Landscape Management Plan

Doyalson Wyee RSL Club/Proposed Subdivision

Doyalson Wyee RSL Club

80-120 Pacific Highway, Doyalson

Prepared by:

SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd

10 Kings Road, New Lambton NSW 2305,
Australia

SLR Project No.: 630.30551.00000

8 February 2024

Revision: 2.0

Revision Record

Revision	Date	Prepared By	Checked By	Authorised By
2.0	8 February 2024	Fiona Iolini	Jeremy Pepper	Jeremy Pepper
1.0	12 July 2023	Fiona Iolini	Jeremy Pepper	Jeremy Pepper

Basis of Report

This report has been prepared by SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd (SLR) with all reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the timescale and resources allocated to it by agreement with Doyalson Wyee RSL Club (the Client). Information reported herein is based on the interpretation of data collected, which has been accepted in good faith as being accurate and valid.

This report is for the exclusive use of the Client. No warranties or guarantees are expressed or should be inferred by any third parties. This report may not be relied upon by other parties without written consent from SLR.

SLR disclaims any responsibility to the Client and others in respect of any matters outside the agreed scope of the work.

Table of Contents

Tables in Text

Figures in Text

Acronyms and Abbreviations

APZ	Asset Protection Zone
BDAR	Biodiversity Development Assessment Report
CCC	Central Coast Council
LMP	Landscape Management Plan
VPA	Voluntary Planning Agreement

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

This Landscape Management Plan (LMP) has been developed in association with a proposed subdivision of land at the Doyalson Wyee RSL club, Doyalson, NSW. The subject land for the proposed subdivision is Lot 1 DP 503655; Lot 11 DP 240685; Lot 49 DP 707586 and Lot 7 DP 240685 (see Figure 1).

The current proposal is for the subdivision of the subject land into 14 superlots, one community title lot and the construction of the entry road off Pacific Highway. This LMP considers site clearing in accordance with the development footprint that was assessed as part of the Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR) (SLR 2023a). The subject land is 34 hectares, of which 30 hectares forms the development footprint (see Figure 2).

The remaining 4 hectares of land will form a north-south biodiversity corridor, within which native vegetation will be retained and enhanced in accordance with a separate VMP. A series of east-west corridors will also be integrated into the final design, within which a selection of vegetation and habitat features will be retained and managed in accordance with this LMP. The biodiversity and landscape corridors are included in Figure 3.

A Voluntary Planning Agreement (VPA) has been formed between Central Coast Council (CCC) and the Doyalson Wyee RSL Club (CCC 2022a) for the purpose of enabling the Development to be carried out and to ensure the protection in perpetuity of proposed Biodiversity Corridors through conservation zoning.

This LMP has been written to respond to pre-DA comments by Council (CCC 2022) as follows:

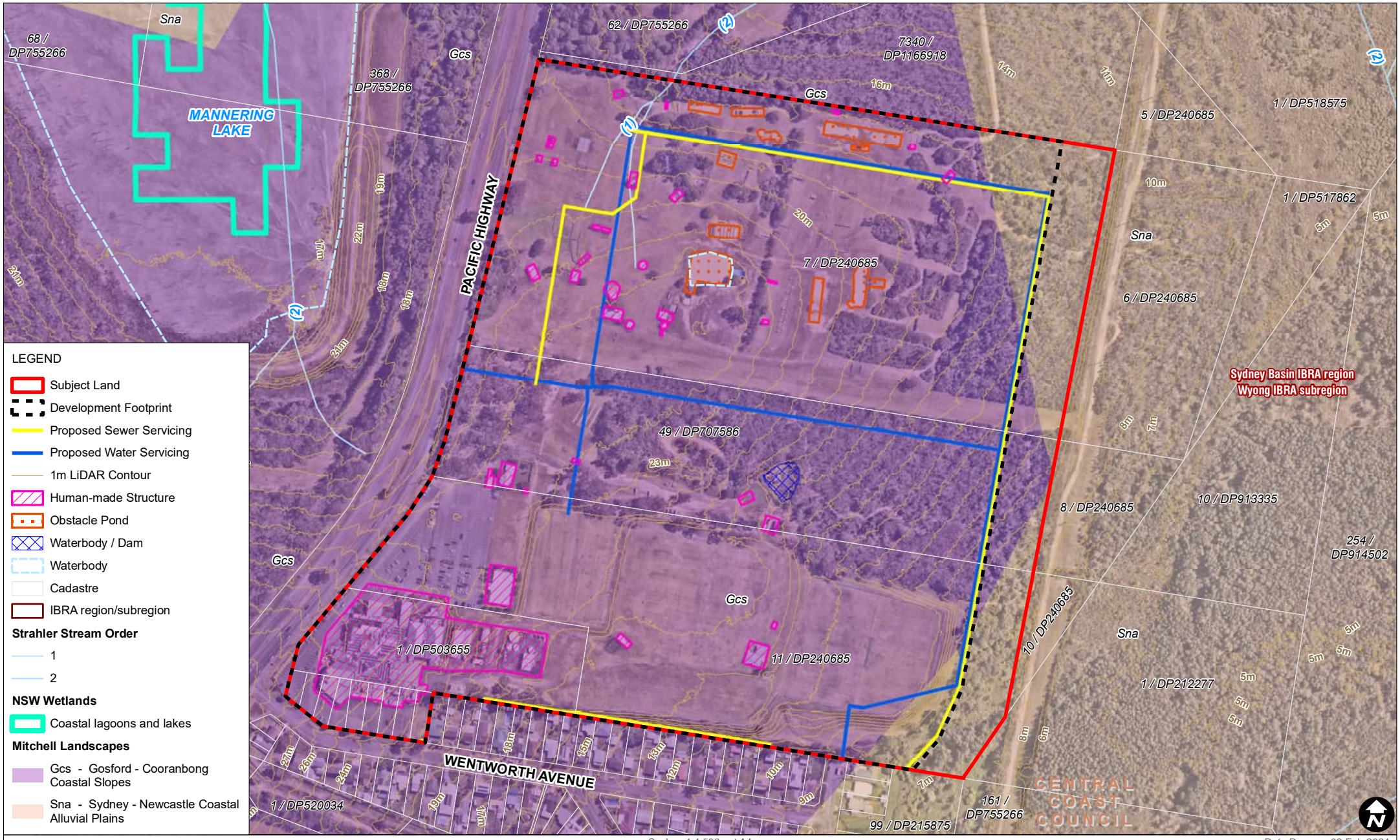
> "*The requirements for Vegetation Management Plans and Landscape Management Plans for corridors are outlined in detail in the Voluntary Planning Agreement.*"

