required will be 2 metres above the ground level. (equation = Pole Height X 1.8 2).

Poles

- Timber poles are to be rated at 12kN (Nominal working strength), Treated grade SD2
- The nominal working strength (kN) will be in accordance with the recommendations made by the site engineer.
- The heights of each pole will be as per table 2, with the launch beams at the stated heights above ground level. The required depth of burial of the poles for stabilisation will be as per Ausgrid specification NS220 Table 9.2.1 Wood Pole Data table (See Appendix H)
- The diameter at the base of the pole will be determined by the nominal working strength required as per Ausgrid specification NS220 Table 9.2.1 Wood Pole Data table.
- Minimum Pole Butt and Head per Ausgrid PEC Vsn. 1.974.
- Poles to be backfilled with compacted select backfill.
- Aluminium caps to reduce predation are to be installed on the tip of the poles, these caps are to be 4mm thick and 900mm in diameter. The placement of the caps should be no less than 400mm above the lunch beam on each pole.

Launch Beams

- Launch beams are to as per RMS specification (Appendix I). The launch beam is to be 250X250X2400mm treated timber bulkhead (F22 grade).
- Beams are to be installed in a manner that will facilitate the movement of glider species in a north and south direction.
- "L" shaped galvanised steel brackets with galvanised bolts to be used to secure the launch beam.
- Launch beam will be installed at 400mm below the tip of the pole.

4.6.3 Fauna handling

Displaced fauna shall be:

- Observed and assisted as required moving toward refuge habitat;
- Self-relocation of fauna is to be encouraged whenever possible, e.g. in the case of highly mobile
 fauna such as birds or large mammals, and in situations where retained bushlands are in close
 proximity relative to the mobility of the fauna species, so as to minimise stress to the animal;
- Care should be taken not to disturb fauna which is attempting to self-relocate. Stop work for a
 sufficient period of time to allow the animal to move off site and ensure that site personnel and
 equipment are not positioned in between the animal and adjacent bushland such that avenues of
 escape are obstructed;
- When fauna capture is necessary, inspect fauna immediately for any injuries. To minimise stress to the animal and reduce the risk of further injury by:
 - o Handling fauna carefully and as little as possible
 - o Covering larger animals with a towel or blanket and placing in a large box
 - o Placing small animals in a calico bag, tied at the top



- Keeping the animal in a quiet, cool, ventilated, and dark place away from construction activities. This location is to be designated in advance of construction work
- Where handling frogs is necessary, captured frogs must be handled in accordance with the Hygiene Protocol for the Control of Disease in Frogs (DECC 2008), specifically:
 - A new pair of disposable gloves must be used between the handling of each frog;
 - Use one plastic bag per frog when transporting frogs. Do not reuse bags.
 - o Do not release frogs into new areas a significant distance from their location of recovery
- Dangerous animals such as venomous reptiles must not be handled by inexperienced/unqualified personnel. The following actions must be taken when a dangerous animal is identified within the construction footprint:
 - o Exclude all personnel from the vicinity, until the fauna move on; or
 - Contact the Project Ecologist. The Project Ecologist may nominate to contact a rescue agency or professional snake handler to assist including:
 - Hunter Wildlife Rescue 0418 628 483
 - Craig Adams SSSafe (snake handler):0409 786 659
 - Lake Macquarie Snake Catcher, Murrays Beach (snake handler): 0409 586 620
 - The Project Ecologist or other nominated personnel are, where practical, to keep the dangerous animal in sight where it remains within the construction site.
- Any microbats that are disturbed during the clearing process and do not take flight will need to be handled by an ecologist with up to date Australian Bat Lyssavirus vaccination. Microbats are to be placed in a suitable tree hollow, or if none are available in a calico bag and kept in a quiet, dark, ventilated place until nightfall.

4.6.4 Release of fauna

- All fauna captured during tree felling supervision must be released as soon as practical after the animal is caught, and only when the animal is determined to be fit for release;
- Release the animal outside the development footprint into adjacent habitat within the VFMP or E2
 Conservation zoned land in the local area if appropriate;
- Time the release of the animal to coincide with the active period of the species; i.e. release nocturnal animals at dusk;
- Do not undertake fauna relocation during periods of heavy rainfall or extreme weather conditions, unless the animal is excessively stressed by captivity;

4.6.5 Injured fauna management

- Contact the Project Ecologist if an injured animal is found on or in the vicinity of the construction site. The Project Ecologist will determine if the animal is seriously injured and requires attention. Injured fauna are to be taken/handed over to vet or wildlife carer to be treated/ rehabilitated and released back into their local habitat:
 - Fur and Feathers Rescue Farm at Dolittle Ranch 0404827293
 - Hunter Wildlife Rescue 0418 628 483
 - Sugarloaf Animal Hospital: 02 4955 1833
 - Edgeworth Animal Medical Centre: 02 4958 1800
 - o Craig Adams SSSafe (snake handler): 0409 786 659



- Contact local wildlife rescue agency and/or veterinary surgeon if the Project Ecologist is not present
 or cannot immediately attend the site. Follow advice from the Project Ecologist, wildlife rescue
 agency and/or veterinary surgeon while waiting for any of the above parties to attend the site;
- Once the rescue agency arrives at the site, they assume responsibility for the animal. Any decisions
 regarding the care of the animal will be made by the rescue agency;
- In the event that the rescue agency and/or local veterinary service cannot be contacted, the Project Ecologist, in their absence, will deliver the injured animal to the agency/local veterinary service as soon as possible;
- In the event that the individual is mortally injured euthanasia shall be used. If the injured animal is in distress, and a veterinarian or suitably authorised carer cannot attend to the animal in a timely manner, the Project Ecologist may euthanise the animal by appropriate means. Cervical dislocation or blunt force trauma will be used on small species. On the rare occasion that medium to large animal is injured as a result of the project works, a qualified vet will be contacted. If euthanasia is required, the ecologist must do so strictly in accordance with the Project Ecologist's approved Animal Research Authority issued by the NSW Department of Primary Industry.
- The Project Ecologist must record the following information about any animal euthanised or leaving the site for treatment:
 - Species
 - Location where animal was found (GPS co-ordinates if possible)
 - Date
 - Sex (if possible)

4.7 Fencing

4.7.1 Site Establishment

The site boundary is to be demarcated temporarily with visible flicker tape to prevent unnecessary impact on retained vegetation from site works within the adjacent development area. When adjacent works are functionally completed, permanent fencing is to be erected around the site.

Exclusion fencing is to be erected to protect retained vegetation on and adjacent to the development site, in compliance with LMCC *Development Control Plan 2014 Guidelines – Tree Preservation and Native Vegetation Management Guidelines* (Section 6) and the Australian Standard AS4970-2009 – *Protection of Trees on Development Sites.*

Sediment fencing along the boundary of retained vegetation fringing creek lines is to be installed temporarily during earth works and construction works to prevent sedimentation degrading vegetation and watercourses. All earth works within the site are to be conducted in a sensitive manner that does not unnecessarily impact the creek bed and bank.

Temporary fencing (flicker tape) and 'no-go' signage (See **Plate 7**) to be installed on the boundary of all areas of native vegetation to be retained to protect conservation values during construction, prior to commencement of works. Civil contractors, sub-contractors, plant and machinery are not to enter these areas (See **Figure 4**). Following construction, permanent fencing and signage are to be installed:

- along boundaries
- around 'no-go' zones
- and around any retained native vegetation / trees.



4.7.2 Exclusion Zones

Exclusion fencing shall be installed around all native vegetation that shall be retained on and adjoining the site to minimise damage, prior to the commencement of works. Vegetation exclusion fencing shall be maintained in good working order for the duration of works.

All plant/machinery is excluded from retained native vegetation in conservation lands. Exception may apply at the discretion and supervision of the Vegetation Management Contractor for the installation of salvaged tree hollows or other habitat.

4.7.3 Fauna-Friendly Fencing

All fencing within the development site, including acoustic barriers, should be fauna-friendly, and not prevent the safe movement of fauna through linking corridors or from the development site to adjacent habitat. Boundary fencing should be visible for nocturnal or crepuscular fauna. Plain strand wire shall be tagged with metal tags for wildlife visibility at minimum intervals of every 30cm. No barb is to be used anywhere on the site.

Permanent fencing to be established between the development and retained vegetation interface to be as specified in project Landscape Plans (Refer to **Appendix B**).



Plate 7 Example of temporary fencing

4.8 Weed Management

Weed monitoring and management is to be undertaken by a qualified and experienced bush regeneration contractor at least 4 times per annum and is to occur in perpetuity with annual targets of:

- a minimum 90% survival rate of any installed tubestock;
- <5% weed cover for Conservation areas</p>
- <5% general weed cover for edges of conservation lands</p>
- Suppression with the objective of eradication of WoNS, High Threat Exotics, and woody weeds.

During this time any species likely to significantly invade the VMA's, prevent natural regeneration, or impede native seedling growth is to be managed. Priority shall be given to significant infestations of species listed as Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) and Biosecurity Weeds, thereafter transformer weeds and woody weeds shall be treated within all VMAs.



Weed removal techniques should be appropriate to the weed type, growth form, ecology, and to the existing VMA conditions. Wherever possible, weed removal should be carried out prior to annual seed set. Spring is the most optimal season for herbicide treatment. Herbicide spraying should be limited to the cleared land to be revegetated, as preparation for planting and for weed management during establishment. Herbicide spraying is to be repeated twice (allow 6 weeks between sprays) or until 90% dieback has occurred. Herbicide spraying is to be minimised in Good condition bushland in favour of manual primary works, and spot-spray used to control regrowth. Woody weeds should be treated with herbicide via the cut and paint method in areas of high native presence to avoid off target damage. Weed control methods have been outlined in **Appendix E**.

Seeds will germinate rapidly after the parent plant has been removed due to increases in light and habitat availability and chemical release. Therefore, ongoing monitoring and weed control will be undertaken that will involve control of minor infestations and flushes. Treatment methods are likely to be a combination of herbicide spraying and hand augmented techniques.

4.8.1 Weeds of National Significance

Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) are the highest priority species targeted for sustained nationally coordinated action under the Australian Weeds Strategy. This strategy provides for national management to eradicate WoNS species from parts of the country where Australia's productive capacity & natural ecosystems are affected. Each WoNS has a strategic plan that outlines strategies and an action required to control the weed and identifies those responsible for each action. Individual landowners and managers are ultimately responsible for managing WoNS species. State and territory governments are responsible for overall legislation and administration.

WoNs which occur on site based on field assessment:

- Asparagus aethiopicus (Ground Asparagus)
- Lantana camara (Lantana)
- Rubus fruticosus aggregate. (Blackberry)
- Senecio madagascariensis (Fireweed)
- Eichhornia crassipes (Water Hyacinth)

4.8.2 Biosecurity Act Weeds

The NSW Biosecurity Act 2015 replaces the repealed Noxious Weeds Act as of July 2017. The new Act establishes a General Biosecurity Duty as well as several key management tools to allow for effective, risk-based management of biosecurity matters (Refer to **Table 3**). Applicable to all species determined either State level priority weeds (by NSW DPI) or Regional listed priority weeds (by Hunter Local Land Services), the General Biosecurity Duty requires that "any person [landholder] who deals with a biosecurity matter and has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised." Commensurate with this requirement, the Hunter Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan categorises specific management objectives to demonstrate compliance in relation to priority weeds occurring in the Hunter Local Land Services Region.

Table 3 Regulatory tools of the Biosecurity Act

Regulatory Tool	Description
Prohibited Matter	Biosecurity matter listed in Schedule 2, Part 1 of the <i>NSW Biosecurity Act 2015</i> , for the purpose of preventing entry of that matter into NSW or a part of NSW. Prohibited matter relevant to the region is listed in Appendix A1.1 of this plan. Prohibited matter includes weeds nationally targeted for eradication and presently not in NSW.
Control Order	Establishes one or more control zones and related measures to prevent, eliminate, minimise or manage a biosecurity risk or impact. Control orders are for managing weeds under approved eradication programs and last for five years (or can be renewed for longer-term eradication programs). Weed Control Order 2017 (Part 6, Division 1), under the NSW Biosecurity Act 2015, will include weeds that are subject to a Control Order for

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Regulatory Tool	Description
	the purpose of eradication. Further Control Orders will be proposed, as needed, to address subsequent eradication campaigns.
Biosecurity Zone	Aims at containment of a species and provides for ongoing strategic management in a defined area of the state. A Biosecurity Zone specifies the measures that must be taken in the defined area to manage the weed. Species may also be subject to strategic responses tailored by the region, either within the zone or outside it.
Mandatory Measures Regulation	Requires parties to take specific actions with respect to weeds or carriers of weeds. Mandatory Measures are defined in the regulations and include prohibition on certain dealings - including Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) (Division 8 Clause 33), Parthenium weed carriers - machinery and equipment (Division 8, Clause 35), and duty to notify of importation of plants into the state (Division 8, Clause 34).
Regional Recommended Measures	Aims to provide regional specific measures for each Local Land Services Region.
Prohibited Dealings	Must not be imported into the State or Sold.

4.8.3 High Threat Exotics

The Biodiversity Assessment Method (BAM) is established under the NSW Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 which assesses 'high threat weeds' or 'high threat exotic plant cover' as plant cover composed of vascular plants not native to Australia that if not controlled will invade and out compete native plant species plant cover composed

4.8.4 Exotic Species Observed

Site inspection/assessment recorded a total of 21 weed species presented in Table 4 below.

Table 4 Weed Species Present on Site

Species	Common Name	Area	Biosecurity Act 2015	WoNs	HTE
Ageratina adenophora	Crofton Weed	All of NSW	General Biosecurity Duty		Yes
Andropogon virginicus	Whiskey Grass	-	-	-	Yes
Asparagus aethiopicus	Ground Asparagus	All of NSW	General Biosecurity Duty & Prohibition on Dealings	Yes	Yes
Axonopus fissifolius	Carpet Grass	-	-	-	Yes
Cenchrus clandestinus	Kikuyu	-	-	-	Yes
Cinnamomum camphora	Camphor laurel	All of NSW	General Biosecurity Duty	-	Yes
Conyza spp.	Fleabane	-	-	-	-
Gomphocarpus fruticosus	Cotton Bush	-	-	-	-
Hypochaeris radicata	Cat's Ears	-	-	-	-
Lantana camara	Lantana	All of NSW	General Biosecurity Duty & Prohibition on Dealings	Yes	Yes
Ligustrum sinense	Small-leaved Privet	All of NSW	General Biosecurity Duty	-	Yes
Lonicera japonica	Japanese Honeysuckle	All of NSW	General Biosecurity Duty	-	Yes
Ludwigia peruviana	Water Primrose	All of NSW & **Hunter	General Biosecurity Duty, **Regional Recommended Measure (for Regional Priority – Containment)		Yes
Paspalum dilatatum		-	-	-	Yes
Pinus spp.	Pine Tree	-	-		Yes

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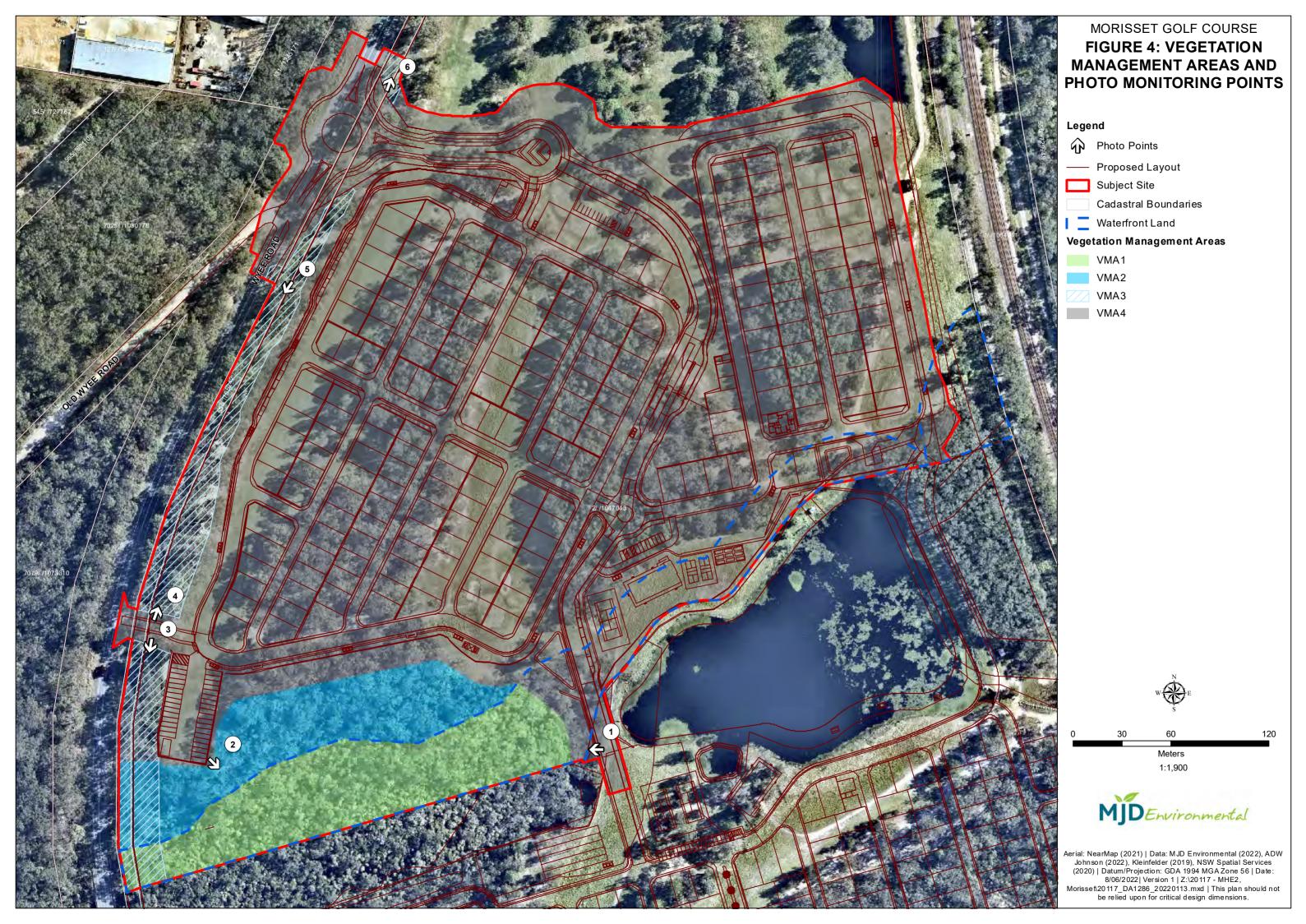
Species	Common Name	Area	Biosecurity Act 2015	WoNs	HTE
Plantago lanceolata	Plantain	-	-	-	-
Rubus fruticosus aggregate.	Blackberry	All of NSW & *Hunter	General Biosecurity Duty, Prohibition on Dealings & *Regional Recommended Measure	Yes	Yes
Senecio madagascariensis	Fireweed	All of NSW	General Biosecurity Duty & Prohibition on Dealings	Yes	Yes
Senna pendula	Cassia	All of NSW	General Biosecurity Duty	-	-
Stenotaphrum secundatum	Buffalo Grass	-	-	-	Yes
Verbena spp.	Purple Top	-	-	-	-

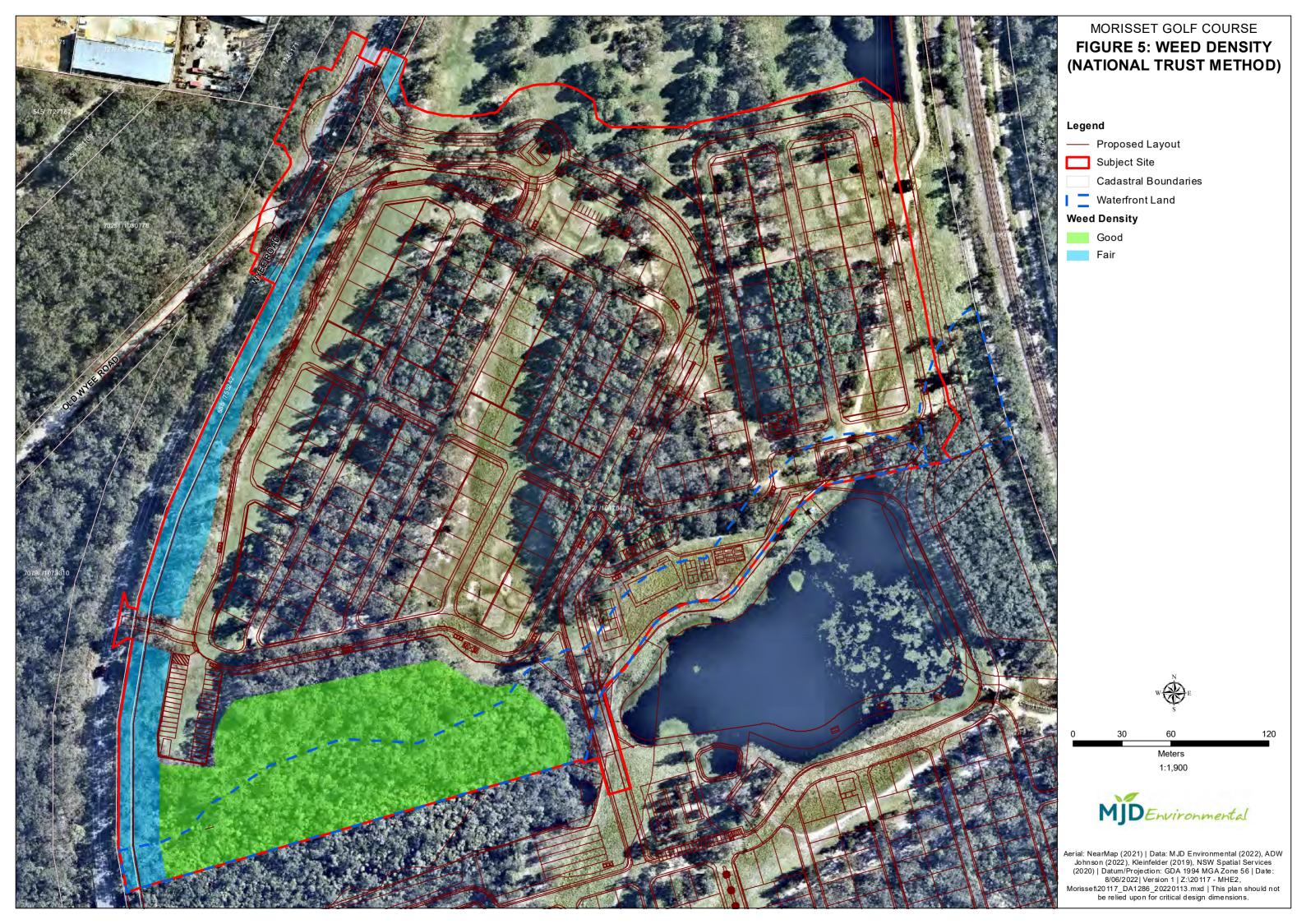
^{*}The plant should not be bought, sold, grown, carried or released into the environment. Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should mitigate spread from their land. Land managers to reduce impacts from the plant on priority assets. Source: NSW WeedWise, NSW Department of Primary Industries (Accessed 23-11-2021)

4.8.5 Weed Assessment Map (National Trust Method)

A weed assessment map has been produced (Refer to **Figure 5 & Appendix D**) in accordance with the National Trust Method to delineate the site from 'Good' to 'Very Poor' based on weed presence and density. The majority of the site is mapped as 'Good' due to the large areas of remnant vegetation across the site with minimal weed presence, and high native diversity in patches which do host weedy stands. Area of each category is as follows:

- 1) Good = 2.14 ha
- 2) Fair = 0.94ha







4.9 Revegetation

Revegetation is proposed in VMA 3.

No revegetation is to occur in resilient areas of VMAs 1 & 2 – these areas must be supported to regenerate naturally. Brush matting of areas cleared of woody weed stands or where tracks have been rehabilitated is an acceptable intervention to encourage regeneration from site seed stock at appropriate times of year. On site edges, or in areas where stands of weeds have been removed and natural regeneration is not apparent within 12 months, infill planting is to be carried out to achieve strata densities in **Table 5** using tubestock species appropriate to the vegetation community being regenerated.

Revegetation is to be undertaken in late March to late September to avoid hot weather and plant loss.

Plant guards may be required to protect plantings from grazing – grazed plants will need to be replaced.

Naturally occurring remnant vegetation, preferably from the study area, is the best source of seed and/or vegetative material for revegetation. Generally, these plants will have evolved to suit local environmental conditions and assist in the preservation of local provenance / genetic stock. On this basis native plants for revegetation shall be sourced from suppliers that have obtained their stock by harvesting seed from local populations, however if unavailable, seed or tube stock must be sourced from the Lake Macquarie LGA or a 50km buffer of the site to maintain genetic provenance of the Lower Hunter/ Central Coast region.

Plant species selection for each Vegetation Community has been derived from the appropriate vegetation communities from the LMCC Vegetation Community & Plant Community Types Map and assigned to the corresponding PCT as more appropriate local data (MALD). Densities are approximate based on stems per hectare outcome and the final densities and species selected from the list will be subject to availability to the contractor at the time of planting. Refer to **Table 5** for recommended species selection for each community.

Table 5 Recommended Revegetation Species for Communities on Site

Scientific Name	Common Name	Planting Density							
LMCC MU31 – Coastal Plains Scribbly Gum Woodland (associated PCT 1636 Scribbly Gum - Red Bloodwood - Angophora inopina heathy woodland)									
Canopy Species									
Eucalyptus haemastoma	Sydney Blue Gum								
Angophora inopina	Charmhaven Apple								
Eucalyptus capitellata	Brown Stringybark	1 individual per 10m²							
Angophora costata	Smooth-barked Apple								
Corymbia gummifera	Red Bloodwood								
Subcanopy Species									
Allocasuarina littoralis	Black She-Oak								
Melaleuca sieberi		1 individual per 5m ²							
Leptospermum trinervium	Slender Tea-tree								
Shrubs									
Banksia oblongifolia	Fern-leaved Banksia								
Lambertia formosa	Mountain Devil	1 individual per 2m²							
Persoonia levis	Broad-leaved Geebung								



Scientific Name	Common Name	Planting Density
Hakea laevipes		
Isopogon anemonifolius	Broad-leaf Drumsticks	
Dillwynia retorta		
Pimelea linifolia	Slender Rice Flower	
Platysace linearifolia		
Banksia collina		
Comesperma ericinum	Pyramid Flower	
Grevillea sericea	Pink Spider Flower	
Petrophile pulchella	Conesticks	
Leucopogon microphyllus		
Pultenaea paleacea	Chaffy Bush-pea	
Hakea bakeriana		
Bossiaea heterophylla	Variable Bossiaea	
Hibbertia obtusifolia	Hoary Guinea Flower	
Monotoca scoparia		
Bossiaea obcordata	Spiny Bossiaea	
Leptospermum polygalifolium		
Acacia terminalis	Sunshine Wattle	
Gompholobium latifolium	Golden Glory Pea	
Epacris pulchella	Wallum Heath	
Dampiera stricta		
Melichrus procumbens	Jam Tarts	
Leucopogon attenuatus	A Beard-heath	
Platysace ericoides		
Mirbelia rubiifolia	Heathy Mirbelia	
Gompholobium pinnatum	Pinnate Wedge Pea	
Groundcovers		
Gompholobium glabratum	Dainty Wedge Pea	
Hibbertia vestita		
Xanthorrhoea latifolia		
Entolasia stricta	Wiry Panic	
Anisopogon avenaceus	Oat Speargrass	4 individuals per 1m²
Themeda australis	Kangaroo Grass	
Aristida warburgii		
Panicum simile	Two-colour Panic	
Aristida vagans	Threeawn Speargrass	



Scientific Name	Common Name	Planting Density		
Eragrostis brownii	Brown's Lovegrass			
Aristida ramosa	Purple Wiregrass			
Lomandra obliqua				
Patersonia glabrata	Leafy Purple-flag			
Lomandra filiformis	Wattle Matt-rush			
Billardiera scandens	Hairy Apple Berry			
LMCC MU37 – Swamp Mahogany leaved Paperbark swamp forest)	- Paperbark Forest (associated PCT 171	18 Swamp Mahogany - Flax-		
Canopy Species				
Eucalyptus robusta	Swamp Mahogany			
Eucalyptus resinifera	Red Mahogany	1 individual per 10m²		
Subcanopy Species				
Melaleuca nodosa	Black She-Oak			
Melaleuca sieberi		1 individual per 5m ²		
Melaleuca linariifolia	Slender Tea-tree			
Shrubs				
Leptospermum juniperinum	Prickly Tea-tree			
Melaleuca thymifolia	Thyme Honey-myrtle			
Pultenaea villosa		4		
Pimelea linifolia	Slender Rice Flower	1 individual per 2m ²		
Petrophile pulchella	Conesticks			
Dodonaea triquetra	Hop Bush			
Groundcovers				
Gompholobium glabratum	Dainty Wedge Pea			
Centella asiatica	Indian Pennywort			
Dianella caerulea var. assera				
Entolasia marginata	Bordererd Panic			
Gahnia clarkei	Tall Saw-sedge			
Viola hederacea	Native Violet			
Lomandra longifolia	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	4 individuals per 1m ²		
Schoenus brevifolius				
Baumea rubiginosa				
Ischaemum australe				
Empodisma minus				
Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides				
Hemarthria uncinata	Matgrass			



4.9.1 Mulching

All mulch shall be free of contaminants such as seeds and propagules of weeds. Avoid the use of pine mulch as the acidity level is not suitable for the native vegetation being used. Mulch will be established to a depth of 75-100mm. Mulch has been shown to increase the survival rate of plants in soils with poor water holding ability however excessive (thick) mulching may limit the likelihood of natural regeneration. Mulch should be installed immediately post weed control/scalping to allow time for mulch to settle into soil prior to revegetation works. Use only native mulch derived from nearby site/s within the adjacent development if possible.

