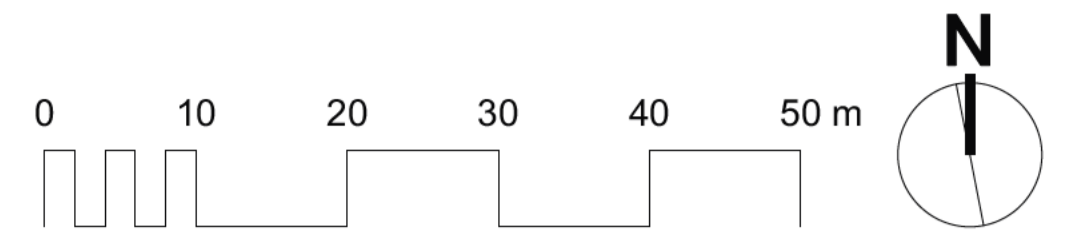


PRELIMINARY DOCUMENTATION

ATTACHMENT B LANDSCAPE PLANS



Plant List				
ID	Qty	Common Name	Botanical Name	Scheduled Size
Trees				
Ban int	77	Coastal Banksia	Banksia integrifolia	100 litre
Euc pan	8	Grey Ironbark	Eucalyptus paniculata	100 litre
EuRo	11	Swamp Mahogany, Bengaly	Eucalyptus robusta	100 litre
Total	96			



397m² topsoil translocation, mulching and supplementary revegetation of disturbed batters as per FFMP
Supplementary revegetation to be native grass and ground cover species only

840m² biobasin planting as per list Sheet L04

BUSHLAND RESERVE WITH EEC AND 25m APZ BUFFER
WEED MANAGEMENT IN FUTURE STAGE

182m² topsoil translocation, mulching and supplementary riparian bank planting as per FFMP

608m² riparian bank planting as per FFMP
Native grass and ground cover species only from Paperbark woodland mix in 25m APZ

Retained trees. Install protective fence at base of proposed wall prior to staged construction and retain throughout construction

LEGEND

- Trees to be retained
- 10m strip of retained trees as per DA
- EEC - Weed and APZ management as per VMP
- Revegetation - Northern Coastal Sands Shrub Forest mix. Grasses, herbs and scattered trees only in APZ
- Revegetation - Grasses sedges and herbs from Bangalay Paperbark Woodland Mix.
- Riparian flows
- Revegetation - sedges (4 sedges/ m2)
- Existing managed grass - APZ
- Turf grass - kikuyu
- Boardwalk
- Timber post and rail fence 1200 high
- Maintenance access gate
- Solid fence 1800 high
- EEC Fence - post and cable for wildlife access
- Boulder retaining wall (to form basins)
- Gabion stone wall
- Split faced concrete block wall
- Bollard
- EEC - Protect
- 25m EEC buffer - manage
- Hazard setback
- Root Barrier located as shown in details (length is half the width of mature tree)

Note:
Topsoil and mulch for use in revegetation shall be sourced from weed free areas of the site. Source locations to be verified by landscape architect on site and stockpiled separately for re-use.

issue	date	description
A	27 Nov 2017	
B	8 July 2018	Engineers base amended, separated into stages
C	26 Mar 2019	Amended to suit engineers base
D	14 Oct 2019	Amended to suit revised basin design
E	22 Apr 2021	Amended to replace street trees with GGFF and add increase Banksias

Manyana Residential Subdivision
Berringer Road and Cunjarong Point Road Manyana
FOR OZY HOMES P/L

PRELIMINARY - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

Landscape Plan - Stage 1		LD03
1:500 @A1	22 April 2021	status For CC issue E

PRELIMINARY DOCUMENTATION

ATTACHMENT C DESIGN GUIDELINES

Design Guidelines

MANYANA BEACH ESTATE

Cunjurong Point Road

Lot 172, DP 755923



Quality Builders for generations to come

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1. Introduction

Development in Manyana has followed no particular form in its past. At present it is a mix of original 1950's style seaside cottages, modern brick and tile suburban style houses as well as a limited number of architecturally designed modern coastal residence.

We see an opportunity in the Manyana Beach Estate(MBE) subdivision to create a contemporary design that is in keeping with the unique coastal location of the Manyana township.

The quality of life for future residence as well as long term value of homes in this estate will be enhanced by good design principles. It is our intention to create covenants requiring compliance with these design guidelines that will help to create homes and streetscapes which are sympathetic to the natural setting of the estate and its surroundings.

Key architectural elements proposed for the MBE estate are:

- Use a mixture of building materials including light exterior cladding that reinforces the “costal style” of Manyana.
- Articulation to the building façade/roof profile to produce weather protection e.g. verandas, awnings eaves and over hangs.
- Large recess under roof creating indoor/outdoor living spaces e.g. balconies, terraces and decks.
- A mix of articulation, architectural elements and exterior finishes will be encouraged to help reduce the bulk and scale of houses.



Final designs are to be approved by the developer prior to construction commencement. This should include building design as well as landscape plans.

2. Building form

It is intended that houses and streetscapes blend in with natural environment. Traditional urban style housing (using solid face brickwork facades and tile roofs) is not encouraged. This form of development is considered unsuitable for the coastal location of Manyana and is not keeping with the local character in the area.

Home owners are encouraged to use a variety of materials for facades with a minimum of two materials as desired.

Building design guidelines will encourage the following:

- Architecture that has a character representing the current intended local neighborhood-built form.
- Building of light weight construction will be encouraged.
- Designs that use a mix of articulation, architectural elements and exterior finishes to reduce the scale and bulk of building and reflect a coastal style.

The following characteristics should be avoided

- Typical suburban brick and tile design and period style replicas such as Federation, Tuscan or Tudor style.
- Buildings that have a heavy and highly urbanized appearance through the use of masonry and concrete.

Final building design approval will be based on merit and architectural merit.

3. Solar Access & Energy Efficiency

All new houses in the estate will be required to conform with energy and water efficiency requirements under the Building Sustainability Index (BASIX).



4. Vehicle Accommodation

Streetscapes that are dominated by garages are repetitive and generally dominate street elevation with often poor quality facades. Garages will be required to be set back by at least 1 meter from the front façade to ensure that the garage is not in front of the bulk of the street elevation.

Timber or “Timber look” garage doors are most attractive option available on the market. Their use will be encouraged as is the reduction of the bulk of the appearance of a double garage door by using 2 single garage doors separated by a pier. A rear garage door through to the back yard is encouraged for the storage of boats and trailers behind the building line. Boats, trailers and caravans will not be permitted to park on the street or in front of dwellings.

5. External Wall Finishes

Generally external walls should comprise a combination of materials to reduce the apparent height and bulk of building. It will be appropriate to use face brick work up to floor level with paler rendered or clad main walls to provide some contrast. This will also help to give an appearance of a solid base to a house.

External finishes should comprise earthy tones and use of traditional timber (weatherboard) as well as a more modern fibre cement panels should be encouraged. A color palate for brick colours shall be provided and colours such as red, orange and gold brick will not be permitted.

External wall finishes should generally encourage the following:

- A mix of building materials, comprising, weatherboards, light weight cladding, fibre cement panels and colourbond steel roofs
- Selection of bagged, face or rendered masonry where they are used as a feature and are not dominant feature.



Items to be avoided are as follows:

- Traditional suburban face brick and tile, concrete blockwork and tilt up construction.
- Overwhelming use of Solid brick facades or concrete.
- Large expansion of glass sheeting.

6. Roof profiles

It is intended to reinforce the use of pitched (gabled) roofscapes as the desirable character of the subdivision and to promote consistency in roofing materials. Hipped roofs are a feature of coastal villages and they give a general softer appearance to the landscape. All roofs shall incorporate overhangs or eaves to a minimum of 300mm and no eave-less roof construction will be permitted.

Should flat roofs be proposed this will be assessed based on the overall architectural merit of the home.

It is envisaged that roof tiles will not be permitted and that a preselected range of colour bond roofing will be offered to prospective purchasers as being a suitable form of roofing of the estate

In general roof profiles should encourage the following:

- Simple roof forms.
- Pitched roofs, hipped or gabled to provide air circulation and façade articulation.
- Gables are to be encouraged as they reflect the coastal environment.



In general the following roof profiles should be avoided:

- Complicated roof lines and applied decoration.
- Flat roofs and curved roof forms. This is assessed based on the overall design merit of the home.

7. Driveways

Driveways and footpath cross over must be constructed generally in plain concrete or exposed aggregate. The use of pavers and colored concrete treatment will not be permitted.

8. Letterbox

It is intended to design standardised letterboxes within the estate which will be designed at a later stage. All homes within the estate will be required to conform to the standard design.

9. Open Balconies & Balustrades

The following shall be encouraged

- Use of lightweight decks, balconies, terraces and **pergolas** for outdoor living and recreation suited to the coastal life style.
- Large outdoor spaces with good shade cover providing building articulation.
- The use of timber balustrades or timber frame with stainless steel / wire balustrades is preferred.



The following are to be avoided

- Blank unarticulated façades, complicated decoration and balustrades infills.
- Tubular steel railings with expansive glass paneling.

10. Awnings, Eaves, Overhangs, Shutters & Screens

The following should be encouraged:

- Shutters and screens which protect doors and other openings for the purpose of providing protection from rain, sun and wind. They can be utilized in timber, metal or glass (louvres).
- Verandas, as a continuation of the roof form and integrated pergolas are encouraged.



The following should be avoided:

- Solid bulky structures with blank walls and no eaves

11. fencing & retaining walls

Stringent controls will be put in place to ensure that consistent internal dividing fencing are constructed within the subdivision. Fencing to the side and rear boundaries shall be constructed in colourbond and shall be “Grey Ridge” in colour.



Front fencing will not be permitted nor will boundary fencing proud of the building line. Fencing to the other side and rear boundaries will be required to be at a height of 1.8m. Fencing to corner lots will require special consideration and a timber fencing option will be required for these lots.

To further maintain consistency of quality and appearance throughout the estate, all retainer walls which will be visible from the street or public places, should be constructed of rendered masonry, rock or stone. Treated log or treated pine sleeper retainer walls should only be used if they are not visible from the street or public places.

12. Landscaping

Landscaping will be required to consist of a balance of soft and hard elements such as a tree and paving. The use of native trees and shrubs will be required to complement the surrounding bush setting. **A minimum of at least Three native trees capable of growing to a minimum height of 3 meters shall be planted within each home boundary as selected from the plant schedule (table 12.1).** Native trees and shrubs also reduce maintenance as they do not require constant pruning, feeding or spraying. Palm trees are considered not compatible with the surrounding environment and therefore are not permitted.

Purchasers in the MBE subdivision will be offered a \$5000 landscape rebate by the developer on satisfactory completion of the landscape works in accordance with the approved landscape plan and the selected minimum number of native trees as per the plant schedule detailed below (table 12.1).

Pathways should be constructed in similar or complementary materials to the driveway however permeable and segmented paving is desirable as it limits runoff and increases onsite water absorption.

Turf and landscaping will be required to be completed within 3 months of practical completion of the residence. Establishing lawns from seeds and runners are not preferred as it can take some time to properly establish.

Table 12.1 Plant Schedule

Native tree plantings must include at least ONE of the following species in the FRONT SETBACK:

- Coast Banksia (*Banksia integrifolia*)
- Spotted Gum (*Corymbia maculata*)
- White Box (*Eucalyptus albens*)
- Yellow Box (*Eucalyptus melliodora*)
- Grey Ironbark (*Eucalyptus paniculata*)
- Swamp Mahogany (*Eucalyptus robusta*)
- Forest Red Gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*)
- Turpentine (*Syncarpia glomulifera*)

Native tree plantings must include at least TWO of the following species in the (REAR BACKYARD):

- Coast Banksia (*Banksia integrifolia*)
- Spotted Gum (*Corymbia maculata*)
- White Box (*Eucalyptus albens*)
- Yellow Box (*Eucalyptus melliodora*)
- Grey Ironbark (*Eucalyptus paniculata*)
- Swamp Mahogany (*Eucalyptus robusta*)
- Forest Red Gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*)
- Turpentine (*Syncarpia glomulifera*)

THE MINIMUM NUMBER OF NATIVE TREE'S REQUIRED TO BE PLANTED SHALL BE STRICTLY ADHERED.