This version of the LMP includes updates in response to Council Request for Information (CCC 2023), including in response to a Peer Review prepared by de Witt (2023) and the specific comment in Table 1. The VMP has also been updated to reflect changes that occurred to the BDAR in December 2023. It has also become apparent that a 3 metre planting exclusion zone is required above the gas pieline, which has now been reflected in the Indicative Landscape Plan and planting approach.

Table 1: Response to Council Request for Information

Summary Comment (de Witt 2023)	Response
Road crossings In relation to VPA condition "*A Landscape Plan must depict the locations of the road crossings as shown in indicative locations in the plan in Annexure B where relevant to the subject matter of the plan*" de Witt states "*There are no road crossings indicated in the LMP*".	Indicative road crossings have been added to the Figures

The subject land is privately owned and has been subject to past native vegetation clearing and ongoing disturbance, but several patches of native vegetation remain. The northern portion is used for an adventure course, and the existing Doyalson RSL located in the southwest corner. A planning proposal has been approved for the subject land and land to the north which has re-zoned the area for an integrated retail, recreation, community and residential precinct, centred around Doyalson Wyee RSL Club.



Scale: 1:4,500 at A4
Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

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Project Number: 630.30551

Data Source: NSW SS, March 2023, Aerial imagery supplied by Nearmap, October 2023
Elevation data DFSI Spatial Services 2014/2015
Mitchell Landscapes © State Government of NSW and Department of Planning, Industry and Environment 2016, IBRA Regions Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment.
NSW wetlands (Office of Environment and Heritage NSW)

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SITE MAP

FIGURE 1

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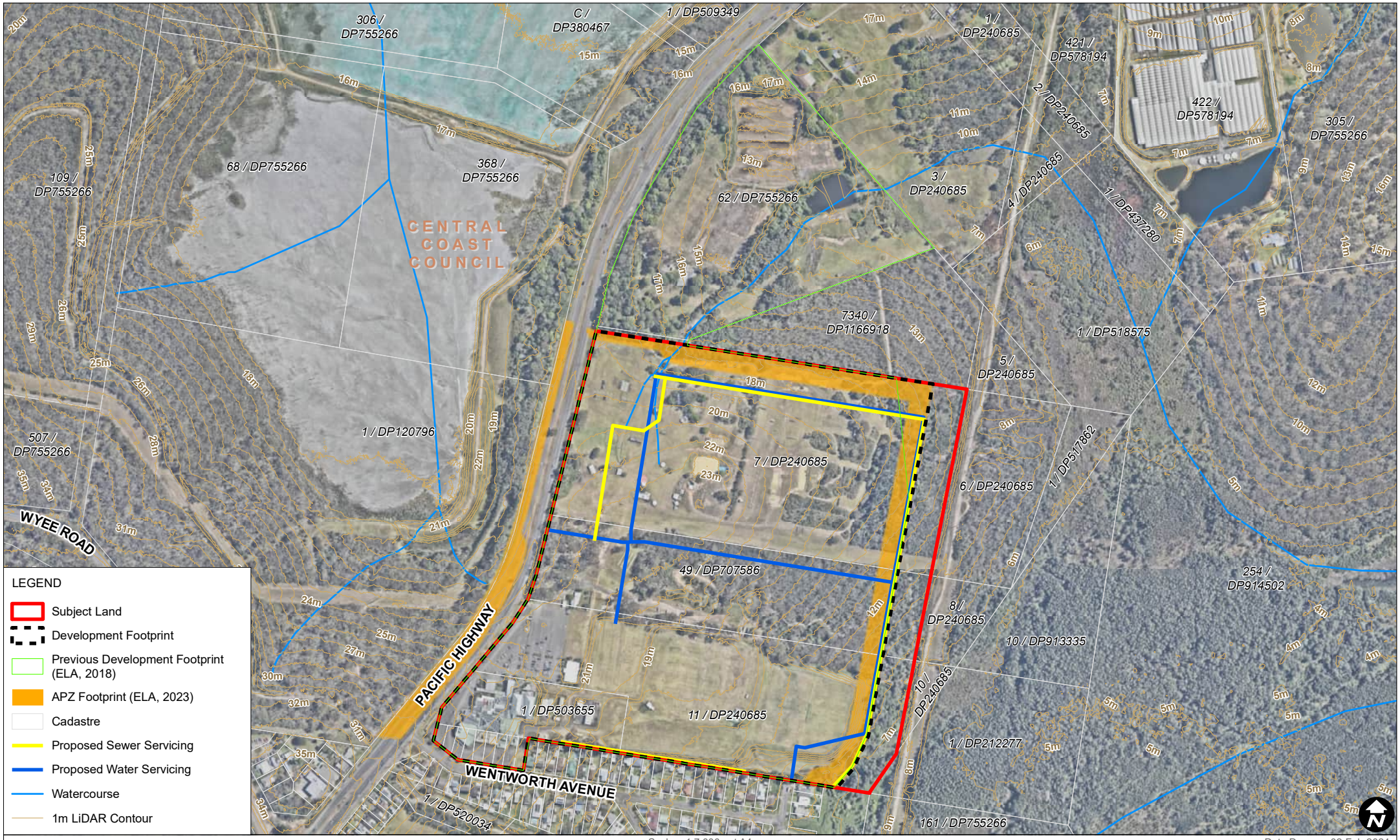