4.9.2 Irrigation

Plants are to be watered in upon installation, repeated in 1 week and 1 month at a minimum. Watering of plantings should be continued as required until all plants are established. Weather and site conditions will determine the frequency of watering for plants over the maintenance period to ensure they do not perish. Moisture levels and plant health should be monitored regularly during establishment by the vegetation contractor.

Watering should be undertaken early morning or late afternoon to avoid the hottest part of the day and minimise water loss.

4.9.3 Plant Replacement

In areas where plants have been completely removed (i.e. as a result of vandalism or accidental damage) or where rehabilitation has failed within the VMA, been damaged or is suffering from pests and/or disease, replanting should be undertaken in appropriate mild seasonal conditions.

Plants lost or damaged should be replaced to maintain a minimum of 90% survival rate of the recommended plant densities. Initial and careful consideration of the health of tube stock, site establishment and seasonality should assist establishment while minimising loss.

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5 Monitoring and Reporting

The following monitoring and reporting section has been developed to ensure proposed works in **Section 5** are completed and compliant with the conditions of consent and objectives of the VFMP and monitoring reports produced bi-annually for a minimum of 5 years after works have been completed and maintenance reports completed for a further 5 years to ensure ongoing maintenance of biodiversity values under the VFMP.

In addition to the reporting photo monitoring points shall be established during the implementation of this VFMP. Photo monitoring provides visual baseline data that documents the initial condition and progression of native vegetation regeneration and will be used to inform the vegetation monitoring works. Photo monitoring points must amply cover rehabilitation areas in all VMAs and all significant weed infestations to demonstrate progress.

5.1 Compliance and Monitoring Report

The compliance and monitoring report will include:

- An assessment of riparian habitat condition including impacts of changes to hydrological processes on PCT 1718 land as per Section 4.3 and water quality in watercourses and dams.
- Assessment of Squirrel Glider habitat links including height of all installed canopy trees which have been installed to achieve required glide connections, condition of glider poles,
- Provide updated photos at designated monitoring points (bi-annually Spring & Autumn)
- Record condition of regenerating vegetation within the VFMP area
- Weed density report as per walkover of the entire VFMP area
- Include any corrective action requirements to be carried out before the next monitoring and compliance inspection which may include, but are not limited to:
 - o Repair/replacement boundary demarcation/ fencing;
 - Weed management;
 - Additional restoration works such as soil and mulch replenishment or more intensive irrigation of plantings;
 - o Revegetation works if required; and
 - o Rubbish removal
- Detail any modifications made to the VFMP implementation based on unforeseen events and the actions that will ensure delivery in accordance with the VFMP aims and objectives.
- Any unauthorised activity affecting the implementation of the VFMP known to occur during the timeframe of the VFMP, must be reported to Council's Vegetation Establishment Officer by the proponent or contractor within 48 hrs. This includes unauthorised access and unauthorised development.

The Annual Report is to be sent to Lake Macquarie City Council Development Planner Flora and Fauna and Vegetation Establishment Officer.

5.2 NRAR VMP Reporting

The contractor engaged to carry out the works under this VFMP is required to satisfy in parallel the works and reporting/monitoring requirements of the CAA VMP prepared for NRAR.



6 Implementation

The VFMP is to be implemented in perpetuity from the time of receiving the construction certificate.

The implementation of management actions outlined in **Section 4** have been summarised and tabulated along with, responsibilities, performance criteria and corrective actions in **Table 6** below. A key component of the VFMP implementation is monitoring of habitat and compliance of works carried out by contractors on site and preparation of compliance reports (**Section 5.1**).

A compliance report on VFMP implementation will be prepared following commencement of works and then monitoring reports produced bi-annually for a minimum of 5 years after works have been completed and maintenance reports completed for a further 5 years to ensure ongoing maintenance of biodiversity values under the VFMP. Reports are to be submitted to the proponent within 1 month of each compliance inspection such that any overarching approval obligations can be met. The monitoring reports will:

- Detail progress against the VFMP implementation schedule (Table 6);
- Include monitoring of fauna population and habitat outcomes and progress;
- Include any corrective action requirements to be carried out before the next monitoring and compliance inspection; and
- Detail any modifications made to the VFMP implementation based on unforeseen events and the actions that will ensure delivery in accordance with the VFMP aims and objectives.

To assist in tracking monitoring and compliance, contractors must submit regular update reports to the proponent and person/ firm undertaking inspections and compliance on activities carried out within the VFMP. These updates should include (but not be limited to):

- Status of rehabilitation success of natural regeneration and comments on revegetation as required;
- Use established photo monitoring locations and provide updated photos with each report (Refer to Sections 4.1 & 5.1);
- Weeds

 areas and extent of treatment required incl. methods employed;
- Issues relating to unsolicited access or damage, dumping of rubbish etc; and
- Detail any corrective actions that are required and/or have been employed.

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Table 6 Management Actions & Schedule

Action	Responsibility	КРІ	Timing	Corrective Action				
VMA - AII								
Site Establishment								
Notify Council	Proponent	Give Council at least 48 hrs notice of commencement of VFMP works	Prior to commencement of VFMP works	Revert back to KPI				
Fencing								
Install temporary boundary fencing and signage around conservation lands as per Section 4.7 and Plate 1	Civil works contractor	Prevent unnecessary impact from site works within the neighbouring lands	Prior to commencement of VFMP works	Revert back to KPI				
Install permanent fence and signage as per Section 4.7	Civil Works Contractor	Install permanent perimeter fence to prevent dumping and unauthorised access	Following completion of construction works	Revert back to KPI				
Baseline Monitoring & Pre-clearance S	Survey							
Undertake pre-clearance and baseline monitoring surveys including establishment of photo points as per Section 4.1 . Baseline report to be produced for Council.	Project Ecologist	Baseline results delivered to Council's Development Planner Flora and Fauna within 1 month of commencement of VFMP works	Prior to commencement of development works	Revert back to KPI				



Action	Responsibility	КРІ	Timing	Corrective Action					
Weed Management & Site Maintenance									
Primary Weed Management - Removal of WoNS, Biosecurity Act Weeds, transformer weeds (HTE) and woody weeds in accordance with Sections 4.4 & 4.8 .	Vegetation Management Contractor	Target weed species cover to be reduced and maintained at less than 5% cover in retained vegetation and less than 5% cover for edges of development site to encourage natural regeneration and maintain healthy coverage. Avoid off target damage.	During periods of active growth and/or on a minimum quarterly interval pending growth of weeds	Continue weed control and increase frequency as required to control any weed flush.					
Undertake follow up weed control in all areas. Apply manual hand removal and/or cut and paint method, spot spray as appropriate in accordance with Sections 4.4 & 4.8 .	Vegetation Management Contractor	Target weed species cover to be reduced and maintained at less than 5% cover to allow continued natura regeneration and maintain healthy native coverage capable of suppressing weed ingress.	Minimum of quarterly visits, to be maintained in perpetuity	Continue weed control and increase frequency as required to control any weed flush.					
Sweeps for weeds and rubbish removal		Remove all rubbish and any weeds that can be manually removed.	During site works for weed management						
Rehabilitation									
Site inspection in accordance with Sections 4.1 & 4.4	Project Ecologist	Inspect rate of natural regeneration of native plants. Record observations (< or > 50% native cover) and weed density and cover against weed control KPIs	Prior to VFMP works, then bi- annually for 5 years	Revert back to KPI					



Action	Responsibility	КРІ	Timing	Corrective Action	
Habitat Augmentation					
Squirrel Glider corridor gap analysis	Project Ecologist	Corridor gap analysis	To be completed within one month of cessation of clearing	Revert back to KPI	
Squirrel glider pole installation	Project Ecologist / Civil Contractor	Glider poles installed according to plan developed with Councils Development Planner Flora and Fauna	Poles shall be installed within three months of vegetation clearing commencing	Revert back to KPI	
Nest Box Installation	Project Ecologist	6 temporary nest boxes installed	Prior to habitat tree felling	Revert back to KPI	
Artificial Hollow Installation	Civil Contractor	Nest boxes installed in retained or adjacent vegetation to make a total of 12 artificial hollows / nest boxes	Operational, beginning after habitat tree clearing	Revert back to KPI	
Artificial Habitat / Nest Box Plan	Project Ecologist	Plan provided to Council showing locations and types of augmented habitat	Operational, following salvaged hollow installation	Revert back to KPI	
Ongoing Monitoring					
Bi-annual monitoring of all vegetation management and habitat augmentation actions for 5 years after implementation of VFMP in accordance with Sections 4 & 5	Project Ecologist	Monitoring initially undertaken 6 months after issue of Construction Certificate and thereafter 6 months from approval of reviewed monitoring reports. Monitoring report delivered to Council's Development Planner Flora and Fauna within 1 month of monitoring.	Operational, beginning 6 months after issue of Construction Certificate	Revert back to KPI	
Squirrel Glider Pole Monitoring	Project Ecologist	Annual Monitoring statement supplied to Council	Annually for 10 years	Revert back to KPI	



Action	Responsibility	КРІ	Timing	Corrective Action
Maintenance reports of vegetation management works for 5 years after completion of monitoring reports in accordance with Section 5	Vegetation Management	Annual report delivered to Council's Development Planner Flora and Fauna within 1 month of completion of annual works.	Operational, beginning 5 years after VFMP implementation	Revert back to KPI
VMA 1				
Baseline Survey	1			
Aquatic Habitat Monitoring in accordance with Section 4.3	Froject Ecologist	Pre-works report of aquatic habitat variables delivered to Council within 1 month of commencement of VFMP works	Prior to commencement of works	Revert back to KPI
Weed Management & Site Maintenance	•			
Primary Weed Management – Primary Treatment of Aquatic Weeds in accordance with Sections 4.4 & 4.8 .		Continual integrated suppression of high threat aquatic weeds – no infestation of new areas	quarterly interval pending	Continue weed control and increase frequency as required to control any weed flush.



	1			1
Action	Responsibility	КРІ	Timing	Corrective Action
VMA 3				
Baseline Survey				
Squirrel Glider Habitat Connectivity Assessment in accordance with Sections 4.1 & 4.6.2	Project Ecologist	Pre-works assessment of existing vegetation connections for Squirrel Glider movement through the site delivered to Council within 1 month of commencement of VFMP works	Prior to commencement of works	Revert back to KPI
Revegetation				
Installation of locally indigenous canopy species for habitat connectivity as per Sections 4.4.2 & 4.9	Vegetation Management Contractor	nabilal connection maintained as per approved	Initially and throughout VFMP Implementation and in perpetuity	Replacement plantings annually to maintain 100% survival and establishment of sufficient connectivity
VMA 4				
Baseline Monitoring & Pre-clearance S	urvey			
Undertake Pre-clearance surveys including habitat tree mark-up, including potential habitat linking matrix in accordance with Section 4.1	Project Ecologist	Compliance supplied to Proponent including GPS points of hollow bearing trees and map	Prior to commencement of works	Revert back to KPI



Action	Responsibility	КРІ	Timing	Corrective Action				
Operational								
Hollow bearing tree removal supervision in accordance with Section 4.1	Project Ecologist	Compliance supplied to Proponent including GPS points of hollow bearing trees and map, and any fauna species encountered during clearance.	During clearing work	Revert back to KPI				
Weed Management & Site Maintenance	Weed Management & Site Maintenance							
Undertake weed control in all areas. Apply high volume spray			Operational, during construction	Continue weed control and increase frequency as required to control any weed flush.				



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Kleinfelder BDAR TBC

Landscape Plans

LMCC Flora and Fauna Guidelines

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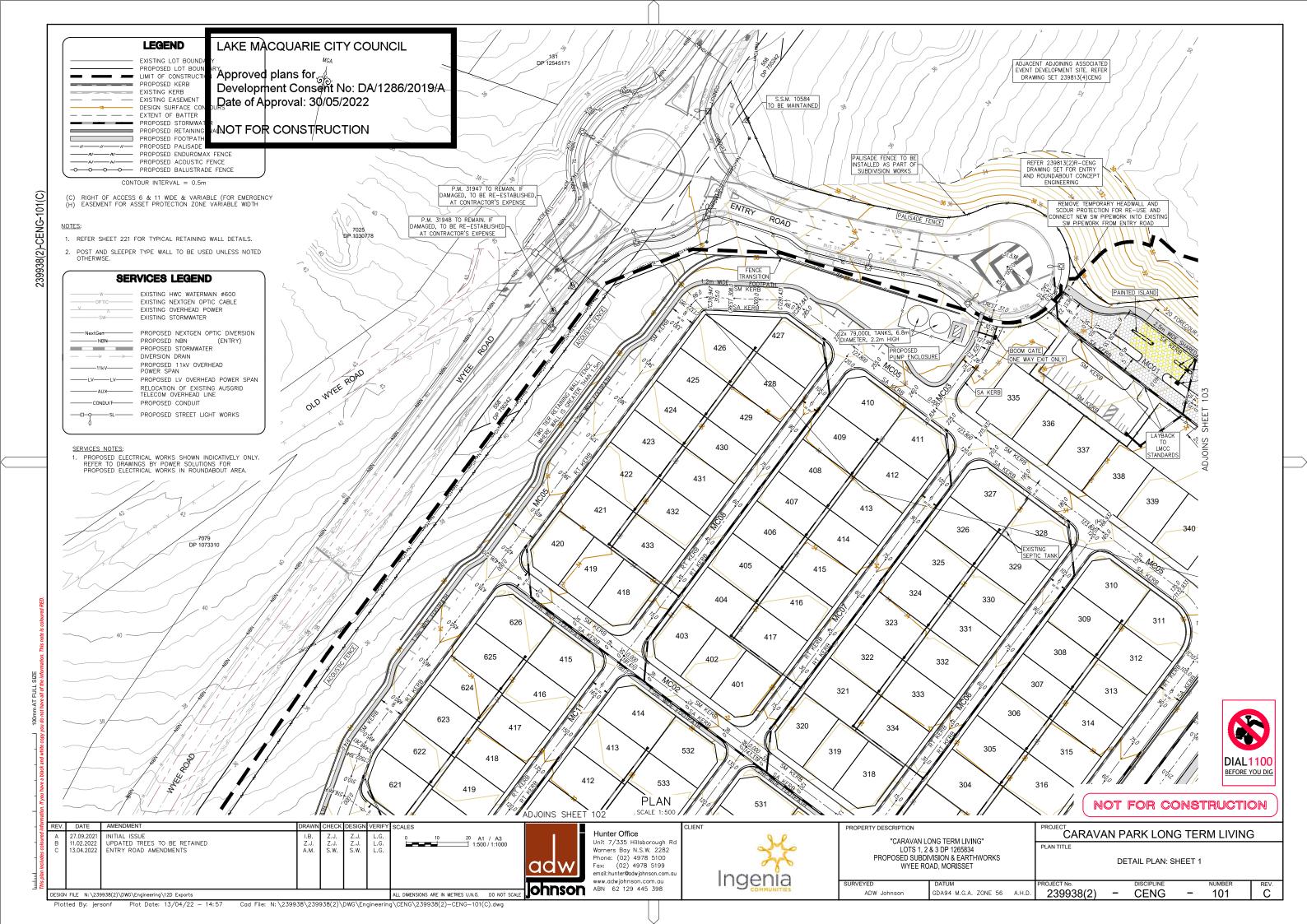
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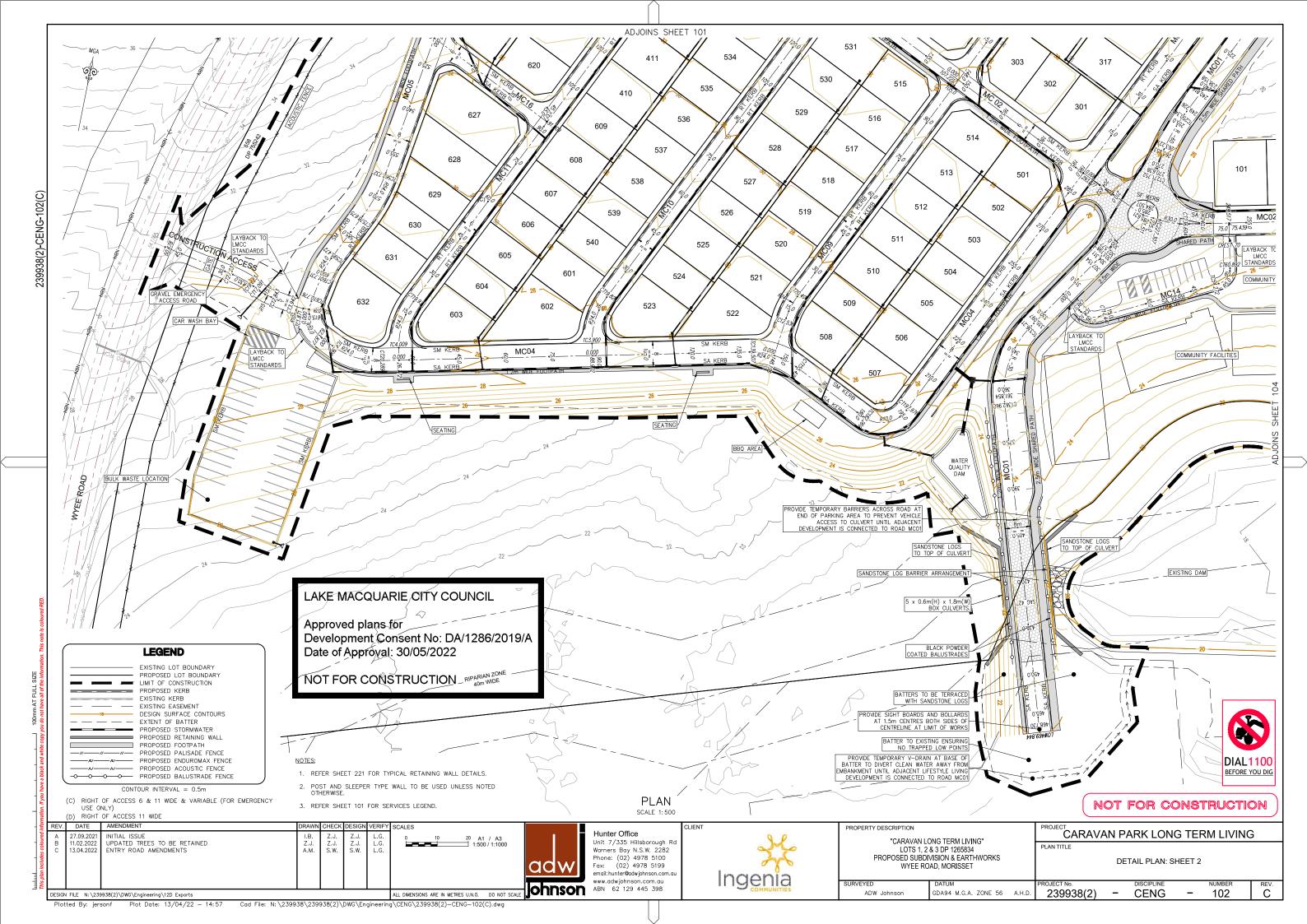
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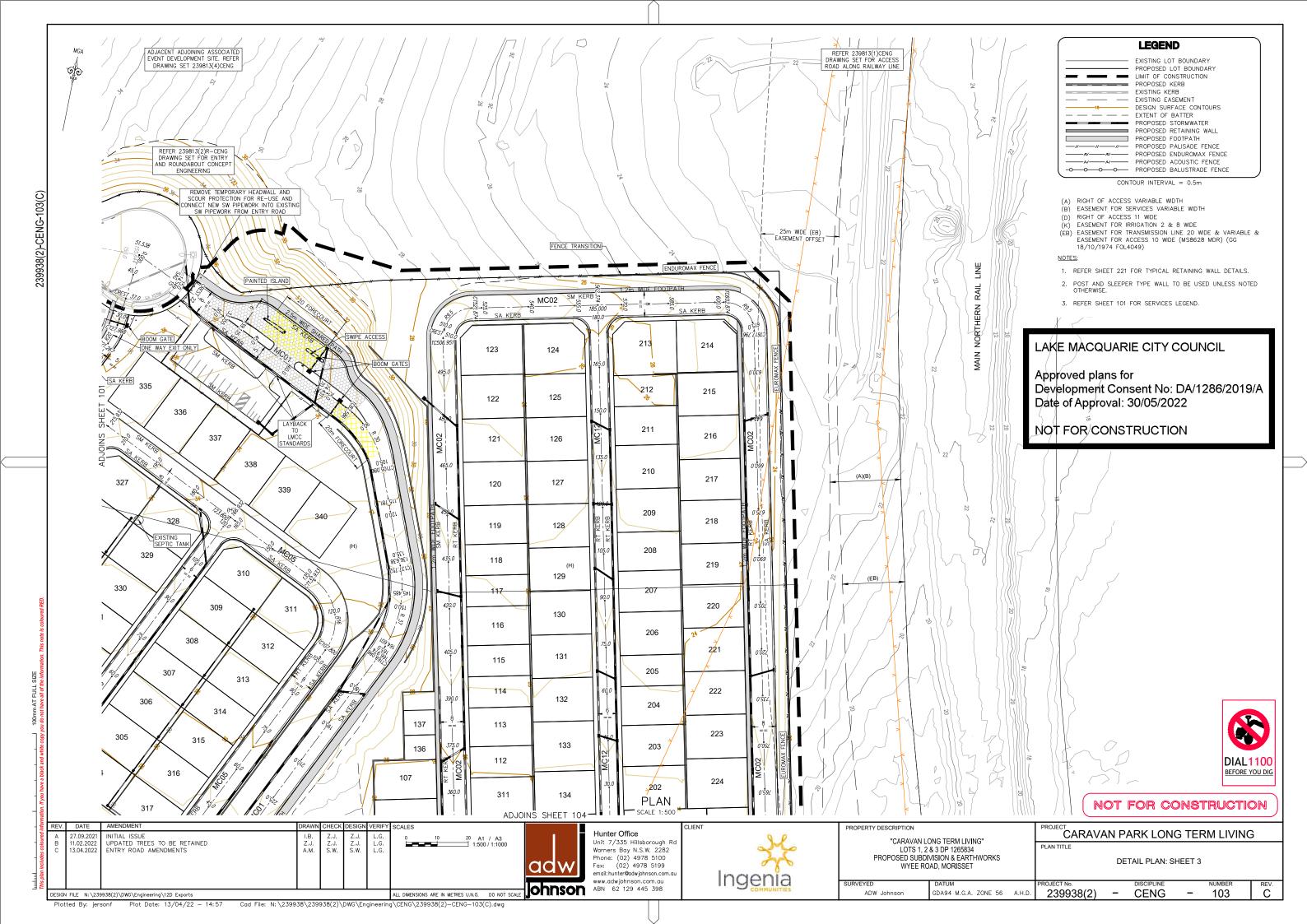
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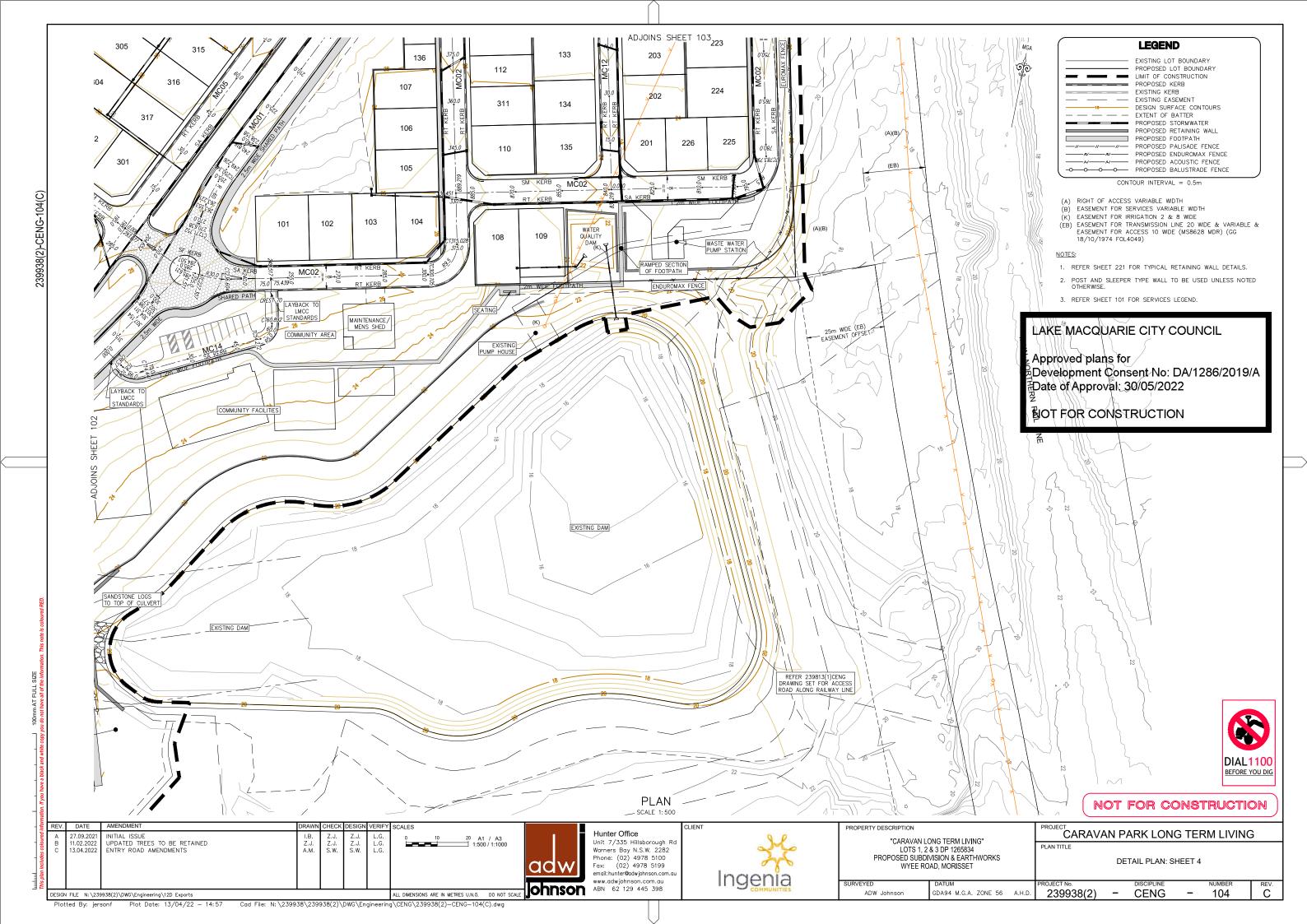


Appendix A Plans of Proposal





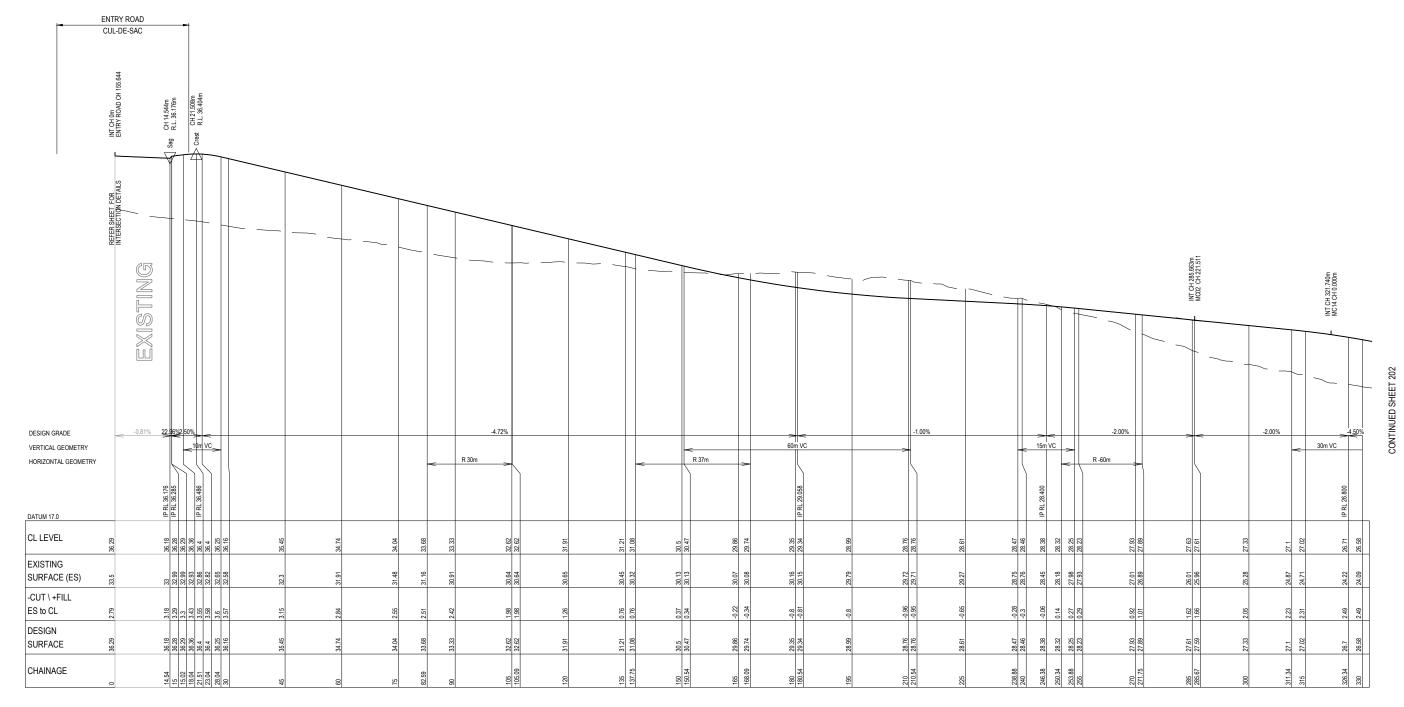




Development Consent No: DA/1286/2019/A

Date of Approval: 30/05/2022

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LONGITUDINAL SECTION MC01

HORIZONTAL SCALE 1:500 VERTICAL SCALE 1:100

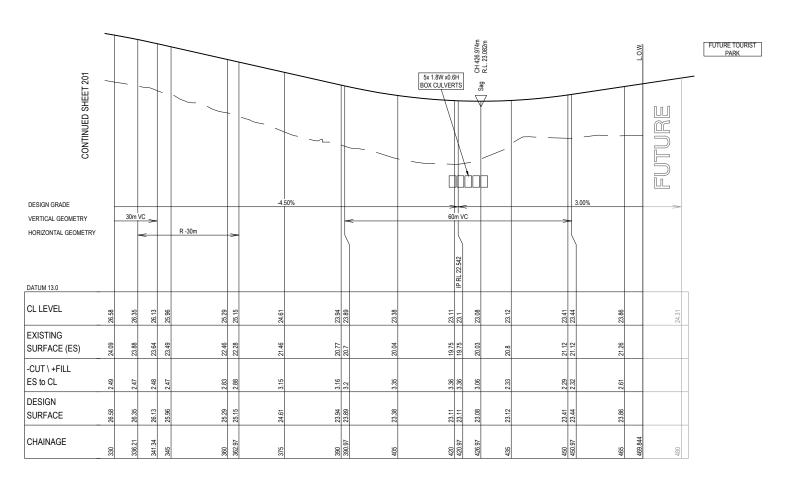
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Development Consent No: DA/1286/2019/A

Date of Approval: 30/05/2022

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LONGITUDINAL SECTION MC01

HORIZONTAL SCALE 1:500 VERTICAL SCALE 1:100

DATE SCALES INITIAL ISSUE UPDATED TREES TO BE RETAINED ENTRY ROAD AMENDMENTS 27.09.2021 11.02.2022 13.04.2022 ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN METRES U.N.O. DO NOT SCALE JOHNSON ABN 62 129 445 398

adw

Hunter Office Unit 7/335 Hillsborough Rd Warners Bay N.S.W. 2282 Phone: (02) 4978 5100 Fax: (02) 4978 5199



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION "CARAVAN LONG TERM LIVING" LOTS 1, 2 & 3 DP 1265834 PROPOSED SUBDIVISION & EARTHWORKS WYEE ROAD, MORISSET

GDA94 M.G.A. ZONE 56 A.H.D

CARAVAN PARK LONG TERM LIVING PLAN TITLE ROAD LONGITUDINAL SECTION: SHEET 2: MC01 Pt 2 REV.