Native tree plantings are to be sourced from a local nursery and must be of local provenance (southern NSW at minimum).

13. Cooling, Heating & Water Storage

Air conditioners and solar collectors must not be visible from the streets. Generally, air conditioning units will not be encouraged as a well-designed architectural home can provide good cross flow of ventilation and breeze ways to capitalise on costal winds.

If air conditioning units are installed, consideration should be given to their location within the house site and in relation to noise transmission to adjoining properties. Roof mounted air conditioning units are not permitted. Water tanks and pump facilities should be carefully located to avoid disturbance of neighbors and should not be visible from public spaces.

PRELIMINARY DOCUMENTATION

ATTACHMENT D EPBC ACT REFERRAL (2020/8704)

EPBC Act referral



Australian Government
Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment

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Title of proposal	2020/8704 - Lot 172 DP 755923 Lot 823 DP 247285, Manyana, NSW
Section 1	
Summary of your proposed action	
1.1 Project industry type	Residential Development
1.2 Provide a detailed description of the proposed action, including all proposed activities	<p>The subject lands located on Lots 172 & 823 which comprise approximately 20.4 ha of vacant freehold lands situated to the west and north-west of Manyana village. The lands proposed for residential subdivision are currently zoned R2 – Low Density Residential under the Shoalhaven Local Environmental Plan 2014 (LEP). At present, the two lots have approval to be subdivided into one hundred and eighty-two (182) residential allotments. The subdivision will be implemented over 6 stages, with each stage including the addition of approximately 30 lots.</p> <p>The proposal will result in impacts to 17.18 ha of vegetation, comprising 5.39 ha of Bangalay Moist Woodland Open Forest and 10.79 ha of Northern Coastal Sands Shrub/Fern Forest and 1 ha of disturbed/cleared area. Approximately 0.92 ha of Bangalay Paperbark Woodland (Endangered Ecological Community (EEC)) and 3 ha of Northern Coastal Sands Shrub/Fern Forest will be retained. Broad clearing of trees is prohibited under the project approval, with vegetation removal to be carried out commensurate with the construction of each stage.</p> <p>The approval including the conditions and documents submitted to obtain a construction certificate explain with more precise detail associated with the activities.</p> <p>However, the proposal includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">(1) The staged subdivision of Lot 172 DP // 755923 and Lot 823 DP // 247285 into 182 residential lots, 1 playground space and playground area, 1 open space area including the EEC and its associated buffer zones, new roads and associated infrastructure and subdivision works.(2) Construction of physical infrastructure and services, including inter-allotment drainage, pedestrian/cycle pathways, bus stop and bus bay, safety control measures within the development and on Sunset Street and a fully channelised left turn lane on Berringer Road.(3) Construction of water sensitive urban design measures, including a stormwater quality system incorporating on-site detention and infiltration, 3 water quality control points, grassed roadside swales and infiltration trenches and a gross pollutant trap.(4) Landscaping, vegetation management and associated works of the playground area, the EEC and associated bushland reserve and public spaces along streets.(5) Removal of trees within the residential lots (except the 10m buffer to rear of lots along proposed Road No. 4 and 6 which back onto existing residential properties) and subject to (7), the timing of removal of trees shall be commensurate with development of each stage of the project.(6) Removal of trees for the purposes of construction of civil and infrastructure works (as per Condition B7) and subject to (7), the timing of removal of trees shall be commensurate with development of each stage of the project.(7) Removal of trees and vegetation defined on Drawing No.24256-07 – Tree Details within the buffer referred to in (5) for the purpose of construction of infrastructure and services is permitted only with the consent of Council.(8) Removal of trees within reserves for the construction of 3 water quality control points and commensurate with the respective stage of the development.(9) Revegetation of the EEC and associated maintenance as specified in Condition E17. <p>The development will be constructed in six (6) stages as follows (see Ecoplanning 2019):</p> <p>Stage 1 Subdivision and creation of 30 residential lots and passive open space, infrastructure works, construction of traffic, pedestrian and cycle safety measures, vegetation management and rehabilitation of EEC and associated buffer zone, APZ, weed management, fencing and landscaping in accordance with B8 and B9. Only this stage has a construction certificate at present. Construction certificates will be needed before works commence on the further stages.</p> <p>Stage 2 Subdivision and creation of 32 residential lots, infrastructure works including earthworks, removal of trees, roads, stormwater and drainage, services, civil works, pedestrian/cycle pathways.</p> <p>Stage 3 Subdivision and creation of 29 residential lots, including earthworks, removal of trees, traffic calming devices on Road 4, stormwater and drainage, services, civil works, water sensitive urban design measures, pedestrian/cycle pathways.</p> <p>Stage 4 Subdivision and creation of 31 residential lots and passive open space, including infrastructure works, earthworks, removal of trees, roads, stormwater and drainage, services, a water quality control pond, civil works, traffic calming devices on Road 3, pedestrian/cycle pathways, playground area walking paths and signage.</p> <p>Stage 5 Subdivision and creation of 31 residential lots and passive open space, including infrastructure works, earthworks, removal of trees, roads, stormwater and drainage, services, a water quality control pond, civil works, traffic calming devices on Road 3, pedestrian/cycle pathways.</p> <p>Stage 6 Subdivision and creation of 27 residential lots including infrastructure works, earthworks, removal of trees, roads, stormwater and drainage, services, civil works.</p> <p>A Vegetation Management Plan and an Environmental Management Plan has been prepared in accordance with the</p>



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approval (conditions B8, B9, and B11), both of which are to be completed with during construction. The approval also contains extensive protocols for dealing with trees with hollows (condition D9). More details are provided in Ecoplanning (2019a, b).

1.3 What is the extent and location of your proposed action?

See Appendix B

1.5 Provide a brief physical description of the property on which the proposed action will take place and the location of the proposed action (e.g. proximity to major towns, or for off-shore actions, shortest distance to mainland)

Lots 172 & 823 comprise approximately 20.4 ha of vacant freehold, vegetated lands situated to the west and north-west of Manyana village. The site is currently zoned R2 – Low Density Residential under the Shoalhaven 2014 LEP. It is bounded by residential development to the south and east, by vegetated freehold land to the north and vegetated Crown land to the west. The northern boundary is demarcated by Berringer Road and the western boundary by Cunjurong Point Road.

The site lies at an altitude of approximately 20-30 m AHD and is gently-sloping land with a southerly aspect. Two low-lying ephemeral drainage depressions are located within the property. The most westerly drainage runs south-easterly and the second runs through the centre of the property in a southerly direction. Only the westerly drainage channel supports riparian vegetation. Both drainage lines form part of the upper catchment of a small coastal lagoon that discharges onto Manyana Beach (BES 2006).

1.6 What is the size of the proposed action area development footprint (or work area) including disturbance footprint and avoidance footprint (if relevant)?

The subject lands located on Lots 172 & 823 which comprise approximately 20.4 ha of vacant land.

The proposal will result in impacts to 17.18 ha of vegetation, comprising 5.39 ha of Bangalay Moist Woodland Open Forest and 10.79 ha of Northern Coastal Sands Shrub/Fern Forest and 1 ha of disturbed/cleared area. Approximately 0.92 ha of Bangalay Paperbark Woodland EEC and 2.30 ha of Northern Coastal Sands Shrub/Fern Forest will be retained.

1.7 Proposed action location

Lot - Lot 172 // DP 755923 & Lot 823 DP // 247285, Manyana, NSW

1.8 Primary jurisdiction

New South Wales

1.9 Has the person proposing to take the action received any Australian Government grant funding to undertake this project?

Yes No

1.10 Is the proposed action subject to local government planning approval?

Yes No

1.11 Provide an estimated start and estimated end date for the proposed action

Start Date	23/07/2020
End Date	02/12/2030

1.12 Provide details of the context, planning framework and state and/or local Government requirements

The development was assessed pursuant to the then Part 3A of the NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) and determined by the Minister for Planning.

Development consent was granted on 8 July 2008 (Determination of Major Project No. 05-0059 – File No. 9040674).

Conditions of Consent (CoC) required the proponent to enter into a Voluntary Planning Agreement with Shoalhaven Council under Section 93F of the EP&A Act. (schedule 3, SOC 43-45. It also provided for works and costs to undertake the following:

- Extension of the Community Hall, Yulunga Reserve (\$36,134)
- Upgrade foreshore facilities, including provision of car parking (\$15,265)



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- Upgrade works to Bendalong Road and Inyadda Drive (\$56,160)
- Construction of a rural road type B intersection, Bendalong Road and Inyadda Drive (\$12,721).

It was required that the Planning Agreement was registered on the title of the land in accordance with the Real Property Act 1900.

The CoC included the requirement for a Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) (see B8 of the CoC) to be prepared for each stage of the subdivision and a VMP to be specifically prepared and implemented for the part of the site containing the EEC (see B9 of the CoC). The developer was required to maintain the EEC in accordance with the recommendations of the approved VMP after its dedication to Shoalhaven Council.

The developer was also required to prepare and embellish all public reserves in accordance with the VMP (for EEC) and detailed landscape design plans to be approved by Shoalhaven Council as part of the Construction Certificate.

B11 of the CoC requires the preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

B12 of the CoC requires the provision of physical barriers between the roads perimeter of the EEC and passive open space with restricted access for maintenance vehicle and separate access for pedestrians at locations determined in the VMP. The provision of two wildlife crossing signs

C4 of the CoC specifies that any clearing to be undertaken for Stages 2, 3 or 4 of the development and affecting Bangalay Moist Woodland / Open Forest will not be undertaken between the beginning of October and the end of February in any year to minimise potential impacts on breeding by migratory species Black-faced Monarch (*Monarcha melanops*) and Rufous Fantail (*Rhipidura rufifrons*).

D9 of the CoC outlines the protocols that must be followed for trees with hollows during construction.

E16 of the CoC requires the proponent to dedicate the EEC, associated buffer area and bushland reserve upon registration of the plan of subdivision for Stage 1 and Stage 5 and the playground area and open space upon registration of the plan of subdivision for Stage 3.

E17 of the CoC requires the proponent to manage and maintain the EEC, associated buffer area and bushland area (including water ponds) in accordance with the VMP for a period of three years following the registration of the plan of the subdivision for the final stage of the subdivision.

1.13 Describe any public consultation that has been, is being or will be undertaken, including with Indigenous stakeholders

Given the project was assessed under Part 3A of the EP&A Act, public exhibition of the Environmental Assessment (EA) was required, allowing the public the opportunity to comment on the proposal.

In relation to Manyana, the Manyana District Citizens Association was identified as the Principal Consulting Body by Shoalhaven Council. Meetings were arranged through the Secretary of this Association and meetings were held on two occasions. In considering matters such as the development proposal, the Manyana District Citizens Association goes outside of its direct members in order to obtain input and feedback from a wider cross section of the community. This session involved members of various groups within the community including Manyana District Citizens Association, Playgroup, Local Environment Group, Bushcare, local Rural Fire Service Brigade, and sporting clubs including Fishing, Soccer and Board-rders (Cowman Stoddart Pty Ltd 2016).

Consultation was also held during the planning process with the former Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) via meetings and teleconference (see BES 2006). The Department of Health, Department of Education and Training and Infrastructure Service Providers were also consulted (Cowman Stoddart Pty Ltd 2016).

Two meetings were held with the then Department of Planning in August 2005 and December 2006.

Various staff at Shoalhaven Council were consulted over the life of the project including three meetings (Cowman Stoddart Pty Ltd 2016).

A summary of the outcomes of consultation can be found in the EA (Cowman Stoddart Pty Ltd 2016).