Scale: 1:7,000 at A4
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

Date Drawn: 02-Feb-2024
Project Number: 630.30551

Data Source: NSW SS, March 2023
Aerial imagery supplied by Nearmap, October 2023

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DEVELOPMENT LAYOUT

FIGURE 2

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LEGEND

- Subject Land
- Development Footprint
- Cadastre
- Biodiversity Corridor*
- Landscape Corridor*
- Indicative Road Crossing Location
- Watercourse

0 125 250 m

Scale: 1:4,500 at A4
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

Date Drawn: 02-Feb-2024
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Data Source: NSW SS, March 2023
Aerial imagery supplied by Nearmap, October 2023
Indicative road crossings approximated from DWG files received off Richmond + Ross 8 December 2023
* Note: the Landscape Corridors are derived from Annexure B of the Voluntary Planning Agreement between Central Coast Council and Doyalson Wyee RSL Club Limited dated May 22.

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BIODIVERSITY AND LANDSCAPE CORRIDORS

FIGURE 3

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1.2 Personnel

The roles and qualifications of all staff responsible for preparation of this report are listed in Table 2.

Table 2: Staff Roles and Qualifications

Staff Name & Title	Qualifications and Training	Role
Jeremy Pepper Technical Director	Bachelor of Science (Hons Class 1) University of NSW 1996 Cert II Bushland Regeneration, TAFE NSW Cert III Horticulture (Arboriculture), TAFE NSW BAM accredited assessor (#BAAS17104)	Report technical review
Fiona Iolini Associate Ecologist	Bachelor of Environmental Science and Management, University of Newcastle 2007 Cert III Conservation and Land Management, TAFE NSW BAM accredited assessor (#BAAS19042)	Project management, report drafting

1.3 VPA Requirements

Section 3 of the VPA outlines the following requirements for the preparation of LMPs.

1 *The Proponent must prepare one or more Landscape Plans for the following Landscape Corridors generally in accordance with the plan in Annexure B, the following descriptions, and the requirements set out in clauses 3.2 to 3.6:*

   a) *An irregular shaped landscaped corridor (Corridor C) spanning east-west along the southern border of Lot 62 DP755266 (with minimum width of 16.3m) and connects with Biodiversity corridor B to the north;*

   b) *a 20m wide linear landscaped corridor (Corridor D) along the alignment of the Gas Pipeline;*

   c) *an irregular shaped east-west landscaped corridor (Corridor E) with a minimum width of 16m, retention of existing tree canopy, including the tress within the Central Park area; and*

   d) *a triangular shaped landscaped corridor (Corridor G) with a maximum width of 51m located on the northern portion of Lot 7 DP 240685 adjacent to Corridor F.*

2 *A Landscape Plan must depict the locations of the road crossings as shown in indicative locations in the plan in Annexure B where relevant to the subject matter of the plan.*

3 *The Landscape Plan for Corridor E must identify a minimum of 31 hollow bearing trees (including their tree protection zones) and the requisite measures for retaining the hollow bearing trees. The parties acknowledge that Council may also impose a condition on any development consent relating to the land on which Corridor E is located to restrict the removal of hollow bearing trees.*

4 *Landscape Corridors C, D, E and G are to be managed in accordance with the requirements of 'Managed Land' in Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019.*

5 *Landscape Corridors C, D E and G are to comply with requirements for an Inner Protection Area as described in Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019. An Inner Protection Area will require retention and establishment of native canopy trees only in order to avoid a bushfire hazard.*

6 *The Landscape Plan for Corridor D shall provide for shallow soil planting. Due to the presence of the Jemena pipeline, deep soil planting cannot be implemented.*

1.4 Natural Values

1.4.1 Native Vegetation

The BDAR for the development site showed three plant community types occurring with the subject land. These are as follows:

- PCT 1717 – *Broad-leaved Paperbark Swamp Mahogany – Swamp Oak – Saw Sedge swamp forest of the Central Coast and Lower North Coast.*
- PCT 1638 – *Smooth-barked Apple – Red Bloodwood – Scribbly Gum grass – Shrub woodland on lowlands of the Central Coast.*
- PCT 1636 – *Scribbly Gum – Red Bloodwood, Angophora inopina heathy woodland on lowlands of the Central Coast.*

The PCTs are mapped in Figure 4. The landscape corridors contain PCT 1638 and PCT 1636, as well as cleared land and exotic vegetation.

