

Soldiers Point – Salamander Bay Landcare Agreed Action Plan

2024 to 2027



The core objective of this plan, as supported through volunteer actions, is to preserve and maintain the land to meet the current and future needs of the local community in ways that are ecologically, socially and economically sustainable.



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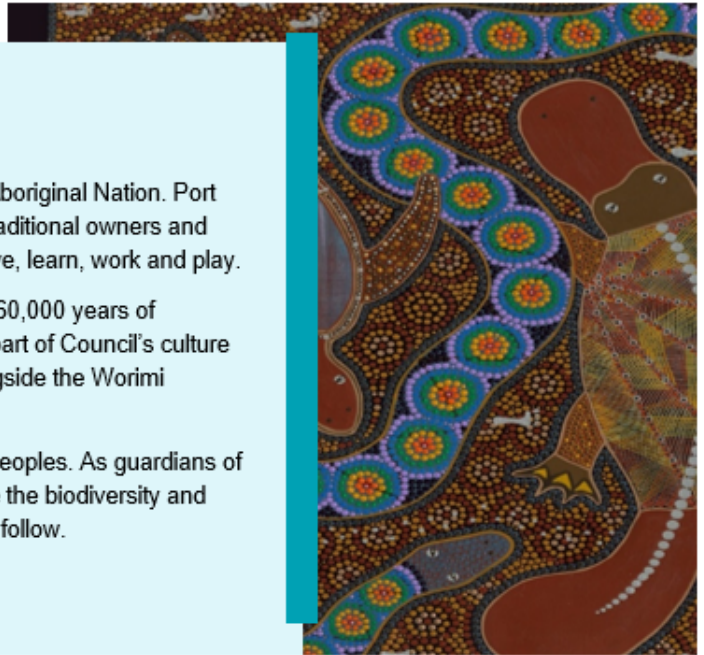
(GOO-JEE IK-KOO)

We welcome you to Port Stephens – part of the Worimi Aboriginal Nation. Port Stephens Council acknowledges the Worimi people as traditional owners and custodians of the lands and waterways on which we all live, learn, work and play.

We value and respect the Worimi people and the legacy 60,000 years of Aboriginal Nation traditions and culture brings with it. As part of Council’s culture of acceptance, diversification and harmony we walk alongside the Worimi people on a journey of listening and learning.

Together we will strive to make this a better place for all peoples. As guardians of these lands, we ask that you tread lightly to help preserve the biodiversity and respect those who came before as well as those who will follow.

Artwork by Regan Lilley.



Purpose of the Plan

The purpose of this plan is to provide an agreed framework and detailed action plan to support and guide volunteers to undertake works across the sites nominated by the Soldiers Point – Salamander Bay Landcare group.

Objectives of the Plan

For Soldiers Point – Salamander Bay Landcare and Port Stephens Council to work together to protect and enhance the character of these sites.

Site Details

Table 1: Wanda Wanda Head

Site Address	21 Randall Dr Salamander Bay / road reserve
Lot / DP	Lot 2 DP 595564 / road reserve
Land zoning	RE1 – Public Recreation / R2 – Low Density Residential
Owner	Port Stephens Council (PSC)
Local Aboriginal Land Council	Worimi
Reserve	Wanda Wanda Head (See Action Plan Map)

Table 2: Seaview Crescent / Johnny's Well

Site Address	147A Soldiers Point Road Soldiers Point
Lot / DP	Lot 321 DP 595752
Land zoning	RE1 – Public Recreation
Owner	Port Stephens Council (PSC)
Local Aboriginal Land Council	Worimi
Reserve	Seaview Cr Reserve (See Action Plan Map)
Note	A small portion within Lot 321 DP 595752 is owned by the yacht club.

Table 3: Sandpiper Reserve site details

Site Address	174A Salamander Way, Salamander Bay
Lot / DP	Lot 23 DP 1044009
Land zoning	C2 – Environmental Conservation

Owner	Port Stephens Council
Local Aboriginal Land Council	Worimi
Reserve	Sandpiper Reserve (See Action Plan Map)

Scope of Works

Volunteer works within the identified areas must be consistent with this Agreed Action Plan. This plan encourages the activities listed in the detailed action plan below.