As a CoC, the proponent was required to liaise with the Jerrinja Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) and determine the course of action to be taken for known surface artefacts found at the site and in relation to the salvage operations. Written confirmation was to be obtained from the Jerrinja LALC as to the course of action with regard to Manyana 1. The proponent has confirmed that this liaison has been undertaken and written confirmation can be provided if required.

South East Archaeology were engaged to do this consultation and it was part of the Cultural Heritage Management Plan which outlines the methodology of work at the Manyana 1 site and the associated scrape sites A and B. Works around the Manyana 1 site are not due to be undertaken until stage 2 of the project.

The CoC also requires the proponent to notify the LALC prior to the commencement of works at each stage of the development and provide with an opportunity to view the works. The proponent has confirmed the liaison attempts and has provided written evidence (this can be provided if required). The LALC will be given the opportunity to inspect the site after vegetation clearing but prior to any topsoil stripping, which is based on advice from South East Archaeology.

1.14 Describe any environmental impact assessments that have been or will be carried out under Commonwealth, State or Territory legislation including relevant impacts of the project

The proposal was assessed under Part 3A of the NSW EP&A Act and determined by the Minister for Planning. An EA was prepared including a Flora and Fauna Assessment (BES 2006). An EMP and FFMP (Ecoplanning 2019a & b) were prepared and correspondence undertaken with DoEE (Ecoplanning 2018a & b). A further targeted MNES assessment was undertaken



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in May-June 2020 (Ecoplanning 2020).

Approximately 17.18 ha of vegetation, comprising 5.39 ha of Bangalay Moist Woodland Open Forest, 10.79 ha of Northern Coastal Sands Shrub/Fern Forest and 1 ha of disturbed/cleared area will be removed. 0.92 ha of Bangalay Paperbark Woodland and 2.30 ha of Northern Coastal Sands Shrub/Fern Forest will be retained. Impacts include removal of potential habitat for the Greater Glider, Grey-headed Flying Fox, Swift Parrot, Black-faced Monarch, Rufous Fantail and Satin Flycatcher. Following extensive survey, the Southern Brown Bandicoot and Spotted-tailed Quoll were deemed unlikely to occur (Ecoplanning 2020).

1.15 Is this action part of a staged development (or a component of a larger project)?

Yes No

1.16 Is the proposed action related to other actions or proposals in the region?

Yes No



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Section 2

Matters of national environmental significance

2.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct or indirect impact on the values of any World Heritage properties?

Yes No

2.2 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct or indirect impact on the values of any National Heritage places?

Yes No

2.3 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct or indirect impact on the ecological character of a Ramsar wetland?

Yes No

2.4 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct or indirect impact on the members of any listed species or any threatened ecological community, or their habitat?

Yes No

Species or threatened ecological community

Greater Glider (*Petaurus volans*)

Impact

Greater Gliders have been observed within the site in 2005 by BES (2006). The proposed action will remove approximately 17.18 ha of vegetation all of which is considered potential foraging and/or low-quality denning habitat for this species. 3.45 ha of native vegetation is being retained on site, which includes Greater Glider feed tree, *Eucalyptus botryoides*.

Records of this species from Manyana (south of Bendalong Road including the forested lands immediately adjacent to the site) occurred in 2004, 2005, and 2008. Most records in the wider locality (5 km from the site) over this period occurred in 2005, in the North Bendalong area. The only reliable post-2010 record of this species in the Manyana-Bendalong area, or within approximately 5 km of the site, is from west of Pine Street, Bendalong in 2013. Since 2013, there is only one record of the species within 5 km of the site, in 2017, which is located on the edge of the site. The veracity of this record is unclear, as this record was entered with a similar source and timing to two other unusual records, including a Southern Brown Bandicoot record later downgraded from "sight" to "possible ID" (Ecoplanning 2020).

The pattern of Greater Glider records in the Manyana-Bendalong area indicates a marked decline in detection of this species from 2010 onwards. While the causes of a decline in detection of a species cannot be determined with certainty, as a number of factors could contribute to a lack of species records in the BOnet database, the decline in detection of Greater Gliders in the Manyana-Bendalong area is temporally similar to population declines in Booderee National Park (approx. 20 km to the north east) reported by Lindenmayer et al. (2011), which Lindenmayer et al. (2018) found could not be anticipated or explained by any clear mechanism.

Greater Gliders require hollows of a size range >15 cm, and may require 2-4 live den trees for every 2 ha of suitable forest (Eyre 2002). The site contains few, low-quality den trees in the form of tree hollows of a size-class greater than 15 cm (as estimated from ground level). A maximum of 15 trees are estimated to contain suitable denning habitat, across a site that is approximately 20 ha in size. The density of tree hollows suitable for the Greater Glider (or other large arboreal fauna) is approximately 0.75 hollow / ha (Ecoplanning 2020).

Goldring (2012) reports Greater Glider mean den use of 3.1 to 11 separate hollows, use of 4 to 6 dens per month, over a small home range of 1.2-4.1 ha, with larger home ranges recorded in Queensland of up to 19.3 ha. Typically, 4 to 20 different dens are used by individuals within their home range (Comport et al. 1996; Smith et al. 2007). Therefore, in consideration of this species' requirement for a large number of denning sites, the site constitutes poor-quality denning habitat (Ecoplanning 2020).

The minimum survey effort recommended to detect Greater Gliders in accordance with Southwell (2020) is five nights of spotlighting to achieve a detection probability of 0.97. Wntle et al. (2005) further states that the Greater Glider's strong eye-



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shrine, propensity to stare at intruders, small home range size (ca. 2 ha), and relatively high population densities (>0.8 individuals/ha), increases the detectability of this species, with spotlighting being the preferred method of survey. EcoPlannng conducted five nights survey primarily favourable detect on conditions. Taking into account the 95% credible intervals on the mean estimates curve for probability of detect on of Greater Gliders, it is considered that EcoPlannng's surveys on the site have a probability between 0.85 and 0.97 of detecting Greater Glider (Wntle et al. 2005). In addition to EcoPlannng's surveys, five nights of supplementary surveys were undertaken lead by ANU, and again by Ga a Research. Based on published detectability studies, the overall survey effort for the site has a probability of detecting Greater Gliders of >0.97. Based on extensive survey (114 person-hours; 10 nights), it was concluded the Greater Glider was not present at the site.

The site does not represent a key source population for breeding or dispersal. Further, the estimate of a maximum of 15 suitable hollows present on site means it is unlikely to be capable of supporting a source population for breeding or dispersal of Greater Gliders. In the absence of adequate denning habitat, the site is unlikely to support a breeding population.

Species or threatened ecological community

Grey-headed Fly ng-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*)

Impact

Small numbers (one individual heard on each of two nights survey, out of a total of 10 survey-nights and 114 person-hours of nocturnal survey on the site) of Grey-headed Fly ng-foxes were recorded foraging on the site during nocturnal surveys. One dead Grey-headed Fly ng-fox was found opportunistically on site. The nearest roost camp records at Yatte Yattah (DAWE 2020). No roost camps are found on site or in the wider locality.

The site contains foraging habitat in the form of flowering eucalypts, paperbarks, and other tree and shrub species. Trees such as Lilly Pilly (*Acmena smithii*) are found in the Bangalay Moist Woodland/Open Forest and provide fruits on which this species may feed. A roost camp is not currently found on site. Community liaison conducted during surveys indicates that the site is not known to have previously contained a roost camp (EcoPlannng 2020).

The proposed action will remove approximately 17.18 ha of vegetation. This broad ranging species is not likely to decline due to the removal of this small area of intermittently used foraging habitat.

Due to the high mobility and regular genetic exchange of Grey-headed Fly ng-foxes through the species' entire geographic range, all individuals are considered part of one population. The population subdivided into spatially structured colonies (DoEE 2020). The site represents potential foraging habitat utilized by the local colony (roost camp) of Grey-headed Fly ng-foxes, likely individuals from the Yatte Yattah area or other nearby colonies.

The population in the Manyana area, or more broadly in the Shoalhaven LGA or surrounding region, has not been identified as an important population in recovery plans. The site is used only by foraging individuals and, therefore, does not support a key source population for either breeding or dispersal.

The site is not necessary for breeding, roosting, or dispersal of this species. The site is utilized for foraging, however, large areas of foraging habitat occur in the locality, including areas of canopy unaffected by the Currowan fire (EcoPlannng 2020).

The removal of a relatively small area (when compared to the species broad range and high mobility) of intermittently used foraging habitat for this species is not likely to lead to a decrease in the size of the local population of this species. Moreover, the local population of this species does not constitute an important population (EcoPlannng 2020).

This species is likely to continue utilizing retained vegetation on site and in the surrounding locality following development activity on the site (EcoPlannng 2020).

Species or threatened ecological community

Swift Parrot (*Lathamus discolor*)

Impact

Swift Parrots were not recorded on site by BES (2006) or in the surrounding locality during any previous surveys. Only one Swift Parrot record exists in the locality (5 km radius). This record includes a note that the Swift Parrot was recorded in a mixed flock with Rainbow Lorikeets, despite Saunders & Heinsohn (2008) listing Rainbow Lorikeets as a competitor species which have a negative effect on the likelihood of Swift Parrot occurrence. BioNet records for the wider region (60 km radius) show a pattern of Swift Parrot occurrence in the area immediately north of Bateman's Bay, however only widely scattered records north of Ulladulla (EcoPlannng 2020).

Records of sightings published by the Illawarra Bird Observers Club (IBOC) were reviewed, including a search for all records of Swift Parrots for all years between 2007 and 2019. IBOC reports contained no sightings in Manyana or within 5 km of the site. Birdlife Australia's Woodland Birds for Biodiversity (WBFB) project conducts biannual nationwide surveys for Swift Parrots. WBFB reports contained no sightings in Manyana or within 5 km of the site (EcoPlannng 2020).

The site could potentially be used for foraging activities during winter non-breeding dispersal across mainland SE Australia, however the foraging resources available are low.

The site could potentially be used for foraging activities during winter non-breeding dispersal across mainland SE Australia,



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however the foraging resources available are low. Of the tree species known to be important for foraging, only *Eucalyptus robusta* may occur on site in low numbers (though none could be found in BES (2006) or Ecoplanning (2020) surveys).

The pattern of records, including observations in the KBA of foraging almost exclusively on Spotted Gum, Broad-leaved Ironbark and lerp, which were not observed on site, does not indicate that the site or surrounding locality may constitute an area of important foraging habitat for Swift Parrots during their regular movements into the South Coast of NSW (Ecoplanning 2020).

Should the Swift Parrot use the site for foraging, winter foraging activities in the region are not likely to be significantly affected by the loss of poor-quality foraging habitat on site, and Swift Parrots are likely to persist in the area as significant foraging resources will remain on site and areas of unburnt canopy vegetation in the locality.

Existing records indicate that the site and surrounding locality are unlikely to be used by large proportions of the population. Large movements of Swift Parrots have been recorded in the South Coast region only south of Ulladulla and only in association with large flowering events of Spotted Gum. Only single birds have been observed in the Manyana locality. Further afield, the nearest record of a larger flock, 26 birds in Yatte Yattah, is approximately 8km from site with birds seen foraging in a paddock in *Eucalyptus teretifolia*, which is known to be a key tree species (Saunders and Tzaros 2011) and which does not occur on site.

No Swift Parrot records from approximately Ulladulla north to the Illawarra indicate a pattern of site fidelity anywhere in this region. Records in this region show only sporadic occurrence of Swift Parrots, generally single birds or small numbers, and no records of repeated visits of flocks to the same location across seasons.

The site does not contain significant habitat features for Swift Parrots, is not located in a region known to be important for Swift Parrots, and does not have a recorded pattern of visitation which would indicate the presence of significant habitat on site or in the surrounding area. The site is not likely to be utilised as a site of significant foraging or as a site of refugia for the Swift Parrot population. The site is not likely to contain large numbers of flowering eucalypts at a time coincident with Swift Parrot movements into the area and the site has not supported significant Swift Parrot feeding behaviour as documented in any of the reviewed database or regional sources (Ecoplanning 2020).