1.4.2 Threatened Ecological Communities

The PCT 1717 – Broad-leaved Paperbark Swamp Mahogany – Swamp Oak – Saw Sedge swamp forest of the Central Coast and Lower North Coast is associated with the threatened ecological community of Swamp Sclerophyll Forest on Coastal Floodplains of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions (an EEC) as listed as under the BC Act. This community does not occur within the landscape corridors but occurs downslope of the landscape corridors.

1.4.3 Threatened Flora Species

No threatened species of flora were identified within the Development Site or Biodiversity Corridor, during either SLR or ELA assessments. Threatened species with potential to occur were subject to targeted surveys including *Acacia bynoeana*, *Angophora inopina*, *Asperula asthenes*, *Astrotricha crassifolia*, *Callistemon linearifolius*, *Corunastylis* sp. Charmhaven (NSW896673), *Cryptostylis hunteriana*, *Diuris praecox*, *Eucalyptus camfieldii*, *Eucalyptus parramattensis* subsp. *decadens*, *Eucalyptus parramattensis* subsp. *parramattensis*, *Genoplesium insigne*, *Grevillea parviflora* subsp. *parviflora*, *Maundia triglochinoides*, *Melaleuca biconvexa*, *Melaleuca groveana*, *Persicaria elatior*, *Prostanthera askania*, *Rhizanthella slateri*, *Rutidosis heterogama*, *Tetratheca glandulosa* and *Tetratheca juncea*.

1.4.4 Fauna Species and Habitat Values

Information pertaining to the presence of fauna habitat within the Development site is detailed in the Wildlife Management Strategy. Hollow-bearing trees form the main fauna habitat features within the landscape corridors. Hollow-bearing trees that fall within the landscape corridors are mapped in Figure 4.

Scale: 1:4,500 at A4
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

Date Drawn: 02-Feb-2024
Project Number: 630.30551

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Data Source: NSW SS, March 2023
Aerial imagery supplied by Nearmap, October 2023
Plant Community Types (Eco Logical Australia, 2018. 80 – 120 Pacific Highway, Doyalson. Prepared for Doyalson Wyee RSL Club)
Indicative road crossings approximated from DWG files received off Richmond + Ross 8 December 2023
* Note: the Landscape Corridors are derived from Annexure B of the Voluntary Planning Agreement between Central Coast Council and Doyalson Wyee RSL Club Limited dated May 22.

VEGETATION AND HABITAT TREE LOCATIONS

FIGURE 4

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2.0 Management Issues

2.1 Vegetation Protection

The development will require the removal or modification of approximately 8.5 ha of native vegetation within the Development Site. The landscape corridors within the development site will be subject to tree retention where possible, including the retention of 31 hollow-bearing trees within Landscape Corridor E. Potential ecological impacts may include:

- Direct disturbance/ removal of native vegetation during vegetation clearing, and disturbance to plant habitat, including the removal of hollow bearing trees, habitat logs, leaf litter and soil.
- Inadvertent impacts to vegetation adjacent to the development footprint during vegetation clearing and other construction activities (ie damage caused by vehicle and machinery or stockpiles of construction materials).

2.2 Erosion Control

Vegetation clearing activities have the potential to disturb the soil profile and create bare areas. These disturbed areas are more prone to erosion than vegetated areas. Erosion may cause tunnelling and rilling (ie scours and channels that form in the landscape). Surface water may also carry sediment into vegetated areas adjacent to the disturbed areas. These sediments can smother native plants and prevent their growth.

2.3 Weed Management

An assessment of the subject land during 2018 (ELA) and 2023 (SLR) determined that infestations of both priority weeds and environmental weeds occur (Table 3). These are generally scattered through the native vegetation within the Landscape Corridor with concentrations of weeds around the central dam and at edges of native vegetation patches. There is also an area of exotic Radiata Pine Plantation at the southern tip of Landscape Corridor G.

The most widespread weed species identified were *Lantana camara* (Lantana), *Cortaderia selloana* (Pampas Grass), *Andropogon virginicus* (Whiskey Grass) and *Ageratina adenophora* (Crofton Weed). As most of the landscape corridor areas will be under scrubbed careful removal of weeds will be required to prevent further spread. Follow up weed and vegetation control will be essential to ensure that regrowth is managed within the landscape corridors prior to final landscaping.

Table 3: Priority and environmental weeds within the Landscape Corridors

Scientific Name	Common Name	Priority Weed (Central Coast LGA)	Extent within the Development Site
Lantana camara	Lantana	Yes	Throughout landscape corridor with denser infestation around the dam
Cortaderia selloana	Pampas Grass	Yes	Around the dam in centre of site
Ageratina adenophora	Crofton Weed	No	Throughout landscape corridor with denser infestation around the dam and drainage areas

Scientific Name	Common Name	Priority Weed (Central Coast LGA)	Extent within the Development Site
Andropogon virginicus	Whiskey Grass	No	Located on the edges of existing native vegetation patches throughout
Pinus radiata	Radiata Pine	No	Dense patches of mature trees located within the southern tip of Landscape Corridor G with juvenile plants within the surrounding areas

2.4 Asset protection and planting

The landscape corridors are partly vegetated with existing native vegetation communities. Due to asset protection requirements under scrubbing will be required around the existing hollow-bearing trees and other trees that are to be retained. Where limited existing tree canopies occur additional native canopy tree planting will be required.