If a volunteer group would like to undertake a project or activity that is outside of this plan, authorisation will be required from Council. The Volunteers Support Officer (VSO) will assist groups to liaise with Council for any activities outside of this plan.

This plan does not provide permission to erect, place or repair any structures, nor remove any trees or native vegetation unless authorised under this plan.

Consultation

Consultation has been undertaken with the Soldiers Point – Salamander Bay Landcare and internal Council departments in the preparation of this plan.

Safety Considerations

All activities should be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of Council, including Work Health and Safety processes such as site induction and daily attendance records.

Site inductions are required prior to the commencement of any works at the subject site for volunteers. First Aid kits are to be on site during working bees.

All volunteers are to sign attendance sheets and maintain an understanding of applicable Safe Work Method Statements (SWMS) and Specific Worksite Assessment Toolbox (SWAT) forms. These forms are provided to volunteers by the coordinator and are also available by request to Council's VSO.

Working bees require prior formal notification from the coordinator to all group members and VSO including the date, time and meeting location.

The table below lists the key safety hazard considerations for the sites and the controls that are to be put in place to mitigate these hazards.

Hazard considerations

General controls

Outdoor work	Fitness for work, appropriate PPE (as per 4.11 of volunteer WHS Handbook).
Working near water	Work in teams and note uneven ground nearby drainage channels.
Working near access ways (vehicle and pedestrian)	Use of 'volunteers working' signage, yellow vests to be worn.
Pollution	Green waste to remain on site, only approved chemical use (if applicable). Do not place sediment or waste in drainage channels.
Wildlife hazards	Awareness of surroundings, First Aid kit on site at all times, suitable PPE.
Weather conditions	Reschedule works in unsuitable weather.
Antisocial behaviour	Maintain PSC Code of Conduct, report any dangerous behaviour to local police.
Fatigue	Rest breaks and hydration. PPE from sun exposure.

The following activities are prohibited: confined space entry, excavation, use of machinery/ unapproved power tools, tree removal, working at heights, burning and unapproved chemical handling.

In the event that an individual would like to use chemicals or power tools, approval from Council must be sought, followed by training and sign off by the VSO prior to use. It is up to the discretion of Council to determine if chemical or power tool use is appropriate for the activity proposed.

All hazards, incidents, near misses, injuries and unsafe practices must be reported immediately, and documented and reported in writing to Council within 24 hours.

For further information, consult the Work Health & Safety Handbook (PSC 2020).

It is at the discretion of the volunteer coordinator to nominate focus areas for each working bee. It is recommended volunteers work in groups for safety, productivity and culture.

Action Plan Map – Wanda Wanda Head

The below Action Plan Map is to be read in conjunction with the Detailed Action Plan below.



Detailed Action Plan

The below detailed action plan is to read in accordance with the action plan map above.

Zone	Objective	Actions	Responsibility	Resources	Timeline	Status
Zone 1 <i>'Margaret's Corner'</i> Cook St road reserve	Weed control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control of identified weeds. Appropriately trained volunteers spray introduced grasses and exotics, mindful of erosion. No green waste or soil removal from site to manage risk of spread. Practice equipment hygiene by cleaning of dirt and plant materials. 	Soldiers Point-Salamander Bay Landcare (SPSB)	Routine working bees Chemical use training Green waste to remain on site	Ongoing	Encouraged
	Plant biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shrub and groundcover planting along embankment and steep areas. Maintenance watering and feeding of plantings. 	SPSB	Routine working bees	Ongoing	Encouraged
	Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working safely on the road reserve and steep areas. 	SPSB	Routine working bees	Ongoing	Encouraged

Zone	Objective	Actions	Responsibility	Resources	Timeline	Status
Zone 2 Wanda Wanda Head car park	Weed management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control of identified weeds. • Follow up management of embankment sprayed by Council. • Infill planting of natives to outcompete exotic plants. • No works to occur on steep area bordering Randall Drive. • Encourage bank stabilising species. 	SPSB	Routine working bees Green waste to remain on site	Ongoing	Encouraged
Zone 3 Wanda Wanda Head	Weed management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualified volunteers to spot spray or cut and paint exotic weed species. • Seed heads and corm may be bagged and disposed of in garbage. • No green waste or soil removal from site to manage risk of spread. • Practice equipment hygiene by cleaning of dirt and plant materials. 	SPSB	Routine working bees Green waste to remain on site	Ongoing	Supported