2.4.2 Do you consider this impact to be significant?

Yes No

2.5 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct or indirect impact on the members of any listed migratory species or their habitat?

Yes No

Migratory species

Black-faced Monarch (*Monarcha melanops*)

Impact

This species was recorded on site by BES (2006) in the Bangalay Moist Woodland Open Forest in the north-east of the site. BES (2006) reported potential breeding activity on site. The Black-faced Monarch are assumed to be using the site for breeding due to previous records. The site does not support an ecologically significant proportion of the population or a significant area of important habitat for this species (Ecoplanning 2020).

The site contains known breeding habitat for this species in the dense mesic understorey vegetation of Bangalay Moist Woodland Open Forest. The entire site constitutes potential foraging habitat for this insectivorous species of which 17 ha will be removed for the proposal.

The habitat on site does not support an ecologically significant proportion of the population, is not of critical importance to the species life-cycle stages, is not near the limit of the species' range, and is not within an area where the species is declining, and therefore is not considered important habitat for this species. The area of habitat for this species likely to result in a significant impact if affected is 260 ha to constitute national significance or 2,600 ha to constitute an international significant impact (DoE 2015). The area of habitat to be cleared on site, 17 ha, is well below these thresholds (Ecoplanning 2020).

Black-faced Monarchs are not known to occur in dense aggregations and the area of vegetation to be cleared cannot support an ecologically significant proportion of Black-faced Monarchs, which is defined as 460 individuals to be significant nationally and 4,600 individuals to be significant internationally (DoE 2015). Therefore, the proposed action will not seriously disrupt the life cycle of an ecologically significant proportion of the population (Ecoplanning 2020).

Migratory species

Rufous Fantail (*Rhipidura rufifrons*)

Impact

Rufous Fantail was observed during surveys by BES (2006) in the north-eastern part of the study area. They migrate from this south-eastern region to winter north in Australia and New Guinea.



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The study area is within a region widely used by these species and evidence of breeding activities have been observed. Hence the study area is considered habitat for these migratory species (Ecoplanning 2018a).

The proposal is unlikely to substantially modify an area of important habitat for these migratory species. The existing drainage line and vegetative buffer will be maintained and will provide vegetative connectivity through the study area. It will be managed by a Flora and Fauna Management Plan to ensure vegetation condition and hydrology is not significantly impacted during and post construction. This vegetative corridor will link to extensive habitat north of the study area. Additionally, two water quality facilities will be integrated into the water management which will control sediment and pollutant filtration and water levels. This will ensure the habitat for these migratory bird species is maintained at a high level of resilience.

The study area covers a small area of habitat that provides breeding and foraging potential for these migratory species. Due to its size, the study area cannot support an ecologically significant proportion of the population of these species. The retention and management of the vegetative corridor through the study area will ensure that the species can continue to use the study area for foraging and breeding activities.

Migratory species

Satin Flycatcher (*Myagra cyanoleuca*)

Impact

Satin Flycatcher is widespread in eastern Australia and in NSW they are most common on and east of the Great Dividing Range. Satin Flycatcher has not been recorded in the study area but has been recorded substantially in the south-eastern region (Atlas of Living Australia 2018). The species migrates north over winter to Northern Australia and New Guinea.

The study area is within a region widely used by these species and evidence of breeding activities have been observed. Hence the study area is considered habitat for these migratory species (Ecoplanning 2018a).

The proposal is unlikely to substantially modify an area of important habitat for these migratory species. The existing drainage line and vegetative buffer will be maintained and will provide vegetative connectivity through the study area. It will be managed by a Flora and Fauna Management Plan to ensure vegetation condition and hydrology is not significantly impacted during and post construction. This vegetative corridor will link to extensive habitat north of the study area. Additionally, two water quality facilities will be integrated into the water management which will control sediment and pollutant filtration and water levels. This will ensure the habitat for these migratory bird species is maintained at a high level of resilience.

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2.5.2 Do you consider this impact to be significant?

Yes No

2.6 Is the proposed action to be undertaken in a marine environment (outside Commonwealth marine areas)?

Yes No

2.7 Is the proposed action likely to be taken on or near Commonwealth land?

Yes No

2.8 Is the proposed action taking place in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park?

Yes No

2.9 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct or indirect impact on a water resource from coal seam gas or large coal mining development?

Yes No

2.10 Is the proposed action a nuclear action?

Yes No



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2.11 Is the proposed action to be taken by a Commonwealth agency?

Yes No

2.12 Is the proposed action to be undertaken in a Commonwealth Heritage place overseas?

Yes No

2.13 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct or indirect impact on any part of the environment in the Commonwealth marine area?

Yes No



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Section 3

Description of the project area

3.1 Describe the flora and fauna relevant to the project area

1 BES (2006)

2 Ecoplanning (2020)

The site covers approx. 20.4ha of vacant vegetated land. Flora and fauna surveys detected 184 flora species and 69 fauna species. Three vegetation communities were identified.

The proposal will impact (in ha) 17.18 of vegetation, comprising 5.39 of Bangalay Moist Woodland Open Forest and 10.79 of Northern Coastal Sands Shrub/Fern Forest and 1 of disturbed/cleared area. Approximately 0.92 of Bangalay Paperbark Woodland EEC, listed under the TSC Act, and 2.3 of Northern Coastal Sands Shrub/Fern Forest will be retained.

No vegetation on site is characteristic of a Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) listed under the EPBC Act (see Ecoplanning 2018b). Littoral Rainforest (RF) and Coastal Vine Thickets of Eastern Australia is listed under the EPBC Act as 'critically endangered'. Whilst some rainforest elements are present onsite, these are associated with Bangalay Moist Woodland/Open Forest, and a rationale for these areas not being Littoral RF under the TSC Act is provided in BES (2006). EPBC Act Littoral RF CEEC was listed in 2008, but is noted to be consistent with TSC Act listed (TSSC 2008).

The Bangalay Paperbark Woodland within the study area was determined to comprise the endangered ecological community Swamp sclerophyll forest on the coastal floodplains as listed on the NSW TSC Act1.

Surveys by BES concluded that no threatened flora species were present onsite despite intensive survey and they are not expected to occur1.

The flora survey effort employed a total of 27.5 person-hours and fauna survey effort totalled 61.75 person hours and 231 trap nights1.

Surveys targeting threatened species resulted in the detection of four threatened species listed under the TSC Act, the Greater Broad-nosed Bat, Gang-gang Cockatoo, Powerful Owl and Square-tailed Kite and two migratory species, the Black-faced Monarch (BFM) and Rufous Fantail, listed on the EPBC Act, within the study area1. The Greater Glider (GG) was recorded at the site by BES (2006) but was not listed under the EPBC Act at the time.

BES (2006) recorded 40 trees containing hollows of varying sizes some of which could provide nest sites for birds such as the Gang-gang Cockatoo and Glossy Black-cockatoo, or mammals including the Common Brushtail Possum or Common Ringtail Possum, which were both recorded in the study area. Several very large hollows provide potential roosting or nesting sites for forest owls such as the Powerful Owl1.

Habitat for a number of MNES was present at the site. However, many were considered unlikely to occur due to targeted survey. Further survey was undertaken in 2020 to further assist in determining the likelihood of occurrence of the GG, Southern Brown Bandicoot (SBB), Spotted-tailed Quoll (SQ) and Swift Parrot (SP).

Extensive surveys were undertaken to confirm presence/absence. None were recorded at the site and none were considered likely to occur (see Ecoplanning 2020). No further consideration of the SBB nor SQ has been undertaken and is not considered necessary. However, as a precaution, impacts to potential habitat for GG and SP have been considered.

Grey-headed Flying-fox were recorded on site as was the BFM and Rufous Fantail1,2. BFM are assumed to be using the site for breeding due to previous records2.

An assessment pursuant to NSW SEPP 44-Koala Habitat Protection was carried out by BES, which concluded that the study area did not contain core Koala habitat (BES 2006). The site is mapped as Pink on the NSW SEPP 2019-Koala Habitat Protection, Koala Development Application Map. Despite the presence of a number of Koala Feed trees listed for the South Coast under the SEPP, there are no Koala records within a 10 km radius of the site within the past 10 years. The most recent records 44 km away from 2020 and the closest record 11.3 km away from 2004 (DPIE 2020). Further, this species was not recorded during extensive surveys of the site (see Ecoplanning 2020).

The Koala Habitat Assessment Tool (DotE 2014) was completed as a precaution.

Koala Occurrence – Low (0): No evidence of Koalas within 5km of the site within the past 2 or 5 years; Vegetation composition – High (2+): Has forest or woodland with 2 or more known koala food tree species; Habitat connectivity – High (2+): The site is part of a contiguous landscape > 500 ha; Key existing threats – Low (0): Areas which score 0 for koala occurrence and are unlikely to have some degree of or vehicle threat present; Recovery value – Low (0) There are no records of this species from within a 10 km radius of the site in the last 20 years and they have not been recorded on site during past and recent surveys.

TOTAL = 4

Based on the EPBC Koala Habitat Assessment Tool the site would not be considered habitat critical to the survival of the Koala (scored <5). Further the Koala is very unlikely to occur at the site and there is no further consideration of impacts to this species.

3.2 Describe the hydrology relevant to the project area (including water flows)

The study area lies at an altitude of approximately 20-30 m Australian Height Datum (AHD) and is gently-sloping land with an aspect generally to the south. Two low-lying ephemeral drainage depressions are located within the property. The most westerly drainage runs in a south-easterly direction. The second drainage runs through the centre of the property in a southerly direction. Only the westerly drainage line supports vegetation associated with drainage lines to any substantial



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degree. Both drainage lines form part of the upper catchment of a small coastal lagoon that discharges onto Manyana Beach (BES 2006).

Storm Consulting Pty Ltd were engaged to investigate the impact of the proposed development on surface and groundwater and the retained vegetation within the EEC. This report recommended the provision of constructed wetlands to provide a high level of treatment of runoff, gross pollutant traps to allow for the collection of pollution and coarse sediment, the provision of detention on all proposed allotments, the use of swale drains where grades allow, infiltration trenches adjacent to the EEC area to ensure appropriate drainage is maintained and the use of recycled water from the Conjola Regional Sewerage Scheme for outdoor use and to let flushing. These measures also ameliorate the impacts of increased runoff during peak flows (Cowman Stoddart 2006).

The proposal includes measures to maintain water quality by the provision of water quality control ponds and other drainage infrastructure. Refer to Section 6.8 of the EA for further details and the attached Storm Consulting Report (2007).

3.3 Describe the soil and vegetation characteristics relevant to the project area

The study area appears to be underlain by Tertiary undifferentiated sediments comprising gravel, sand, clay, quartzite, sandstone and conglomerate (Ulladulla 1:250000 Geological Series Sheet S1 56-13). These have weathered to form red loamy and sandy soils typical of the Manyana area. Soils throughout much of the study area are covered by a thick humus layer (BES 2006).

Northern Coastal Sands Shrub/Fern Forest (description taken from BES 2006)

This community occurs across the majority of the study area on sandy clay soils. The community comprises an open-forest dominated by Eucalyptus pepperita, E. pularis, and Corymba gummifera but also includes E. eugenioides, E. globulosa, E. paniculata subsp. paniculata and E. botryoides. The canopy height is approximately 25 m with foliage projective cover of approximately 35%.

There is a sub-canopy dominated by Syncarpia glomulifera subsp. glomulifera, to a height of approximately 14 m with variable foliage projective cover ranging between approximately 5-25%. Within this sub-canopy, there are dense, almost closed stands of Turpentine in places. Other sub-canopy species generally occur very sporadically.

Parts of the community have been affected by relatively recent prescribed burning and consequently the understorey is often dominated by Dodonaea triquetra.

The understorey is usually to a height of up to 4-6 m with foliage projective cover of approximately 25-40%. In the southern parts of the study area species such as Psychotria lonchoceros, Synoum glandulosum subsp. glandulosum, Elaeocarpus reticulatus, Notelaea venosa, Breynia oblongifolia and Rapanea variabilis also occur patchily in the understorey.