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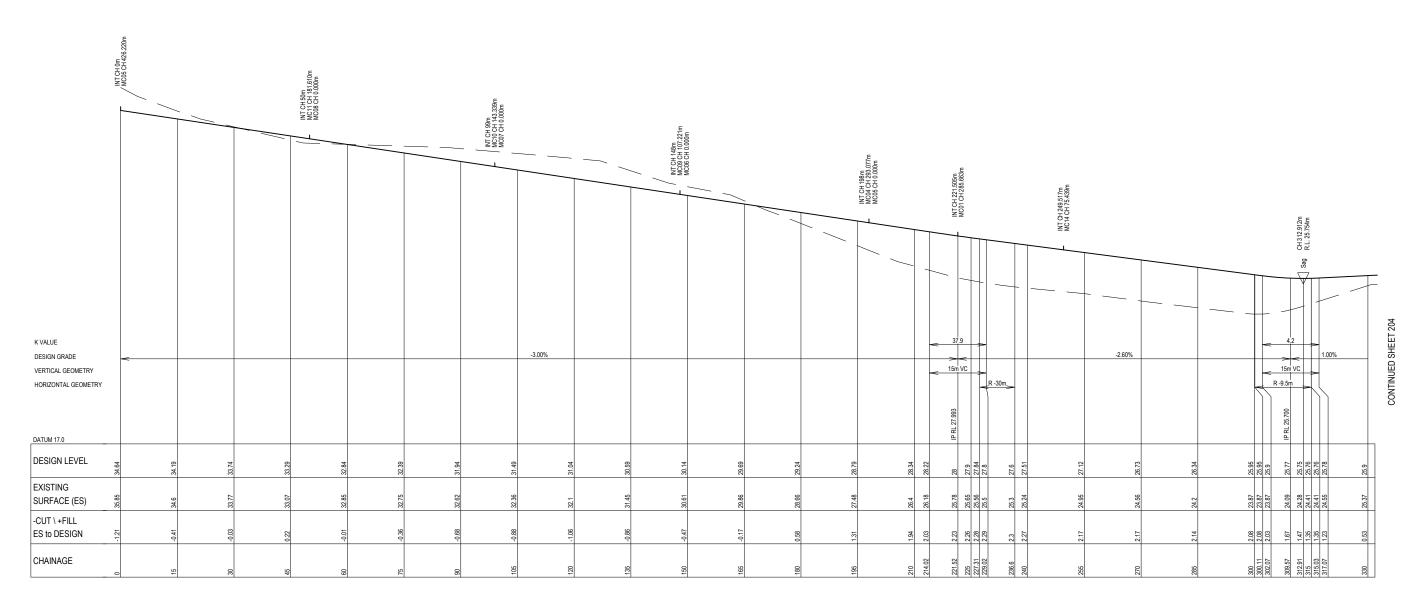
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Plot Date: 13/04/22 - 14:57

Development Consent No: DA/1286/2019/A

Date of Approval: 30/05/2022

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



LONGITUDINAL SECTION MC02 HORIZONTAL SCALE 1:500 VERTICAL SCALE 1:100

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

203

DATE INITIAL ISSUE UPDATED TREES TO BE RETAINED ENTRY ROAD AMENDMENTS 27.09.2021 ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN METRES U.N.O. DO NOT SCALE JOHNSON ABN 62 129 445 398

adw

Hunter Office Unit 7/335 Hillsborough Rd Warners Bay N.S.W. 2282 Phone: (02) 4978 5100 Fax: (02) 4978 5199



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION "CARAVAN LONG TERM LIVING" LOTS 1, 2 & 3 DP 1265834 PROPOSED SUBDIVISION & EARTHWORKS WYEE ROAD, MORISSET

GDA94 M.G.A. ZONE 56 A.H.D

CARAVAN PARK LONG TERM LIVING PLAN TITLE ROAD LONGITUDINAL SECTION: SHEET 3: MC02 Pt 1 C REV.

CENG

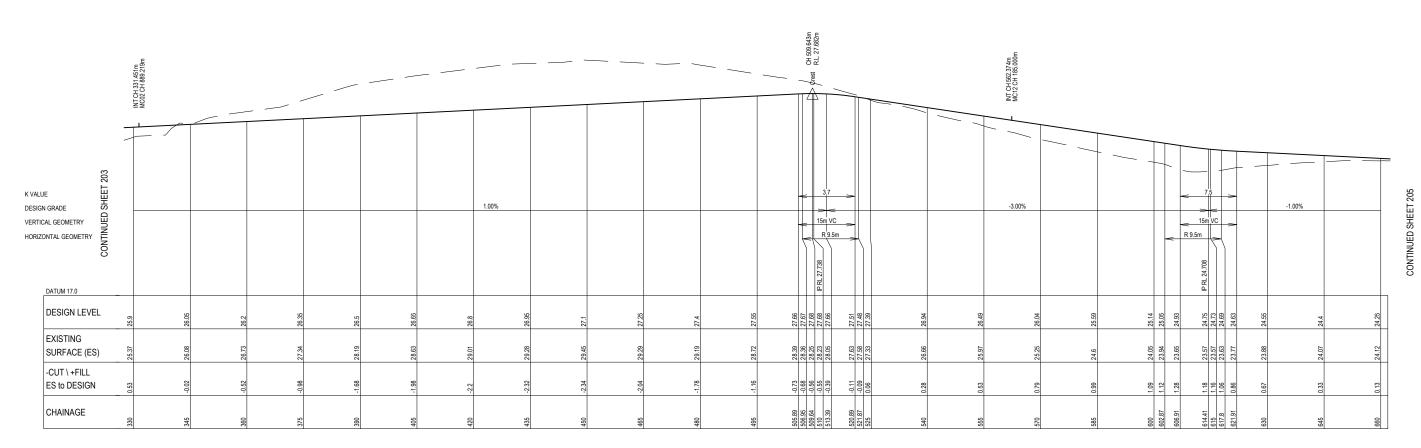
239938(2)

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Development Consent No: DA/1286/2019/A

Date of Approval: 30/05/2022

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



LONGITUDINAL SECTION MC02 HORIZONTAL SCALE 1:500 VERTICAL SCALE 1:100

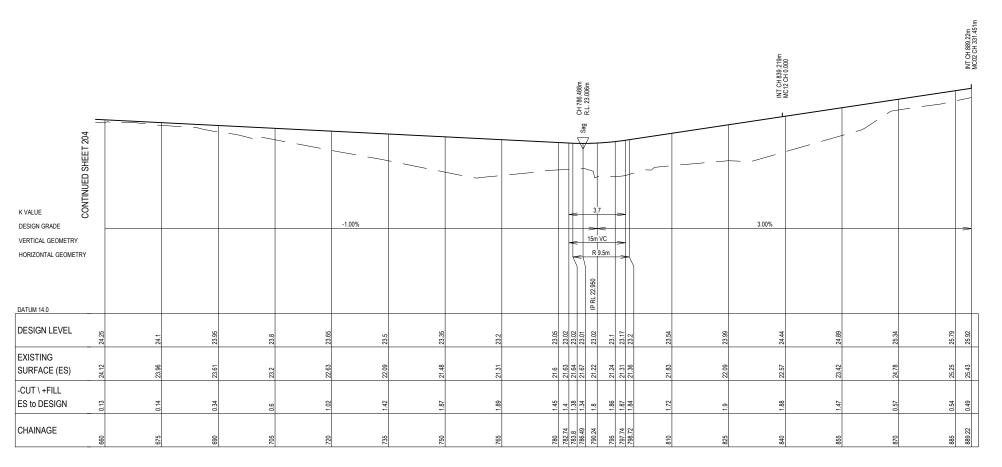
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

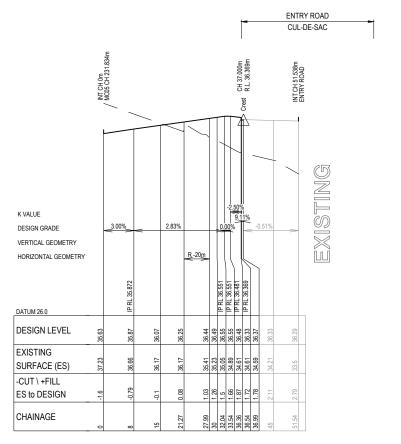
	UPDATED TREES TO BE RETAINED ENTRY ROAD AMENDMENTS	A.M. S.W.	2.0.	L.G. VERT 1:100 / 1:200				I CARAVAN L	ONG TERM LIVING"				
plan incl				HORIZ 10 20 A1 / A3 1:500 / 1:1000	adw	Unit 7/335 Hillsborough Rd Warners Bay N.S.W. 2282 Phone: (02) 4978 5100 Fax: (02) 4978 5199 email:hunter@adwjohnson.com.au	Ingenia	LOTS 1, 2 PROPOSED SUBD	& 3 DP 1265834 VISION & EARTHWORKS OAD, MORISSET	PLAN TITLE ROAD LO	ONGITUDINAL SEC MC02 Pt 2		
DESIGN FILE N:\2399	938(2)\DWG\Engineering\12D Exports			ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN METRES U.N.O. DO NOT SCALE	Johnson	www.adwjohnson.com.au ABN 62 129 445 398	Ingenia	SURVEYED ADW Johnson	DATUM GDA94 M.G.A. ZONE 56 A.H.D.	PROJECT No. 239938(2)	- CENG	- 204	REV.

Development Consent No: DA/1286/2019/A

Date of Approval: 30/05/2022

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION





LONGITUDINAL SECTION MC02 HORIZONTAL SCALE 1:500 VERTICAL SCALE 1:100

LONGITUDINAL SECTION MC03

239938(2)

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

C REV.

205

RE	V. DATE	AMENDMENT	DRAWN	CHECK	DESIGN	VERIFY	SCALES
E C	27.09.2021 11.02.2022 13.04.2022	INITIAL ISSUE UPDATED TREES TO BE RETAINED ENTRY ROAD AMENDMENTS	I.B. Z.J. A.M.	Z.J. Z.J. S.W.	Z.J. Z.J. S.W.	L.G. L.G. L.G.	VERT 1 2 4 A1 / A3 1:100 / 1:200

Hunter Office Unit 7/335 Hillsborough Rd Warners Bay N.S.W. 2282 Phone: (02) 4978 5100 Fax: (02) 4978 5199 email:hunter@adwjohnson.com.au www.adwjohnson.com.au ABN 62 129 445 398



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION "CARAVAN LONG TERM LIVING" LOTS 1, 2 & 3 DP 1265834 PROPOSED SUBDIVISION & EARTHWORKS WYEE ROAD, MORISSET

GDA94 M.G.A. ZONE 56 A.H.D

PLAN TITLE

CARAVAN PARK LONG TERM LIVING ROAD LONGITUDINAL SECTION: SHEET 5: MC02 Pt3 & MC03

CENG

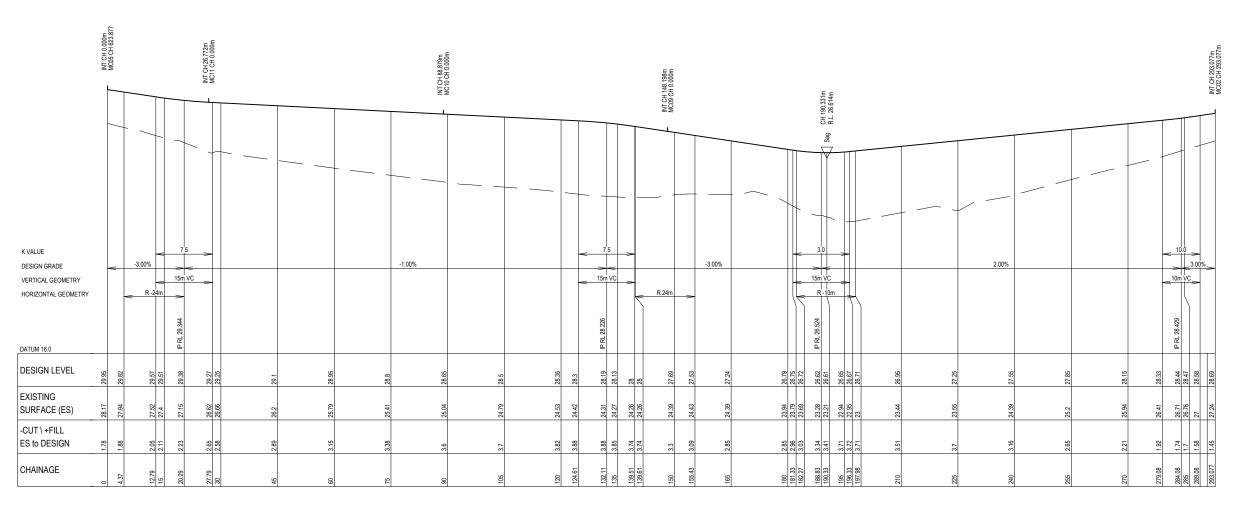
ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN METRES U.N.O. DO NOT SCALE

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Development Consent No: DA/1286/2019/A

Date of Approval: 30/05/2022

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



LONGITUDINAL SECTION MC04 HORIZONTAL SCALE 1:500 VERTICAL SCALE 1:100

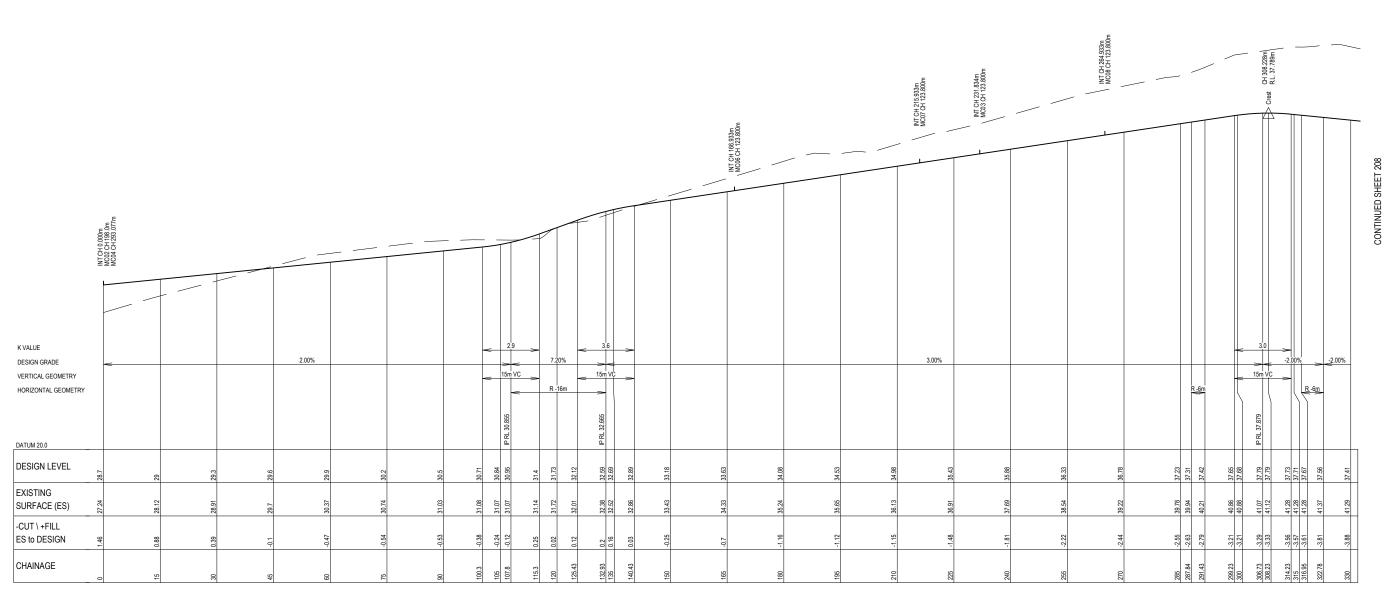
							NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
DATE	AMENDMENT	DRAWN CHECK DESIGN VERIFY SCALES		CLIENT	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	PROJECT	

ured inforn				DRAWN CHEC	K DESIGN VE	j. 0 2	4 A1 / A3	Hunter Offic	CLIENT	9 0	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	ONG TERM LIVING"	PROJECT CARAVAI	N PARK LONG	G TERM LIVIN	G
olan includes colo			UPDATED TREES TO BE RETAINED ENTRY ROAD AMENDMENTS	Z.J. Z.J. A.M. S.W	. S.W. L	O 10 HORIZ	20 A1 / A3 1:500 / 1:1000	Unit 7/335 F Warners Bay Phone: (02) Fax: (02) email: hunter@ad	S.W. 2282 978 5100 78 5199	Inconia	LOTS 1, 2 PROPOSED SUBDI	NG LEAW ELWING & 3 DP 1265834 VISION & EARTHWORKS AD, MORISSET	PLAN TITLE ROAD L	ONGITUDINAL SEC MC04	CTION: SHEET 6:	
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Development Consent No: DA/1286/2019/A

Date of Approval: 30/05/2022

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



LONGITUDINAL SECTION MC05 HORIZONTAL SCALE 1:500 VERTICAL SCALE 1:100

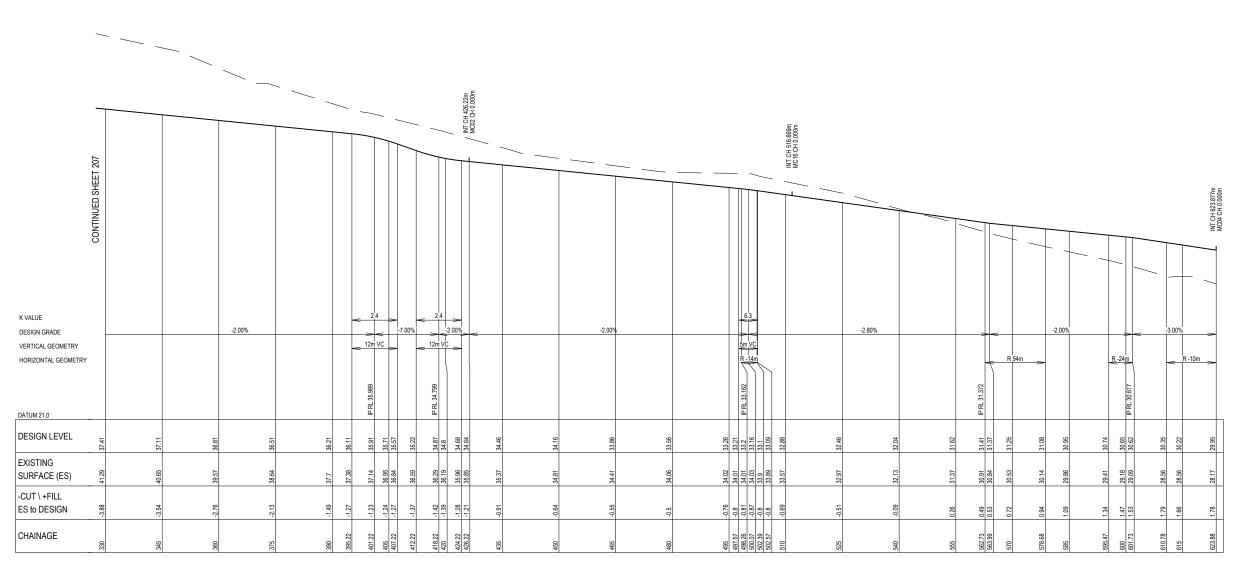
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

plan includes coloured infe	B 11.02.2022	AMENDMENT INITIAL ISSUE UPDATED TREES TO BE RETAINED ENTRY ROAD AMENDMENTS	I.B. Z.J.	·	Z.J. Z.J. S.W.	L.G. VERT 1:100 / 1:200 1:100 / 1:200 1:100 / 1:200 1:100 / 1:200 1:500 / 1:1000	adw	Hunter Office Unit 7/335 Hillsborough Rd Warners Bay N.S.W. 2282 Phone: (02) 4978 5100 Fax: (02) 4978 5199 email:hunter@adw.johnson.com.au	Indonia	LOTS 1, PROPOSED SUBI	LONG TERM LIVING" 2 & 3 DP 1265834 DIVISION & EARTHWORKS OAD, MORISSET	PLAN TITLE	N PARK LON LONGITUDINAL SE MC05 Pt0	CTION: SHE		<u>}</u>
DE This	ESIGN FILE N:\23	 9938(2)\DWG\Engineering\12D Exports				ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN METRES U.N.O. DO NOT SCALE	Johnson	www.adwjohnson.com.au ABN 62 129 445 398	COMMUNITIES	SURVEYED ADW Johnson	GDA94 M.G.A. ZONE 56 A.H.D.	PROJECT No. 239938(2)	- CENG		MBER 07	C REV.

Development Consent No: DA/1286/2019/A

Date of Approval: 30/05/2022

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



LONGITUDINAL SECTION MC05 HORIZONTAL SCALE 1:500 VERTICAL SCALE 1:100

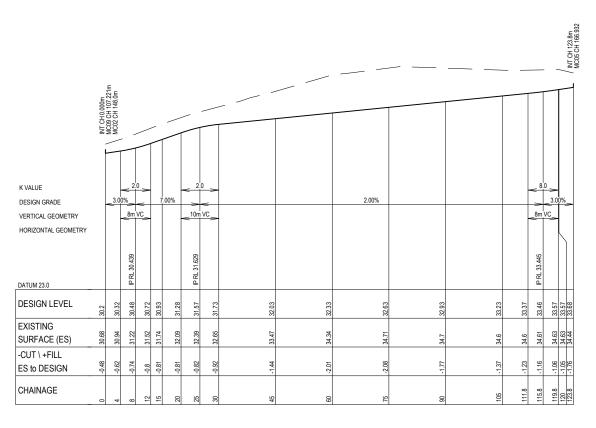
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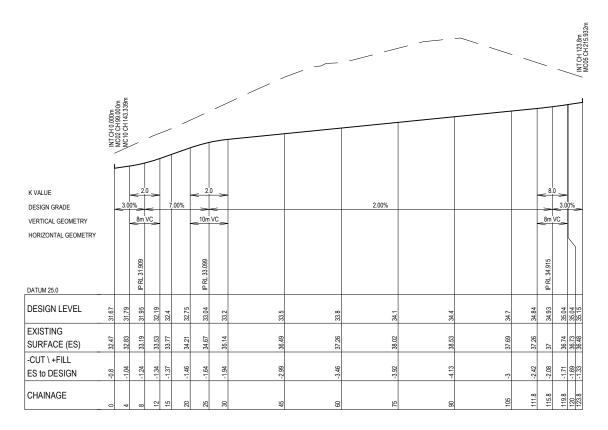
l B																	
- ig	REV.	DATE	AMENDMENT	DRAWN	CHECK	. DESIGN	VERIFY	SCALES			CLIENT	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION		PROJECT_			
peri	A 2	27.09.2021	INITIAL ISSUE	I.B.	Z.J.	Z.J.	L.G.	0 2 4 A1 / A3		Hunter Office	0 0	IIO A D AV (AN L	AND TERM I IVINO	CARAVAN	PARK LONG	3 TERM LIVINO	ıG
1 90	B 1		UPDATED TREES TO BE RETAINED	Z.J.	Z.J.	Z.J.	L.G.	VERT 1:100 / 1:200		Unit 7/335 Hillsborough Rd			NG TERM LIVING" & 3 DP 1265834	PLAN TITLE			
Jes	C I	3.04.2022	ENTRY ROAD AMENDMENTS	A.M.	S.W.	5.W.	L.G.	0 10 20 A1 / A3		Warners Bay N.S.W. 2282	2		/ISION & EARTHWORKS	ROADION	IGITUDINAL SEC	CTION: SHEET 8:	'
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lani					1		1 '		uu vv	email:hunter@adwjohnson.com.au		WILLING	ns, maradal				
ulu his p					1	1	1 '			www.adwjohnson.com.au	Ingenia	SURVEYED	DATUM	PROJECT No.	DISCIPLINE	NUMBER	REV.
⊒ ⊨	DESIGN E	TIF N:\230	938(2)\DWC\Engineering\12D_Evnorte					ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN METRES LIN O DO NOT SCALE	Johnson	ABN 62 129 445 398	COMMUNITIES	ADW Johnson	GDA94 M.G.A. ZONE 56 A.H.D.	239938(2) -	CENG	- 208	I c. '

Development Consent No: DA/1286/2019/A

Date of Approval: 30/05/2022

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION





LONGITUDINAL SECTION MC06

HORIZONTAL SCALE 1:500 VERTICAL SCALE 1:100

LONGITUDINAL SECTION MC07
HORIZONTAL SCALE 1:500
VERTICAL SCALE 1:100

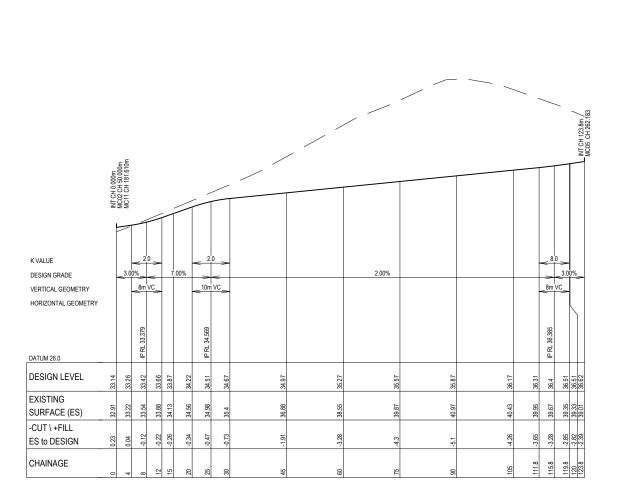
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

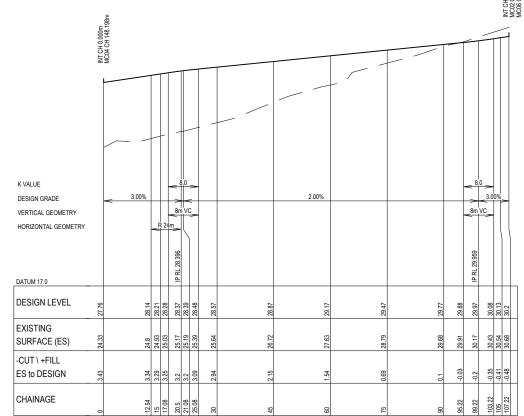
REV. DATE	CHECK DESIGN VERIFY SC Z.J. Z.J. L.G. Z.J. Z.J. L.G. S.W. S.W. L.G.	PALES A1 / A3 1:100 / 1:200	Hunter Office Unit 7/335 Hillsborough Rd Warners Bay N.S.W. 2282 Phone: (02) 4978 5199 email: hunter@adwjohnson.com.au www.adwjohnson.com.au www.adwjohnson.com.au	& 3 DP 1265834 IVISION & EARTHWORKS	PROJECT CARAVAN PARK LONG TERM LIVING PLAN TITLE ROAD LONGITUDINAL SECTION: SHEET 9: MC06 & MC07					
DESIGN FILE N:\239938(2)\DWG\Engineering\12D Exports	ALL	DIMENSIONS ARE IN METRES U.N.O. DO NOT SCALE	www.adwjohnson.com.au ABN 62 129 445 398	III9 COMMUNITIES	SURVEYED ADW Johnson	DATUM GDA94 M.G.A. ZONE 56 A.H.D.	PROJECT No. 239938(2)	DISCIPLINE CENG	- 209	REV.