Zone	Objective	Actions	Responsibility	Resources	Timeline	Status
	<i>Cissus antarctica</i> management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permission is granted to manage this native species where it is over abundant and supressing growth of native species. • It is <u>not</u> to be removed entirely from the site. 	SPSB	<p>Routine working bees</p> <p>Green waste to remain on site</p>	Ongoing	Supported
	Support public access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain area to promote public access and passive recreation by pruning overhanging vegetation • Plant salt tolerant shrubs and ground covers along water's edge, maintaining character of the area. 	<p>SPSB</p> <p>Council</p>	<p>Routine working bees</p> <p>Green waste to remain on site</p>	Ongoing	Supported
	Monitor for vandalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observe and record any incidents of vandalism, reporting to Council. 	<p>SPSB</p> <p>Council</p>	<u>Report and Request</u> as required	Ongoing	Supported

Zone	Objective	Actions	Responsibility	Resources	Timeline	Status
Zone 4 Randall Ave and beach track	Weed control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control of identified weeds. Chemical management of exotics by qualified volunteers where required. 	SPSB	Routine working bees Green waste to remain on site	Ongoing	Encouraged
	Plant biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting along disturbed areas using species appropriate to the Plant Community Type. Maintenance watering and feeding of plantings. 	SPSB	Routine working bees	Ongoing	Encouraged
	Erosion control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting and use of jute netting to minimise erosion in steep areas. 	SPSB	Routine working bees	Ongoing	Encouraged
<i>Applies to all sites within this plan.</i>	Monitoring and reporting to support group resourcing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor and record activities undertaken by group Reporting on areas weeded, areas planted, success rates, new and emerging weeds, fauna sightings, etc. 	SPSB	Reporting should be undertaken through councils online CRM tool for <u>Environmental Works Records</u> Regular working bee check-ins with VSO	Ongoing	Encouraged

Zone	Objective	Actions	Responsibility	Resources	Timeline	Status
	Biosecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate biosecurity precautions on equipment and PPE hygiene by cleaning off dirt and plant materials to ensure priority weeds are not spread to other sites. • No green waste or soil removal from site to manage risk of spread. • Seek support from Council, see Appendix D for high risk areas. 	SPSB	<p>Routine working bees</p> <p>Green waste to remain on site</p>	Ongoing	Encouraged

Key site considerations – Wanda Wanda Head

Environmental

Threatened species

There are no recorded individual threatened plant species within 200 metres of the Reserve. Over the last 20 years, approximately 34 sightings of Koalas have been recorded within 200 metres of the site (NSW DPIE 2023).

The Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) is listed as Endangered under NSW and Federal legislation.

The site is mapped as 'Mainly Cleared' Koala habitat under the Comprehensive Koala Plan of Management (CKPoM) (PSC 2002) which falls under the State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021.

Endangered Ecological Communities (EEC) / Biodiversity value

An Endangered Ecological Community is present, identified by an independent contractor as 'Tuckeroo - Yellow Tulipwood - Red fruited Olive Plum Littoral Rainforest of the lower North Coast', which is classed as Littoral Rainforest and is an Endangered Ecological Community.

This vegetation community is very rare in New South Wales as it only occurs in small stands throughout the coast and accounts for less than 1 percent of total area of rainforest in New South Wales. It has been identified that invasive weeds and pests, sea-level rise and degradation of boundaries, clearing and physical disturbance of areas pose a key threat to this endangered ecological community (NSW DEH 2022).

This vegetation is listed as endangered under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* and *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, and is federally protected.

Only permitted works under this plan may be undertaken within this vegetation type because it is highly sensitive.

PLEASE
NOTE

Other Plant Community Types present on the site include:

- 'Blue-leaved Stringybark - Blackbutt open forest of the NSW North Coast Bioregion', classed as Hunter-Macleay Dry Sclerophyll Forests. There is no associated TEC.