Canopy tree retention and planting will be required to maintain a cover of vegetation that is consistent with bushfire requirements for an Inner Protection Area (IPA). Tree planting within Landscape Corridor D will also be limited to smaller shallow rooted trees or shrubs due to the Jemena pipeline, as well as a 3m planting exclusion zone above the footprint of the pipe.

In addition, the existing ground cover of grasses can be retained where possible. However, where the ground layer is disturbed during site clearing activities groundcover planting of grasses that can be mown for bushfire safety purposes will be required. It is also likely that small copse of shrubs may be retained, subject to final detailed design and consultation with the project bushfire consultant.

Canopy and groundcover planting activities will include the following:

- Native canopy tree planting will be required where little or no native vegetation exists.
- Native canopy tree or shrub planting using shallow rooted smaller trees will be required at Landscape Corridor D.
- Groundcover planting will be required for soil remediation purposes within the limits of asset protection requirements for IPAs (mown grass).

3.0 Objectives and Strategy

3.1 Overview

Management objectives have been identified in consideration of the requirements of the LMP as identified in the VPA. These objectives relate to vegetation and tree protection, erosion control, weed management and asset protection and planting. Each of these objectives is outlined below.

3.2 Vegetation and Tree Protection

The primary objective of the LMP is to facilitate retention of hollow-bearing trees and to ensure that impacts to retained vegetation within the landscape corridors are minimised and are within the scope per the VPA. The following key management objectives relate to vegetation protection within the landscape corridors:

- To avoid downslope impacts on retained areas of threatened plant species habitats and endangered ecological communities.
- To ensure that native vegetation that is to be retained within the landscape corridors is to be adequately protected during the construction phase.

3.3 Erosion Control

The objective of erosion control is to prevent the movement of soil and sediment during site clearing and construction as well as the operational phases, to prevent habitat degradation within the landscape corridors and adjacent habitats.

3.4 Weed Management

The objective of weed management is to achieve weed-free low maintenance landscaped areas within the landscape corridors. The specific target is to remove all weeds from site and dispose of appropriately during site clearing activities. Weed covers should aim to achieve less than 5% cover following initial weed removal activities.

3.5 Asset protection and planting

The objectives of canopy and groundcover planting within the landscape corridors include the following:

- To retain and enhance a canopy cover of native trees across the landscape corridors that are at densities in accordance with the bushfire protection requirements.
- To achieve a 90% survival rate of all tube-stock planted within the landscape corridors by Year 1.
- To achieve a canopy species diversity target that is 75% compatible with the native existing vegetation strata by Year 3.
- To describe monitoring and reporting strategies to monitor impacts on vegetation and assess the effectiveness of any mitigation measures implemented during construction.
- To achieve a weed free resilient cover of trees and groundcovers within the landscape corridors by Year 5.

4.0 Management Activities and Guidelines

4.1 Vegetation Protection

At the detailed design phase, trees that will be retained within the landscape corridors will be assessed by an arborist. An approved arboricultural impact assessment report will include specific tree protection measures. The following recommendations are to be implemented prior to and during vegetation clearing within the landscape corridors:

- An ecologist is to be present on site during all clearing operations and will physically tag vegetation for retention prior to any clearing works.
- A bushfire consultant will be required to inspect final areas of vegetation for retention, with the aim to facilitate retention of small groups of trees and shrubs where possible.
- An arborist will be required to inspect tree retention measures prior to site clearing in the vicinity of the trees that will be retained.

Note that further management guidelines for site clearing are described in the Wildlife Management Plan. These include protocols and methods that apply to the clearing of vegetation and comprise the following:

- Pre-clearance Surveys
- Pre-clearance Site Inspection
- Vegetation Clearing Protocol
- Habitat Tree Removal Protocol
- Dam De-watering Stategy

4.2 Asset Protection Zone Management

All landscape corridors are to be managed as Inner Protection Area (IPA). Fuel management specifications to be used as a guide to achieve the performance requirement of an IPA are in accordance with the Bushfire Protection Assessment (ELA 2023) as follows:

- Trees:
  - Tree canopy cover should be less than 15% at maturity.
  - Trees (at maturity) should not touch or overhang the building.
  - Lower limbs should be removed up to a height of 2 m above ground.
  - Canopies should be separated by 2 to 5 m.
  - Preference should be given to smooth barked and evergreen trees.
- Shrubs:
  - Create large discontinuities or gaps in the vegetation to slow down or break the progress of fire towards buildings should be provided.
  - Shrubs should not be located under trees.
  - Shrubs should not form more than 10% ground cover.
  - Clumps of shrubs should be separated from exposed windows and doors by a distance of at least twice the height of the vegetation.
- Grass:
  - Should be kept mown (as a guide grass should be kept to no more than 100 mm in height).

- Leaves and vegetation debris should be removed.

4.3 Erosion Control

The following recommendations are to be implemented during the construction and operational phases to reduce erosion potential within the Development Site:

- Use sediment fences and/or sterile straw bales down slope of exposed soil and stockpiles.
- Undertake rapid seeding and revegetation of disturbed areas to limit the time soil is exposed to erosion.
- Remediate any rills or areas of erosion within 1 month of observed erosion to prevent sediment transfer.