Approved plans for Development Consent No: DA/1286/2019/A Date of Approval: 30/05/2022

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

239938(2)-CENG-210(C)





LONGITUDINAL SECTION MC08

LONGITUDINAL SECTION MC09

HORIZONTAL SCALE 1:500 VERTICAL SCALE 1:100

REV.	DATE	AMENDMENT	DRAWN	CHECK	DESIGN	VERIFY	SCALES
 A B C	27.09.2021 11.02.2022 13.04.2022	INITIAL ISSUE UPDATED TREES TO BE RETAINED ENTRY ROAD AMENDMENTS	I.B. Z.J. A.M.	Z.J. Z.J. S.W.	Z.J. Z.J. S.W.	L.G. L.G. L.G.	VERT 0 2 4 A1 / A3 1:100 / 1:200 O 10 20 A1 / A3 HORIZ 1:500 / 1:1000

adw email:hunter@adwjohnson.com.au www.adwjohnson.com.au ABN 62 129 445 398

Hunter Office Unit 7/335 Hillsborough Rd Warners Bay N.S.W. 2282 Phone: (02) 4978 5100 Fax: (02) 4978 5199



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION "CARAVAN LONG TERM LIVING" LOTS 1, 2 & 3 DP 1265834 PROPOSED SUBDIVISION & EARTHWORKS WYEE ROAD, MORISSET

GDA94 M.G.A. ZONE 56 A.H.D

CARAVAN PARK LONG TERM LIVING PLAN TITLE ROAD LONGITUDINAL SECTION: SHEET 10: MC08 & MC09

CENG

239938(2)

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

REV.

210

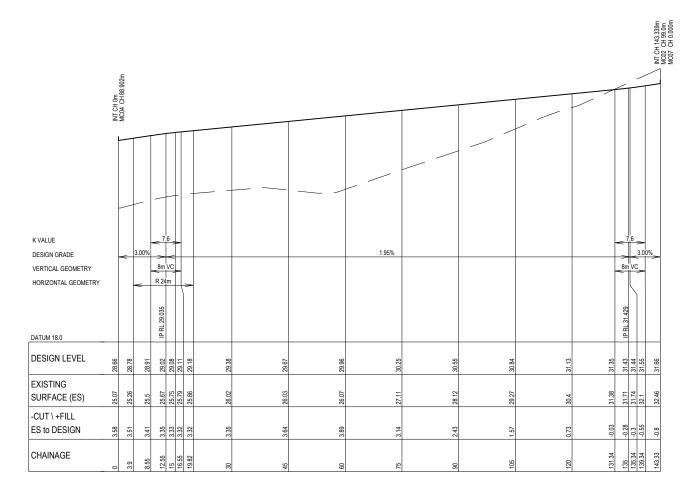
ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN METRES U.N.O. DO NOT SCALE DESIGN FILE N: \239938(2)\DWG\Engineering\12D Exports Plot Date: 13/04/22 - 14:57 Cad File: N:\239938\239938(2)\DWG\Engineering\CENG\239938(2)-CENG-210(C).dwg

239938(2)-CENG-211(C)

Development Consent No: DA/1286/2019/A

Date of Approval: 30/05/2022

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



LONGITUDINAL SECTION MC10 HORIZONTAL SCALE 1:500 VERTICAL SCALE 1:100

DATE SCALES INITIAL ISSUE UPDATED TREES TO BE RETAINED ENTRY ROAD AMENDMENTS 27.09.2021 11.02.2022 13.04.2022 ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN METRES U.N.O. DO NOT SCALE JOHNSON ABN 62 129 445 398

adw

Hunter Office Hunter Office
Unit 7/335 Hillsborough Rd
Warners Bay N.S.W. 2282
Phone: (02) 4978 5100
Fax: (02) 4978 5199



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION "CARAVAN LONG TERM LIVING" LOTS 1, 2 & 3 DP 1265834 PROPOSED SUBDIVISION & EARTHWORKS WYEE ROAD, MORISSET

GDA94 M.G.A. ZONE 56 A.H.D

CARAVAN PARK LONG TERM LIVING PLAN TITLE ROAD LONGITUDINAL SECTION: SHEET 11: REV.

CENG

239938(2) -

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

211

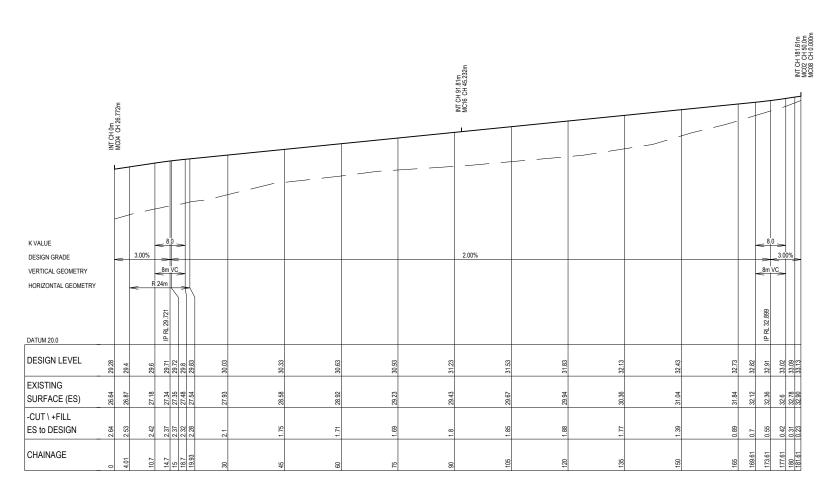
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239938(2)-CENG-212(C)

Development Consent No: DA/1286/2019/A

Date of Approval: 30/05/2022

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



LONGITUDINAL SECTION MC11 HORIZONTAL SCALE 1:500

DATE INITIAL ISSUE UPDATED TREES TO BE RETAINED ENTRY ROAD AMENDMENTS 27.09.2021 11.02.2022 13.04.2022 ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN METRES U.N.O. DO NOT SCALE JOHNSON ABN 62 129 445 398

adw

Hunter Office Hunter Office
Unit 7/335 Hillsborough Rd
Warners Bay N.S.W. 2282
Phone: (02) 4978 5100
Fax: (02) 4978 5199



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION "CARAVAN LONG TERM LIVING" LOTS 1, 2 & 3 DP 1265834 PROPOSED SUBDIVISION & EARTHWORKS WYEE ROAD, MORISSET

GDA94 M.G.A. ZONE 56 A.H.D

CARAVAN PARK LONG TERM LIVING PLAN TITLE ROAD LONGITUDINAL SECTION: SHEET 12:

239938(2) -

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

CENG

REV.

212

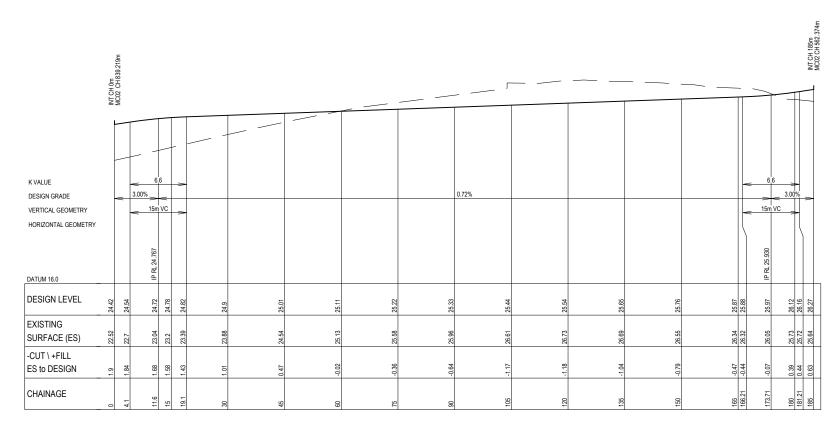
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Approved plans for Development Consent No: DA/1286/2019/A Date of Approval: 30/05/2022

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

239938(2)-CENG-213(C)

DATE



LONGITUDINAL SECTION MC12 HORIZONTAL SCALE 1:500

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

INITIAL ISSUE UPDATED TREES TO BE RETAINED ENTRY ROAD AMENDMENTS 27.09.2021 11.02.2022 13.04.2022 adw ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN METRES U.N.O. DO NOT SCALE JOHNSON ABN 62 129 445 398 DESIGN FILE N:\239938(2)\DWG\Engineering\12D Exports

Hunter Office

Hunter Office
Unit 7/335 Hillsborough Rd
Warners Bay N.S.W. 2282
Phone: (02) 4978 5100
Fax: (02) 4978 5199



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION "CARAVAN LONG TERM LIVING" LOTS 1, 2 & 3 DP 1265834 PROPOSED SUBDIVISION & EARTHWORKS WYEE ROAD, MORISSET

CARAVAN PARK LONG TERM LIVING PLAN TITLE ROAD LONGITUDINAL SECTION: SHEET 13:

REV.

GDA94 M.G.A. ZONE 56 A.H.D. 239938(2) - CENG 213

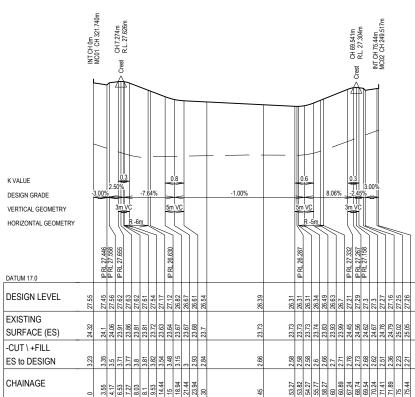
LAKE MACQUARIE CITY COUNCIL

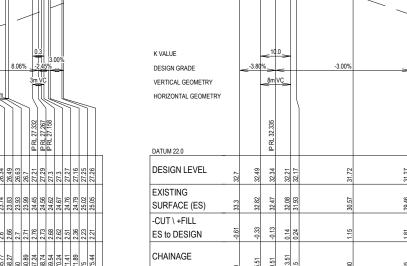
Approved plans for

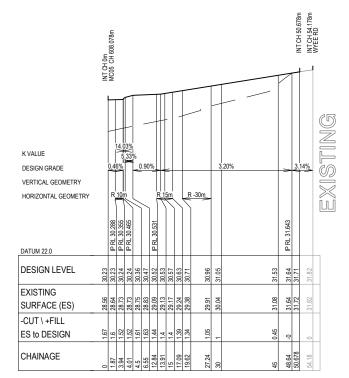
Development Consent No: DA/1286/2019/A

Date of Approval: 30/05/2022

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION







LONGITUDINAL SECTION MC14 HORIZONTAL SCALE 1:500

LONGITUDINAL SECTION MC16 HORIZONTAL SCALE 1:500

INT CH 45.232m MC11 CH 91.809

LONGITUDINAL SECTION CONSTRUCTION ACCESS HORIZONTAL SCALE 1:50

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

C REV.

214

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	REV.	DATE	AMENDMENT	DRAWN	CHECK	DESIGN	VERIFY	SCALES		
	A B C		INITIAL ISSUE UPDATED TREES TO BE RETAINED ENTRY ROAD AMENDMENTS	I.B. Z.J. A.M.	Z.J. Z.J. S.W.	Z.J. Z.J. S.W.	L.G. L.G. L.G.	VERT 0 2 4 A1 / A3 1:100 / 1:200 0 10 20 A1 / A3 HORIZ 1:500 / 1:1000	adw	Hunter Office Unit 7/335 Hillsborough Rd Warners Bay N.S.W. 2282 Phone: (02) 4978 5100 Fax: (02) 4978 5199 email: hunter@adwjohnson.com.au www.adw johnson.com.com. au ABN 62 129 445 398
	DESIGN	FILE N: \239	9938(2)\DWG\Engineering\12D Exports					ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN METRES U.N.O. DO NOT SCALE	Johnson	ADN 02 129 443 390
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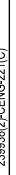
OPERTY DESCRIPTION	
"CARAVAN LONG TERM LIVING" LOTS 1, 2 & 3 DP 1265834 PROPOSED SUBDIVISION & EARTHWORKS WYEE ROAD, MORISSET	

GDA94 M.G.A. ZONE 56 A.H.D

CARAVAN PARK LONG TERM LIVING
PLAN TITLE
ROAD LONGITUDINAL SECTION: SHEET 14:
MC14, MC16 & CONSTRUCTION ACCESS

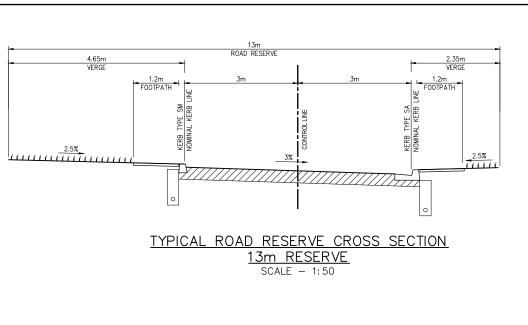
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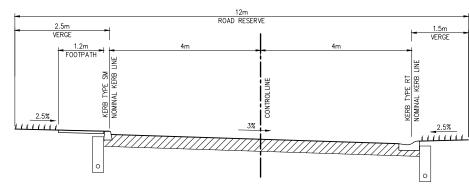
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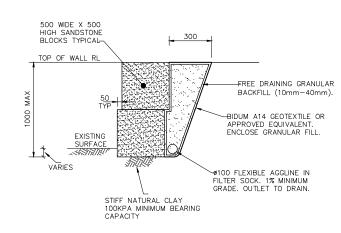








TYPICAL ROAD RESERVE CROSS SECTION 12m RESERVE



RETAINING WALL TYPE B (2 BLOCK)

COMPACTED CLAY MATERIAL

- BACK OF STEEL COLUMN

BASE PLATE STITCH WELD

150 MAX. 50 MIN

- FREE DRAINING GRANULAR

- 100Ø SLOTTED PIPE DISCHARGING TO NEAREST IAD PIT

NOTE: H.D. GALVANISE ALL STEELWORK

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

C REV.

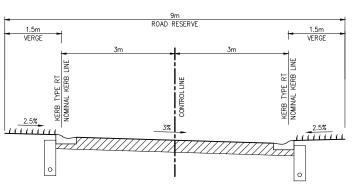
TIMBER LOOK-A-LIKE CONC. SLEEPERS JOINTED CENTRALLY ON POST. ALL
SLEEPERS TO TERMINATE AT POST
SLEEPER PANELS TO HAVE AT LEAST
50mm BEARING ON POST

FENCE POST CONNECTION-

WITH FENCE CONNECTIONS

FINISHED DESIGN

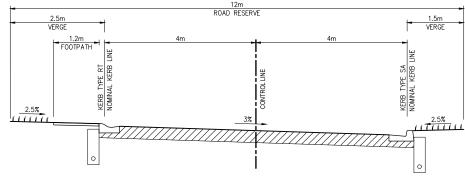
SETOUT POINT (TOE OF WALL)

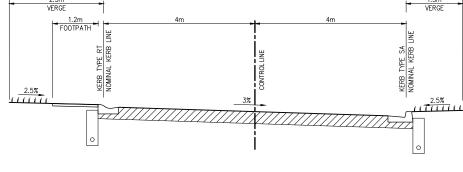


TYPICAL ROAD RESERVE CROSS SECTION

9m RESERVE

SCALE - 1:50

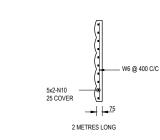




TYPICAL ROAD RESERVE CROSS SECTION

12m RESERVE

SCALE - 1:50







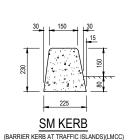






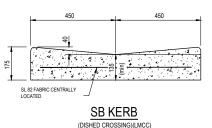
SLEEPER RETAINING WALL TYPICAL

TYPE 1 - SLEEPER RETAINING WALL **SECTIONS** NOT TO SCALE



DESIGN FILE N: \239938(2)\DWG\Engineering\12D Exports

STANDARD KERB & GUTTER - SA



ROLL TOP KERB - RT

LAKE MACQUARIE CITY COUNCIL

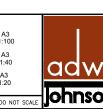
Approved plans for Development Consent No: DA/1286/2019/A Date of Approval: 30/05/2022

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

SF KERB

(RAISED MEDIANS & TRAFFIC ISLANDS)(LMCC)

(BARRIER KERB AT TRAFFIC ISLANDS)(LMCC)



Hunter Office Unit 7/335 Hillsborough Ro Warners Bay N.S.W. 2282 Phone: (02) 4978 5100 (02) 4978 5199 email: hunter@adwiohnson.com. ohnson ABN 62 129 445 398

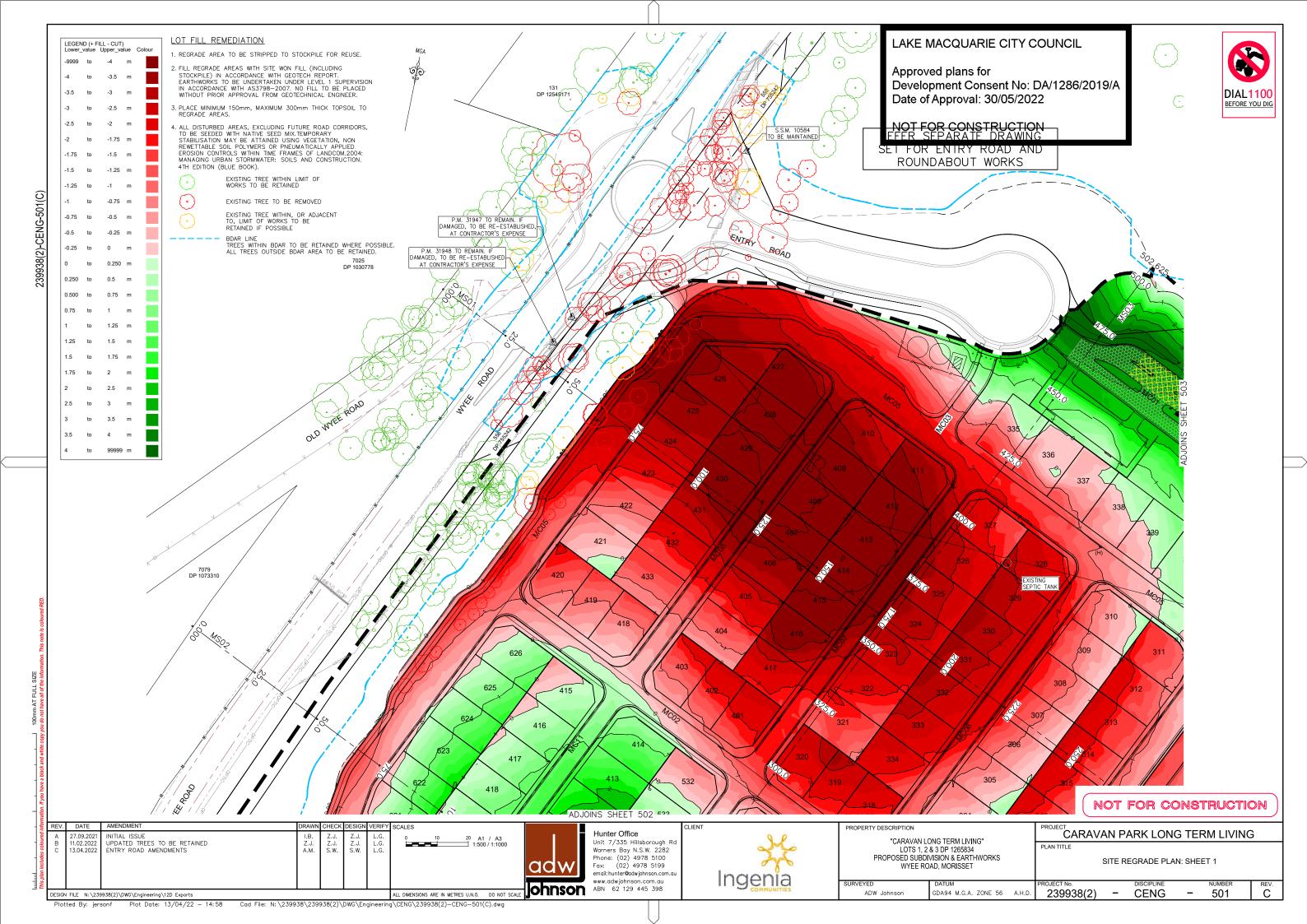


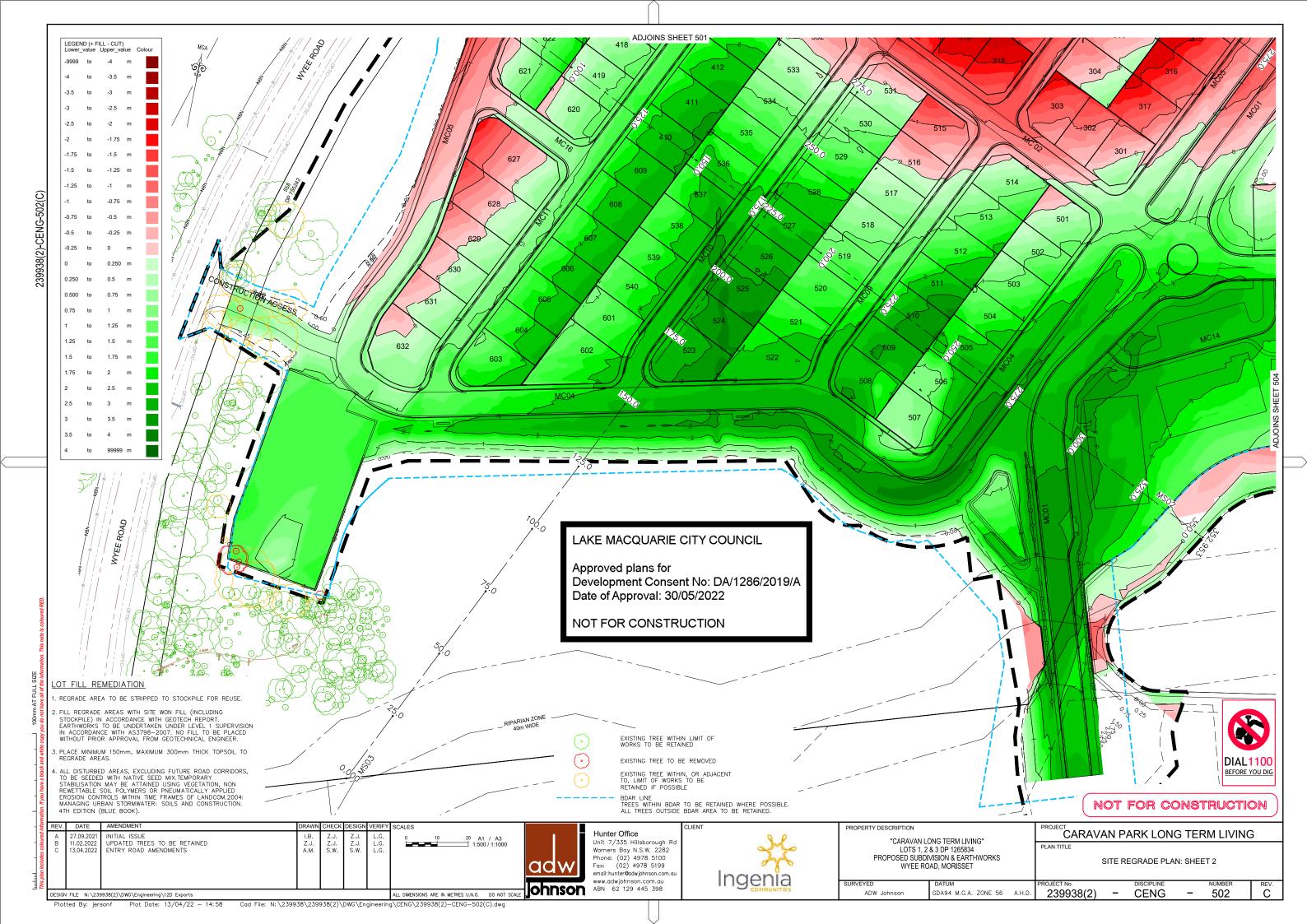
PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	PROJECT	AN P	ARK LON	G TEF	RM LIVIN	G		
"CARAVAN LONG TERM LIVING" LOTS 1, 2 & 3 DP 1265834 PROPOSED SUBDIVISION & EARTHWORKS WYEE ROAD, MORISSET			PLAN TITLE	TYPI	CAL CROSS S	ECTION	NS	
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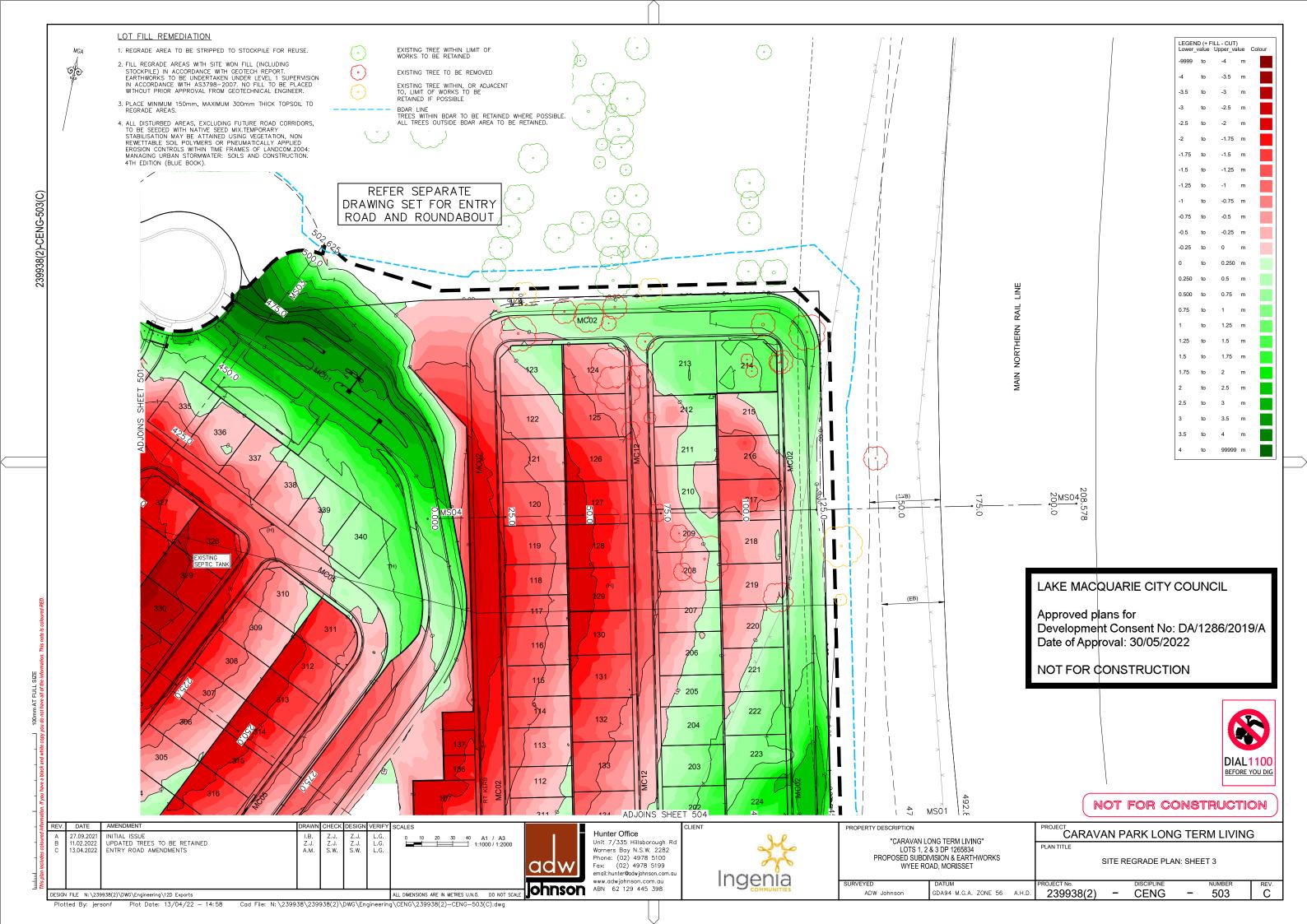
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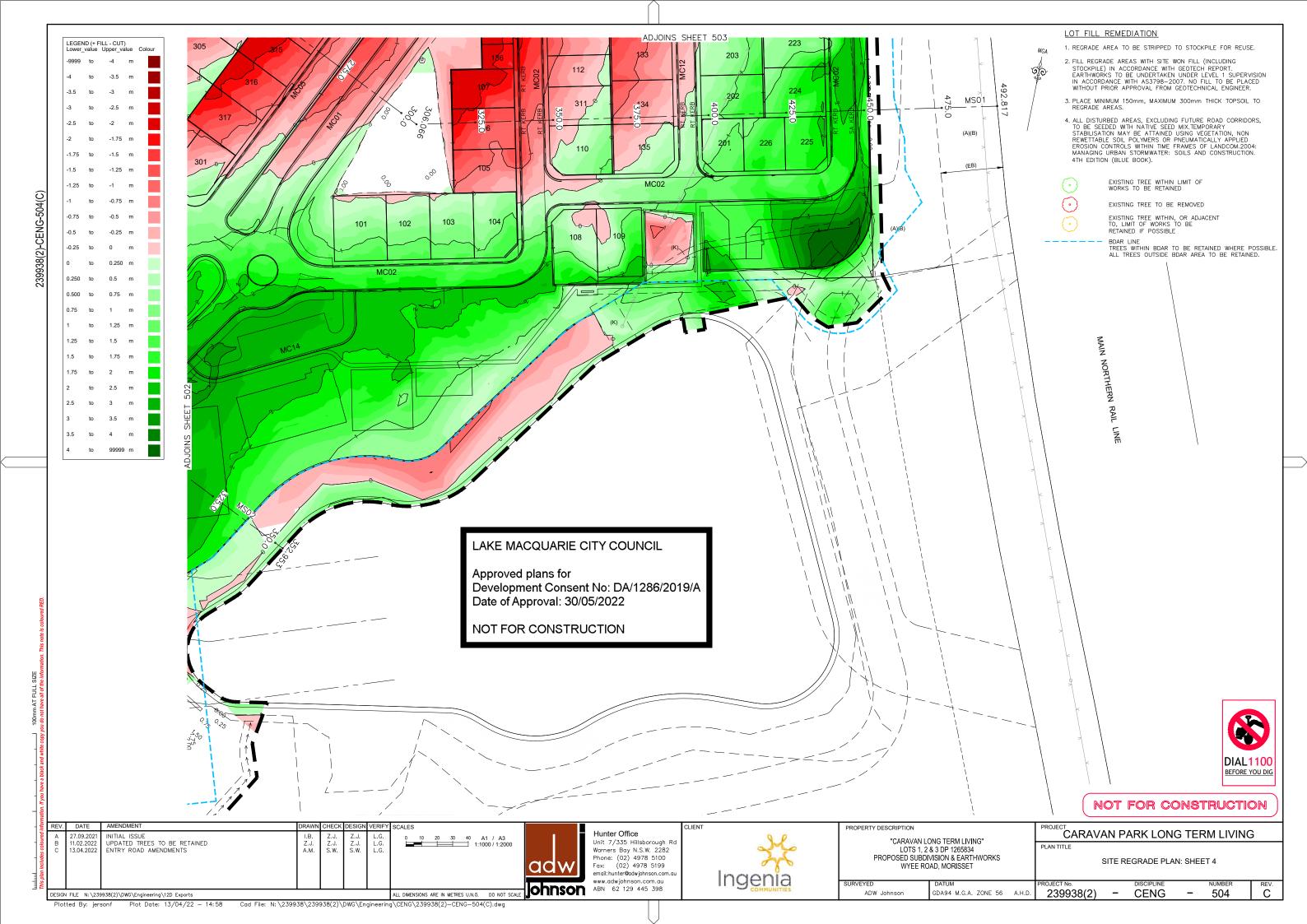
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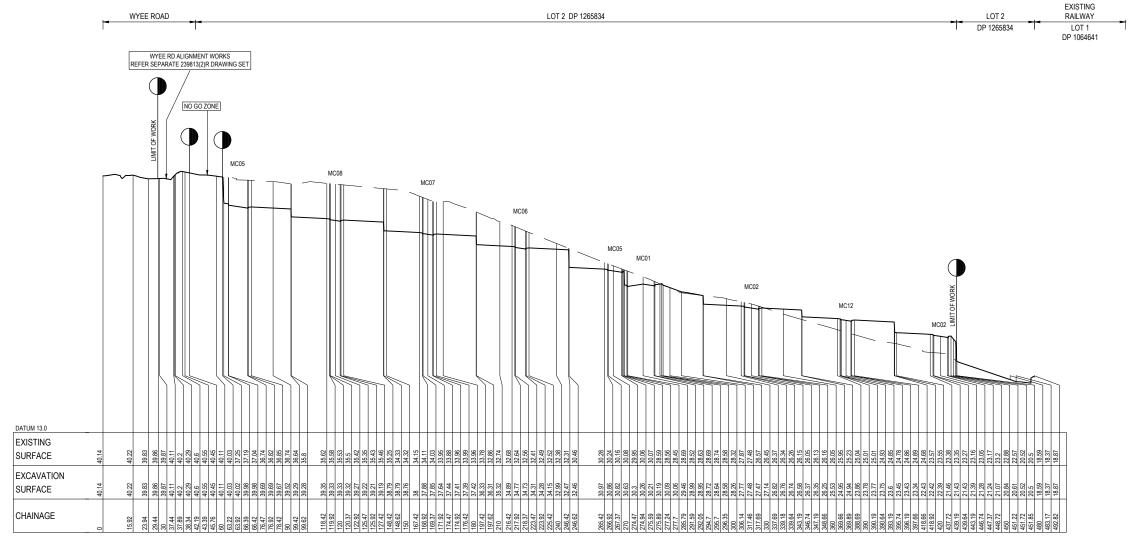
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Development Consent No: DA/1286/2019/A