Priority weeds

There are a number of high priority weeds identified at the site including; Asparagus Weeds, Chinese Violet, Ochna, Crofton Weed and Mother of Millions (DPI 2022).

Wanda Wanda Head is managed by PSC Environmental Operations in accordance with the *Biosecurity Act 2015*.

Additional weeds on site managed by volunteer activities include, but are not limited to Alstroemeria, Bitou, Senna, Fishbone Fern, Watsonia, Asparagus species, Formosa Lily, Philodendron, Syngonim, African Daisy and alien grass species.

A specific licence is required under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*, and applies to nominated individuals carrying out activities involving threatened ecological communities or areas of outstanding biodiversity value in accordance with the Department of Planning and Environment's scientific licensing policy. **Please check with VSO to ensure a license has been obtained prior to the commencement of works.**

Heritage & Culture

The Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) (DPIE 2022) lists no recorded Aboriginal sites or Aboriginal places in proximity to the subject site. The site does not contain state or locally listed heritage items (DPC 2022).

Unexpected Finds - if Aboriginal heritage items are uncovered during the works, all works in the vicinity of the find must cease and the Volunteers Support Officer must be contacted.

Bushfire

The site is not identified as Bush Fire Prone Land in the NSW ePlanning Spatial Viewer. The Lower Hunter Bush Fire Risk Management Plan (BFMC 2023) identifies the local area as lowest risk to residential and special fire protection purpose (SFPP).

There is no identified asset protection zone (APZ) or strategic fire advantage zone (SFAZ) impacting the subject.

Care should be taken to avoid the creation of bushfire hazards directly adjoining residential allotments. This action plan does not provide guaranteed commitment to future management as required by Planning for Bushfire Protection (PBP) (2019).

Waterways and soil

The site falls within the 40 m buffer of the Port Stephens – Great Lakes Marine Park General Use Zone and the Port Stephens Local Environmental Plan 2013 Wetlands 40 m buffer zone.

Acid Sulphate Soils (ASS) are not likely to be present on the Wanda Wanda Headland site but is classified as within 500m of adjacent ASS land. Volunteers are directed to stop digging and fill any holes that indicate ASS present (scent of sulphuric acid).

Infrastructure

Infrastructure within the reserve is owned and managed by Council. Council is responsible for erecting and repairing any structures within the reserve. No structures are to be erected by the group. The VSO is to consult with the Parks Supervisor and the Community Assets Officers on any infrastructure work requested on the land.

There are a number of assets present at the site including Telstra aerial cables on the north-eastern section of the site. Land management activities should not negatively impact these. "Before You Dig" should be consulted prior to any ground breaking activities and advice sought from Council if any assets are present.

Action Plan Map – Seaview Cr

Seaview Cr Reserve



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- Zone 1
- Zone 2
- Zone 3
- Zone 4



SHEET LOCALITY



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Detailed Action Plan

The below detailed action plan is to read in accordance with the action plan map above.

Zone	Objective	Actions	Responsibility	Resources	Timeline	Status
Zone 1 Johnny's Well	Weed control and garden maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control of weeds. Tidying of Johnny's Well area and upslope park. Planting of garden appropriate natives. 	Soldiers Point-Salamander Bay Landcare (SPSB)	Routine working bees Green waste to remain on site	Ongoing	Encouraged
Zone 2 Seaview Cr Reserve	Weed management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control of identified weeds. Infill planting of natives to outcompete exotic plants. Encourage canopy cover in areas along the southern boundary. 	SPSB	Routine working bees Green waste to remain on site	Ongoing	Encouraged
Zone 3 Border zone, highly weedy	Weed management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spot spray or cut and paint exotic weed species and grasses. Council may assist with spot spraying in consultation with VSO. Seed heads and corms may be bagged and disposed of in garbage. 	SPSB Council	Routine working bees Green waste to remain on site	Ongoing	Supported

