**PLAN OF MANAGEMENT**
***MELALEUCA BICONVEXA* SITE**
**PROPOSED CONCEPT MASTER PLAN**
**LOTS 1 AND 6 IN DP 1082382, ANSON STREET, ST GEORGES BASIN**

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## 1. Introduction

A small population of the endangered tree *Melaleuca biconvexa* occurs on the subject land at Anson Street, St Georges Basin. Consent to clear the land at Lots 1 and 6 in DP 1082382 Anson Street, was subject to retaining a cartilage around these plants, as shown in **Figure 1**. The area shown on **Figure 1** within the red line is here denoted as the 'site'.

The purpose of this document is to set out a management approach that ensures that the plants of *M. biconvexa* are (i) protected during construction activities and (ii) secure in the long term.

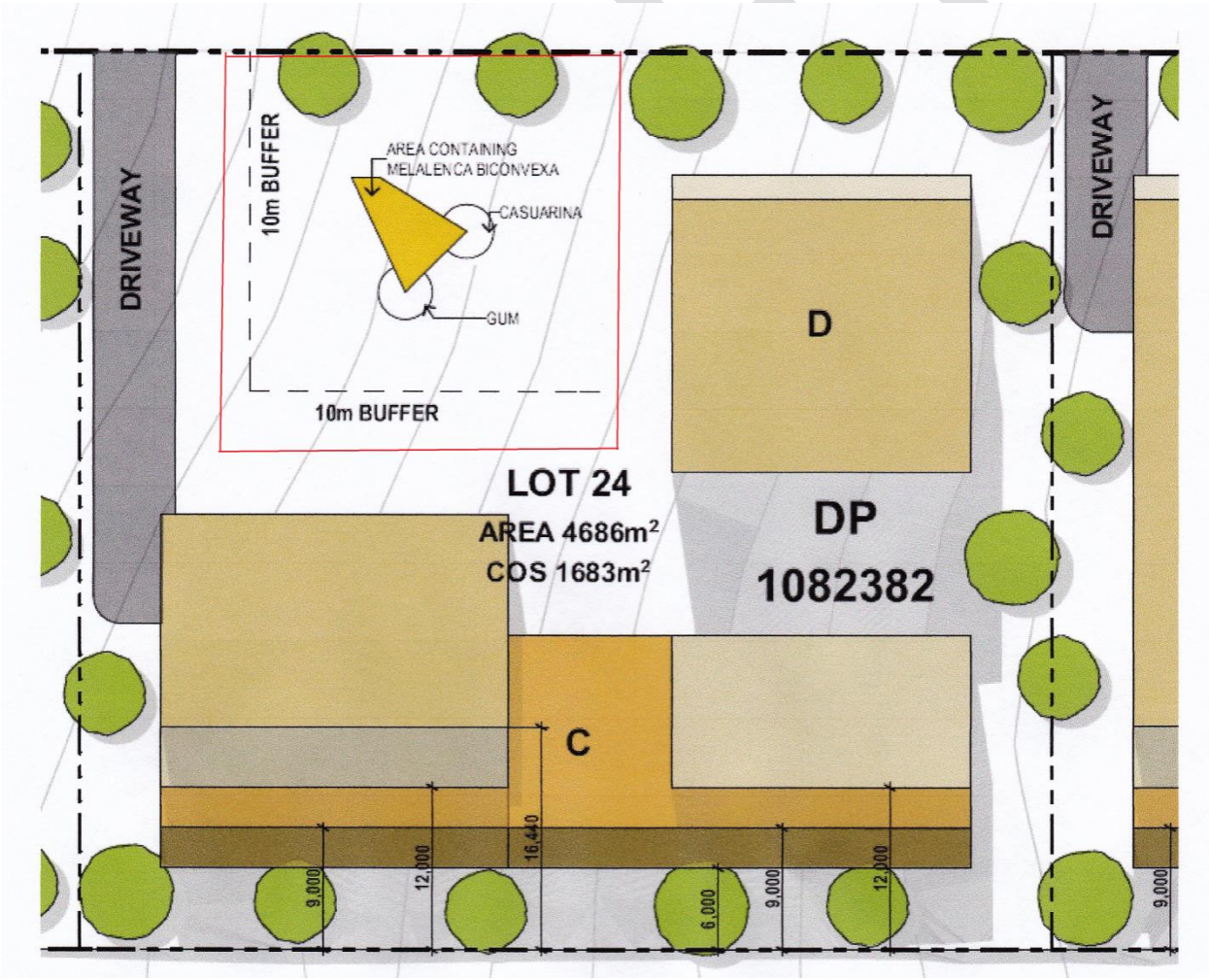


**Figure 1. Location of the *Melaleuca biconvexa* plants (yellow triangle) and associated curtilage (red line).**

## 2. The Site

The site containing *M. biconvexa* is located on the northern edge of Lot 24, as shown on **Figure 1**; this has an area of about 100 square metres. The plants cover a smaller area, the area of occupancy (yellow triangle on figure), around which is a minimum 10 metre setback to any development, which was part of the consent conditions to clear the land. In February 2017, 22 stems of *Melaleuca biconvexa* were found within the 'yellow triangle', most were suckers rather than individual plants.