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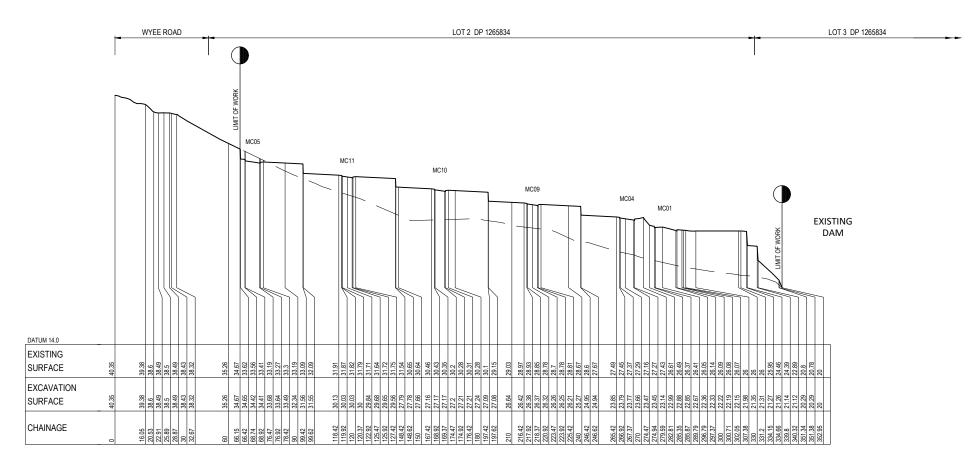
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Approved plans for Development Consent No: DA/1286/2019/A Date of Approval: 30/05/2022

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DATE CARAVAN PARK LONG TERM LIVING PROPERTY DESCRIPTION Hunter Office INITIAL ISSUE UPDATED TREES TO BE RETAINED ENTRY ROAD AMENDMENTS 27.09.2021 "CARAVAN LONG TERM LIVING" LOTS 1, 2 & 3 DP 1265834 PROPOSED SUBDIVISION & EARTHWORKS Unit 7/335 Hillsborough Rd PLAN TITLE Warners Bay N.S.W. 2282 Phone: (02) 4978 5100 Fax: (02) 4978 5199 SITE SECTION: SHEET 2 adw ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN METRES U.N.O. DO NOT SCALE ON SCALE Ingenia GDA94 M.G.A. ZONE 56 A.H.D 239938(2) CENG 512 DESIGN FILE N: \239938(2)\DWG\Engineering\12D Exports

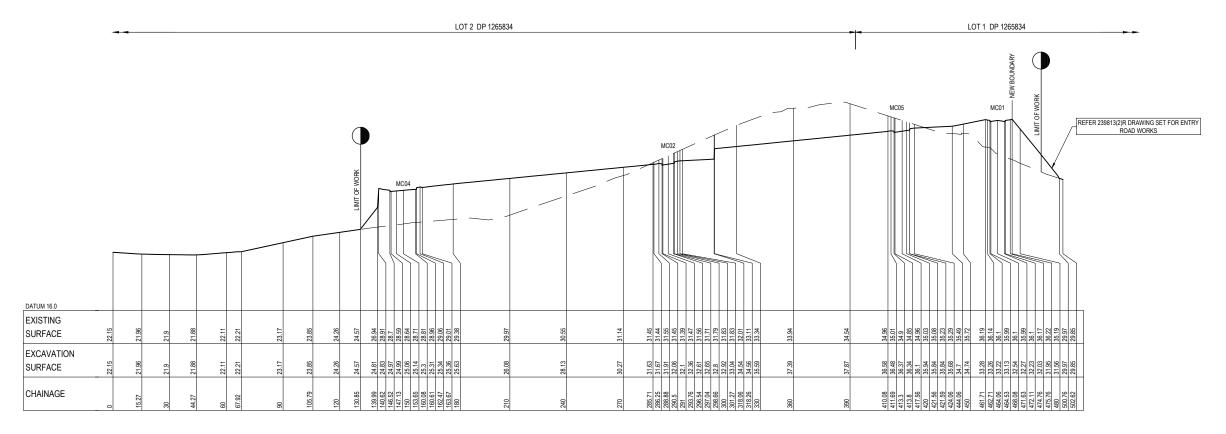
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PROPERTY DESCRIPTION "CARAVAN LONG TERM LIVING" LOTS 1, 2 & 3 DP 1265834 PROPOSED SUBDIVISION & EARTHWORKS WYEE ROAD, MORISSET

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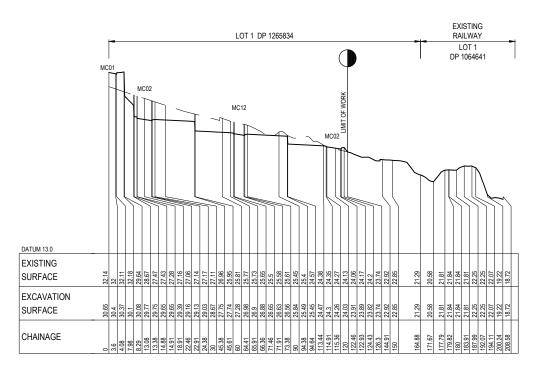
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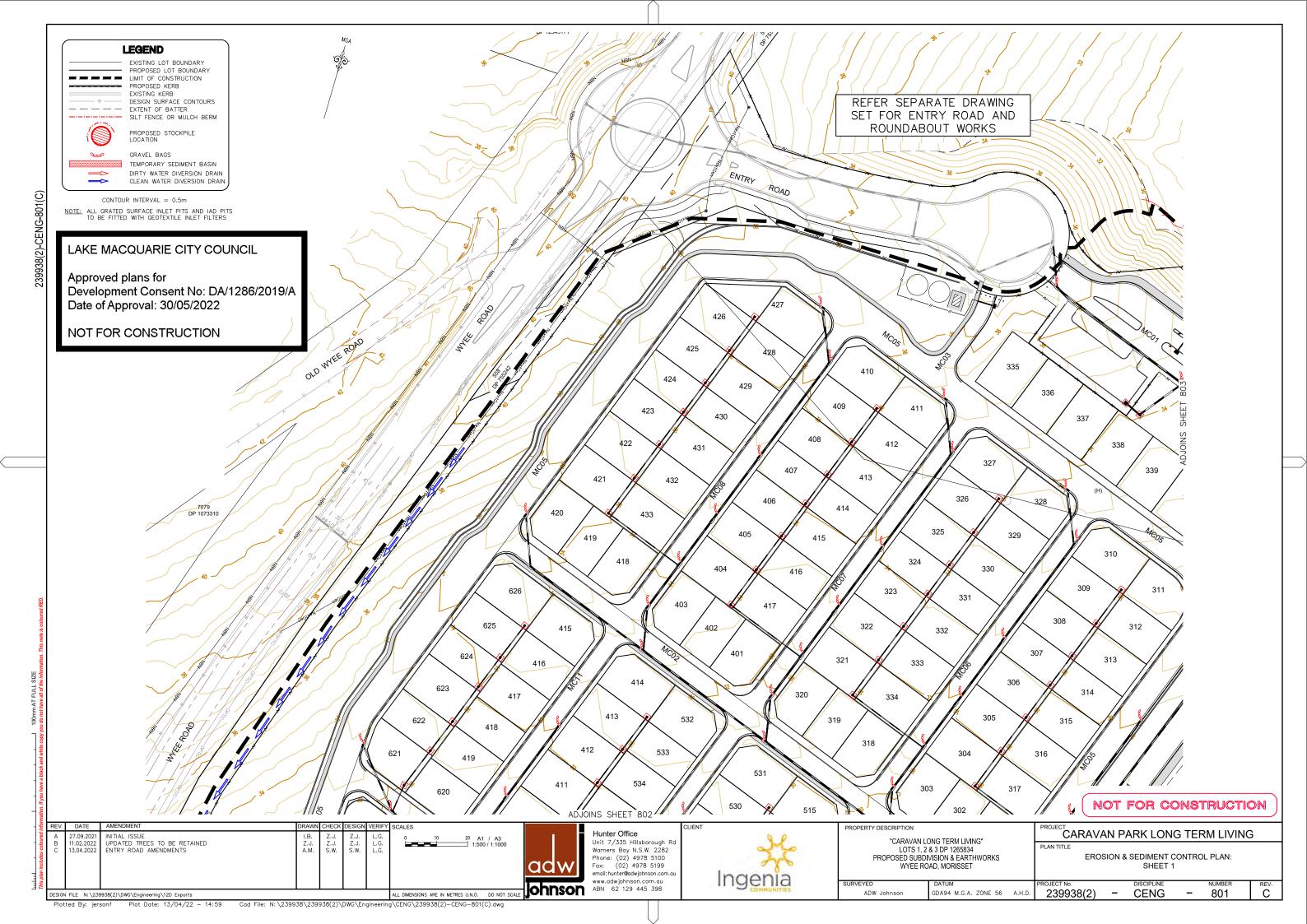


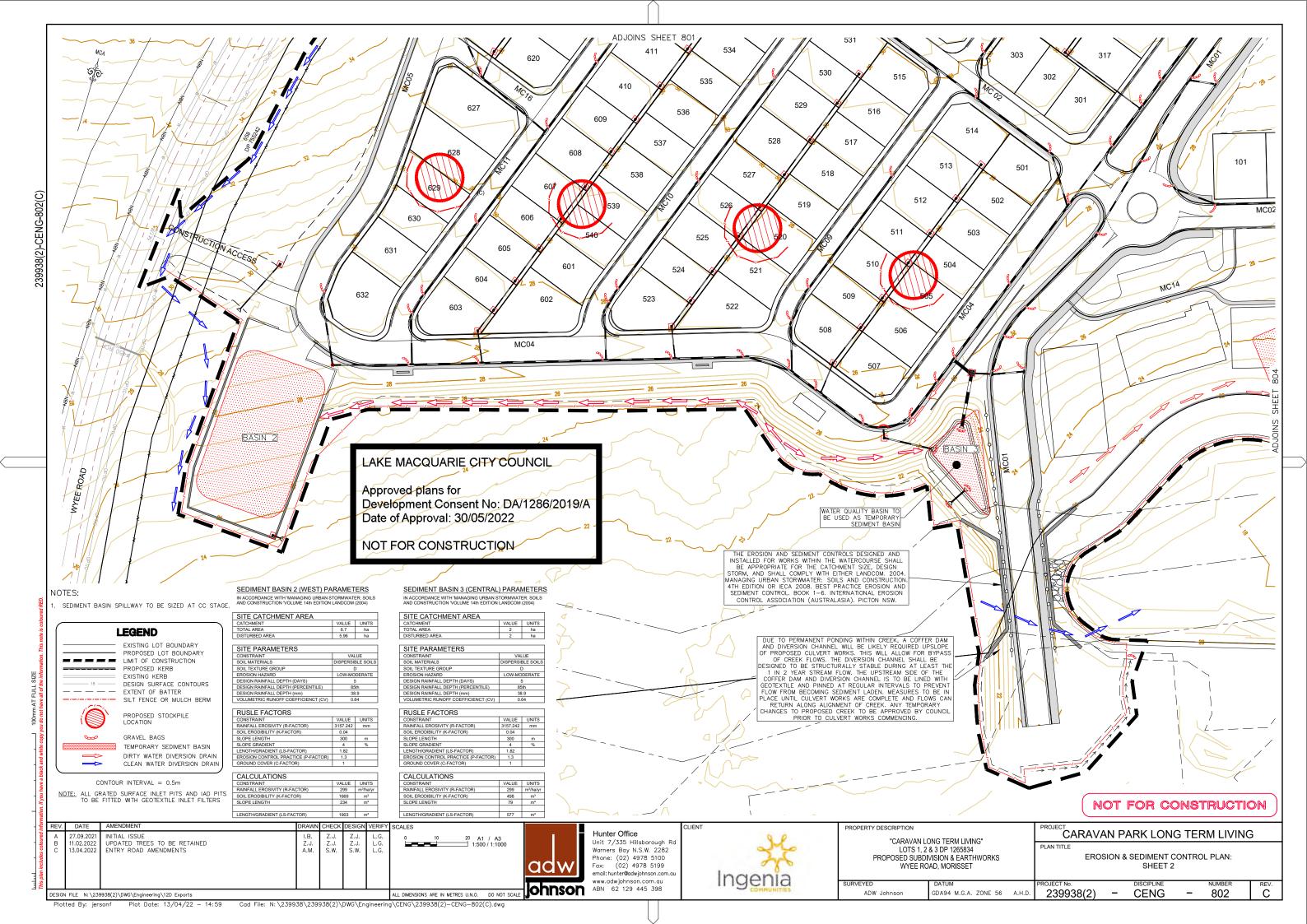
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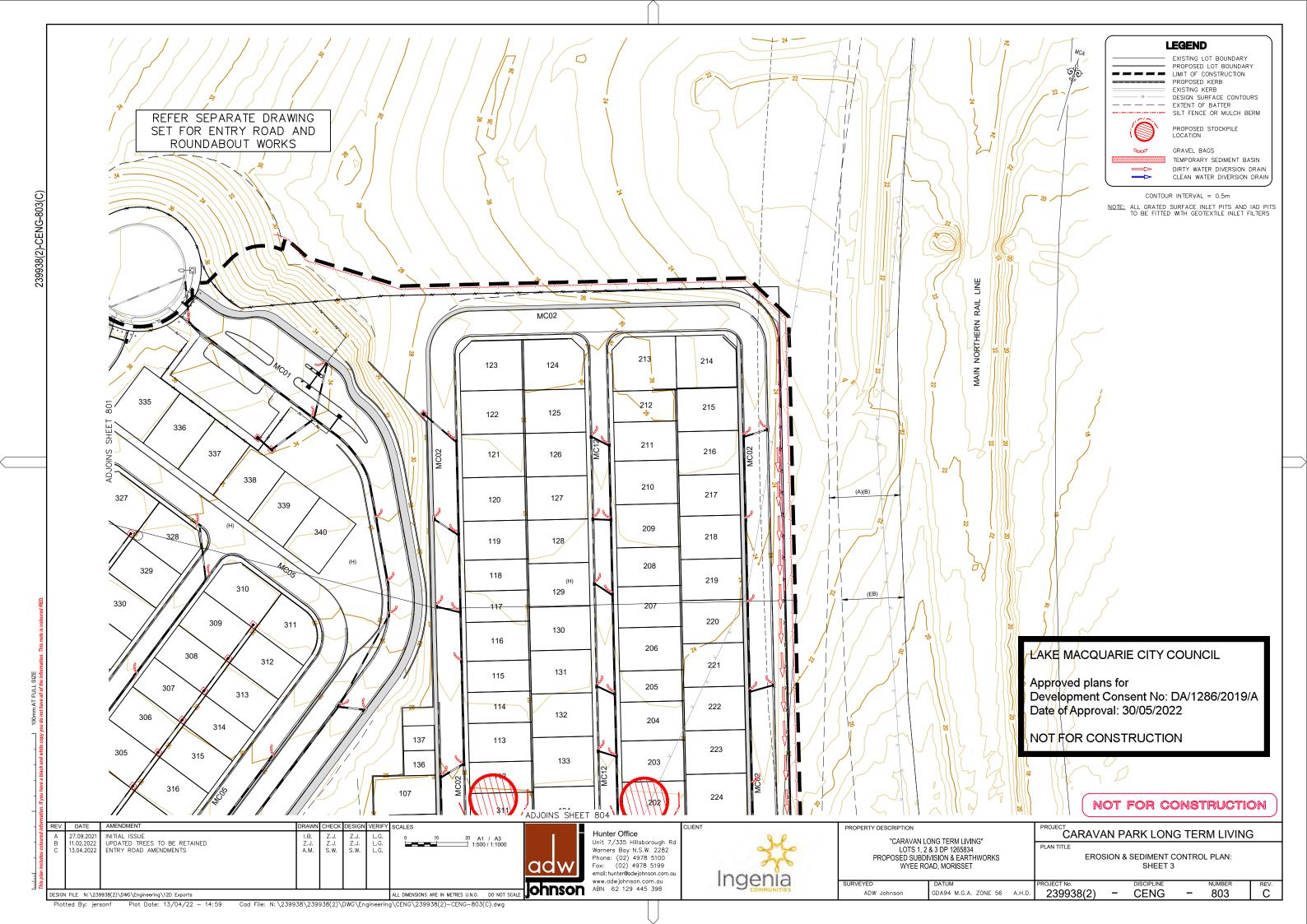
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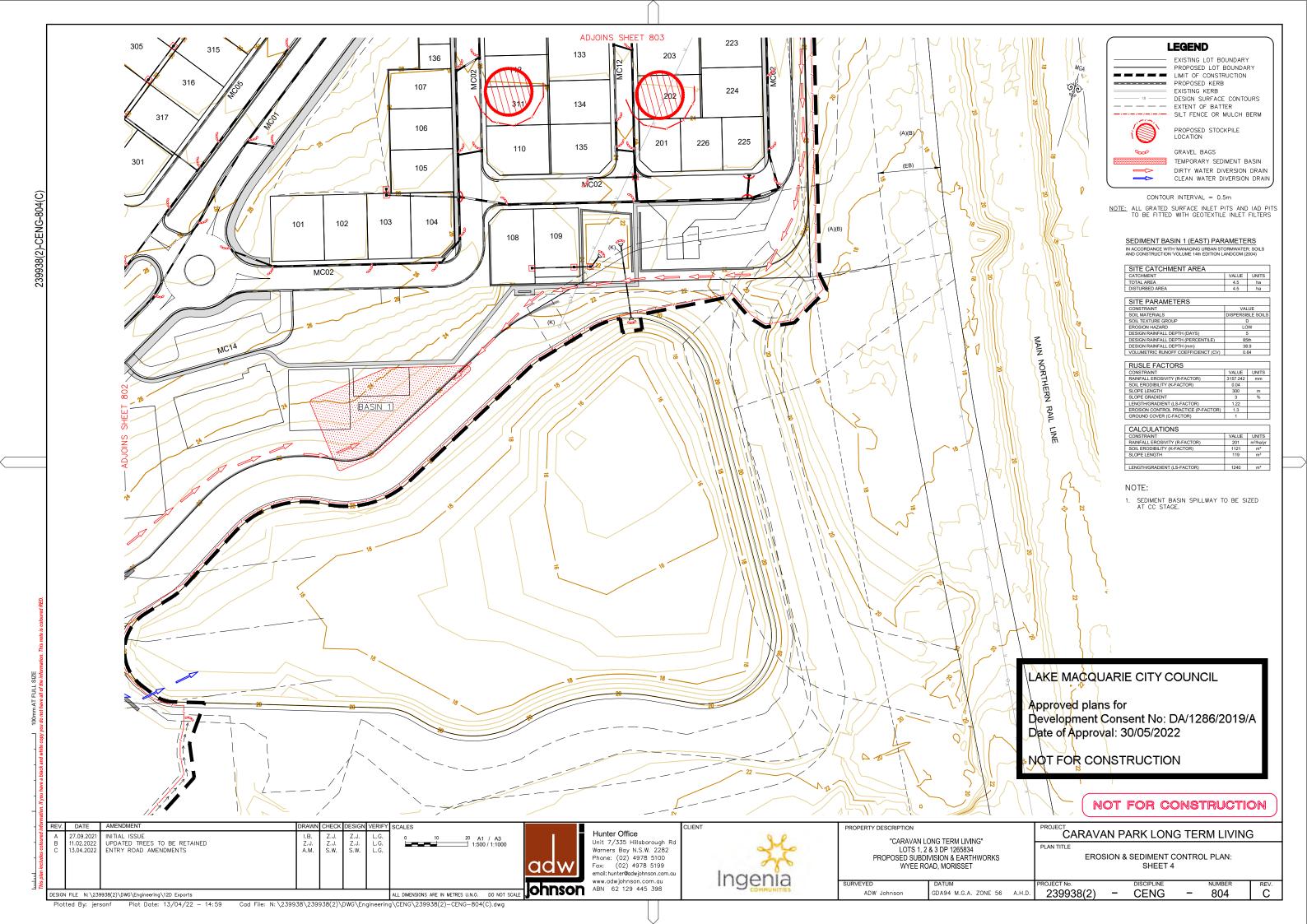
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UPDATED TREES TO BE RETAINED ENTRY ROAD AMENDMENTS

Erosion and Sediment Control Notes

The following notes may not be relevant to each development

General

- ESCP refers to Erosion and Sediment Control Plan and SWMP refers to Soil and Water Management Plan.
- ESC refers to erosion and sediment control.
- 3. Sediment, includes, but is not limited to, clay, silt, sand, gravel, soil, mud, cement, and ceramic waste.
- Any reference to the Blue Book refers to Managing Urban Stormwater -Soils and Construction. Landcom, 2004.
- Any reference to the IECA White Books (2008) refers to IECA 2008. Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control. Books 1-6.International Erosion Control Association (Australasia). Picton NSW.
- Any material deposited in any conservation area from works associated 17. with the development shall be removed immediately by measures involving minimal ground and/or vegetation disturbance and no machinery, or following directions by Council and/or within a timeframe advised by Council.

The ESCP

- 7. The ESCP and its associated ESC measures shall be constantly monitored, reviewed, and modified as required to correct deficiencies. Council has the right to direct changes if, in its opinion, the measures that are proposed or have been installed are inadequate to prevent pollution.
- Prior to any activities onsite, the responsible person(s) is to be nominated. The responsible person(s) shall be responsible for the ESC measures onsite. The name, address and 24 hour contact details of the person(s) shall be provided to Council in writing. Council shall be advised within 48 Site establishment including clearing and mulching hours of any changes to the responsible person(s), or their contact details, in writing.
- At least 14 days before the natural surface is disturbed in any new stage. the contractor shall submit to the Certifier, a plan showing ESC measures for that Stage. The degree of design detail shall be based on the disturbed 20.
- 10. At any time, the ESC measures onsite shall be appropriate for the area of disturbance and its characteristics including soils (in accordance with those 21 required for the site as per DCP).
- 11. The implementation of the ESCP shall be supervised by personnel with appropriate qualifications and/or experience in ESC on construction sites.
- 12. The approved ESCP shall be available on-site for inspection by Council officers while work activities are occurring.
- 13. The approved ESCP shall be up to date and show a timeline of installation, maintenance and removal of ESC measures.
- All ESC measures shall be appropriate for the Sediment Type(s) of the soils onsite, in accordance with the Blue Book, IECA White Books or other current recognised industry standard for ESC for Australian conditions

- 15. Adequate site data, including soil data from a NATA approved Laboratory, shall be obtained to allow the preparation of an appropriate ESCP, and 26. allow the selection, design and specification of required ESC measures.
- 16. All works shall be carried out in accordance with the approved ESCP (as amended from time to time) unless circumstances arise where:
 - a) compliance with the ESCP would increase the potential for environmental harm: or
 - b) circumstances change during construction and those circumstances could not have been foreseen; or
 - c) Council determines that unacceptable off-site sedimentation is 29. occurring as a result of a land-disturbing activity. In either case, the person(s) responsible may be required to take additional, or alternative protective action, and/or undertake reasonable restoration works within 30. the timeframe specified by the Council.
- Additional ESC measures shall be implemented, and a revised ESCP submitted for approval to the certifier (within five business days of any such amendments) in the event that:
 - a) there is a high probability that serious or material environmental harm 31. may occur as a result of sediment leaving the site; or
 - b) the implemented works fail to achieve Council's water quality objectives specified in these conditions; or
 - c) site conditions significantly change; or
 - d) site inspections indicate that the implemented works are failing to achieve the "objective" of the ESCP.
- A copy of any amended ESCP shall be forwarded to an appropriate Council Officer, within five business days of any such amendments.

- No land clearing shall be undertaken unless preceded by the installation of adequate drainage and sediment control measures, unless such clearing is 34. required for the purpose of installing such measures, in which case, only the minimum clearing required to install such measures shall occur.
- Bulk tree clearing and grubbing of the site shall be immediately followed by 35. specified temporary erosion control measures (e.g. temporary grassing or mulching) prior to commencement of each stage of construction works.
- Trees and vegetation cleared from the site shall be mulched onsite within 7 days of clearing.
- Appropriate measures shall be undertaken to control any dust originating due to the mulching of vegetation onsite.
- All office facilities and operational activities shall be located such that any effluent, including wash-down water, can be totally contained and treated within the site.
- 24. All reasonable and practicable measures shall be taken to ensure stormwater runoff from access roads and stabilised entry/exit systems, drains to an appropriate sediment control device.
- 25. Site exit points shall be appropriately managed to minimise the risk of

sediment being tracked onto sealed, public roadways.