Zone	Objective	Actions	Responsibility	Resources	Timeline	Status
	Improve exotic garden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborate with stakeholder (Bannisters) to improve the diversity of natives in the garden beds on Council land. 	SPSB	Routine working bees Green waste to remain on site	Ongoing	Supported
	Monitor for vandalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observe and record any incidents of vandalism, reporting to Council. 	SPSB Council	<u>Report and Request</u> as required	Ongoing	Supported
Zone 4 Soldiers Point Road Steep slope	Weed control where appropriate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control of identified weeds, where appropriate. Chemical management of exotics where required. Limit work on steep areas. 	SPSB	Routine working bees Green waste to remain on site	Ongoing	Encouraged
<i>Applies to all sites within this plan.</i>	Monitoring and reporting to support group resourcing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor and record activities undertaken by group Reporting on areas weeded, areas planted, 	SPSB	Reporting should be undertaken through councils online CRM tool for <u>Environmental Works Records</u>	Ongoing	Encouraged

Zone	Objective	Actions	Responsibility	Resources	Timeline	Status
		success rates, new and emerging weeds, fauna sightings, etc.		Regular working bee check-ins with VSO		

Key site considerations – Seaview Crescent

Environmental

Threatened species

There are no recorded individual threatened plant species within 200 metres of the Reserve.

Over the last 20 years, over 35 sightings of Koala and approximately 4 Green Turtle have been recorded within 200 metres of the site (NSW DPIE 2024).

The Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) is listed as Endangered under NSW and Federal legislation.

The Green Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) is listed as Vulnerable under NSW and Federal legislation.

The site is mapped as 'Preferred' and 'Preferred Buffer' Koala habitat under the Comprehensive Koala Plan of Management (CKPoM) (PSC 2002) which falls under the State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021.

Endangered Ecological Communities (EEC) / Biodiversity value

The identified Plant Community Types on site has been identified as *Smooth-barked Apple - Blackbutt - Old Man Banksia woodland on coastal sands of the Central and Lower North Coast* and *Smooth-barked Apple open forest on coastal lowlands of the Central Coast*.

There is no associated Threatened Ecological Community with these vegetation types.

Priority weeds

There are currently no identified priority weeds at this site. This reserve is managed by the PSC environmental operations team in accordance with the *Biosecurity Act 2015*.

Additional weeds on site managed by volunteer activities include, but are not limited to Lantana, Senna, Fishbone Fern, Watsonia, Asparagus species, Formosa Lily, Ochna, Dietes, Umbrella Trees, and alien grass species.

Heritage & Culture

The Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) lists 0 recorded Aboriginal sites or Aboriginal places at the subject site.

There is one recorded European heritage item listed under the State Heritage Inventory, 'Grave of Cecilia Cromarty' gazetted 12 Dec 2013 (SHI, 2024).

Local heritage at the site includes Johnny's Well (EcoNetwork, 2021).

Bushfire

The site is not identified as Bush Fire Prone Land in the NSW ePlanning Spatial Viewer. The Lower Hunter Bush Fire Risk Management Plan (BFMC 2023) identifies the local area as lowest risk to residential and special fire protection purpose.

There is no identified asset protection zone (APZ) or strategic fire advantage zone (SFAZ) impacting the subject.

Care should be taken to avoid the creation of bushfire hazards directly adjoining residential allotments. This action plan does not provide guaranteed commitment to future management as required by Planning for Bushfire Protection (PBP) (2019).

Waterways and soil

The site falls within the 40 m buffer of the Port Stephens – Great Lakes Marine Park General Use Zone and the Port Stephens Local Environmental Plan 2013 Wetlands 40 m buffer zone.

Acid Sulphate Soils (ASS) may be present on the site, classified as works beyond 2 m below the natural ground surface may contain ASS and works within 500m of adjacent ASS land. Volunteers are directed to stop digging and fill any holes that indicate ASS present (scent of sulphuric acid).

Infrastructure

The assets present at the site include car parking, bollards, retaining wall, boat ramp, bins, a picnic setting on a concrete slab, and two benches.

“Before You Dig” should be consulted prior to any ground breaking activities and advice sought from Council if any assets are present.