The groundcover includes a diverse range of native grasses, shrubs, ferns, forbs and climbers and Blechnum cartilagineum to a height of approximately 1.5 m with foliage projective cover of approximately 30-40%.

The understorey also includes a variety of climbers.

Bangalay Moist Woodland/Open Forest (description taken from BES 2006)

This community occurs in the eastern, primarily north-eastern, parts of the study area and for the purposes of this report the community is described as Bangalay Moist Woodland / Open Forest.

The canopy is dominated by E. botryoides but also includes E. pularis, E. eugenioides, E. paniculata subsp. paniculata and Angophora floribunda to a height of approximately 20 m with foliage projective cover of approximately 20-30%. There is a moist sub-canopy to a height of approximately 10-15 m with foliage projective cover of approximately 20-40%. Parramatta Green Wattle is often present to approximately 15 m with foliage projective cover of approximately 10%.

The understorey is dominated by Black Fruited Saw-sedge, Rough-fruited Pteridium Pteridium revolutum, Scentless Rosewood, Bolwarra Eupomatia laurina, Senna Senna ssp., Coffee Bush and Wallaby Weed Olearia vascicula to a height of approximately 2.5 m with foliage projective cover of approximately 60%.

Groundcovers included a variety of native species to a height of approximately 1.5 m with foliage projective cover of approximately 40-60%. Climbers and scramblers are present.

In the north-eastern extremes of the study area there is an area of approximately 0.15 ha where there is a closed sub-canopy dominated by Lilly Pilly to a height of approximately 6 m. The understorey and groundcover is very sparse.

Bangalay Paperbark Woodland (description taken from BES 2006)

This community occurs primarily in westerly drainage line which drains the western parts of the study area, flowing to the southern study area boundary. This community is characteristic of the EEC Swamp Sclerophyll Forests on the coastal floodplains of the NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions listed under the TSC Act.

The upper stratum is dominated by E. botryoides which forms a canopy to a height of approximately 22 m with foliage projective cover of approximately 25%. There is a sub-canopy to a height of 12 m with foliage projective cover of between approximately 20-30% dominated by Melaleuca linearifolia with Allocasuarina littoralis occurring occasionally on the community margins.

The understorey is generally dense to a height of 4 m with foliage projective cover of approximately 40%. The understorey is dominated by Gahnia clarkei which is abundant in clumps to approximately 2.5 m.

The groundcover includes a range of native predominantly forbs, ferns and climbers to a height of approximately 1 m. The density of the groundcover is influenced by the density of the understorey but is generally very sparse with foliage projective cover averaging approximately 5%. Climbers include are present and this community also includes several individuals of Calanthe triplcata.



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3.4 Describe any outstanding natural features and/or any other important or unique values relevant to the project area
NA
3.5 Describe the status of native vegetation relevant to the project area
The Bangalay Paperbark Woodland on the site is characteristic of the EEC Swamp Sclerophyll Forests on the coastal floodplains of the NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions listed under the TSC Act. No threatened ecological communities listed under the EPBC Act occur on site.
3.6 Describe the gradient (or depth range if action is to be taken in a marine area) relevant to the project area
The site lies at an altitude of approximately 20-30 m AHD and is gently-sloping land with a southerly aspect.
3.7 Describe the current condition of the environment relevant to the project area
The 20.4 ha site is primarily vegetated with the exception of about 1 ha of cleared / disturbed land. The site was not burnt during the most recent 2019/2020 fire event on the NSW South Coast. The vegetation is relatively intact, with limited weed invasion. There are about 40 trees containing hollows of varying sizes across the site (BES 2006). The site is bounded by residential development to the south and east, by vegetated freehold land to the north and vegetated Crown land to the west.
3.8 Describe any Commonwealth Heritage places or other places recognised as having heritage values relevant to the project
Heritage Impact Assessment has been undertaken by South-East Archaeology investigating the heritage significance of the site and the presence of indigenous cultural items. This work revealed the existence of two sites, one indigenous (artefact scatter) and one non-indigenous (timber weekenders/ Sherman's hut) (Cowman Stoddart 2006).
3.9 Describe any Indigenous heritage values relevant to the project area
One indigenous site, comprising an artefact scatter (identified as Site Manyana 1) was located in the south-eastern portion of the site. Site Manyana 1 is considered to have a low to moderate significance in a local context (see Cowman Stoddart 2006). It was noted that there remains some potential for other indigenous items to be found should additional investigations, including sub-surface excavations be undertaken. Despite this however, the nature of the site with no reliable water supply, limited food source coupled with its relative remoteness from the coast, is such that other sites in the immediate vicinity located closer to the coast would have been considered more attractive (Cowman Stoddart 2006).
3.10 Describe the tenure of the action area (e.g. freehold, leasehold) relevant to the project area
The land is freehold title and owned by Manyana Coast Pty Ltd (ACN 617 758 915; ABN 92 617 758 915).
3.11 Describe any existing or any proposed uses relevant to the project area
The land is freehold title and owned by Manyana Coast Pty Ltd. Future land use will entail residential subdivision. See Section 1.2 and 1.15.1 of this Referral for a description of the proposed land uses for each stage of the subdivision.



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Section 4

Measures to avoid or reduce impacts

4.1 Describe the measures you will undertake to avoid or reduce impact from your proposed action

Areas of the EEC have been avoided and retained on site.

The following lists the Conditions of Consent (including mitigation measures) for the proposal relevant to MNES and ecology:

The CoC include the requirement for a Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) (see B8 of the CoC) to be prepared for each stage of the subdivision and a VMP to be specifically prepared and implemented for the part of the site containing the EEC (see B9 of the CoC). The developer is required to maintain the EEC in accordance with the recommendations of the approved Vegetation Management Plan after its dedication to Shoalhaven Council.

The developer is also required to prepare and embellish all public reserves in accordance with the VMP (for EEC) and detailed landscape design plans to be approved by Shoalhaven Council as part of the Construction Certificate.

B11 of the CoC requires the preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

B12 of the CoC requires the provision of physical barriers between the roads perimeter of the EEC and passive open space with restricted access for maintenance vehicle and separate access for pedestrians at locations determined in the VMP. The provision of two wildlife crossing signs.

C4 of the CoC specifies that any clearing to be undertaken for Stages 2, 3 or 4 of the development and affecting Bangalay Moist Woodland / Open Forest will not be undertaken between the beginning of October and the end of February in any year to minimise potential impacts on breeding by migratory species Black-faced Monarch (*Monarcha melanops*) and Rufous Fantail (*Rhipidura rufifrons*).

D9 of the CoC outlines the protocols that must be followed for trees with hollows during construction.

E16 of the CoC requires the proponent to dedicate the EEC, associated buffer area and bushland reserve upon registration of the plan of subdivision for Stage 1 and Stage 5 and the playground area and open space upon registration of the plan of subdivision for Stage 3.

E17 of the CoC requires the proponent to manage and maintain the EEC, associated buffer area and bushland area (including water ponds) in accordance with the VMP for a period of three years following the registration of the plan of the subdivision for the final stage of the subdivision.

4.2 For matters protected by the EPBC Act that may be affected by the proposed action, describe the proposed environmental outcomes to be achieved

Potential habitat for all relevant MNES will remain at the site within an area to be protected and managed under a VMP. This land will eventually be dedicated to Shoalhaven Council. The developer is required to maintain the conserved land in accordance with the recommendations of the approved Vegetation Management Plan after its dedication to Shoalhaven Council. It was required that the Planning Agreement was registered on the title of the land in accordance with the Real Property Act 1900.

Extensive areas of potential habitat for all species also occur adjacent to the site and with the locality. Assessment of the likely impacts of the proposal on MNES found that the actions unlikely to significantly impact any MNES protected under the EPBC Act.



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Section 5

Conclusion on the likelihood of significant impacts

5.1 You indicated the below ticked items to be of significant impact and therefore you consider the action to be a controlled action

- World Heritage properties
- National Heritage places
- Wetlands of international importance (declared Ramsar wetlands)
- Listed threatened species or any threatened ecological community
- Listed migratory species
- Marine environment outside Commonwealth marine areas
- Protection of the environment from actions involving Commonwealth and
- Great Barrier Reef Marine Park
- A water resource, in relation to coal seam gas development and large coal mining development
- Protection of the environment from nuclear actions
- Protection of the environment from Commonwealth actions
- Commonwealth Heritage places overseas
- Commonwealth marine areas

5.2 If no significant matters are identified, provide the key reasons why you think the proposed action is not likely to have a significant impact on a matter protected under the EPBC Act and therefore not a controlled action

The proposal is unlikely to be a controlled action nor have significant impacts on any MNES given it is unlikely to substantially modify an area of important habitat for any threatened or migratory species or place any important populations at risk of extinction (see Section 2.5 and 2.5 of this referral for further justification). It is considered unlikely that the Greater Glider occurs on the site following 10 nights and 114 person-hours of spotlighting survey, unlikely that the Swift Parrot would regularly utilize or rely on the site due to unsuitable phenology of flowering eucalypts on site and no breeding habitat for the Grey-headed Flying-fox occurs on site and some areas of potential foraging habitat will remain. Whilst habitat for the Black-faced Monarch, Satin Flycatcher and Rufous Fantail are present on the site, and would be impacted, areas of potential habitat will be conserved and managed on site, provide ongoing habitat for these species, and the area of habitat removed cannot support an ecologically significant proportion of the population of these species at a national or international level. Furthermore, extensive areas of potential habitat for all species occurs adjacent to the site and throughout the locality, including an estimated 812 ha of habitat within 5 km of the site following the 2019-20 bushfires.

A more comprehensive treatment of the potential impacts to MNES are provided in Ecoplanning (2020).



Note: PDF may contain fields not relevant to your application. These fields will appear blank or unchecked. Please disregard these fields.

Section 6

Environmental record of the person proposing to take the action

6.1 Does the person taking the action have a satisfactory record of responsible environmental management? Explain in further detail

Yes – There have never been any proceedings against the person proposing to take the action.

6.2 Provide details of any past or present proceedings under a Commonwealth, State or Territory law for the protection of the environment or the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources against either (a) the person proposing to take the action or, (b) if a permit has been applied for in relation to the action – the person making the application

NA

6.3 If it is a corporation undertaking the action will the action be taken in accordance with the corporation's environmental policy and framework?

Yes No

6.4 Has the person taking the action previously referred an action under the EPBC Act, or been responsible for undertaking an action referred under the EPBC Act?

Yes No



Note: PDF may contain feeds not relevant to your application. These feeds will appear blank or unchecked. Please disregard these feeds.

Section 7

Information sources

Reference source

Bushfire and Environmental Services (BES) (2006). Flora and Fauna Assessment – Proposed Subdivisions on Lot 172 DP 755923 and Lot 823 DP 247285, Berringer Road, Cunjurong Point Road and Sunset Street, Manyana. Prepared for Malbec Properties Pty Ltd.

Reliability

Good, from a reputable consulting company

Uncertainties

NI

Reference source

Comport, S. S., Ward, S. J., and Foley, W. J. (1996). Home ranges, time budgets and food tree use in a high density tropical population of greater gliders, *Petaurus volans minor* (Pseudocheiridae: Marsupialia). *Wildlife Research* 23, 401-419.

Reliability

Good, scientific journal article.

Uncertainties

NI

Reference source

Cowman Stoddart Pty Ltd (2006). Environmental Assessment Report – Project Approval 179 Lot Residential Subdivisions on Lot 172 DP 755923 and Lot 823 DP 247285, Berringer Road, Cunjurong Point Road and Sunset Street, Manyana

Reliability

Unknown, assumed good.

Uncertainties

NI

Reference source

Department of Agriculture Water and the Environment (DAWE) (2020). Interactive Flying-fox Web Viewer. <http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/species/flying-fox-monitoring>. Accessed June 2020.