- Stormwater runoff from access roads and stabilised entry/exit points shall drain to an appropriate sediment control device.
- The Applicant shall ensure an adequate supply of ESC, and appropriate pollution clean-up materials are available on-site at all times.
- All temporary earth banks, flow diversion systems, and sediment basin embankments shall be machine-compacted, seeded and mulched within ten (10) days of formation for the purpose of establishing a vegetative cover, or lined appropriately.
- Sediment deposited off site as a result of on-site activities shall be collected and the area cleaned/rehabilitated as soon as reasonable and practicable.
- Concrete waste and chemical products, including petroleum and oil-based products, shall be prevented from entering any internal or external water body, or any external drainage system, excluding those on-site water bodies specifically designed to contain and/or treat such material. Appropriate measures shall be installed to trap these materials onsite.
- Brick, tile or masonry cutting shall be carried out on a pervious surface (e.g. grass or open soil) and in such a manner that any resulting sediment-laden runoff is prevented from discharging into a gutter, drain or water. Appropriate measures shall be installed to trap these materials
- Newly sealed hard-stand areas (e.g. roads, driveways and car parks) shall be swept thoroughly as soon as practicable after sealing/surfacing to minimise the risk of components of the surfacing compound entering stormwater drains.
- 33. Stockpiles of erodible material shall be provided with an appropriate protective cover (synthetic or organic) if the materials are likely to be stockpiled for more than 10 days.
- Stockpiles, temporary or permanent, shall not be located in areas identified as no-go zones (including, but not limited to, restricted access areas, buffer zones, or areas of non-disturbance) on the ESCP.
- No more than 150m of a stormwater, sewer line or other service trench shall to be open at any one time.
- Site spoil shall be lawfully disposed of in a manner that does not result in ongoing soil erosion or environmental harm.
- 37. Wherever reasonable and practicable, stormwater runoff entering the site from external areas, and non-sediment laden (clean) stormwater runoff entering a work area or area of soil disturbance, shall be diverted around or through that area in a manner that minimises soil erosion and the contamination of that water for all discharges up to the spe

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storm discharge.

PHONE (02)4921 0333 www.lakemac.com.au SHEET:

Standard Drawings Erosion and Sediment Control Notes

DRAWING TITLE

DRAWING No: of 3

VERSION: EGSD-428

2019-05 VERSION DATE COMMENTS PAPER SIZE

WORK TO FIGURED DIMENSIONS - DO NOT SCALE. DO NOT RELY ON THESE STANDARD DRAWINGS AS THE EQUIVALENT OF, OR SUBSTITUTE FOR, PROJECT-SPECIFIC DESIGN & ASSESSMENT BY A QUALIFIED PROFESSIONAL.

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"CARAVAN LONG TERM LIVING" LOTS 1, 2 & 3 DP 1265834 PROPOSED SUBDIVISION & EARTHWORKS WYEE ROAD, MORISSET

CARAVAN PARK LONG TERM LIVING PLAN TITLE **EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES: SHEET 1**

GDA94 M.G.A. ZONE 56 A.H.D

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Erosion and Sediment Control Notes continued

Site Management including Dust

- 38. Priority shall be given to the prevention, or at least the minimisation, of soil erosion, rather than the trapping of displaced sediment. Such a clause 51. shall not reduce the responsibility to apply and maintain, at all times, all necessary ESC measures.
- 39. Measures used to control wind erosion shall be appropriate for the location and prevent soil erosion and emissions from site at all times, including working hours, out of hours, weekends, public holidays, and during any other shutdown periods.
- The application of liquid or chemical-based dust suppression measures shall ensure that sediment-laden runoff resulting from such measures does not create a traffic or environmental hazard.
- 41. All cut and fill earth batters less than 3m in elevation shall be topsoiled. and grass seeded/hydromulched within 10 days of completion of grading in consultation with Council.
- 42. All disturbed areas shall be stabilised in accordance with time lines in the Blue Book.
- 43. All reasonable and practicable measures shall be taken to prevent, or at least minimise, the release of sediment from the site.
- Suitable all-weather maintenance access shall be provided to all sediment 55. control devices.
- 45. Sediment control devices, other than sediment basins, shall be de-silted and made fully operational as soon as reasonable and practicable after a 56. Sufficient quantities of chemicals/agents to treat captured water shall be sediment-producing event, whether natural or artificial, if the device's sediment retention capacity falls below 75% of its design retention capacity.
- 46. All erosion and sediment control measures, including drainage control measures, shall be maintained in proper working order at all times during
- 47. Washing/flushing of sealed roadways shall only occur where sweeping has failed to remove sufficient sediment and there is a compelling need to remove the remaining sediment (e.g. for safety reasons). In such circumstances, all reasonable and practicable sediment control measures shall be used to prevent, or at least minimise, the release of sediment into receiving waters. Only those measures that will not cause safety and property flooding issues shall be employed. Sediment removed from roadways shall be disposed of in a lawful manner that does not cause ongoing soil erosion or environmental harm.
- Sediment removed from sediment traps and places of sediment deposition shall be disposed of in a lawful manner that does not cause ongoing soil erosion or environmental harm.

Sediment Basins - installation, maintenance and removal including sediment traps

49. As-Constructed plans shall be prepared for all constructed Sediment 61. Basins and associated emergency spillways. Such plans shall verify the basin's dimensions, levels and volumes comply with the approved design

- drawings. These plans may be requested by the Certifier or Council.
- Sediment basins shall be constructed and fully operational prior to any other soil disturbance in their catchment.
- Install an internal gated valve, or similar, in any outlet pipe once pipes installed, or install a sacrificial pipe from basin through wall to external outlet point. The valve shall be connected to a riser made from slotted pipe in the basin. The valve may be opened once captured water meets 64. water quality requirements. The final setup for temporary internal outlet structures to be confirmed prior to construction with Council. This setup will enable discharge of treated water from site without need for pumping.
- A sediment storage level marker post shall be with a cross member set 65. just below the top of the sediment storage zone (as specified on the approved ESCP). At least a 75mm wide post shall be firmly set into the
- The Site Manager shall obtain the relevant approvals from the relevant organisations to discharge treated water from any existing basins. Organisations may include, but not be limited to, Hunter Water, and Council.
- Where more than one stage is to be developed at one time, or before the 67. preceding stage is complete, the sediment basin(s) for these stages shall have sufficient capacity to cater for all area directed to the basin(s).
- Prior to any forecast weather event likely to result in runoff, any basins/traps shall be dewatered to provide sufficient capacity to capture sediment laden water from the site.
- placed such that water entering the basin mixes with the chemical/agents and is carried into the basin to speed up clarification.
- 57. Any basin shall be dewatered within the X-day rainfall depth used to calculate the capacity of the basin, after a rainfall event.
- Sufficient quantities of chemicals/agents to treat turbid water shall be securely stored on-site to provide for at least three complete treatments of all basins requiring chemically treatment onsite.
- Prior to the controlled discharge (e.g. de-watering activities) from site 70. including excavations and/or sediment basins, the following water quality objectives shall be achieved:
 - a) Total Suspended Solids (TSS) to a maximum 50 milligrams/L;
 - Council;
 - c) Turbidity (measured in NTUs) to a maximum of 60 NTU); and
 - d) EC levels no greater than background levels.
- 60. The Development Approval may require testing of additional water quality elements prior to discharge. E.g. including but not limited to metals, organic substances, chemicals or bacteriological indicators.
- A sample of the released treated water shall be kept onsite in a clear container with the sample date recorded on it.

- 62. Water quality samples shall be taken at a depth no less than 200mm below the water surface of the basin.
- 63. No Aluminium based products may be used treat captured water onsite without the prior written permission from an appropriate Council Officer. The applicant shall have a demonstrated ability to use such products correctly and without environmental harm prior to any approval.
- The chemical/agent used in Type D and Type F basins to treat captured water captured in the basin shall be applied in concentrations sufficient to achieve Council's water quality objectives within the X-day rainfall depth used to calculate the capacity of the basin, after a rainfall event.
- All Manufacturers' Instructions shall be followed for any chemicals/agents used onsite, except where approved by the Responsible Person or an appropriate Council Officer.
- 66. The Applicant shall ensure that on each occasion a Type F or Type D basin was not de-watered prior to being surcharged by a following rainfall event, a report is presented to an appropriate Council officer within 5 days identifying the circumstances and proposed amendments, if any, to the basin's operating procedures.
- Settled sediment shall be removed as soon as reasonable and practicable from any sediment basin if:
 - a) it is anticipated that the next storm event is likely to cause sediment to settle above the basin's sediment storage zone; or
 - b) the elevation of settled sediment is above the top of the basin's sediment storage zone; or
 - c) the elevation of settled sediment is above the basins sediment marker
- Scour protection measures placed on sediment basin emergency spillways shall appropriately protect the spillway chute and its side batters from scour, and shall extend a minimum of 3m beyond the downstream toe of the basin's embankment.
- Suitable all-weather maintenance access shall be provided to all sediment
- Materials, whether liquid or solid, removed from any ESC measure or excavation during maintenance or decommissioning, shall be disposed of in a manner that does not cause ongoing soil erosion, water pollution or environmental harm.
- b) water pH between 6.5 and 8.5, unless otherwise required by the 71. All sediment basins shall remain fully operational at all times until the basin's design catchment achieves 70% ground cover or surface stabilisation acceptable to Council.
 - 72. The ESC measures installed during the decommissioning and rehabilitation of a sediment basin shall comply with same standards specified for the normal construction works.

73. A sediment basin shall not be decommissioned until all stabilisation measures have been implemented and are working to control soil erosion and sediment runoff...

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Development Consent No: DA/1286/2019/A

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Standard Drawings

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DATE INITIAL ISSUE 27.09.2021 UPDATED TREES TO BE RETAINED ENTRY ROAD AMENDMENTS

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Hunter Office Unit 7/335 Hillsborough Ro Warners Bay N.S.W. 2282 Phone: (02) 4978 5100 (02) 4978 5199 email: hunter@adwiohnson.com www.adwjohnson.com.au ABN 62 129 445 398



"CARAVAN LONG TERM LIVING" LOTS 1, 2 & 3 DP 1265834 PROPOSED SUBDIVISION & EARTHWORKS

WYEE ROAD, MORISSET

CARAVAN PARK LONG TERM LIVING PLAN TITLE **EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES: SHEET 2**

GDA94 M.G.A. ZONE 56 A.H.D 239938(2)

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Erosion and Sediment Control Notes continued

74. Immediately prior to the construction of the permanent stormwater treatment device, appropriate flow bypass conditions shall be established to prevent sediment-laden water entering the device.

Revegetation/Stabilisation

- 75. Temporary Stabilisation may be attained using vegetation, non rewettable soil polymers, or pneumatically applied erosion controls.
- 76. All cut and fill earth batters less than 3m in elevation shall be topsoiled, and grass seeded/hydromulched within 10 days of completion of grading in consultation with Council
- At the completion of formation in any section, all disturbed areas shall be stabilised in accordance with time lines in the Blue Book.
- The LMCC Seed mix shall be used unless stated on the ESCP/SWMP.
- The pH level of topsoil shall be appropriate to enable establishment and growth of specified vegetation prior to initiating the establishment of
- 80. Non rewettable binder shall be used in all hydromulch/hydroseed/polymer mixes on slopes or works adjacent to a water course.
- 81. Soil ameliorants shall be added to the soil in accordance with an approved Landscape Plan, Vegetation Management Plan, and/or soil analysis.
- 82. Surface soil density, compaction and surface roughness shall be adjusted prior to seeding/planting in accordance with an approved Landscape Plan, Vegetation Management Plan, and/or soil analysis.
- 83. Procedures for initiating a site shutdown, whether programmed or un-programmed, shall incorporate revegetation of all soil disturbances unless otherwise approved by Council. The stabilisation works shall not rely upon the longevity of non-vegetated erosion control blankets, or temporary soil binders.

Site Monitoring and Maintenance

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- 84. The Applicant shall ensure that appropriate procedures and suitably qualified personnel are engaged to plan and conduct site inspections and water quality monitoring throughout the construction and maintenance
- 85. All ESC measures shall be inspected and any maintenance undertaken immediately:
 - a) at least daily (when work is occurring on-site); and
 - b) at least weekly (when work is not occurring on-site); and
 - c) within 24hrs of expected rainfall; and
 - d) within 18hrs of a rainfall event that causes runoff on the site.
- 86. Written records shall be kept onsite of ESC monitoring and maintenance activities conducted during the construction and maintenance periods, and be available to Council officers on request.
- All environmentally relevant incidents shall be recorded in a field log that shall remain accessible to all relevant regulatory authorities.

- 88. All water quality data, including dates of rainfall, dates of testing, testing results and dates of water release, shall be kept in an on-site register. The register is to be maintained up to date for the duration of the approved works and be available on-site for inspection by all relevant regulatory authorities on request.
- 89. At nominated instream water monitoring sites, a minimum of 3 water samples shall be taken and analysed, and the average result used to determine quality.

Instream Works

90. All instream works (including in or adjacent to watercourses natural or manmade, flowing or not) shall be carried out in accordance with the IECA White Books.

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126-138 MAIN ROAD SPEERS POINT PHONE (02)4921 0333 www.lakemac.com.au SHEET:

of 3

DRAWING TITLE

Standard Drawings Erosion and Sediment Control Notes

DRAWING No:

VERSION: EGSD-428 01

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

REV.	DATE	AMENDMENT	DRAWN	CHECK	DESIGN	VERIFY	SCALES
A B C	27.09.2021 11.02.2022 13.04.2022	INITIAL ISSUE UPDATED TREES TO BE RETAINED ENTRY ROAD AMENDMENTS	I.B. Z.J. A.M.	Z.J. Z.J. S.W.	Z.J. Z.J. S.W.	L.G. L.G. L.G.	

aaw onnson ABN 62 129 445 398 ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN METRES U.N.O. DO NOT SCALI

Hunter Office Unit 7/335 Hillsborough Ro Warners Bay N.S.W. 2282 Phone: (02) 4978 5100 (02) 4978 5199 email: hunter@adwiohnson.com



"CARAVAN LONG TERM LIVING" LOTS 1, 2 & 3 DP 1265834 PROPOSED SUBDIVISION & EARTHWORKS

CARAVAN PARK LONG TERM LIVING PLAN TITLE **EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES: SHEET 3**

GDA94 M.G.A. ZONE 56 A.H.D

239938(2)

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Plot Date: 13/04/22 - 14:59 Cad File: N:\239938\239938(2)\DWG\Engineering\CENG\239938(2)-CENG-807(C).dwg

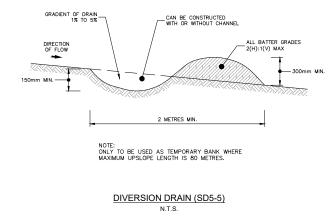
- STABILISE STOCKPILE SURFACE RUNOFF DIRECTED TO SEDIMENT TRAP/FENCE LAKE MACQUARIE CITY COUNCIL EXISTING _ Approved plans for SEDIMENT FENCE Development Consent No: DA/1286/2019/A Date of Approval: 30/05/2022 STABILISED SITE ACCESS (SD6-14) STOCKPILES (SD4-1) NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

1. STRIP THE TOPSOIL, LEVEL THE SITE AND COMPACT THE SUBGRADE. ATION, CONCENTRATED WATER FLOW, ROADS AND HAZARD AREAS. COVER THE AREA WITH NEEDLE-PUNCHED GEOTEXTILE CONSTRUCT ON THE CONTOUR AS LOW, FLAT, ELONGATED MOUNDS. CONSTRUCT A 200mm THICK PAD OVER THE GEOTEXTILE USING ROAD BASE OR 30mm AGGREGATE

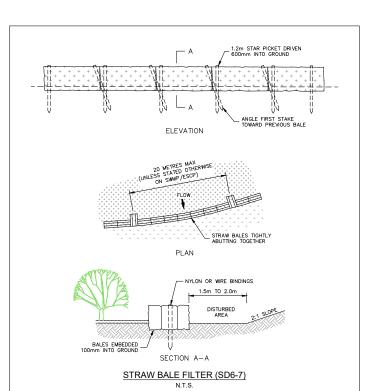
WHERE THERE IS SUFFICIENT AREA, TOPSOIL STOCKPILES SHALL BE LESS THAN 2 METRES IN HEIGHT.

WHERE THEY ARE TO BE IN PLACE FOR MORE THAN 10 DAYS, STABILISE FOLLOWING THE APPROVED ESCP OR SWMP TO REDUCE THE C-FACTOR TO LESS THAN 0.10.

CONSTRUCT EARTH BANKS (STANDARD DRAWING 5-5) ON THE UPSLOP SIDE TO DIVERT WATER AROUND STOCKPILES AND SEDIMENT FENCES (STANDARD DRAWING 6-8) 1 TO 2 METRES DOWNSLOPE.



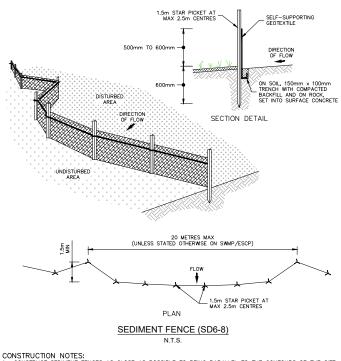
- CONSTRUCTION NOTES:
 1. BUILD WITH GRADIENTS BETWEEN 1 PERCENT AND 5 PERCENT.
- AVOID REMOVING TREES AND SHRUBS IF POSSIBLE WORK AROUND THEM.
- ENSURE THE STRUCTURES ARE FREE OF PROJECTIONS OR OTHER IRREGULARITIES THAT COULD IMPEDE WATER FLOW.
- ENSURE THE BANKS ARE PROPERLY COMPACTED TO PREVENT FAILURE.
- COMPLETE PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY STABILISATION WITHIN 10 DAYS OF CONSTRUCTION.



ENSURE THE STRUCTURE IS AT LEAST 15 METRES LONG OR TO BUILDING ALIGNMENT AND AT LEAST 3 METRES WIDE.

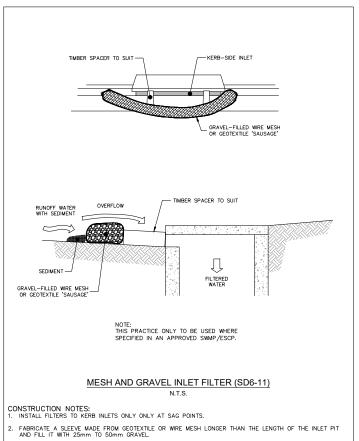
WHERE A SEDIMENT FENCE JOINS ONTO THE STABILISED ACCESS, CONSTRUCT A HUMP IN THE STABILISED ACCESS TO DIVERT WATER TO THE SEDIMENT FENCE.

- CONSTRUCTION NOTES:
 1. CONSTRUCT THE STRAW BALE FILTER AS CLOSE AS POSSIBLE TO BEING PARALLEL TO THE CONTOURS OF THE SITE.
- PLACE BALES LENGTHWISE IN A ROW WITH ENDS TIGHTLY ABUTTING. USE STRAW TO FILL ANY GAPS BETWEEN BALES. STRAW IS TO BE PLACED PARALLEL TO GROUND.
- . ENSURE THAT THE MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF THE FILTER IS ONE BALE.
- EMBED EACH BALE IN THE GROUND 75mm TO 100mm AND ANCHOR WITH TWO 1.2m STAR PICKETS OR STAKES. ANGLE THE FIRST STAR PICKET OR STAKE IN EACH BALE TOWARDS THE PREVIOUSLY LAID BALE. DRIVE THEM 600mm IN THE GROUND AND, IP POSSBUE, FLUSH WITH THE TOP OF THE BALES. WHERE STAR PICKETS ARE USED AND THEY PROTRUDE ABOVE THE BALES, ENSURE THEY ARE FITTED WITH SAFETY CAPS.
- WHERE A STRAW BALE FILTER IS CONSTRUCTED DOWNSLOPE FROM A DISTURBED BATTER, ENSURE THE BALES ARE PLACES 1 TO 2 METRES DOWNSLOPE FROM THE TOE.
- ESTABLISH A MAINTENANCE PROGRAM THAT ENSURES THE INTEGRITY OF THE BALES IS RETAINED THEY COULD REQUIRE REPLACEMENT EACH TWO TO FOUR MONTHS.

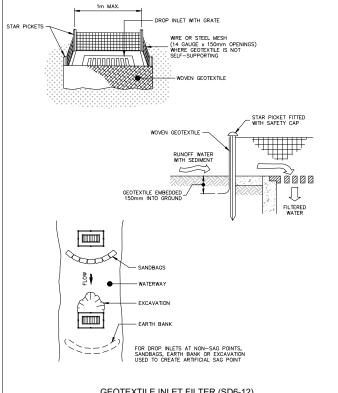


- CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

 1. CONSTRUCT SEDIMENT FENCES AS CLOSE AS POSSIBLE TO BEING PARALLEL TO THE CONTOURS OF THE SITE, BUT WITH SMALL RETURNS AS SHOWN IN THE DRAWING TO LIMIT THE CATCHMENT AREA OF ANY ONE SECTION. THE CATCHMENT AREA SHOULD BE SMALL ENDUGH TO LIMIT WATER FLOW IF CONCENTRATED AT ONE POINT TO 50 LITRES PER SECOND IN THE DESIGN STORM EVENT, USUALLY THE 10-YEAR EVENT.
- CUT A 150mm DEEP TRENCH ALONG THE UPSLOPE LINE OF THE FENCE FOR THE BOTTOM OF THE FABRIC TO BE ENTRENCHED.
- DRIVE 1.5m LONG STAR PICKETS INTO GROUND AT 2.5 METRE INTERVALS (MAX) AT DOWNSLOPE EDGE OF THE TRENCH. ENSURE ANY STAR PICKETS ARE FITTED WITH SAFETY CAPS.
- FIX SELF-SUPPORTING GEOTEXTILE TO THE UPSLOPE SIDE OF THE POSTS ENSURING IT GOES TO THE BASE OF THE TRENCH. FIX THE GEOTEXTILE WITH WIRE TIES OR AS RECOMMENDED BY THE MANUFACTURER. ONLY USE GEOTEXTILE SPECIFICALLY PRODUCED FOR SEDIMENT FENCING. THE USE OF SHADE CLOTH FOR THIS PURPOSE IS NOT SATISFACTORY.
- JOIN SECTIONS OF FABRIC AT A SUPPORT POST WITH A 150mm OVERLAP.
- BACKFILL THE TRENCH OVER THE BASE OF THE FABRIC AND COMPACT IT THOROUGHLY OVER THE GEOTEXTILE



- FORM AN ELLIPTICAL CROSS SECTION ABOUT 150mm HIGH x 400mm WIDE.
- PLACE THE FILTER AT THE OPENING LEAVING AT LEAST A 100mm SPACE BETWEEN IT AND THE KERB INLET. MAINTAIN THE OPENING WITH SPACER BLOCKS.
- 5. FORM A SEAL WITH THE KERB TO PREVENT SEDIMENT BYPASSING THE FILTER.
- SANDBAGS FILLED WITH GRAVEL CAN SUBSTITUTE FOR THE MESH OR GEOTEXTILE PROVIDING THEY ARE PLACED SO THAT THEY FIRMLY ABUT EACH OTHER AND SEDIMENT-LADEN WATERS CANNOT PASS BETWEEN.



GEOTEXTILE INLET FILTER (SD6-12)

CONSTRUCTION NOTES:
1. FABRICATE A SEDIMENT BARRIER MADE FROM GEOTEXTILE OR STRAW BALES.

- REFER STANDARD DRAWINGS 6-7 & 6-8 FOR INSTALLATION PROCEDURES FOR THE STRAW BALES OR GEOFABRIC. REDUCE THE PICKET SPACING TO 1 METRE CENTRES.
- IN WATERWAYS, ARTIFICIAL SAG POINTS CAN BE CREATED WITH SANDBAGS OR EARTH BANKS AS SHOWN IN THE DRAWING.
- DO NOT COVER THE INLET WITH GEOTEXTILE UNLESS THE DESIGN IS ADEQUATE TO ALLOW FOR ALL WATERS TO BYPASS IT.

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

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- ₽ RE	V. DATE	AMENDMENT	DRAWN	CHECK	DESIGN	VERIFY SCALES			CLIENT	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	PROJECT
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100		22 UPDATED TREES TO BE RETAINED	Z.J.	Z.J.		L.G. 1:500 / 1:1000		Unit 7/335 Hillsborough Rd		"CARAVAN LONG TERM LIVING" LOTS 1, 2 & 3 DP 1265834	PLAN TITLE
les c	13.04.20	22 ENTRY ROAD AMENDMENTS	A.M.	S.W.	S.W.	L.G.		Warners Bay N.S.W. 2282 Phone: (02) 4978 5100	20	PROPOSED SUBDIVISION & EARTHWORKS	
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Appendix B Landscape Plans

LAKE MACQUARIE CITY COUNCIL Approved plans for Development Consent No: DA/1286/2019/A Date of Approval: 30/05/2022 NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION Refer to sheet 102 - Refer to sheet 103 Refer to sheet 104 Refer to sheet 105

Drawing Schedule

L-100	Drawing Key and Plant Schedule
L-101	Site Analysis and Report
L-102	Landscape Plan
L-103	Landscape Plan
L-104	Landscape Plan
L-105	Landscape Plan
L-106	Typical Villa Landscape Treatment
1 407	T : 15 : C:

L-107 Typical Entry Signage

Botanical Name	Common Name	Pot Size	Density/Spacin		
Street trees/perimeter trees			, ,		
Acmena smithii	Lilly Pilly	45 Litre	As Shown		
Banksia integrifolia	Coastal Banksia	45 Litre	As Shown		
Corymbia 'Scentuous'	Dwarf lemon Scented Gum	45 Litre	AsShown		
Elaeocarpus eumundi	Quondong	45 Litre	As shown		
Glochidion ferdinandi	Cheese Tree	45 Litre	As shown		
Tristaniopsis 'Luscious'	Water Gum	45 Litre	As Shown		
<i>Waterhousea</i> 'Whisper'	Weeping Lilly Pilly	45 Litre	As shown		
Supplementary tree planting					
Angophora costata	Smooth Barked Apple	45 Litre	As shown		
Corymbia gummifera	Red Bloodwood	45 Litre	As shown		
Eucalyptus haemastoma	Scribbly Gum	45 Litre	As shown		
Eucalyptus robusta	Swamp Mahogany	45 Litre	As shown		
Supplementary planting (batte	ers and adjoining bushland)				
Allocasuarina littoralis	Black She-Oak	2.5 Litre	As shown		
Angophora costata	Smooth Barked Apple	45 Litre	As shown		
Corymbia gummifera	Red Bloodwood	45 Litre	As shown		
Eucalyptus haemastoma	Scribbly Gum	45 Litre	As shown		
Eucalyptus robusta	Swamp Mahogany	45 Litre	As shown		
Glochidion ferdinandi	Cheese Tree	25 Litre	As Shown		
Melaleuca stypheloides	Paperbark	25 Litre	As Shown		
Acacia longifolia	Coastal Wattle	2.5 Litre	2m		
Banksia oblongifolia	Fern Leaf Banksia	2.5 Litre	1m		
Banksia spinulosa	Hairpin Banksia	2.5 Litre	1m		
Breynia oblongifolia	Coffee Bush	2.5 Litre	1m		
Carex appressa	Tall Rush	Tubestock	5m ²		
Dianella caerulea	Flax Lily	Tubestock	$5m^2$		
Epacris pulchella	Wallum Heath	Tubestock	$2m^2$		
Hardenbergia violacea	Native Sarsparilla	Tubestock	$2m^2$		
Goodenia Hederacea	Ivy Goodenia	Tubestock	$3m^2$		
Lomandra longifolia	Matt Rush	Tubestock	5m ²		
persoonia levis	Geebung	Tubestock	$2m^2$		
Themeda australis	Kangaroo Grass	Tubestock	5m ²		
Shrubs around community faci					
Acmena 'Allyn Magic'	Dwarf Lilly Pilly	5 Litre	0.7m		
Banksia spinulosa	Hairpin Banksia	2.5 Litre	1m		
Grevillea 'Honey Gem'	Honey Gem	5 Litre	2m		
Hibbertia scandens	Snake Vine	2.5 Litre	2m ²		
Syzygium 'Reliance'	Lilly Pilly	5 Litre	1m ²		
Westringia 'Zena'	Coastal Rosemary	2.5 Litre	0.7m		
Groundcover and grasses arou	nd community facilities Tall Rush	Tubestock	5m ²		
Carex appressa	Pigface	2.5 Litre	2m ²		
Carpobrotus glaucescens Dianella Caerulea 'Little Jess'	Blue Flax Lily	2.5 Litre 2.5 Litre	2m 4m ²		
Dianella caerulea	Flax Lily	Z.3 Litte Tubestock	5m ²		
Grevillea 'Mt Tamboritha'	Prostrate Grevillea	2.5 Litre	2m ²		
Hardenbergia violacea	Native Sarsparilla	Z.5 Litre Tubestock	2m 2m ²		
Lomandra 'Katrinus'	Spiny Matt Rush	50mm tube	2m ⁻ 4m ²		
Lomandra 'Shara'	Dwarf Spiny Matt Rush	50mm tube 50mm tube	4m ⁻ 5m ²		
Melaleuca 'Ulladulla Beacon'	Honey Myrtle	2.5 Litre	3m ²		
		2.5 Litre 2.5 Litre	3m ⁻ 4m ²		
Myoporum parvifolium Lomandra longifolia	Creeping Boobialla Matt Rush	2.5 Litre Tubestock	4m ⁻ 5m ²		
Themeda australis	Kangaroo Grass	Tubestock	5m ²		
Basin and Dam Edge Planting					
Baumea rubiginosa	Soft Twig Sedge	Tubestock	$5m^2$		
Carex appressa	Tall Rush	Tubestock	5m ²		
Eleocharis acuta	Spike Rush	Tube stock	3m ²		
Ficinia nodosa	Knobby Club Rush	Tubestock	5m ²		
		Tubestock	5m ²		
Juncus usitatus	Pin Rush				

Notes:
1. Install 100mm forest mulch in all planting areas
2. Contractor to make good of any disturbance made to existing turf



MARA Consulting Pty Ltd
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5 Griffith Avenue, Stockton 2295

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	Revisions				ions	Revisions		
NORTH	Issue	Details	Date	Issue	Details	Date	Issue	Details
Scale 1:1500 @ A1	Α	DA Issue	24.11.20	F	DA Issue	22.01.21	K	DA Issue
Scale 1:3000 @ A3	В	DA Issue	02.12.20	G	DA Issue	08.02.21		
	С	DA Issue	13.01.21	Н	DA Issue	05.10.21		
	D	DA Issue	15.01.21	I	DA Issue	11.10.21		
	E	DA Issue	19.01.21	J	DA Issue	11.10.21		

Project:	
Caravan Park - Long Term	ì
Living	

Client: Ingenia

Date

10.04.22

Title:
Cover Sheet, Plant &

Drawing Schedule

Site: 126 Dora Street-Lot 1 DP 1265834 & 27 Wyee Road-Lot 2 DP 1265834, Morisset Date: 10 April 2022 Job No: 2061

Revision: Sheet:

Site - General Description

This landscape design report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Lake Macquarie City Council Development Control Plan 2014 -Revision 7 (DCP).