4.4 Weed Management

All priority weeds are regulated with a general biosecurity duty to prevent, eliminate or minimise any biosecurity risk they may pose. Any person who deals with any plant, who knows (or ought to know) of any biosecurity risk, has a duty to ensure the risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised, so far as is reasonably practicable. The biosecurity duty and control methods of weed species that have been identified within the Development Site are presented in Table 4. These methods are in accordance with the legal requirements of the NSW *Biosecurity Act 2015*.

Table 4: Weed Species, abundance, biosecurity duty and control methods

Species	Biosecurity Duty Comments	Control Methods
Priority Weeds – Central Coast		
Lantana camara (Lantana)	Mandatory Measure - Must not be imported into the State or sold	Integrated weed management uses a range of control methods in order to achieve more effective control. Lantana can be controlled by using a combination of manual control, mechanical control, herbicides, fire, pasture improvement, and grazing management techniques. Variables such as seasonal conditions and lantana varieties must be considered when planning control strategies. For example, lantana must be actively growing for foliar herbicide applications, and fire and biological control agents may be effective only at certain times of the year. Lantana is an extremely hardy and persistent weed. Follow up control is always required to prevent re-infestation by regrowth or new seedlings. Prioritise control work in situations where there will be enough resources to allow ongoing control in the following months or years. Removing lantana can be a waste of time unless follow up management is carried out. For integrated control strategies in various situations see the lantana control manual.
Cortaderia selloana (Pampas Grass)	Land managers should mitigate the risk of new	The method of control for pampas grass depends on the site on which it occurs and the

Species	Biosecurity Duty Comments	Control Methods
	weeds being introduced to their land. Land managers should mitigate spread from their land. The plant should not be bought, sold, grown, carried or released into the environment. Notify local control authority if found.	potential risk for causing new infestations. Permanent mechanical removal is recommended wherever possible. Mechanical removal of plants (permanent removal, used in high-risk areas). Grubbing of plants, particularly when small, is the best method of control in urban and bushland areas. This can be difficult with large plants because of their extensive root system and the abrasive nature of the leaves. Control of large plants is easier and more effective if any seed heads are removed first, and the plant is slashed before grubbing the crown and roots. Seed heads should be placed in a plastic bag and destroyed in an appropriate way. The best conditions for grubbing are when the soil is moist, so removal is easier. The crown and roots must be completely removed from contact with the soil. Suitable disposal methods for plant material are necessary to prevent re-establishment. Pampas grass is known to be an important summer egg-laying site for wildlife such as the diamond python. Timing of control methods such as slashing should be considered to avoid the destruction of important habitats at critical times.
Other Environmental Weeds		
Andropogon virginicus (Whiskey Grass) *Ageratina adenophora* (Crofton Weed)	NA	Hand pull seedlings and small plants. Carefully spot spray with herbicide such as Glyphosate and Metsulfuron.
Pinus radiata (Radiata Pine)	NA	Hand pull seedlings Cut and paint small trees with Glyphosate Frill or drill inject large trees with Glyphosate

Weed control is to be achieved by a combination of slashing, mowing and herbicide application. It is important that this is carried out by appropriately trained personnel using suitable herbicides which are approved for use during bush regeneration activities. Drift, drip or run-off to surface waters or non-target species is to be avoided. The following recommendations are relevant to weed management within the Development Site:

- The minimum qualifications and experience required for the bush regeneration contractor implementing the weed control is to be a TAFE Certificate III in Conservation and Land Management (or equivalent) and 500 hours demonstrated experience (for site supervisor) and minimum enrolled in TAFE Certificate II in Conservation and Land Management and 100 hours demonstrated experience (for other personnel).
- Any vehicles, plant and equipment should be inspected and be free of weed propagules before they are permitted to access the Development Site.