Reliability

Good, government department application.

Uncertainties

NI

Reference source

Department of the Environment (DoE) (2015). The Draft referral guidelines for 14 birds listed as migratory species under the EPBC Act. Commonwealth of Australia 2015.

Reliability

Good, published government document.

Uncertainties

NI



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Reference source

Ecoplanning (2018a). Response to letter from Department of the Environment and Energy, regarding 182 lot sub-divisions, Berringer and Cunjurong Roads, Manyana. Letter to Jeff Bulfin, Precise Planning Pty Ltd, 17 April 2018.

Reliability

Good, from a reputable consulting company

Uncertainties

NI

Reference source

Ecoplanning (2018b). Response to the Department of the Environment and Energy requesting additional information regarding EPBC Act application to the 182 lot residential subdivisions at Berringer and Cunjurong Point Roads, Manyana. Letter to Ghaz Sangar, Ozy Homes Pty Ltd, 27 July 2018.

Reliability

Good, from a reputable consulting company

Uncertainties

NI

Reference source

Ecoplanning (2019a). Environmental Management Plan Lot 172 // DP 755923, Lot 823 // DP 247285, Berringer Road, Cunjurong Point Road and Sunset Street, Manyana, NSW. Prepared for Precise Planning Pty Limited, on behalf of Ozy Homes.

Reliability

Good, from a reputable consulting company

Uncertainties

NI

Reference source

Ecoplanning (2019b). Flora and Fauna Management Plan, Lot 172 // DP 755923 & Lot 823 DP // 247285, Berringer Road, Cunjurong Point Road and Sunset Street, Manyana (v. 2.3). Prepared for Precise Planning.

Reliability

Good, from a reputable consulting company

Uncertainties

NI

Reference source

Eyre, T. J. (2002). Habitat preferences and management of large gliding possums in southern Queensland. Ph.D. thesis, Southern Cross University, Lismore

Reliability

Good, PhD Thesis

Uncertainties

NI



Note: PDF may contain feeds not relevant to your application. These feeds will appear blank or unchecked. Please disregard these feeds.

Reference source

Goldngay, R. L. (2012). Characterstcs of tree hollows used by Australian arboreal and scansorial mammals. *Australian Journal of Zoology* 59, 277-294.

Reliability

Good, scientific journal article.

Uncertainties

NI

Reference source

Kevn Mills & Associates (KMA) (1999), *Vegetation Map – Coastal Shoalhaven Region*. Prepared for Shoalhaven City Council.

Reliability

Good, from a reputable consulting company

Uncertainties

NI

Reference source

Kevn Mills & Associates (KMA) (1995), *The Vegetation: Cudmrrah National Park, Conjola National Park, and Cudmrrah Nature Reserve*. A report prepared for the National Parks and Wildlife Service of New South Wales.

Reliability

Good, from a reputable consulting company

Uncertainties

NI

Reference source

Lndenmayer, D. B., J. T. Wood, L. McBurney, C. MacGregor, K. Youngentob, and S. C. Banks. (2011). How to make a common species rare: A case against conservation complacency. *Biological Conservation* 144:1663-1672.

Reliability

Good, scientific journal article.

Uncertainties

NI

Reference source

Lndenmayer, D. B., J. Wood, C. MacGregor, C. Foster, B. Scheele, A. Tulloch, P. Barton, S. Banks, N. Robinson, N. Dexter, L. S. O'Loughlin, and S. Legge. (2018). Conservation conundrums and the challenges of managing unexplained declines of multiple species. *Biological Conservation* 221:279-292.

Reliability

Good, scientific journal article.

Uncertainties

NI

Reference source

Mills, K. 1998. *Vegetation Survey Methods and Natural Vegetation Types in the Coastal Parts of the City of Shoalhaven, New South Wales*. Illawarra Vegetation Studies (7), Coachwood Publishing, Jamberoo, NSW.

Reliability



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Good, from a reputable consulting company

Uncertainties

NI

Reference source

NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) (2020a). Atlas of NSW Wildlife. <http://www.bonnet.nsw.gov.au/>. Accessed May 2020

Reliability

Good, government agency database.

Uncertainties

NI

Reference source

Smith, G. C., Matheson, M., & Hogan, L. (2007). Home range and habitat use of a low-density population of Greater Glider, *Petaurus volans* (Pseudocheiridae: Marsupialia), in a hollow-limited environment. *Wildlife Research* 34, 472-483.

Reliability

Good, scientific journal article.

Uncertainties

NI

Reference source

Saunders, D.L. and Tzaros, C.L. (2011). National Recovery Plan for the Swift Parrot *Lathamus discolor*. Birds Australia, Melbourne.

Reliability

Good, published document from government agency.

Uncertainties

NI

Reference source

Thomas, V., Gellie, N. and Harrison, T. 2000. Forest Ecosystem Classification and Mapping for the Southern CRA Region. Volume II Appendices. NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service Southern Directorate.

Reliability

Good, published document from government agency.

Uncertainties

NI

Reference source

Wentle, B.A., Kavanagh, R.P., McCarthy, M.A., and Burgman, M.A. (2005). Estimating and dealing with detectability in occupancy surveys for forest owls and arboreal marsupials. *Journal of Wildlife Management* 69: 905-917.

Reliability

Good, scientific journal article.

Uncertainties

NI



Note: PDF may contain fields not relevant to your application. These fields will appear blank or unchecked. Please disregard these fields.

Section 8

Proposed alternatives

Do you have any feasible alternatives to taking the proposed action?

Yes



No



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Section 9

Person proposing the action

9.1.1 Is the person proposing the action a member of an organisation?
 Yes No

Organisation

Organisation name [Redacted]
 Business name [Redacted]
 ABN [Redacted]
 ACN [Redacted]
 Business address [Redacted]
 Postal address [Redacted]
 Main Phone number [Redacted]
 Fax [Redacted]
 Primary email address [Redacted]
 Secondary email address [Redacted]

9.1.2 I qualify for exemption from fees under section 520(4C)(e)(v) of the EPBC Act because I am:
 Small business
 Not applicable

9.1.2.2 I would like to apply for a waiver of full or partial fees under Schedule 1, 5.21A of the EPBC Regulations *
 Yes No

9.1.3 Contact

First name [Redacted]
 Last name [Redacted]
 Job title [Redacted]
 Phone [Redacted]
 Mobile [Redacted]
 Fax [Redacted]
 Email [Redacted]
 Primary address [Redacted]
 Address [Redacted]

Declaration: Person proposing the action

I, [Redacted], declare that to the best of my knowledge the information I have given on, or attached to the EPBC Act Referral is complete, current and correct. I understand that giving false or misleading information is a serious offence. I declare that I am not taking the action on behalf or for the benefit of any other person or entity.

Signature: Date:

I, [Redacted], the person proposing the action, consent to the designation of [Redacted] as the proponent for the purposes of the action described in this EPBC Act Referral.

Signature:.....Date:



Note: PDF may contain fields not relevant to your application. These fields will appear blank or unchecked. Please disregard these fields.

Proposed designated proponent

9.2.1 Is the proposed designated proponent a member of an organisation?
 Yes No

Organisation

Organisation name [Redacted]
 Business name [Redacted]
 ABN [Redacted]
 ACN [Redacted]
 Business address [Redacted]
 Postal address [Redacted]
 Main Phone number [Redacted]
 Fax [Redacted]
 Primary email address [Redacted]
 Secondary email address [Redacted]

9.2.2 Contact

First name [Redacted]
 Last name [Redacted]
 Job title [Redacted]
 Phone [Redacted]
 Mobile [Redacted]
 Fax [Redacted]
 Email [Redacted]
 Primary address [Redacted]
 Address [Redacted]

Declaration: Proposed Designated Proponent

I, _____, the
 proposed designated proponent, consent to the designation of
 myself as the proponent for the purposes of the action described in this EPBC Act Referral.

Signature: Date:



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Referring party (person preparing the information)

9.3.1 Is the referring party (person preparing the information) a member of an organisation?
 Yes No

Organisation

Organisation name [Redacted]
 Business name [Redacted]
 ABN [Redacted]
 ACN [Redacted]
 Business address [Redacted]
 Postal address [Redacted]
 Main Phone number [Redacted]
 Fax [Redacted]
 Primary email address [Redacted]
 Secondary email address [Redacted]

9.3.2 Contact

First name [Redacted]
 Last name [Redacted]
 Job title [Redacted]
 Phone [Redacted]
 Mobile [Redacted]
 Fax [Redacted]
 Email [Redacted]
 Primary address [Redacted]
 Address [Redacted]

Declaration: Referring party (person preparing the information)

I, _____, declare that to the best of my knowledge the information I have given on, or attached to this EPBC Act Referral is complete, current and correct. I understand that giving false or misleading information is a serious offence.

Signature: Date:



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Appendix A	
Attachment	
Document Type	File Name
act on area mages	Figure 1 Disturbance and Avodance 20200617.pdf
pub c consu tat on reports	Environmental Assessment Report.pdf
govt approva cond tions	1452 - Development consent.pdf
support ng tech reports	Ecop ann ng 2018 - Manyana - Response to EPBC etter 20180727.pdf
support ng tech reports	BES 2006 Flora and Fauna Assessment.pdf
support ng tech reports	Ecop ann ng 2018 - Manyana EPBC Act etter 20180417 - reduced s ze.pdf
support ng tech reports	Ecop ann ng 2020 - MNES Assessment.pdf
support ng tech reports	Ecop ann ng 2020 - MNES Assessment n CV .pdf
support ng tech reports	Ecop ann ng 2020 - MNES Assessment 230602020.pdf
support ng tech reports	Ecop ann ng 2020 - MNES Assessment 230602020 v2.pdf
hydro nvest gat on fes	Storm consu t ng Water Cyc e Management.pdf

Appendix B
Coordinates
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PRELIMINARY DOCUMENTATION

ATTACHMENT E ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN



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Environmental Management Plan



Lot 172 // DP 755923, Lot 823 // DP 247285

**Berringer Road, Cunjurong Point Road and
Sunset Strip, Manyana, NSW 2539**

Prepared for: Precise Planning Pty Ltd, on behalf of Ozy Homes

30 April 2021

Environmental Management Plan
Berringer Road, Cunjurong Point Road and Sunset Strip, Manyana

PROJECT NUMBER	2017-144		
PROJECT NAME	Environmental Management Plan		
PROJECT ADDRESS	Lot 172 // DP 755923, Lot 823 // DP 247285, Berringer Road, Cunjurong Point Road and Sunset Strip, Manyana, NSW 2539		
PREPARED FOR	Precise Planning, on behalf of Ozy Homes		
AUTHOR/S	WI		
REVIEW	LM BS		
VERSION	Version	Draft/Final	Date to client
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Glossary and abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
BBAM	BioBanking Assessment Methodology
EEC	Endangered Ecological Community
DCP	Development Control Plan
DPI	Department of Primary Industries
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
FFMP	Flora and Fauna Management Plan
HBT	Hollow Bearing Tree/s
LGA	Local Government Area
NPWS	National Parks and Wildlife Service
VMP	Vegetation Management Plan
WoNS	Weeds of National Significance
*	Denotes exotic species

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1 Introduction

This environmental management plan (EMP) has been prepared to fulfil consent condition B11 of the approved residential subdivision of Lot 172 // DP 755923 & Lot 823 // DP 247285 Berringer Road, Cunjurong Point Road and Sunset Strip, Manyana, within the Shoalhaven Council Local Government Area (LGA) (Determination of Major Project No. 05-0059, File No. 904674, 8 July 2008).

The EMP addresses each stage of development and is structured as follows:

- introduction
- description of the project
- statement of commitments
- schedule of works
- contact details
- qualifications
- site plans
- weed control measures
- monitoring requirements
- survey data sheets

The EMP has also been prepared with consideration of Chapter S2 of the Shoalhaven Development Control Plan (DCP) and the supporting document *Environmental Management Plan Guide*.

