

Idyll Spaces

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Erratum to 'Occurrence of Swamp Sclerophyll Forest EEC & assessment of impacts of proposed clearing, Marshall Way, Nambucca' (Idyll Spaces, 4 October 2016)

It has come to my attention that parts (b) and (c) of the 7-part test have been inadvertently omitted from the final document. These parts should read as follows:

(b) in the case of an endangered population, whether the action proposed is likely to have an adverse effect on the life cycle of the species that constitutes the endangered population such that a viable local population of the species is likely to be placed at risk of extinction.

Not applicable – no endangered populations were detected or are considered likely to occur in the study area.

(c) in the case of an endangered ecological community or critically endangered ecological community, whether the action proposed:

(i) is likely to have an adverse effect on the extent of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction or (ii) is likely to substantially and adversely modify the composition of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction.

The proposal would remove slightly more than half (56.7%) of the small remnant (0.6ha) of the Swamp Sclerophyll Forest community in the study area. As the remainder occurs on public land its local occurrence is unlikely to be placed at risk of extinction by the proposal.

The composition of the ecological community is that of a floristically simple assemblage dominated by an open canopy with two species of robust long-lived trees and with a tall dense ground layer dominated by one species of sedge, all of which are common and widespread and adapted to the soils and drainage regimes characteristic of the site. Such assemblages are likely to be robust to adjoining landuses such as urban development and recreation in the short to medium term.

The site adjoins a State Forest and in the longer term is likely to be subjected to occasional fires that would enable periodic recruitment of additional overstorey trees and facilitate maintenance of existing ground layer vegetation. It is therefore unlikely that the proposal would substantially and adversely modify the composition of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction.

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