Infrastructure within the reserve is owned and managed by Council. Council is responsible for erecting and repairing any structures within the reserve. No structures are to be erected by the group. The VSO is to consult with the Parks Supervisor and the Community Assets Officers on any infrastructure work requested on the land.

Action Plan Map – Sandpiper Reserve

Sandpiper Reserve



MGA 56

- Site boundary
- APZ (not to scale)
- Work zone



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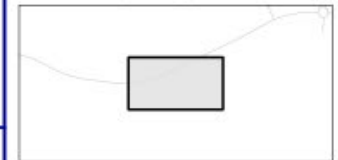
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SHEET LOCALITY



Detailed Action Plan

The below detailed action plan is to read in accordance with the action plan map above.

Zone	Objective	Actions	Responsibility	Resources	Timeline	Status
Sandpiper Reserve	Weed management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control of weeds throughout the garden beds, bush and bank. Infill planting of natives where required. 	SPSB	Routine working bees Green waste to remain on site	Ongoing	Encouraged
	Biosecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate biosecurity precautions on equipment and PPE hygiene by cleaning off dirt and plant materials to ensure priority weeds are not spread to other sites. No green waste or soil removal from site to manage risk of spread. Seek support from Council, see Appendix D for high risk areas. 	SPSB	Routine working bees Green waste to remain on site	Ongoing	Encouraged
	Roadside	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minor weed management along Salamander Way roadside. 	SPSB	Routine working bees Green waste to remain on site	Ongoing	Encouraged

Key site considerations – Sandpiper Reserve

Environmental

Threatened species

There are no recorded individual threatened plant species within 200 metres of the Reserve.

Over the last 20 years, over 22 sightings of Koalas, and 6 of Wallum Froglet have been recorded within 200 metres of the site (NSW DPIE 2023).

The Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) is listed as Endangered under NSW and Federal legislation.

The Wallum Froglet (*Crinia tinnula*) is listed as Vulnerable under NSW and Federal legislation.

The site is mapped as 'Preferred' and 'Preferred Buffer' Koala habitat under the Comprehensive Koala Plan of Management (CKPoM) (PSC 2002) which falls under the State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021.

Endangered Ecological Communities (EEC) / Biodiversity value

An associated Endangered Ecological Community is present - 'Paperbark swamp forest of the coastal lowlands of the NSW North Coast Bioregion and Sydney Basin Bioregion'.

The following are Threatened Ecological Communities and identified in **Appendix C**.

- Coastal floodplain sedgelands, rushlands, and forblands of the North Coast; and
- Swamp Mahogany - Broad-leaved Paperbark - Swamp Water Fern - Plume Rush swamp forest on coastal lowlands of the Central Coast and Lower North Coast.

This vegetation is listed as endangered under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* and *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, and is state and federally protected.

Only permitted works under this plan may be undertaken within this vegetation type because it is highly sensitive. Check if appropriate license has been obtained.

Priority weeds

Identified priority weeds at this site include *Salvinia*, *Ludwigia longifolia*, Mother of Millions and Chinese Violet. This reserve is managed by the PSC environmental operations team in accordance with the Biosecurity Act 2015.

Additional weeds on site managed by volunteer activities include, but are not limited to Cape Waterlily, Fishbone Fern, Watsonia, Asparagus species, Formosa Lily, Ochna, African Daisy and alien grass species.

Heritage and culture

The Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) lists 0 recorded Aboriginal sites or Aboriginal places at the subject site.

There are no recorded European heritage items under the State Heritage Inventory (SHI, 2023) or the Port Stephens Local Environmental Plan.

The SPSB Landcare group have historically been involved at the site for a number of years and contributed significantly to the care of local wildlife, remediation of the water's edge, care of the park land and biodiversity (Lamond 2022).

Bushfire

The reserve is identified as Category 3 vegetation and vegetation buffer, and is identified as Bushfire Prone Land in the NSW ePlanning Spatial Viewer. The Lower Hunter Bush Fire Risk Management Plan (BFMC 2023) identifies the local area as low current risk to residential and SFPP.

There are asset protection zones (APZ) impacting the subject site. Volunteer activities are not to impact these zones.