2 Description of the project

The approved development, which will be constructed according to the determination of the major project and approved plans, includes:

- (1) The staged subdivision of Lot 172 DP // 755923 and Lot 823 DP // 247285 into 182 residential lots, 1 playground space and playground area, 1 open space area including the Endangered Ecological Community and its associated buffer zones, new roads and associated infrastructure and subdivision works.
- (2) Construction of physical infrastructure and services, including inter-allotment drainage, pedestrian/cycle pathways, bus stop and bus bay, safety control measures within the development and on Sunset Strip and a fully channelised left turn lane on Berringer Road.
- (3) Construction of water sensitive urban design measures, including a stormwater quality system incorporating on-site detention and infiltration, 3 water quality control points, grassed road side swales and biofiltration trenches and a gross pollutant trap.
- (4) Landscaping, vegetation management and associated works of the playground area, the Endangered Ecological Community and associated bushland reserve and public spaces along streets.
- (5) Removal of trees within the residential lots (except the 10m buffer to rear of lots along proposed Road No. 4 and 6 which back onto existing residential properties) and subject to (7), the timing of removal of trees shall be commensurate with development of each stage of the project.
- (6) Removal of trees for the purposes of construction of civil and infrastructure works (as per Condition B7) and subject to (7), the timing of removal of trees shall be commensurate with development of each stage of the project.
- (7) Removal of trees and vegetation identified on Drawing No.24256-07 – Tree Details within the buffer referred to in (5) for the purpose of construction of infrastructure and services is permitted only with the consent of Council.
- (8) Removal of trees within reserves for the construction of 3 water quality control points and commensurate with the respective stage of the development.
- (9) Revegetation of the Endangered Ecological Community and associated maintenance as specified in Condition E17.

The development will be constructed in six (6) stages, which are detailed in B1 of the determination of major project and are summarised as follows:

Stage 1 Subdivision and creation of 30 residential lots and passive open space, infrastructure works, construction of traffic, pedestrian and cycle safety measures, vegetation management and rehabilitation of EEC and associated buffer zone, weed management, fencing and landscaping in according with B8 and B9.

Stage 2 Subdivision and creation of 32 residential lots, infrastructure works including earthworks, removal of trees, roads, stormwater and drainage, services, civil works, pedestrian/cycle pathways.

Stage 3 Subdivision and creation of 29 residential lots, including earthworks, removal of trees, traffic calming device on Road 4, stormwater and drainage, services, civil works, water sensitive urban design measures, pedestrian/cycle pathways.

Stage 4 Subdivision and creation of 31 residential lots and passive open space, including infrastructure works, earthworks, removal of trees, roads, stormwater and drainage, services, a water quality control pond, civil works, traffic calming devices on Road 3, pedestrian/cycle pathways, playground area walking paths and signage.

Stage 5 Subdivision and creation of 31 residential lots and passive open space, including infrastructure works, earthworks, removal of trees, roads, stormwater and drainage, services, a water quality control pond, civil works, traffic calming devices on Road 3, pedestrian/cycle pathways.

Stage 6 Subdivision and creation of 27 residential lots including infrastructure works, earthworks, removal of trees, roads, stormwater and drainage, services, civil works.

3 Statement of Commitment

The Statement of Commitment is provided in **Table 3.1** and includes the relevant commitments outlined in the Amended Statement of Commitment submitted to council by Cowman Stoddart Pty Ltd dated November 2007.

The Statement of Commitment provides targeted management outcomes specific to the values of the site and includes:

- A statement of commitment to protect each particular feature or value from the impacts associated with the development,
- The key strategies that will be used to achieve each commitment, and
- The performance measure that will demonstrate the agreed commitments have been met for the site.

Actions that are necessary to achieve the commitment are actions that will be implemented by Precise Planning.

Table 3.1: Statement of Commitment

Environmental attribute	Commitment	Key strategies	Performance target
<p>Endangered Ecological Community (EEC) (Swamp Sclerophyll Forest)</p>	<p>Retain and protect the EEC and buffer zone</p>	<p>The extent of clearing accurately surveyed and marked on the ground with temporary barrier fencing or similar visible material.</p> <p>Temporary fencing is installed prior to works around all areas of vegetation / trees to be retained and is to be taken down after works have been completed.</p> <p>Retention of all areas of EEC and dedication to Council along with the buffer zone as a Bushland Reserve.</p> <p>Permanent fencing erected around the EEC and buffer zone</p> <p>Control of potential hydrology impacts on the EEC through installation of open wetlands.</p> <p>Management of the fire regime for conservation of the EEC.</p> <p>Identification of the location of the Asset Protection Zones.</p> <p>Sediment and erosion controls are installed according to approved plans prior to works commencing.</p> <p>Control of target weeds in accordance with the FFMP.</p> <p>Prohibition of the parking of machinery and vehicles or the storing of building or landscaping materials, soil, spoil, or rubbish, within the fenced area around trees to be retained.</p> <p>Monitoring and reporting.</p>	<p>Vegetation clearance is contained within the proposed clearance area.</p> <p>EEC to be retained is protected from direct and indirect impacts of clearing activities, fire and drainage/hydrology.</p> <p>The Bushland Reserve is dedicated to Council.</p> <p>The buffer zone to be retained and protected from indirect impacts of clearing activities.</p> <p>90% of targeted weeds are removed following initial weed control treatment prior to commencement of stage 1.</p> <p>Weeds are maintained at less than 10% in treatment areas by ongoing weed control for 3 years post dedication to Council.</p>

Environmental attribute	Commitment	Key strategies	Performance target
Threatened flora and fauna habitat	Protection of threatened flora and fauna habitat	<p>Temporary fencing is installed prior to works around all areas of vegetation / trees to be retained and is to be taken down after works have been completed.</p> <p>Tree protection zone fencing is established around all important food trees for Grey-headed Flying-fox identified by Ecologist and marked by Arborist prior to ground disturbance works in the vicinity of these trees.</p> <p>Sediment and erosion controls according to approved plans are installed prior to works commencing and are to operate during operation of the road.</p> <p>Clearing of trees with hollows to be undertaken according to the pre-clearance and fauna management protocol in this EMP.</p> <p>Restriction of clearing to avoid impacts on breeding habitat of migratory birds.</p> <p>Clear identification the extent of vegetation clearance including for bushfire requirements.</p>	No damage to threatened fauna species or their habitat as a result of clearing.

4 Schedule of works

Table 4.1: Schedule of works

Commitment 1: Endangered Ecological Communities will be protected		Performance target:				
		Vegetation clearance is contained within the proposed clearance area				
		EEC to be retained is protected from indirect impacts of clearing activities				
		Potential impacts from hydrology and drainage are managed				
Map Symbol	Action detail	Location	Responsibility	Priority	Timeframe to complete	References
EEC vegetation and buffer to be retained	Install protective fencing around vegetation and trees to the retained around the drip-line (outer edge of canopy)	All Swamp Sclerophyll Forest vegetation and buffer as identified in the FFMP.	Developer/Project Manager	HIGH Prior to any clearing and construction works.	Prior to commencement of stage 5 and 6.	DCP Chapter S2 Consent condition D8
EEC vegetation and buffer to be retained	Prohibit the parking of machinery and vehicles or the storing of building or landscaping materials, soil, spoil, or rubbish, within the fenced area around the trees to be retained	All Swamp Sclerophyll Forest vegetation and buffer as identified in the FFMP.	Developer/Project Manager	HIGH Prior to any clearing and construction works.	Prior to commencement of each stage.	DCP Chapter S2
EEC vegetation and buffer to be retained	Prune or trim trees (if required) in accordance with AS 4373-1996 "Pruning of Amenity Trees"	All Swamp Sclerophyll Forest vegetation and buffer as identified in the FFMP.	Developer/Project Manager	HIGH Prior to any clearing and construction works.	Prior to commencement of each stage.	DCP Chapter S2
Temporary fences	Accurately survey and clearly mark the extent of clearing on the ground with temporary barrier fencing or similar visible material and identify the EEC and / or buffer with tape	All Swamp Sclerophyll Forest vegetation and buffer as identified in the FFMP.	Developer/Project Manager	HIGH Prior to any clearing and construction works.	Prior to commencement of each stage.	Approved plans Flora and Fauna Assessment (BES 2006a)
Water Quality Facilities	Install water quality facilities which will consist of open wetlands with the following key features: 1. Open water inlet area to collect sediment, 2. Maintenance access to allow for collection of accumulated sediment, 3. Shallow water reed bed area to provide surface area for pollutant filtration, and 4. Water level control at the outlet.	Basins A, B and C	Developer/Project Manager	HIGH Prior to any clearing and construction works.	Prior to commencement of each stage.	Flora and Fauna Assessment (BES 2006a)
Sediment and erosion controls	Install appropriate sediment control measures according to the (Landcom 2004) the 'Blue Book'.	Downslope of each stage ad between basin batters and EEC	Developer/Project Manager	HIGH Prior to any clearing and construction works.	Installed immediately following clearing and on the same day as clearing works commence and maintained for the life of the construction period and until runoff catchments are stabilised.	Flora and Fauna Assessment (BES 2006a) Flora and Fauna Management Plan (ELA 2018)

Commitment 1: Endangered Ecological Communities will be protected		Performance target:				
		Vegetation clearance is contained within the proposed clearance area				
		EEC to be retained is protected from indirect impacts of clearing activities				
		Potential impacts from hydrology and drainage are managed				
Map Symbol	Action detail	Location	Responsibility	Priority	Timeframe to complete	References
N/A	Do not carry out vegetation clearing and construction during or within 2 days of heavy rainfall events of over 30 millimetres to avoid or mitigate the potential impact of erosion and discharge	Each stage	Developer/Project Manager	HIGH Prior to any clearing and construction works.	Prior to and during all stages.	Approved plans
Bushland Reserve	Dedicate the Bushland Reserve to Shoalhaven City Council as Public Reserve, in accordance with Council's contributions plan pursuant to Section 94 of the EP&A Act, including the 2.5 ha of Public Reserve containing the Swamp sclerophyll forest and its vegetated buffer.	Bushland Reserve	Developer/Project Manager	MEDIUM	Once construction has been completed	Flora and Fauna Assessment (BES 2006a)
Trees to be retained	Fell trees to be cleared so that they fall within the development area and do not damage trees to be retained.	Each stage and the boardwalk that will be installed across the EEC	Developer/Project Manager	MEDIUM	During clearing	Flora and Fauna Management Plan (ELA 2018)
Trees to be retained	Do not excavate inside the drip-line of trees unless essential, in which case excavation will be undertaken by hand to protect and retain tree roots	All stages	Developer/Project Manager	MEDIUM	During clearing	Condition consent B7
Basins A, B and C	Revegetate the three basins and their batters according to the FFMP	Three basins and their batters	Developer/Project Manager	MEDIUM	After construction of the three basins	Consent condition B9 Flora and Fauna Management Plan (ELA 2018)
Photo points	Commence weed control as per techniques in the FFMP and commence monitoring including photo monitoring	EEC, buffer and basins A, B and C	Developer/Project Manager	MEDIUM	One year prior to initiation of Stage 1 and 3 years post the dedication of the Bushland Reserve to Council.	Consent condition B9 Flora and Fauna Management Plan (ELA 2018)
N/A	Ensure native species are used in landscaping in areas that abut native vegetation, including species listed in Table 4 of BES (2007). Do not plant environmental weeds or known invasive plants	All areas of the site	Developer/Project Manager	MEDIUM	During all stages.	Flora and Fauna Assessment (BES 2006a) Flora and Fauna Management Plan (ELA 2018)
N/A	Clean machinery, vehicles and footwear of vegetation, mud and seeds prior to entering site	All areas of the site	Developer/Project Manager	MEDIUM	Prior to and during all stages.	N/A
N/A	Prohibit the parking of machinery and vehicles or the storing of building or landscaping materials, soil, spoil, or rubbish, within the fenced areas around EEC and buffer	EEC and buffer	Developer/Project Manager	MEDIUM	During all stages	N/A
N/A	Ensure that all clearing works are supervised by an ecologist, who will submit clearing report to Council	N/A	Developer/Project Manager/Ecologist	MEDIUM	Within 14 days of clearing	N/A