The subject site comprises of Lot 1 DP 1265834 - 126 Dora Street, and Lot 2 DP 1265834 - 27 Wyee Road, Morisset. The proposal is located within the central portion of the Morisset Golf Course. Currently the area consists of golf fairways, a large dam, creek line and bush land.

The Lot is currently zoned RE2 Private Recreation and E2 Environmental Conservation.

Landscape Character and Visual Amenity

The landscape character varies from that of a a semi rural nature with open turf fairways, scattered trees and dams to native bushland areas. Lake Macquarie City Council's 'Scenic Quality Guidelines' nominates the site as being located within the Morisset Landscape Setting Unit. This unit has a 'Moderate' Scenic Quality Rating and a 'Medium' Viewer Accessibility Level. The site has been identified as being within 'Scenic Management Zone 12'. Future development in these areas should have regard to protecting key landscape elements including pockets of native vegetation and vegetation on ridgelines and in and around residential areas and commercial centres. A balance between built form and the natural landscape should be achieved. Any views of development from main roads, the coast or lake should be softened by screening vegetation and appropriate design measures such as set-backs. Existing view corridors should be preserved and enhanced, as well as opportunities for new view corridors identified.

Proposed Development

The proposed development comprises of a Caravan Park with 206 long term sites and 2 short term sites, community facilities, car parking, caravan parking and open space areas.

Proposed Landscape Works and Objectives

The proposed landscape aims to retain areas of existing bush land and trees within the site particularly the riparian vegetation located in the southern portion of the site. The existing site characteristics have been considered and have been enhanced with landscape related elements, these include planting which:

- Complements the existing character and the desired future character surrounding development
- Provides shade and amenity to residents
- Softens the development from surrounding viewpoints
- Is consistent with CPTED principles
- Is consistent with APZ requirements

Landscape Themes

The proposed planting palette is based on the character of the surrounding landscape. Some areas of existing bush land/trees will be retained and maintained in accordance with APZ requirements. Areas around the community centre will be a mixture of native and exotic plantings to give the development a resort like feel. Similarly the community park areas are to planted in much the same way to provide an attractive and restful landscape to enjoy while walking or relaxing while sitting. Street trees will be small to medium sized native trees dependant on soil

LAKE MACQUARIE CITY COUNCIL Approved plans for Development Consent No: DA/1286/2019/A Date of Approval: 30/05/2022

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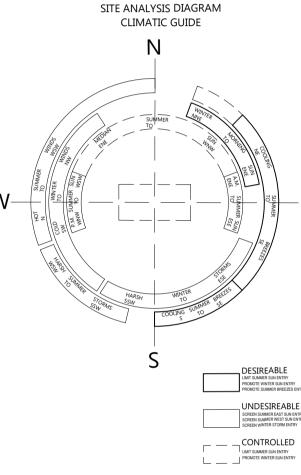
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	В	DA Issue	02.12.20	G	DA Issue	08.02.21			
	С	DA Issue	13.01.21	Н	DA Issue	05.10.21			
	D	DA Issue	15.01.21	I	DA Issue	11.10.21			
	Е	DA Issue	19.01.21	J	DA Issue	11.10.21			

Project: Caravan Park - Long Term Living

Client: Ingenia Title: Site Analysis & Report Site: 126 Dora Street-Lot 1 DP 1265834 & 27 Wyee Road-Lot 2 DP 1265834, Morisset Date: 10 April 2022

Job No: 2061 Sheet: Revision:







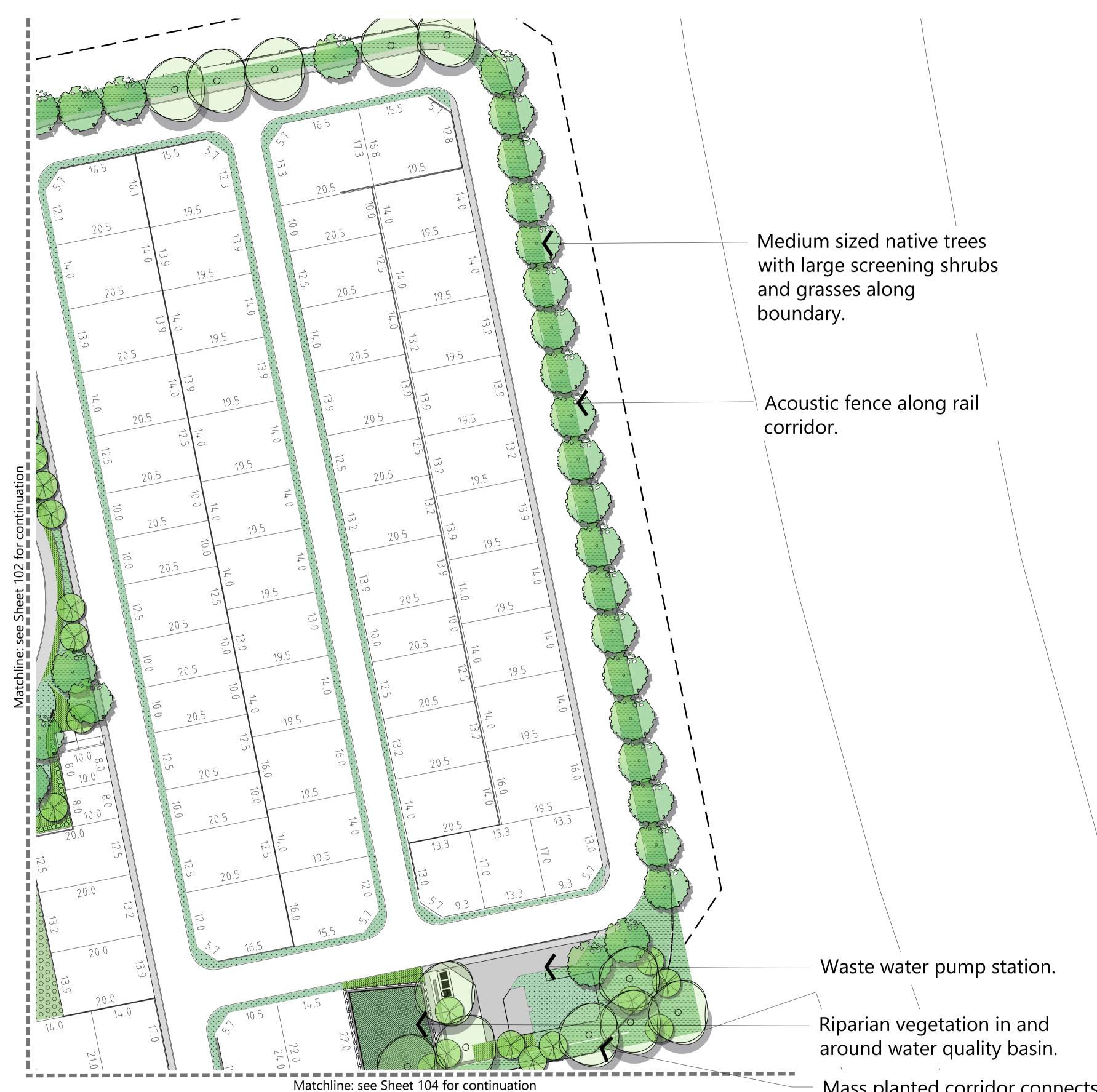
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Client: Ingenia Revision:

Sheet:



LAKE MACQUARIE CITY COUNCIL

Approved plans for
Development Consent No: DA/1286/2019/A
Date of Approval: 30/05/2022

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

Mass planted corridor connects to retained vegetation to the west and planting in approved development

to the south.

Project: Caravan Park - Long Term Living

Client:

Ingenia

Landscape Plan

Title:

Site: 126 Dora Street-Lot 1 DP 1265834 & 27 Wyee Road-Lot 2 DP 1265834, Morisset Date: 10 April 2022

LEGEND

Turf

Shelters

Park seats

—/³/— Euromax fence

Proposed trees

Screening shrubs

Riparian vegetation

Retained vegetation

Planting to batters

Acoustic fencing

Palisade Fence

& east west corridor

Mass planting

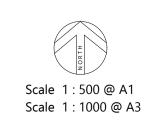
*Accent plants

Job No: 2061
Revision: Sheet:

L-10

	MARA Consulting Pty Ltd						
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Issue	Details	Date	Issue	Details	Date	Issue	Details	Date	
Α	DA Issue	24.11.20	F	DA Issue	22.01.21	K	DA Issue	10.04.22	
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LAKE MACQUARIE CITY COUNCIL

Approved plans for
Development Consent No: DA/1286/2019/A
Date of Approval: 30/05/2022

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

Medium sized native street trees.

Lush foliage plants to building entry to be consistent with CPTED principles.



Mass planted corridor connects to retained vegetation to the west and planting in approved development to the south.

Community facilities.

Shelters with tables and seating around recreational facilities.

Screening shrubs

Mass planting

Riparian vegetation

Retained vegetation

Planting to batters
& east west corridor

Turf

Shelters

Park seats

Acoustic fencing

Palisade Fence

LEGEND

Proposed trees

- Euromax fence

Accent plants

Culvert crossing verge to be fenced with black powder coated balustrades

Culvert crossing batters to be terraced with sandstone logs.



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Scale 1:500 @ A1 Scale 1:1000 @ A3

	Revisions			Revisions			Revisions		
	Issue	Details	Date	Issue	Details	Date	Issue	Details	Date
41	Α	DA Issue	24.11.20	F	DA Issue	22.01.21	K	DA Issue	10.04.22
A3	В	DA Issue	02.12.20	G	DA Issue	08.02.21			
	С	DA Issue	13.01.21	Н	DA Issue	05.10.21			
	D	DA Issue	15.01.21	I	DA Issue	11.10.21			
	E	DA Issue	19.01.21	J	DA Issue	11.10.21			

Project:	
Caravan Park - Long	Term
Living	

Client: Ingenia Title:

Landscape Plan

Site: 126 Dora Street-Lot 1 DP 1265834 & 27 Wyee Road-Lot 2 DP 1265834, Morisset

1265834, Morisset
Date: 10 April 2022
Job No: 2061
Revision:

Sheet:

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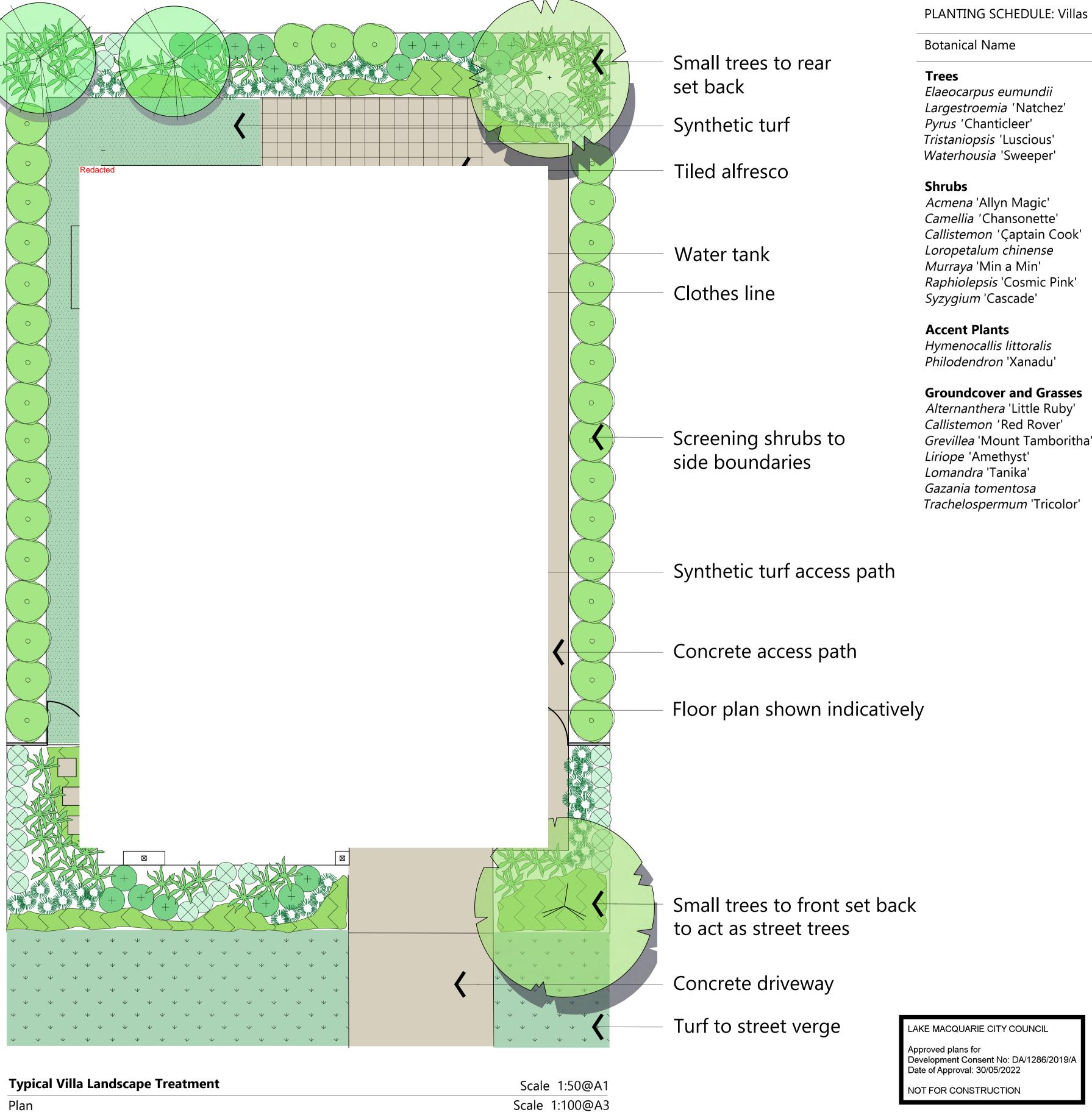
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	Issue	Details	Date	Issue	Details	Date	Issue	Details	Date	
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A3	В	DA Issue	02.12.20	G	DA Issue	08.02.21				
	С	DA Issue	13.01.21	Н	DA Issue	05.10.21				
	D	DA Issue	15.01.21	I	DA Issue	11.10.21				
	Е	DA Issue	19.01.21	J	DA Issue	11.10.21				

Client: Ingenia

Date: 10 April 2022 Job No: 2061 Revision:

Sheet:



Data da INI.	C NI	D. 1 C.	D
Botanical Name	Common Name	Pot Size	Density
Trees			
Elaeocarpus eumundii	Quondong	75 Litre	As Shown
Largestroemia 'Natchez'	Crepe Myrtle	75 Litre	As Shown
Pyrus 'Chanticleer'	Ornamental Pear	75 Litre	As Shown
<i>Tristaniopsis</i> 'Luscious'	Watergum	75 Litre	As Shown
<i>Waterhousia</i> 'Sweeper'	Weeping Lilly Pilly	75 Litre	As Shown
Shrubs			
Acmena 'Allyn Magic'	Dwarf Lilly Pilly	5 Litre	0.7m
Camellia 'Chansonette'	Camellia	5 Litre	1m
Callistemon 'Çaptain Cook'	Bottlebrush	5 Litre	0.7m
Loropetalum chinense	Fringe Flower	5 Litre	1m
<i>Murraya</i> 'Min a Min'	Dwarf Jessamine	5 Litre	0.7m
Raphiolepsis 'Cosmic Pink'	Dwarf Raphiolepsis	5 Litre	0.7m
Syzygium 'Cascade'	Lilly Pilly	5 Litre	1m
Accent Plants			
Hymenocallis littoralis	Minmi Lily	5 Litre	As Shown
<i>Philodendron</i> 'Xanadu'	Xanadu	5 Litre	As Shown
Groundcover and Grasses			
<i>Alternanthera</i> 'Little Ruby'	Altenanthera	2.5 Litre	3m2
Callistemon 'Red Rover'	Bottlebrush	2.5 Litre	3m2
Grevillea 'Mount Tamboritha'	Prostrate Grevillea	2.5 Litre	3m2
<i>Liriope</i> 'Amethyst'	Turf Lily	50mm tube	6m2
Lomandra 'Tanika'	Dwarf Spiny Matt Rush	50mm tube	6m2
Gazania tomentosa	Gazania	2.5 Litre	3m2
<i>Trachelospermum</i> 'Tricolor'	Star Jasmine cv	2.5 Litre	3m2

Concrete Tiles Synthetic Turf Trees Screening Shrubs Small Shrubs Accent Plants Ornamental Grasses Groundcovers

LEGEND

MARA CONSULTING

MARA Consulting Pty Ltd Consultation + Urban Design 5 Griffith Avenue, Stockton 2295 t: 02 4965 4317 e: mara@maraconsulting.com.au www.maraconsulting.com.au

Revisions		Revisions			Revisions			
Issue	Details	Date	Issue	Details	Date	Issue	Details	Date
Α	DA Issue	24.11.20	F	DA Issue	22.01.21	K	DA Issue	10.04.22
В	DA Issue	02.12.20	G	DA Issue	08.02.21			
С	DA Issue	13.01.21	Н	DA Issue	05.10.21			
D	DA Issue	15.01.21	I	DA Issue	11.10.21			
E	DA Issue	19.01.21	J	DA Issue	11.10.21			

Project:	
Caravan	Park - Long Term
Living	

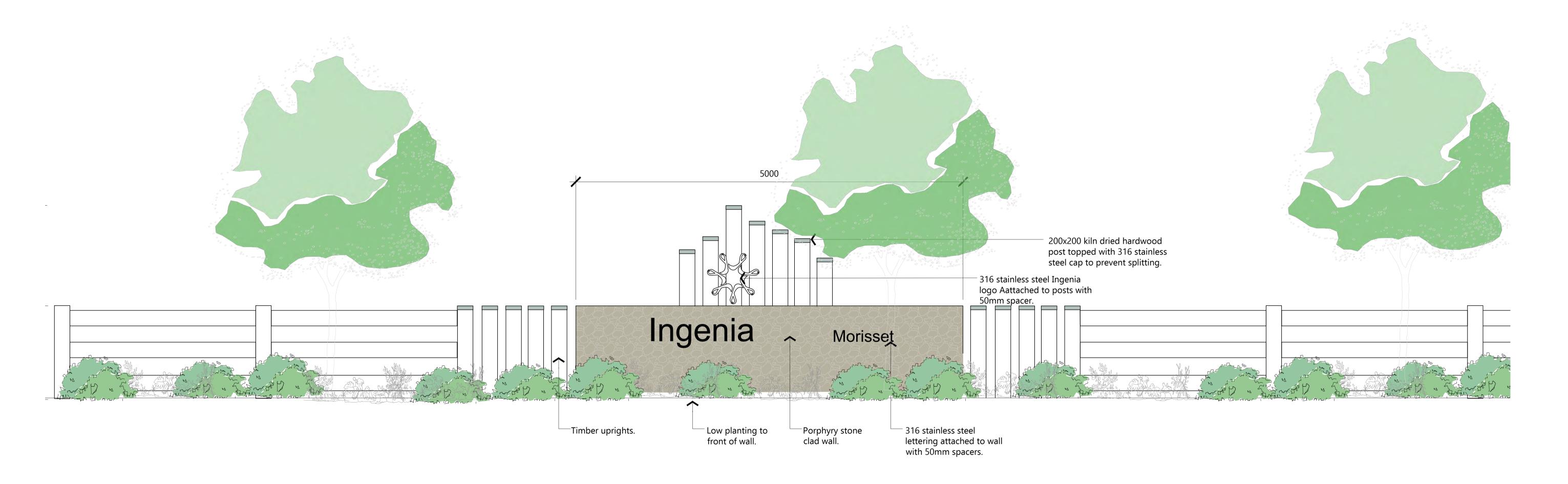
Landscape Plan Client: Ingenia

Title:

Site: 126 Dora Street-Lot 1 DP
1265834 & 27 Wyee Road-Lot 2 DF
1265834, Morisset
Date: 10 April 2022

Job No: 2061 Revision:

LAKE MACQUARIE CITY COUNCIL Approved plans for Development Consent No: DA/1286/2019/A Date of Approval: 30/05/2022 NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



Entry Treatment

Scale 1:20@A1

Elevation

Scale 1:40@A3



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Revisions			Revisions			Revisions		
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E	DA Issue	19.01.21	J	DA Issue	11.10.21			

Project: Caravan Park - Long Term Living

Client:

Ingenia

Entry Signage

Title:

Site: 126 Dora Street-Lot 1 DP 1265834 & 27 Wyee Road-Lot 2 DP 1265834, Morisset

Date: 10 April 2022 Job No: 2061 Revision:

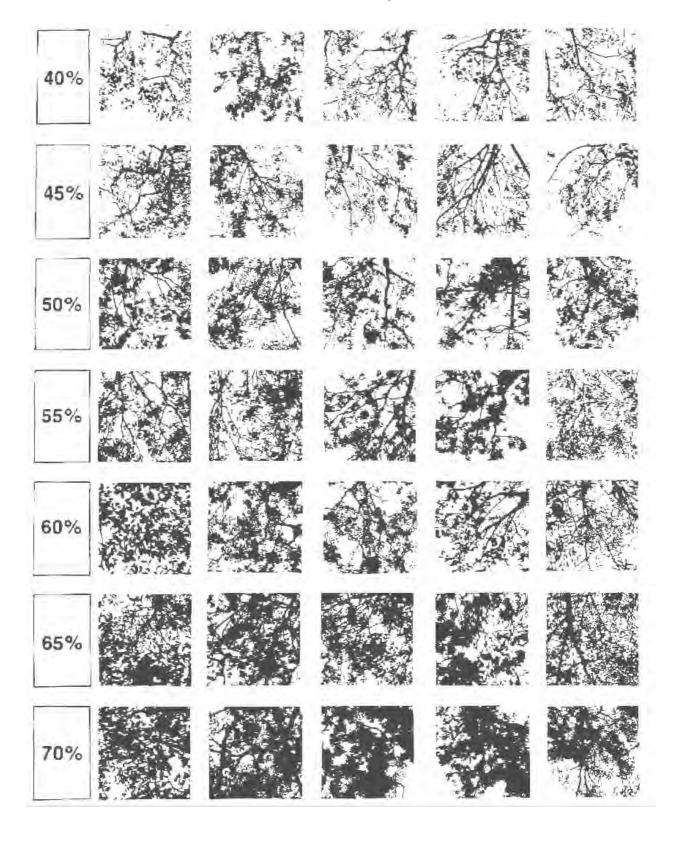
Sheet:

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Appendix C Specht – Percentage Crown Cover

APPENDIX 1SPECHT – PERCENTAGE CROWN COVER
McDonald, RC et al. 1990, Australian Soil and Land Survey Field Handbook 2nd Edn.





Appendix D National Trust Weed Assessment

APPENDIX 2

NATIONAL TRUST METHOD

National Trust of Australia (NSW) 1999. *Bush Regenerators' Handbook*. National Trust, Sydney.

This method needs to be undertaken by colour coding a simple sketch map.

Colour Code	% Native Range	% Weed Range	Condition of Bushland	Description	Intervention required
Green	75 > 100	0 > 25	Good	Virtually weed free, a healthy native community	Minimal vention of future impacts. Removal of possible scattered weed.
Blue	50 > 75	25 > 50	Fair	Minor infestations of weeds ,natives dominate the site	Low Requires removal of minor impact (e.g. overuse) and of low level weed invasion.
Orange	25 > 50	50 > 75	Poor	erely infested, Regeneration of native species is being suppressed.	Medium Removal of impacts required. Removal of weeds. Additional 'kick start" to promote natural regeneration, e.g. fire, physical disturbance.
Red	0 > 25	75 > 100	Very Poor	Bushland replaced by exotic species OR only mature specimens of highest stratum remain – no seedlings or saplings due to infestation of understory with exotics	Medium or high Ability of system to recover is lost or seriously limited. Definitely needs a "kickstart" or may need reconstruction to approximate original system.



Appendix E Weed Control Methods

Acceptable weed removal techniques

Note this list is not exhaustive, however intended to provide a guide to assist in VFMP implementation.

General

- The contractor shall take all care not to poison existing desirable vegetation when undertaking herbicide control methods;
- The correct herbicide shall be selected and used appropriately to ensure effective results on all noxious weeds;
- Herbicide control is not to be used within or near water courses. The contractor shall obtain all
 required permits prior to use of herbicides near any water course and submit details of proposed
 spraying and chemicals to be used for approval prior to commencement;
- Noxious weed removal shall be carried out as described utilising weed removal techniques outlined
 in this specification. Should the contractor feel that techniques selected in the report will prove uneffective or inefficient; the contractor shall notify the ecologist nominating alternative procedures for
 review;
- All herbicide spraying is to be undertaken using apparats deemed as appropriate, generally this will be Knap-Sack or vehicle mounted spray boom in large areas. All other methods of herbicide application are not to be used onsite unless discussed and approved in writing by the Ecologist; and
- The contractor shall ensure any spray drift is kept to an absolute minimum.

Herbicide Spraying

- Herbicides should not be applied prior to rain occurring. This reduces the herbicides effectiveness as well as being transported in runoff to creek lines and waterways. The use of herbicides should be considered when;
- There are small areas of dense noxious weeds with few or no native plants to protect;
- There are large areas of noxious weeds;
- The noxious weeds are growing too rapidly for physical removal; and
- The spraying of weeds must only be undertaken by experienced persons with Chemcert or equivalent qualifications. The success of each treatment must be evaluated by the operator after a set period of time and re-applied (if Necessary) according to the labelled effectiveness for each herbicide. Care must be taken when applying herbicides near drainage lines to avoid excess use due to the sensitivity of the alter bodies into which runoff will eventually flow.

Mechanical Removal

- Mechanised removal using plant in a manner that does not impact the watercourse bed and bank.
- Once initial treatment has occurred follow up cut and paint will be required to ensure any remaining
 plants are treated. Should any plants be found that are small enough to pull out successfully by hand
 this is preferred. Ensure that all roots are removed. Hand pulling techniques are outlined below; and
- Hand removal will be required most probably after initial treatment and will be used in the event of new seedling emergence which will have recolonised after initial removal. Hand removal shall be employed ensuring that all roots are removed as described below.

Hand Removal



- Best undertaken when the soil profile is moist to ensure full and ease of removal and disposal off site;
- Apparent seeds and fruit are to be removed and placed in a bag for removal and disposal off site;
- Firmly take hold of the seedling at ground level, pull and manipulate backwards and forwards until it releases cleanly. If the plant is held too high it may break resulting in root material left behind in the soil. Remaining plant material may re-establish in this instance;
- All roots remaining within the soil shall be removed;
- Should the seedling have a spreading root system, roots will require individual removal; and
- All seedlings and hand pulled weeds are to be placed in a bag, removed from site and disposed of sensibly.

Woody Weed Removal Techniques

- Cut and Paint woody weeds to 10cm basal diameters;
- Stem injection;
- Frilling or Chipping Plants should be actively growing and in good health;
- Deciduous plants should be treated in spring and autumn when leaves are fully formed;
- For multi-stemmed plants, inject or chip below the lowest branch to treat each steam individually;
 and
- Herbicides must be injected immediately before plant cells close (within 30 seconds) and translocation of herbicide ceases.



Appendix F LMCC Natural Area Planting Specification

NATURAL AREA PLANTING SPECIFICATION

All Bushland regeneration/restoration works within the public domain shall be co-ordinated with LMCC 's nominated Natural Assets officer within the period of the VMP.

LMCC Natural Assets Co-ordinator - 4921 0056
VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PLAN (VMP) and
BUSHI AND RESTORATION SPECIFICATION

1.0 GENERAL

Discrepancies within the planting schedule and the drawing should be referred to LMCC Development Planner Flora and Fauna. Make no substitutions unless approved.

Substitutions shall not be approved unless the contractor complies with this specification.

2.0 WORK NEAR TREES

<u>Protection:</u> Protect trees to be retained from damage from ground works as per AS 4970 Protection of Trees on Development Sites. Take necessary precautions, including the following: -

<u>Harmful Materials</u>: Do not store or otherwise place bulk materials and harmful materials under or near trees. Do not place spoil from excavations against tree trunks, even for short periods. Prevent wind-blown materials from materials such as cement from harming trees and plants.

<u>Damage:</u> prevent damage to tree bark. Do not attach stays, guys and the like to

<u>Work under trees</u>: Do not add or remove topsoil within the drip line, use hand methods so root systems are preserved intact and undamaged. Open up excavations under tree canopies for as short a period as possible.

<u>Roots:</u> Where it is necessary to cut tree roots, use means such that the cutting does not unduly disturb the remaining root system. Work to be supervised and inspected by the project arborist prior to covering.

Compacted Ground: Prevent compaction of the ground under trees.