The closest proposed development to the area of occupancy (yellow triangle) is greater than 10 metres in all directions:

- about 15 metres to the east;
- about 27 metres to the south;
- about 15 metres (road) and 30 metres (building) to the west ; and
- about 12 metres to the edge of the existing public road to the north.

The site is covered in natural vegetation, a remnant of the surrounding forest that was cleared some time ago. The trees present are *Corymbia maculata*, *Eucalyptus globoidea* and *E. pilularis,* along with smaller trees of *Syncarpia glomulifera* and *Allocasuarina littoralis.* Shrubs dominate the understorey, such as *Kunzea ambigua*.

## 3. Addressing potential impacts

**Table 1** sets out the potential impacts that must be considered for the protection of the site during and after the construction phase of the development.

**Table 1**
**Potential impacts and responses**

| Potential Impacts | Responses |
|---|---|
| 1. Incursion by machinery, etc. | 1.1 Install wire fence with appropriate signage prior to start of construction.<br><br>1.2 Include information in induction procedure. |
| 2. Debris, materials enter the site | 2.1 Wire fence appropriate to stop this happening.<br><br>2.2 Remove wind-blown and other material not meant to be on the site. |
| 3. Runoff delivers soil onto the site | 3.1 Install a silt fence barrier on the lower part of the wire fence.<br><br>3.2 Direct high volume runoff from construction sites away from the site. |
| 4. In appropriate use in the long term. | 4.1 Clearly mark the site in some fashion; e.g. bollards and signage.<br><br>4.2 Design area to discourage access by people. |

## 4. Management Objectives and Actions

The objectives and how they will be addressed are set out in **Table 2**. The objectives and the associated management actions are identified to protect the *Melaleuca biconvexa* plants before, during and after construction.

## 5. Conclusion

The *Melaleuca biconvexa* site is the only valuable vegetation on the site in Anson Street. Provision is being made in the development plan to retain the site; this management plan addresses the potential indirect impacts that could occur, particularly during the construction of nearby developments.

**Table 2**
**Management objectives and actions**

| Objectives | Management Actions | Measurement of Success | Responsibility |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Construction Period** | | | |
| Protect site during construction | Install protective measures prior to any work on site - wire fences and silt stop barriers in locations shown on Figure 1 (red lines). | Barrier in place bore construction nearby begins. | Developer and site foreman |
| | Consultant ecologist to inspect barrier prior to work commencing. | Site inspected and found satisfactory. | Consultant ecologist |
| | Site induction to inform workers that the above barriers are not to be transgressed. | All onsite workers are appropriately inducted. | Site foreman |
| | Ensure that spoil or other materials do not end up on the site, including spillage from adjacent soil heaps. | No material enters the curtilage area. | Site foreman |
| Monitor the site during construction of adjacent developments on Lot 24, including condition of barriers, incursions, etc. | Monitor site for breaches of barriers or any other potential impacts on the site. | Monitoring completed on time. | Weekly monitoring: site foreman<br>Monthly or as required: consultant ecologist |
| | Take action to remedy the adverse circumstances as required. | A adverse circumstances are dealt with promptly. | Site foreman |
| | Prepare report to Council on monthly basis. | Report goes to Council on time. | Consultant ecologist |

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|---|---|---|---|
| **Post-construction** | | | |
| Rehabilitate vegetation after completion of construction of surrounding development. | Remove weeds. | Site is weed free. | Site foreman |
| | Undertake plantings of local native species, if required. | Site is covered in native vegetation. | Site foreman |
| Ensure long term protection for the plants | Design the open space to protect vegetation on the site; consider fencing/barriers, access, etc. | Long term survival ensured | Landscape architect |
| | Liaise with Council regarding the suitability of the design to protect plants; change if necessary. | Design approved and installed. | Developer. |
| | Final report to be prepared by consultant ecologist once above is completed. | Report submitted to Council. | Consultant ecologist |