Care should be taken to avoid the creation of bushfire hazards directly adjoining residential allotments. This action plan does not provide guaranteed commitment to future management as required by Planning for Bushfire Protection (PBP) (2019).

Waterways and soil

The site falls within the Port Stephens Local Environmental Plan 2013 Wetlands 40 m buffer zone. Care should be taken to avoid any runoff of chemicals or green waste produced during working bees.

Acid Sulphate Soils (ASS) are likely to be present at the site as it is classified as works below and beyond 1-2 m below the natural ground surface may contain ASS. Volunteers are directed to stop digging and fill any holes that indicate ASS presence (indicated by a scent of sulphuric acid/rotten eggs).

Infrastructure

The assets present at the site including interpretive signage, bins, fencing, and a picnic shelter and setting.

"Before You Dig" should be consulted prior to any ground breaking activities and advice sought from Council if any assets are present.

Infrastructure within the reserve is owned and managed by Council. Council is responsible for erecting and repairing any structures within the reserve. No

structures are to be erected by the group. The VSO is to consult with the Parks Supervisor and the Community Assets Officers on any infrastructure work requested on the land.

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CONTROLLED DOCUMENT INFORMATION:

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Process owner	Strategy and Environment Section Manager		
Author	Kate Mannell - Volunteers Support Officer		
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Adoption date	13 May 2024		

VERSION HISTORY:

Version	Date	Author	Details
1	17 January 2024	Volunteers Support Officer	Created document.
2	10 May 2024	Strategy and Environment Section Manager	Document reviewed internally. Volunteer feedback to be requested.
3	13 May 2024	Volunteers Support Officer	Final consultation with group and adoption.

Appendix A – Species list

Any plantings should be in consideration of the relevant Plant Community Type (PCT) at the site and species that are local to the area. Genetic provenance refers to the use of locally sourced and grown seedlings, preferred for any plantings.

The below stratum species lists are relevant to the identified PCTs however additional licensing and permissions may be required based on site constraints.

Seaview Cres:

- *Angophora costata*
- *Eucalyptus pilularis*
- *Corymbia gummifera*
- *Allocasuarina torulosa*
- *Clerodendrum tomentosum*
- *Myrsine variabilis*
- *Polyscias sambucifolia*
- *Banksia serrata*
- *Monotoca elliptica*
- *Macrozamia communis*
- *Acacia ulicifolia*
- *Breynia oblongifolia*
- *Acacia longifolia*
- *Notelaea longifolia*
- *Eustrephus latifolius*
- *Clematis aristata*
- *Poa affinis*
- *Imperata cylindrical*
- *Oplismenus aemulus*
- *Adiantum aethiopicum*
- *Pteridium esculentum*
- *Lomandra longifolia*
- *Dianella caerulea*
- *Lepidosperma neesii*
- *Lobelia purpurascens*
- *Themeda australis*
- *Imperata cylindrical.*

Sandpiper Reserve:

- *Eucalyptus robusta*
- *Melaleuca quinquenervia*
- *Leptospermum polygalifolium*

- *Melaleuca nodosa*
- *Leucopogon lanceolatus*
- *Callistemon pachyphyllus*
- *Melaleuca thymifolia*
- *Banksia oblongifolia*
- *Hakea teretifolia*
- *Melaleuca sieberi*
- *Baloskion pallens*
- *Leptocarpus tenax*
- *Schoenus brevifolius*
- *Xyris operculata*
- *Villarsia exaltata*
- *Entolasia stricta*
- *Baumea teretifolia*
- *Baumea rubiginosa*
- *Baloskion tetraphyllum*
- *Blechnum indicum*
- *Dianella caerulea*
- *Imperata cylindrical*
- *Kennedia rubicunda*
- *Baumea arthrophylla*
- *Eleocharis spp.*
- *Gahnia clarkei*
- *Pteridium esculentum.*

Wanda Wanda Headland:

- *Eucalyptus agglomerate*
- *Angophora floribunda*
- *Corymbia gummifera*
- *Eucalyptus pilularis*
- *Eucalyptus pyrocarpa*
- *Eucalyptus carnea*
- *Cupaniopsis anacardioides;*
- *Elaeodendron australe;*