Commitment 1: Endangered Ecological Communities will be protected		Performance target:				
		Vegetation clearance is contained within the proposed clearance area				
		EEC to be retained is protected from indirect impacts of clearing activities				
		Potential impacts from hydrology and drainage are managed				
Map Symbol	Action detail	Location	Responsibility	Priority	Timeframe to complete	References
N/A	Submit annual report to Council	N/A	Developer/Project Manager	LOW	Annual reports are required prior to release of subdivision certificate for each stage and must be provided annually for a minimum 5-year period.	<i>Environmental Management Plan Guide</i>

Commitment 2: Protection of threatened flora and fauna habitat		Performance target:				
		Vegetation clearance is contained within the proposed clearance area				
		No damage to threatened fauna species or their habitat as a result of clearing				
Map Symbol	Action detail	Location	Responsibility	Priority	Timeframe to complete	References
Temporary fences	Accurately survey and clearly mark the extent of clearing on the ground with temporary barrier fencing or similar visible material and identify the EEC and / or buffer with tape	All Swamp Sclerophyll Forest vegetation and buffer as identified in the FFMP.	Developer/Project Manager	HIGH Prior to any clearing and construction works.	Prior to commencement of each stage.	Approved plans Flora and Fauna Assessment (BES 2006a)
N/A	An environmental induction will be undertaken for all workers on the site	Entire site	Developer/Project Manager	HIGH Prior to any clearing and construction works.	Prior to commencement of each stage.	Flora and Fauna Assessment (BES 2006a)
Sediment and erosion controls	Install appropriate sediment control measures according to the (Landcom 2004) the 'Blue Book'.	Downslope of each stage ad between basin batters and EEC	Developer/Project Manager	HIGH Prior to any clearing and construction works.	Installed immediately following clearing and on the same day as clearing works commence and maintained for the life of the construction period and until runoff catchments are stabilised.	Flora and Fauna Assessment (BES 2006a) Flora and Fauna Management Plan (ELA 2018)
Trees to be retained	Retain trees where possible.	Bushland Reserve and remainder of the site	Developer/Project Manager	HIGH Prior to any clearing and construction works.	Prior and during clearing	Flora and Fauna Assessment (BES 2006a)
Tree protection zone fences	Identify all important food trees for Grey-headed Flying-fox within and adjacent to the area of proposed clearing. Install tree protection zone fencing.	Each stage	Developer/Project Manager/ Ecologist/Arborist		Prior to commencement of each stage.	Flora and Fauna Management Plan (Ecoplanning 2019)
Stages	Carry out clearing commensurate with each stage	Entire site / each stage	Developer/Project Manager	HIGH Prior to any clearing and construction works.	Prior and during clearing	Consent condition B7
Trees and vegetation to be retained	Do not excavate inside the drip-line of trees unless essential, in which case excavation will be undertaken by hand to protect and retain tree roots	Entire site / each stage	Developer/Project Manager	HIGH Prior to any clearing and construction works.	During clearing	Flora and Fauna Assessment (BES 2006a)

Commitment 2: Protection of threatened flora and fauna habitat		Performance target:				
		Vegetation clearance is contained within the proposed clearance area				
		No damage to threatened fauna species or their habitat as a result of clearing				
Map Symbol	Action detail	Location	Responsibility	Priority	Timeframe to complete	References
Hollow bearing trees subject to removal	<p>Felling will be supervised by a fauna specialist appropriately licensed under the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, for the purpose of rescuing displaced fauna.</p> <p>The fauna specialist will be suitably attired with protective clothing and have suitable equipment to undertake the work. A "green card" from an Occupational Health and Safety Induction Training Course for Construction Work will also be held by the fauna specialist, who may also need to be suitably vaccinated (especially if there is potential for handling bats).</p> <p>An appropriately skilled local wildlife carer must be notified at least 24 hours prior to the tree felling, that animals may be captured and that these animals may need care.</p>	Entire site, each stage	Developer/Project Manager	<p>HIGH Prior to any clearing and construction works.</p>	Prior to commencement of clearing and during clearing.	Flora and Fauna Assessment (BES 2006a)

<p>Hollow bearing trees subject to removal</p>	<p>Follow pre-clearing process for removal of hollow bearing trees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any non-hollow-bearing trees around those with tree hollows to be felled will be removed first. At least one day will be left between clearing of the non-hollow-bearing trees and the hollow-bearing trees to allow fauna time to vacate the trees. Prior to felling of the identified and marked hollow-bearing trees, the trees will be shaken or nudged by tree-felling equipment to encourage any fauna to vacate the trees. If no animals emerge from the hollows after shaking or nudging, then the tree will be felled and lowered to the ground if possible. If an animal emerges from a hollow following shaking or nudging of the tree, then at least 30 minutes will be allowed for the animal to leave the tree. If the animal comes to the ground, or when it is on the lower trunk, attempts will be made to capture the animal using a net. Captured animals will be immediately transferred to a suitably sized cotton bag and checked for obvious injury during the transfer process. Captured animals will be placed in individual bags unless they are a family group to which separation would risk the survival of the young (i.e. a lactating female with young). Once the tree has been felled, a search will be made of the branches around the tree for any fleeing fauna and hollows should be inspected with a torch for the presence of any animals. Attempts will be made to capture any fleeing fauna with a net, and animals inside hollows should be extracted by hand. Captured animals will be immediately transferred to a suitably sized cotton bag and checked for obvious injury during the transfer process. Injured, shocked or immature captured animals will be placed in a cotton bag secured at the top. Bags will be wrapped in appropriate insulating material such as blankets and placed in a quiet, warm and preferably dark place until the wildlife carer can collect them. Details on the location of the capture and proposed release areas will be provided to the wildlife carer. Uninjured animals will be released in appropriate habitat as soon as practicable (at night for nocturnal species). 	<p>Entire site, each stage</p>	<p>Developer/Project Manager</p>	<p>HIGH Prior to any clearing and construction works.</p>	<p>Prior to commencement of clearing and during clearing.</p>	<p>Flora and Fauna Assessment (BES 2006a)</p>
<p>Christmas Orchid</p>	<p>Individuals within the study area will be retained and protected within a vegetated corridor along Drainage A (Bushland Reserve).</p>	<p>Bushland Reserve</p>	<p>Developer/Project Manager</p>	<p>HIGH Prior to any clearing and</p>	<p>Prior to construction</p>	<p>Flora and Fauna Assessment (BES 2006a)</p>

Commitment 2: Protection of threatened flora and fauna habitat		Performance target:				
		Vegetation clearance is contained within the proposed clearance area				
		No damage to threatened fauna species or their habitat as a result of clearing				
Map Symbol	Action detail	Location	Responsibility	Priority	Timeframe to complete	References
(<i>Calanthe triplicata</i>)				construction works.		
Bangalay Moist Woodland/Open Forest	Any clearing of this vegetation type in the north-eastern parts of the study area will not be undertaken between the beginning of October and the end of February in any year to minimise potential impacts on breeding by the migratory species Black-faced Monarch and Rufous Fantail. If any clearing is to be undertaken during the breeding season, then it will be preceded by targeted surveys for these species to assess potential impacts on breeding habitat.	North-eastern part of the site	Developer/Project Manager/Ecologist	HIGH Prior to any clearing and construction works.	Prior to commencement of clearing and during clearing.	Flora and Fauna Assessment (BES 2006a)
Nest boxes	Install and monitor nest boxes as per the FFMP (Ecoplanning 2018)	Entire site	Developer/Project Manager/Ecologist	HIGH Prior to any clearing and construction works.	Prior to commencement of clearing and during clearing.	Flora and Fauna Management Plan (Ecoplanning 2018)
Asset Protection Zones	Identify the location of the Asset Protection Zones according to the Bushfire Assessment (BES 2006b)	Entire site	Developer/Project Manager/Ecologist	HIGH Prior to any clearing and construction works.	Prior to commencement of clearing and during clearing.	Bushfire Assessment (BES 2006b)

5 Contact details

Developer	Allen Price & Scarretts Pty Ltd
Project manager/Site manager	To be updated
Environmental consultant	Ecoplanning Pty Ltd
Bush regenerators	To be updated
Qualifications of author:	WI Bachelor of Science in Environmental Biology 1993 (University of Technology, Sydney). Master of Science (thesis) 2004 (University of Technology, Sydney)

6 References

Bushfire Environmental Services (2006a) *Flora and Fauna Assessment. Proposed subdivision Lot 172 DP 755923 & Lot 823 DP 247285 Berringer Road and Cunjurong Point Road. Manyana*. Prepared for Malbec Properties Pty Ltd.

Bushfire Environmental Services (2006b) *Bushfire Protection Assessment. Proposed subdivision Lot 172 (Portion 173) and Lot 823 Manyana*. Prepared for Malbec Properties Pty Ltd.

Cowman Stoddart (2006) *Environmental Assessment Report. Project Approval 179 Lot Residential Subdivision, Lot 172 DP 755923 & Lot 823 DP 247285 Berringer Road, Cunjurong Point Road and the Subset Strip Manyana*. Prepared for Manyana Estates Pty Ltd.

Ecoplanning (2018). *Flora and Fauna Management Plan Lot 172 // DP 755923 & Lot 823 DP // 247285 Berringer Road, Cunjurong Point Road and Sunset Strip, Manyana, NSW*. Prepared for Precise Planning.

Shoalhaven City Council (2015) *Environmental Management Plan Guide Shoalhaven City Council*.

Appendix A: Site plan

Figure 6.1: Site plan displaying the extent of the development and environmental values.

Appendix B: Monitoring requirements

The bush regeneration contractor and the land owner will monitor the vegetation and habitat for changes over time during construction and weed control. Monitoring will be undertaken every three months prior to and during all stages and 3 years post subdivision certificate.

Monthly monitoring and reporting will be documented and compiled into an annual report to determine the effectiveness of the works undertaken. Site conditions will be recorded on the work plan template at the beginning and end of on-ground works. This data should be included in the annual report.

Monitoring photo points should be established at along monitoring transects and additional monitoring points as per Figure 3.4 of the FFMP (Ecoplanning 2018).

Monitoring should include:

- Works carried out, including weed species targeted and their location
- An approximation of the time spent on each task
- Any observations, such as the occurrence of new weed species
- Rates of regeneration of native species
- A description of any problems encountered and how they were overcome
- A summary of how the site-specific objectives have been met (or not)
- Herbicide and other chemicals used, including quantity, dilution rate and other relevant information
- Weed control mechanisms used during the period
- Photos
- Climatic conditions which may have influenced weed germination and growth
- Performance criteria and success
- If required, maps of weed distribution and density.

Monitoring will be adaptive. If new weeds species are observed or if the cover and abundance of weeds increases, then the qualified bush regenerator will liaise with the Project Manager in order respond so that weed control is effective.

In addition, all clearing works will be supervised by an ecologist, who will submit clearing report to Council within 14 days of clearing.

Appendix C: Survey data sheets

Table 6.1 provides a survey data sheet to be used at monitoring points which are not vegetation monitoring points (Ecoplanning 2018). Data for vegetation monitoring points will be collected using the BBAM as per the FFMP (Ecoplanning 2018).

This will be used to keep track of the effectiveness of weed spread and abundance at key locations. It is the tool for adaptive monitoring. If weed spread and abundance has increased, then measures will be undertaken to ensure effective ween control.

Table 6.1: Monitoring report template.

Date			
Name of Contractor:			
Hours worked on site since last monitoring report:			
Site Condition:	Location		
	Weed and % cover		
	Herbicide used (in Litres)		
	Other		
Describe relevant weed management techniques used:			
Describe problems; e.g. weed invasions, damage to planted material, etc.:			

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Photographic evidence:			
Performance criteria: Has weed cover and abundance increased?			
Planned work before next monitoring report to maintain effective weed control:			