 $\label{eq:machines} \textbf{Machines} - \textbf{no vehicles} \text{ within TPZ}.$

3.0 SOILS

3.1 DEFINITIONS

Source Soil:

Soil for the works shall be free from noxious weeds etc. Soil shall be assumed to be placed to all revegetated areas and backfill to all plantings. Unless otherwise directed by site supervisor, the Bush Regeneration Contractor is responsible for the removal and or disposal of all spoil or excess soil excavated in the process of implementing the Bushland Restoration works.

3.2 SOIL LEVELS

Finished soil levels shall allow mulch to be finished to top of kerb, gravel pavement, existing levels or as otherwise shown on drawings.

Consolidation

Compact lightly and uniformly in 100 mm layers. Avoid differential subsidence and excess compaction and produce a finished topsoil surface which has the following characteristics:

- Finished to design levels.
- Smooth and free from stones or lumps of soil.
- Graded to drain freely, without ponding, to catchment points.
- Graded evenly into adjoining ground surfaces.
- Ready for planting.

4.0 PLANT MATERIAL

Plants shall be of the species, sizes and quantities as shown on the drawing. Plants shall be vigorous, well established, of good form, not soft or forced, free from disease and insect pests. Plants shall have large healthy root systems, not root bound and all trees with a single leading shoot.

NOTE 1: Plant sources must be of local provenance stock where possible.

NOTE 2: when advanced tree stock is required Refer to AS2303: 2018.

4.1 TREE SUPPLY SPECIFICATION

True to type

Type: Supply plant stock which are true to type. Plants sources must be of local provenance stock where possible.

 $\underline{Species\ List}-contractor\ to\ supply\ species\ list\ to\ LMCC\ before\ any\ planting\ commences.\ This\ list\ will\ be\ from\ the\ relevant\ LMCC\ Map\ Unit\ (Bell\ S)2016$

Health and vigour

Health: Supply trees with foliage size, texture and colour consistent with that shown in healthy specimens of the species.

<u>Vigour</u>: Supply trees with extension growth consistent with that shown in vigorous specimens of the species.

Freedom from pests and disease

Foliage: Restrict attack by pests and disease to < 10% of the foliage, such that potential for long term success of the trees is not affected.

Root division

Root systems: Fibrous with repeated and sequential division.

Root direction

Roots growing out or down: > 90% of roots within root ball at every stage of development.

For trees in pots > 45L

Balance of crown

Maximum variation in crown bulk on opposite sides of stem axis: ± 20%. Uniformity of growth

Stem taper

Support: Supply trees which are self-supporting unstaked.

Other than tube stock or small trees:

Calliper: At least 1.2 x calliper at 1 m above ground.

Pruning history

General: Comply with the recommendations of AS 4373.

Pruning wounds: Confine fresh pruning wounds to < 25% of the clean stem height. Wound diameter: < 33% of stem diameter immediately above point of pruning. Pruning location: Clean cut at branch collar.

Included bark

Bark ridge: Convex (outwardly pointing) at junctions between co-dominant stems, and stems and branches.

Apical dominance

Apical bud: If appropriate for the species, supply trees which have a defined central leader and intact apical bud.

5.0 PLANTING

Use LMCC Map Unit (Bell S) (as specified) as a reference for planting arrangement.

No planting in rows.

Planting to replicate the Map Unit species composition.

6.0 MULCH

Use mulch, which is free of deleterious and extraneous matter such as soil, weeds and sticks. Place mulch to the required depth (75mm), clear of plant stems, and rake to an even surface flush with surrounding finished levels.

Mulch type shall be: 'Forest Blend' (Coarse 20-40mm) delivered by an approved supplier.

7.0 PLANT ESTABLISHMENT

7.1 SCOPE

All rubbish related to Bushland Restoration works shall be removed by the Developer or Bush Regeneration contractor at each site visit.

<u>Period:</u> The Planting Establishment Period commences at the end of the approved planting program. It is acceptable the planting program will be across the duration of the VMP.

NOTE: excluding the last year of the VMP.

<u>Recurrent Works:</u> Throughout the Planting Establishment Period, continue to carry out recurrent works including, watering, weeding, rubbish removal, fertilising, pest and disease control, staking and tying, replanting, mulching and keeping the site neat and tidy.

<u>Replacements:</u> Continue to replace failed, damaged or stolen plants for the extent of the Planting Establishment Period.

<u>Mulched Surfaces:</u> Maintain the surface in a clean and tidy condition and reinstate the mulch as necessary.

Turfed Areas: there are no turfed areas within VMPs.

<u>Stakes and Ties:</u> If required - Adjust or replace as required. Remove stakes and ties if they are not required.

<u>Site Water:</u> The contractor shall assume there is no site water available other than that which is provided as part of the works. The contractor shall be responsible for supplying water and/or paying for water for the duration of the works.

APZS. —

Exceptions may occur where it is a requirement of the RFS code and the APZ will be managed as native grassland with any shrubs or trees removed to meet RFS requirement. There will be no mowing.

8.0 WEED MANAGEMENT

8.1 GENERALLY

Identify and map all weeds on site and effectively remove them. There are three stages in the management of weed removal and management; these are primary weed removal, secondary treatment and ongoing maintenance. Weed infestations that threat the integrity of existing native bushland generally occur on the edge of bushland, creek lines and in areas of disturbed or cleared land. Weeds pose a threat to the native plants as they compete for light and nutrients. Invasive species pose particular issues along drainage lines where seeds can be transported from upstream infestations.

As a guide, management priorities for weeds will be based on the status of the weed e.g. WON'S or Priority Weeds for the Hunter Biosecurity duty. Other factors such as infestation size, viability of control and location will also need consideration.

8.2 KEY PRINCIPLES

The key principles when undertaking weed management are:

- Confirm the extent of the infestation
- Protection of the existing native vegetation
- Thorough weed and rubbish removal
 Effective management of drainage and nutrients

- If required supplementary planting to assist in ground stabilisation and revegetation
- Ongoing monitoring and maintenance

8.3 WEED REMOVAL AND MANAGEMENT

8.3.1 Weed Remova

The principles related to the protection of valued vegetation in the process of removing unwanted vegetation whether it be by hand, machine or herbicide are applicable for all situations. The methodologies outlined below can be adapted to suit the management of both large and small weed infestations.

Acceptable methods for the removal of weeds may include:

- On larger woody weeds, cutting the trunk and poisoning the remaining stump with concentrated glyphosate herbicide.
- Spraying actively growing leaves with glyphosate herbicide.
- Splatter gun for use on high-density weed
- Hand removal of the entire plant taking care not to leave plant material or dislodge seeds.

8.4 DISPOSAL OF WEED MATERIAL

Displaced weed material is to be disposed of off site where there is no potential of seed dispersal. Where areas of ground are disturbed from the weed removal the soil shall be tamped into place and covered with site leaf litter or site mulch (free from weed seed) to avoid erosion. Follow up weeding is essential to ensure the success of the initial weeding activities and should be carried out at regular intervals throughout the maintenance period.

Weed germination may occur in areas to be planted. This can be controlled by light scarification.

8.5 HERBICIDE

Herbicide application shall only be used where there is no possibility of damage to native vegetation from overspray or wind drift. Particular care should be taken in riparian zones and creek lines. Herbicide should be used in accordance with the manufacturers' recommended rates or Off Label Permit. A follow up treatment, two weeks after the initial sprays required to kill any regrowth of seed. Any use of herbicide is to be according to the label and conducted in a responsible manner. People using herbicide shall be properly attired, suitably trained and able to recognise the different plant species in the treatment zone prior to using herbicide. Use only approved herbicide: as per the VMP

9.0 HABITAT MATERIALS

Any habitat materials identified in consultation and approved by any of the following LMCC representatives – (Ecologists, Arborist, Vegetation Establishment Officer, Natural Areas Project Co-ordinator) to be harvested from the construction area for use and placement within the VMP area to be stockpiled keeping with current thoughts on provenance. The SER Australia National Standards Appendix 3 should be used as a reference. For use in an agreed location. tree barrels > 300mm dbh, large stumps.

10.0 THREATENED SPECIES

Any identified threatened species or TEC needs to be flagged and protected from encroachment/disturbance or damage. See Section 2.5 of TEMPLATE DOC

11.0 SOIL TRANSLOCATION: refer to Part 2 of Trial Natural Areas Management Document.

12.0 HOLD POINTS / WITNESS POINTS

- All Bushland regeneration /restoration and public domain works as approved in the VMP shall be coordinated with nominated LMCC Natural Assets Officer during the period of the VMP.
- The following hold point/witness point inspections (where applicable) are to be carried out by a nominated LMCC Natural Assets Officer:

HOLD POINT	COMPLETED	DUE
Before planting commences - Pre ordered – Species list of plants supplied for restoration to be submitted to LMCC Natural Assets Officer. This list will be the relevant LMCC Vegetation Community Map Unit - Bell. S. 2016 or part thereof.	Yes/No	
If required - Site meeting to discuss any specific onsite issues before works commence	Yes/No	
Plantings shall be maintained for a minimum of 52 weeks	Yes/No	
Soil Translocation and plant materials completed	Yes/No	
Tree Protection Plan		Prior to onsite works
WITNESS POINT		
Completion of ANY nominated spreading or placement of habitat timbers, rocks and mulch in accordance with the VMP	Yes/No	
All Drawings referred to for on ground works are stamped and approved by LMCC	Yes/No	
Species list submitted	Yes/No	
	ı	ı

10. LOCAL PROVENANCE STOCK

Plant species native to the particular (VMP) area and LMCC Map Unit are to be used. Refer to the VMP and drawings to clarify which LMCC Map Unit is being referenced.

Wherever possible always use seed stock or plant material of local provenance. This is most important with trees and shrubs.

All native bushland stock is to be sourced from documented local provenance preferably within 10km of a VMP area wherever possible. When local provenance sourcing is not available seed can be collected from a larger geographic area, including the Lake Macquarie Catchment Region and beyond if necessary. This will be subject to discussion with LMCC ecologist.



Appendix G LMCC Soil Translocation Guideline

PART 2

Lake Macquarie City Council
SOIL TRANSLOCATION GUIDELINE

The guidelines are designed to match suitability of donor and recipient sites and to minimise disturbance at the donor site and the soil seed bank, as well as to ensure optimum results on the recipient site and effectively carry out ongoing monitoring

This Guideline provides developers and consultants working with Council on the process for the translocation of topsoil within or between development sites by setting out a detailed methodology for the preparation, establishment and monitoring required.

Soils within vegetation types contain seed banks that are an underutilized yet valuable source of native plant species and genetics. Soil translocation provides a valuable resource for native vegetation management and a practical alternate solution for developers to reduce costs for plantings and associated rehabilitation works, reduce the amount of soil to be transported offsite while achieving high quality results for vegetation establishment.

NOTE: While the whole document is seen as important the sections in bold blue are considered critical points to be understood.

This seed bank must be viewed by all workers on the site as a non-renewable resource, and must be seen as valuable.

The tasks are ordered chronologically and must be performed in the order and manner stated using the specified equipment.

Any changes to the order or method of these specifications must be authorised by LMCC Council via the Translocation Project Manager.

The tasks have been allocated to different positions as described below:

Project Managers: LMCC Council Translocation Project Manager to supervise the variety of works to be undertaken at the donor and recipient sites. The project manager should ensure that the tasks are done to specification, in the appropriate order and in a timely manner. Tasks such as the co-ordinating pre-translocation works at both the recipient and donor sites can happen concurrently, if applicable.

Bush Regeneration internal staff/contractor: Person(s) suitably qualified to carry out seed collection, weed control and bush regeneration works at both the recipient and donor sites. Preferably with AABR accreditation.

Flora expert: suitably qualified person/s, with experience working in local ecological communities, to undertake pre and post flora surveys, monitoring and evaluation of translocation program.

1. Donor site selection

Translocation material will specifically be removed from within the identified healthy remnant. The soil profile and seed bank located within the area of the donor strip has remained undisturbed from fire and physical disturbance and has surpassed or is nearing the seed banks recommended threshold interval. The donor site needs to be a minimum size of 50% of the proposed recipient area to be rehabilitated.

2. Recipient site selection

Selection criteria:

- within the same LMCC Map Unit (Bell.S) 2016, locality and habitat as the donor site
- has low or nil potential for natural or assisted regeneration;
- has secure tenure for conservation purposes; and
- appropriate approval to translocate to the recipient site can be gained for the site within a timely manner.

Site preparation works at recipient site:

This stage **must** be carried out before any vegetation clearing work begins at the donor site. The recipient sites must be fully prepared to eliminate stockpiling and reduce costs of machinery hire.

2. Recipient Site Preparation Tasks	Responsibility	Other
2.1 Confirm the site is free from contaminants such as acid sulphate		Hold Point- no
soil, slag, lead, asbestos etc. Testing required.		works to
		commence until
		completed
2.1 Eradicate all weeds from site and adjacent bushland.	Bush regeneration internal staff	
2.2 Assess subsoil suitability and prepare site soil in consultation with LMCC staff or their representatives. This will include an assessment of the subsoil to support future plant growth and the need for subsoil removal from the donor site. Other activities may involve removal of unsuitable material, levelling, ripping, capping and/or remediation of drainage issues.	Bush regeneration / earthworks contractor	
Erect fencing and signs to prevent public access as directed by LMCC staff or their representatives.	Bush regeneration internal staff	
2.4 Install silt fence or other erosion control devices where necessary. Silt fences must be installed with 4 strands of strained wire, one at the top of the fence post, one at 600mm above ground for attachment of the top of the silt fence, one at 300mm mid sediment fence and one 50mm above ground level, to maximise the life of the fence. All-star picket posts are to be capped with safety caps. Sediment control on site is required to be monitored for the life of the project.	Bush regeneration internal staff	
2.5 Preparation will involve removal of the organic layer and A horizon i.e. the top 100mm of the soil profile to remove weed seedbank competition. The A horizon containing weed seed must not be mixed in with the subsoils of the recipient site.	Bushland internal staff	
 2.6 This will then be followed by de-compacting and scarifying the top 100mm of the exposed subsoil profile (B Soil horizon) in order to provide suitable conditions for translocated soil material and to insure the successful establishment of the donor material's seed bank after initial stimulation. Using machinery such as Excavator, Backhoe and Rotary Hoe remove Contaminants – (typically - concrete, general rubbish, weeds, highly nutrified soils etc.). 		

 Undertake any decompaction /scarification. Avoid damage to canopy tree root system by establishing a protection zone excluding machinery within drip line. All works within dripline to be done manually. 		
2.7 Following soil preparation of the recipient site 2 successive weed removal treatments (at a minimum 3-week interval) are to be undertaken on the disturbed areas and the surrounding edges, up to 1m outside of the silt fence boundary. This is to minimize weed growth competition and the impact on post translocation germination.	Bush regeneration internal staff	
2.8 The laying and pinning of Geotech fibre in strips of 0.5 meters surrounding the recipient site to minimize the impact of edge effects.	Bush regeneration internal staff	
2.9 Permanent labelling of individual quadrats is to be undertaken on the outer southern and northern edges of the quadrat locations.	Bush regeneration internal staff	
2.10 Long-term photo monitoring points are to be located, installed and documented. Photo records are to be undertaken in the initial stage as a baseline and long-term monitoring is to be carried out as outlined in point 6.	Flora expert /Project managers	

3. Site preparation works at donor site:

This stage **must** be carried out before any vegetation clearing work begins at the donor site to minimise the translocation of weeds and to take a record of the species diversity at the donor site prior to translocation.

3. Donor Site Preparation Tasks	Responsibility
3.1 Following liaison with Project Manager to determine recipient site location, identify and mark boundary of site for salvage.	Flora expert /Project managers
3.2 Confirm the site is free from contaminants such as acid sulphate soil, slag, lead, asbestos etc. Testing required.	
3.3 Photo monitoring points are to be located, installed and documented. Photo records are to be undertaken in the initial stage as a baseline and for future reference. Monitoring is to be carried out as outlined in point 6.	Flora expert /Project managers
3.4 Map and GPS all site features.	Flora expert /Project managers
Vegetation surveys within the excavation area are to be completed to identify the following: - All flora species counted and identified within donor site area. - Record each species present and the abundance of each species. The abundance of each species may be recorded via the Braun-Blanquet scale or similar. For example, NPWS (2000) used: 1 = rare, few individuals present and cover < 5%; 2 = Uncommon and cover < 5%; 3 = common and cover < 5%; 4 = (Very abundant and cover < 5%) OR (5% <= Cover < 20%); 5 = (20% <= Cover < 50%); 6 = (50% <= Cover < 75%); 7 = (75% <= Cover < 100%). NPWS (2000) The native vegetation of the Cumberland Plain, Western Sydney - Technical Report, NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service.	Flora expert / Bush regeneration internal staff
3.6 Undertake levy pole assessment within the donor site to assess pre- translocation vegetation structure. A maximum 100m transect across the gradient of the site is to be undertaken with vegetation height of all structure recorded at 10m intervals	Bush regeneration internal staff
3.7 Salvage all available viable seed from understory and canopy species. Include collection of all seeds stored in woody fruits on plants (including eucalypt trees) with loppers. Seed collected must be clearly labelled with scientific name, date of collection, collectors' name and location and site identifier.	Bush regeneration internal staff

3.8 Eradicate all weeds from soil excavation area.	Bush internal s	regeneration
NOTE: High value plants including-cycads, grass trees, Gymea etc. may require translocation which will be determined by LMCC project officer following initial assessment of donor site.		

4. Removing material from donor site.

4. Removal from donor site tasks	Responsibility
4.1 Undertake inspection for fauna likely to be disturbed by translocation project works and if required relocate fauna from site to suitable habitat.	LMCC Ecologist
4.2 Cut all standing shrubbery with brush cutters. While ensuring soil horizon and vegetation up to 100mm is left undisturbed.	Bush regeneration internal staff
4.3 Remove cut brush material from site and dispose appropriately. Material can be mulched and used elsewhere if suitable. While removing ensure minimal disturbance to the soil horizon and vegetation up to 100mm. All shrubs with up to 300 DBH are included in removal.	Bush regeneration internal staff
4.4 Scrape topsoil including the leaf litter and O soil horizon - minimum depth 200mm – max 300mm	Bush regeneration (supervising) machine and plant operator
4.5 Leaf litter layer O and A horizon from donor site is to be loaded, thoroughly mixed and transported immediately to the recipient sites. Donor material must not be stockpiled and stored. Mixing of the donor material will occur when donor material is being loaded onto trucks for transport and during spread across the recipient site.	Bush regeneration (supervising) machine and plant operator
4.6 Donor material must be spread evenly at the recipient site to a depth of approximately 100mm – 200mm (effectively at a ratio between 1:1 and 1:2) Translocated material is to be spread across the recipient site with the use of an excavator or back-hoe. Material must be spread in a manner that ensures machinery does not drive over and compact any laid donor material.	Bush regeneration internal staff/ Internal plant operator
4.7 Bush regeneration staff are to be on site while material is being spread to ensure that any suitable propagules such as lignotubers, stolons, rhizomes, bulbs etc. that have been left lying above ground are correctly planted and fauna can be rescued.	Bush regeneration internal staff
4.8 Logs collected from the donor site will be placed at 10m intervals across the contour lines of the recipient site to minimise erosion, create suitable habitat and site microclimate's and provide site access for future monitoring and weed control works.	Bush regeneration internal staff/ Internal plant operator

Notes:

- Erosion control at the donor site must be carried out in accordance with LMCC specifications for building sites.
- It is important to ensure that none of the translocated material is contaminated by weed seed or other propagules, or soil material from other sites. Therefore, all machinery and vehicles must be cleaned prior to arrival at the site.
- Hosing down of machinery or vehicles is not permitted in the vicinity of the donor site.

- Machinery or persons with weed seed or other propagules, or soil material from other sites are not permitted to enter the recipient site. This provision will be enforced by LMCC officers or their representatives.
- Disturbance to the topsoil should be minimised prior to its translocation, therefore removal of vegetative material should be done by hand and trees are not to be removed until the topsoil has been excavated unless otherwise directed by the project manager.

5. Site establishment at Recipient Site

5. Site Establishment – Watering and Weed control	Responsibility
5.1 Watering; Dependent upon environmental conditions watering of translocated material may be required to ensure successful establishment of vegetation. Watering would be required when germination of the soil seed bank is triggered through a natural rain event however follow up rainfall events are unlikely or not received. In this instance it is important to assist establishment of the triggered seedbank by implementing a watering regime during establishment. A minimum of one weekly watering across the entire site for a period of 3 months would be required.	Bush regeneration internal staff with water supply cart
5.2 Weed control; At regular intervals the recipient site shall be monitored for weed invasion, In the event of weed invasion, control action using appropriate weed control techniques shall be undertaken. The use of herbicides will be kept to an absolute minimum. Timing for these actions are required at a minimum of 3 months, 6 months, 12 months, 18 months, 24 months and then annually for at least 5 years. Every care shall be taken at the site to minimise disturbance to seedlings while weeding works are carried out. Required frequency of site visits will be dependent on the size and location of the recipient site and health of the donor material. An onsite assessment will be carried out prior to project commencement by the project officer to determine the required weed control frequency during recipient site establishment.	Project manager, Bush regeneration internal staff

Monitoring and on-going adaptive management

This stage will be implemented for at least 5 years.

6. Moni	toring Tasks	Res	sponsibility							
- - 6.1 Quad 6, 9,	Photo point set up as p SW corners of 20 x 20 d Specific vegetation su species abundance, species abundance, species abundance, species are to cover Levy pole surveys are to per 3.5 of this document drat Surveys drat surveys must be under 12, 18, 24 months then ye be recorded and forwarded	expert	manager/Flora manager/Flora							
Steps	Tasks	Record Document								
1	Photo monitoring as per VMP guidelines.	Roosia Boodinone								
2	Species abundance/richness counts	Plot Monitoring								
3	Native and exotic species % cover abundance	Plot Monitoring Sheet								
4	Levy pole assessment as per guidelines - from 6 months	Levy pole assessment sheet - Hard drive and back up disc								
abun inclu Perc incre	Quadrats shall be surveyed for the following; species diversity and abundance where by every species is identified and counted, including stem counts and stem heights. Percentage cover abundance taken for each quadrat in the following increments <10%, 10 - 20%, 30-40%, 40-50%, 60-70%, 80-90%, 90-100%.									
Quadrat	toring timeframes outlined	e to be carried out in conjunction with in point 6 and as per 3.5 of this	Project expert	manager/Flora						



Appendix H Wood Pole Data table (AusGrid)

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9.2 Pole data

9.2.1 Wood pole date table

Ausgri		Nominal	Nominal	Max. Allowable Tip Lo (See Note 1)	oad (kN)		of Pole Structure		Sinking Depth see Note 3)	ı (m)		Min. Diar (See	meter (mr Note 4)	m)	
d Item No.	Length (m)	Working Strength (kN)	Breaking Load (kN)	Max. Wind & Failure Contain.	Sustained	Equivalent of Max. Wind	Tip Load (kN) Failure Contain.	Weathered Rock	Very Stiff Clay	Dense Sand	Butt	Ground Line	Tip	Bored Hole w. concrete	Mass (kg)
1	8	4	16	9. 86	5. 62	0. 85	0. 16	1. 30	1. 61	2. 17	249	235	185	450	313
2		6	25	14. 79	8. 43	0. 98	0. 19	1. 49	1. 85	2. 39	283	269	219	500	410
3		8	33	19. 71	11. 24	1. 10	0. 21	1. 59	1. 96	2. 51	310	296	246	600	500
4		12	49	29. 35	16. 73	1. 26	0. 24	1. 88	2. 34	2. 81	352	338	288	600	664
5	9. 5	4	16	9. 87	5. 63	1. 09	0. 21	1. 35	1. 68	2. 22	267	251	191	500	413
6		6	24	14. 60	8. 32	1. 26	0. 24	1. 53	1. 89	2. 43	302	286	226	600	546
7		8	33	19. 51	11. 12	1. 39	0. 26	1. 71	2. 12	2. 66	331	315	255	600	663
8		12	48	28. 88	16. 46	1. 61	0. 31	2. 04	2. 54	2. 99	375	359	299	600	879
12	11	6	24	14. 44	8. 23	1. 53	0. 29	1. 53	1. 90	2. 45	318	301	230	600	694
13		8	32	19. 20	10. 94	1. 70	0. 32	1. 73	2. 14	2. 66	348	331	260	600	848
14		12	48	29. 05	16. 56	1. 99	0. 38	1. 96	2. 41	2. 89	397	380	309	600	1115
15	12. 5	4	16	9. 46	5. 39	1. 55	0. 29	1. 62	2. 02	2. 54	292	274	192	500	657
16		6	24	14. 37	8. 19	1. 83	0. 35	1. 84	2. 28	2. 77	333	315	233	600	858
17		8	32	19. 21	10. 95	2. 03	0. 39	2. 18	2. 72	3. 11	365	347	265	600	1046
18		12	48	28. 98	16. 52	2. 38	0. 45	2. 28	2. 82	3. 23	416	398	316	750	1375
19	14	6	24	14. 20	8. 10	2. 11	0. 40	1. 82	2. 25	2. 73	346	327	234	600	1042
20		8	32	19. 27	10. 98	2. 38	0. 45	2. 05	2. 55	3. 00	381	362	269	600	1260
21		12	48	28. 83	16. 43	2. 77	0. 53	2. 28	2. 82	3. 24	433	414	321	750	1658
22	15. 5	6	24	14. 18	8. 08	2. 41	0. 46	1. 89	2. 36	2. 85	359	339	235	600	1232
23		8	32	19. 04	10. 85	2. 71	0. 51	2. 16	2. 68	3. 08	394	374	270	600	1488
25		12	48	28. 73	16. 38	3. 18	0. 60	2. 37	2. 95	3. 31	449	429	325	750	1962
26	17	6	23	14. 01	7. 98	2. 71	0. 51	1. 98	2. 47	2. 93	371	349	235	600	1440
27		8	32	18. 95	10. 80	3. 05	0. 58	2. 09	2. 59	3. 02	408	386	272	750	1749
31		12	47	28. 46	16. 22	3. 58	0. 68	2. 49	3. 09	3. 43	464	442	328	750	2284

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Ausgri	Nominal	Nominal	Max. Allowable Tip Lo (See Note 1)			of Pole Structure		Sinking Depth See Note 3)	n (m)			meter (mr Note 4)	n)				
d Item No.	d Item (m) Strength Breaking	Working Brooking		Strength I	Breaking	Max. Wind & Failure	Sustained	Equivalent •	Tip Load (kN)	Weathered	Very Stiff	Dense	Butt	Ground	qiT	Bored Hole w.	Mass (kg)
		(KIN)		Contain.	Guotamou	Max. Wind	Failure Contain.	Rock	Clay	y Sand	d Duit	Line		concrete			
32	18. 5	6	23	13. 93	7. 94	3. 02	0. 57	2. 05	2. 56	3. 00	382	359	234	600	1668		
33		8	31	18. 84	10. 74	3. 41	0. 65	2. 16	2. 70	3. 10	420	397	272	750	2012		
37		12	48	28. 55	16. 27	4. 00	0. 76	2. 58	3. 22	3. 50	479	456	331	750	2634		
38	20	8	31	18. 83	10. 73	3. 76	0. 71	2. 25	2. 79	3. 18	432	408	272	750	2298		
39		12	47	28. 41	16. 20	4. 42	0. 84	2. 67	3. 34	3. 58	492	468	332	750	2999		
40	21. 5	8	31	18. 62	10. 61	4. 09	0. 78	2. 31	2. 91	3. 26	442	417	270	750	2593		
41		12	47	28. 22	16. 09	4. 83	0.89	2. 76	3. 45	3. 66	504	479	332	750	3376		
42	23	12	47	28. 14	16. 04	5. 27	1. 00	2. 85	3. 56	3. 74	516	490	332	750	3763		
9	10 Stay	25	100	60. 00	34. 00	2. 15	0. 40	2. 30	2. 80	3. 20	485	472	388	750	1633		
10	Poles	35	140	84. 00	47. 60	2. 36	0. 44	2. 45	3. 00	3. 40	537	524	440	750	2042		
11		45	180	108. 00	61. 20	2. 54	0. 47	2. 60	3. 15	3. 75	584	571	487	750	2451		

Notes:

- 1. Max. Allowable Tip Loads are generally based on Strength Reduction Factors of 0. 60 for Strength Limit and 0. 34 for Serviceability Limit. Strength Limit is usually the limiting factor, but serviceability limit may be of concern on tight-strung rural lines.
- 2. Self windage of pole is based on average above-ground diameter for SD2 class pole and includes a factor of 1. 1 to allow for windage of crossarms, insulators and other fittings. A design max. wind pressure of 1300Pa has been used, and for failure containment 240Pa. The centre of pressure is assumed to be at a point halfway between the tip and ground line.
- 3. Default Sinking Depths shown are based on typical soil bearing strengths, allowing for concrete backfill with the bore diameters shown and using the Brinch Hanson method, applying the following parameters:

Weathered Rock (Shale Class V) C = 250 kPa $\gamma = 18.0 \text{ kN/m3}$ Very Stiff Clay C = 125 kPa $\gamma = 18.6 \text{ kN/m3}$

Dense Sand $\phi = 38^{\circ} \quad \gamma = 19.0 \text{ kN/m3}$

(C = Shear strength, γ = Weight/Density, ϕ = Angle of Internal Friction)

Designs where any significant departure from the above listed soil types is expected should utilise actual cone penetration test data and or apply the methodology described in Clause 9.3 of this Manual. Note that this methodology allows for different soil types, backfill and bore diameters.

See also NS128 Specification for Pole Installation and Removal Clause 9.3 Pole Sinking Depths.

Pole diameters and masses assume strength class SD2 Timber. Diameters for SD3 class poles will be larger.



Appendix I RMS Glider Pole Specification

