

**Our Ref:** 2248

**Date:** 14 April 2021

**Tristernagh Pty Ltd**

**C/- Hope O'Dea, Barker Ryan Stewart**

**Via Email:** [hope@brs.com.au](mailto:hope@brs.com.au)

Dear Hope,

**RE: Boundary Works Ecological Compliance  
94 Corys Road, Martins Creek, NSW.**

At the Request of Barker Ryan Stewart on behalf of Tristernagh Pty Ltd, Anderson Environment & Planning (AEP) has conducted ecological compliance works associated with the delineation of a boundary between a proposed residential development and a retained creekline vegetation corridor west of Corys Road, Martins Creek with the objective of retaining all native vegetation within the corridor.

A site walkover was conducted by an AEP ecologist with a surveyor from Barker Ryan Stewart on 01 April 2021 to mark the specific boundary points, with the intention of the boundary continuing in a straight line between each point.

Canopy species observed within the corridor were the native species *Acacia implexa* (Hickory wattle), *Acmena smithii* (Lilly Pilly), *Angophora floribunda* (Rough Barked Apple), *Casuarina cunninggamiana* (River she-oak), *Eucalyptus amplifolia* (Cabbage Gum), *Eucalyptus punctata* (Grey Gum), *Melaleuca styphelioides* (Prickly leaved Tea-tree), *Syzygium australe* (Brush Cherry), the naturalised species *Grevillea robusta* (Silky oak) and the weed species *Cinnamomum camphora* (Camphor Laurel). The line and points chosen for the boundary was outside the dripline of these trees to minimise any effect upon tree health and provide room for tree growth.

The shrub layer within the vegetation corridor was highly exotic, consisting primarily of *Olea europaea subsp. cuspidata* (African olive) or *Lantana camara* (Lantana) with scattered *Acacia falcata* (Sickle wattle), *Acacia filicifolia* (Fern-leaved wattle), *Rubus fruticosus* (Blackberry) and *Solanum mauritium* (Wild Tobacco Bush). In general, the shrub layer did not extend beyond the dripline of the canopy species and where the intended boundary did cut through the shrub layer, it was only through either *Olea europaea subsp. cuspidata* or *Lantana camara*.

Native ground cover was limited inside the vegetation corridor due to the shrub layer which currently overgrows most of the native groundcover. The selected boundary points are primarily on cleared ground or exotic ground cover with limited native groundcover available between each point.

*Lantana camara*, *Rubus fruticosus* and *Olea europaea subsp. cuspidata* are listed as priority weeds within the Hunter Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan (2017-2022). A vegetation management plan (VMP) should be prepared by a suitably qualified ecologist for the vegetation corridor to remove and manage the abovementioned priority weed species and increase native biodiversity.



Boundary fence installation should be conducted using plant sensitive methods such as pier and beam (bridged) construction to limit impacts upon canopy trees and other vegetation.

Therefore, if the boundary demarcated during site inspection is used to define the retained creekline corridor then it is likely that no native vegetation will require removal.

We trust this meets your requirements. Should you require further details or clarification, please do not hesitate to contact the author (0444 689 698).

Yours faithfully,

**Warwick Muir**

**Ecologist / Arborist**

**Anderson Environment & Planning**