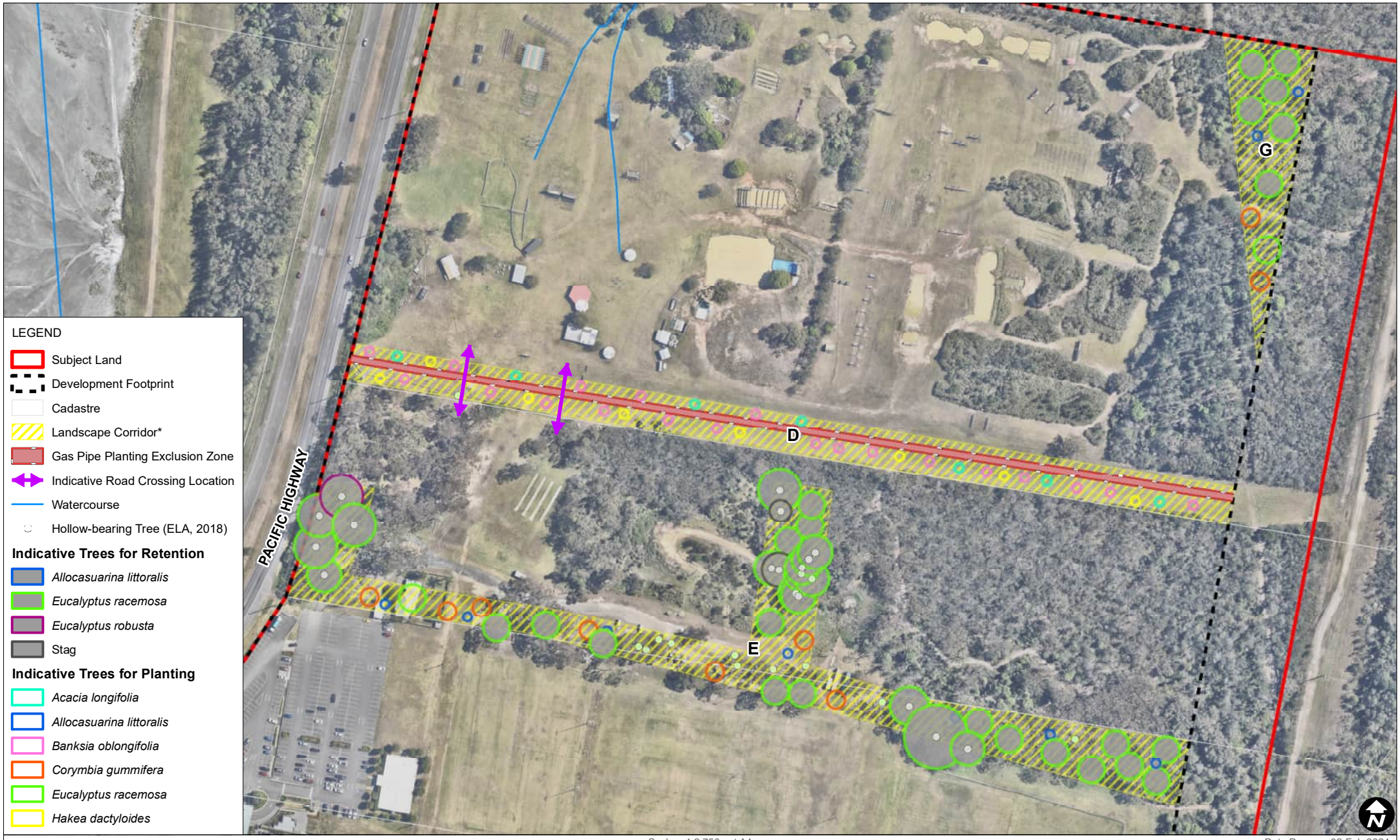
- Pre-construction control of weeds within the construction footprint is to occur four weeks prior to construction commencing. This will involve appropriate application of herbicide and the slashing/ removal of key weeds such as *Lantana camara* (Lantana), *Cortaderia selloana* (Pampas Grass), *Ageratina adenophora* (Crofton Weed) and *Andropogon virginicus* (Whiskey Grass).
- During-construction, stockpiles should be inspected monthly for the presence of weed species which may require herbicide application to prevent the contamination of topsoil which could increase the risk of weed infestation following topsoil re-spreading in offset areas.
- Implementation of post-construction weed control should be ongoing within vegetation to be retained within the Development Site. It is important that weeds are controlled diligently to prevent major infestations.
- Hand removal of weeds, where appropriate, is generally preferred over the use of herbicide as a first option. Cut and paint, frilling and spot spraying techniques with glyphosate may be required for larger plants and more severe infestations.
- The management of weeds is to occur for at least a five year period and until a maximum of 5% weed cover is achieved throughout the Development Site.

4.5 Planting

Planting works within the landscape corridors are to include the following:

- Planted with tube-stock of native tree species commensurate with the species within the adjacent native vegetation. Species are to be planted at densities suitable for asset protection.
- An indicative Landscape Plan indicating hollow-bearing trees to be retained and a suggested additional tree retention and planting plan are included in Figure 5. This plan can be updated at the detailed design phase following inputs from the arborist and bushfire consultant.
- Rehabilitation of any areas of bare soil are likely to be required following site clearing within the landscape corridor.
- Quality weed-free topsoil, ideally from other parts of the development site, should be applied as required.
- Landscape corridors are to be maintained for a minimum of five-(5) years until landscaping targets are achieved (ie 80 per cent survival rate of each species planted and a maximum 5 percent weed cover).
- There is to be no planting within 3m of the Jemena pipe.

Any plant stock used within the landscape corridor must be supplied from provenance specific seed/material collected from within the Tuggerah Lakes catchment area. Non-provenance material or non-endemic species is prohibited. Certification of the seed/plant sources utilised in the revegetation is required to be provided to Central Coast Council for its records.



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Date Drawn: 02-Feb-2024
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Data Source: NSW SS, March 2023
Aerial imagery supplied by Nearmap, October 2023
Indicative road crossings approximated from DWG files received off Richmond + Ross 8 December 2023
Indicative Gas Pipe Line sourced from Utility Asset Plan, Suresearch Underground Services 2018
* Note: the Landscape Corridors are derived from Annexure B of the Voluntary Planning Agreement between Central Coast Council and Doyalson Wyee RSL Club Limited dated May 22.

SLR

INDICATIVE LANDSCAPE PLAN

FIGURE 5

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5.0 Implementation

5.1 Monitoring and Compliance

Tree health of retained trees is to be monitored by the project arborist in accordance with an approved arboricultural impact assessment. Plantings are to be monitored for plant survivorship until established. Any damaged tube-stock is to be replaced within six months. Any areas of bare ground should be replanted ideally with a native grass cover within one week of disturbance.

5.2 Project Schedule

The project schedule is outlined in Table 5 including the timing and duration for each management task.

Table 5: Timing and duration of management tasks

Management Tasks	Timing	Duration	Responsibility
Vegetation protection	Prior to and during construction	Entire length of construction works	Principle Contractor Project Arborist Project Ecologist Bushfire Consultant
Erosion control	During and following construction, then as needed based on the results of monitoring inspections	Within one week of construction works and then until the VMP maintenance has ceased	Principle Contractor
Weed management	Prior to site clearing and following construction as needed based on results of monitoring inspections	All primary weed control must be undertaken at site clearing with follow up weed control undertaken in the second and third year following works	Bush Regenerator
Planting	Year 1 during construction	To be completed in Autumn/Winter Follow up plantings to replace deceased plants during year two if required.	Bush Regenerator
Vegetation rehabilitation	Following construction as needed based on results of monitoring inspections	Rehabilitated areas are to be maintained for a minimum of five-(5) years until such time as a minimum 80 per cent survival rate of each species planted and a maximum 5 percent weed cover is achieved	Bush Regenerator
Monitoring and Reporting	Within six months of completion of construction	Minimum of once every six months for five years.	Project Ecologist/Arborist

6.0 References

CCC 2019, "*Central Coast Council Flora and Fauna Guidelines*", Central Coast Council, Wyong, NSW. Retrieved from: https://cdn.centralcoast.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/Central_Coast_Council_Flora_and_Fauna_Guidelines_July_2019.pdf

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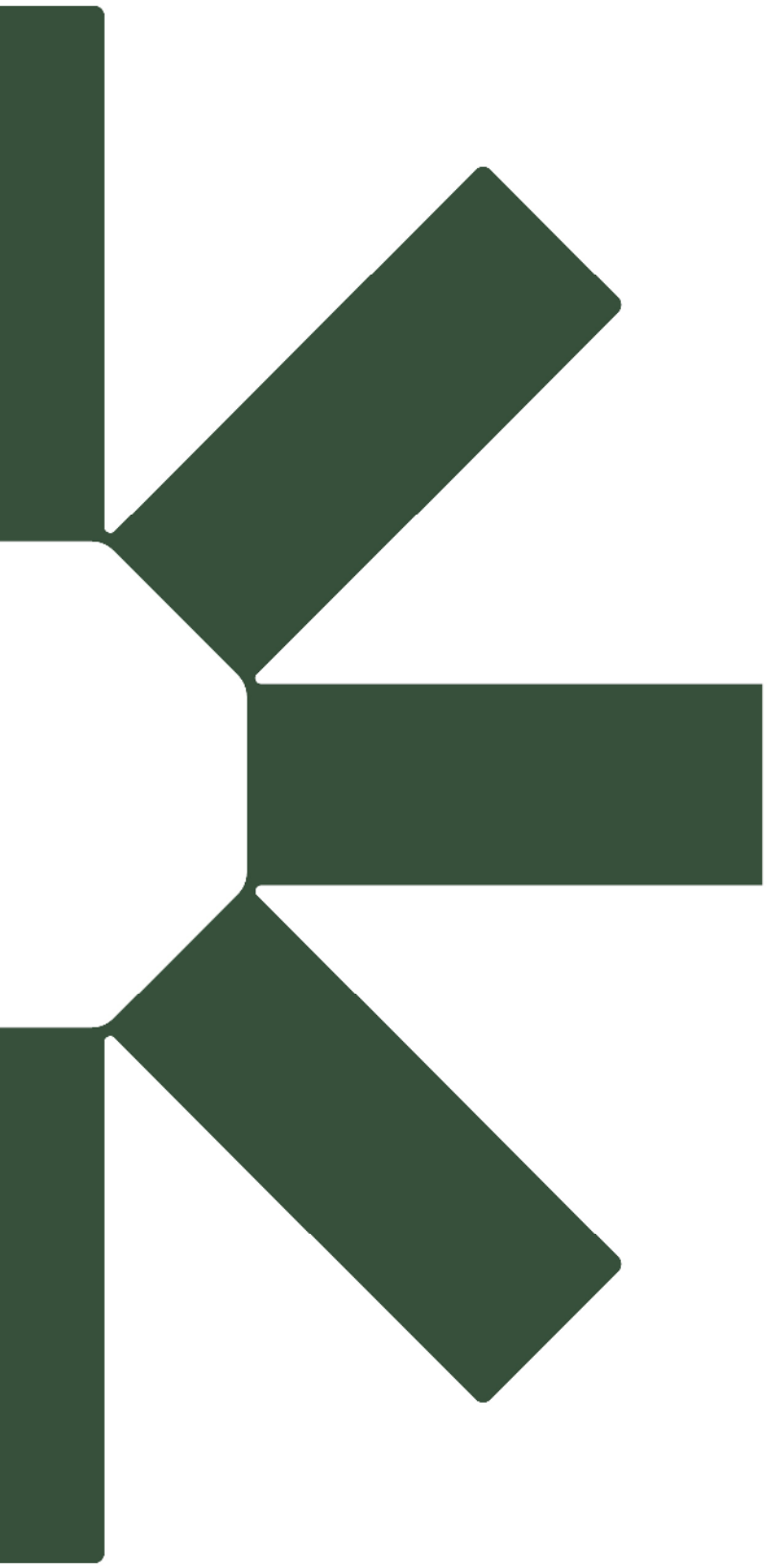

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