- *Drypetes deplanchei*;
- *Planchonella australis*;
- *Ficus rubiginosa*;
- *Elaeocarpus obovatus*;
- *Livistona australis*;
- *Alphitonia excelsa*;
- *Ficus fraseri*;
- *Acmena smithii*;
- *Wilkiea huegeliana*;
- *Sarcomelicope simplicifolia*;
- *Pittosporum revolutum*;
- *Diospyros australis*;
- *Claoxylon australe*;
- *Guioa semiglauca*;
- *Cissus antarctica*;
- *Smilax australis*;
- *Dioscorea transversa*;
- *Parsonsia straminea*;
- *Pellaea falcata*;
- *Doodia aspera*;
- *Dianella caerulea*.

Appendix B – Tree Technical Specification

The long-term success of urban tree plantings is the end result of a detailed process involving many players. It requires a detailed analysis of site conditions and design constraints. It requires an extensive knowledge of the inherent characteristics of a wide range of species. Long-term benefits are gained when time is spent at the planning stage and when due consideration is given to solving potential conflicts and problems.

	ZONE A Most constraints (Greatest risk)	ZONE B Moderate constraints (Moderate risk)	ZONE C Fewest constraints (Minimum risk)
Electrical & telecommunications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Un-insulated low and high voltage wires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bundled cables (ABC) Insulated cables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No power lines
Below ground services typical layouts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fibre optic cables High voltage power 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water mains Gas mains Stormwater 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No underground services
Paved areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area wholly paved Surface wholly sealed Brick pavers laid on sand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partially paved areas Non reinforced concrete 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grass up to 6m
Verge width	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less than 3.0m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From 3m to 4m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4m or wider
Building set back	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less than 6m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6m or greater
Street lighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over pedestrian crossings Traffic intersections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Street lighting other than crossings and intersections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No street lighting
Safety signage; ie traffic signs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dual carriageways Arterial roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium density residential streets Arterial roads in rural zones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low density rural/residential streets
Traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heavy vehicles Public transport in heavy volumes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public transport in moderate volume Heavy vehicles in moderate volumes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public transport in low volume Residential traffic in low volume Cul-de-sacs.
Soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shallow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderately compacted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deep profile
Soil Volume per tree	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5-15 m³ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20-40 m³ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50-80 m³
Climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frontline salt wind exposure Prevailing wind exposure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Second line coastal salt influence Moderate wind exposure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum salt influence Minimal wind exposure
Street – Width & Usage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Narrow; CBD residential & commercial; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non CBD; narrow residential & commercial; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average to wide residential/commercial

Street tree planting should contribute to a coherent and regular spaced planting along the footway or roadway. The following guidelines should be used to assist layout of street trees subject to location of public utilities and other site-specific constraints.

CONSTRAINT	NOMINAL CLEARANCE
Constraint zone A	7 metre spacing
Constraint zone B	10 metre spacing
Constraint zone C	15 metre spacing
Street intersection	10m from intersection curb line
Power or light pole	5m from centre of pole
Storm water inlet	3m from edge of inlet
Major underground service junction	3m from edge of junction box
Bus Stops	No trees planted along length of stop
Traffic lights	10m from pole of traffic lights
Driveway.	3m from edge of driveway
Fire hydrants.	3m from center of hydrants
Visibility	Trees trunks to be free of branches 2.4m above ground height

More information can be found [here](#). Table 3 is recommended as a valuable resource when considering the characteristics of specific tree and shrub species.

Appendix C – Vegetation mapping

Wanda Wanda Head





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(715) Blue leaved Stringybark Blackbutt open forest of the NSW North Coast Bioregion

(1537) Tuckeroo Yellow Tulipwood Red fruited Olive Plum Littoral Rainforest of the lower North Coast

116 Adelaide Street, Raymond Terrace NSW 2324. Phone: (02) 4980255 Fax: (02) 49873612 Email: council@portstephens.nsw.gov.au

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Seaview Cr




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- (1621) Smooth barked Apple open forest on coastal lowlands of the Central Coast
- (1646) Smooth barked Apple Blackbutt Old Man Banksia woodland on coastal sands of the Central and Lower North Coast

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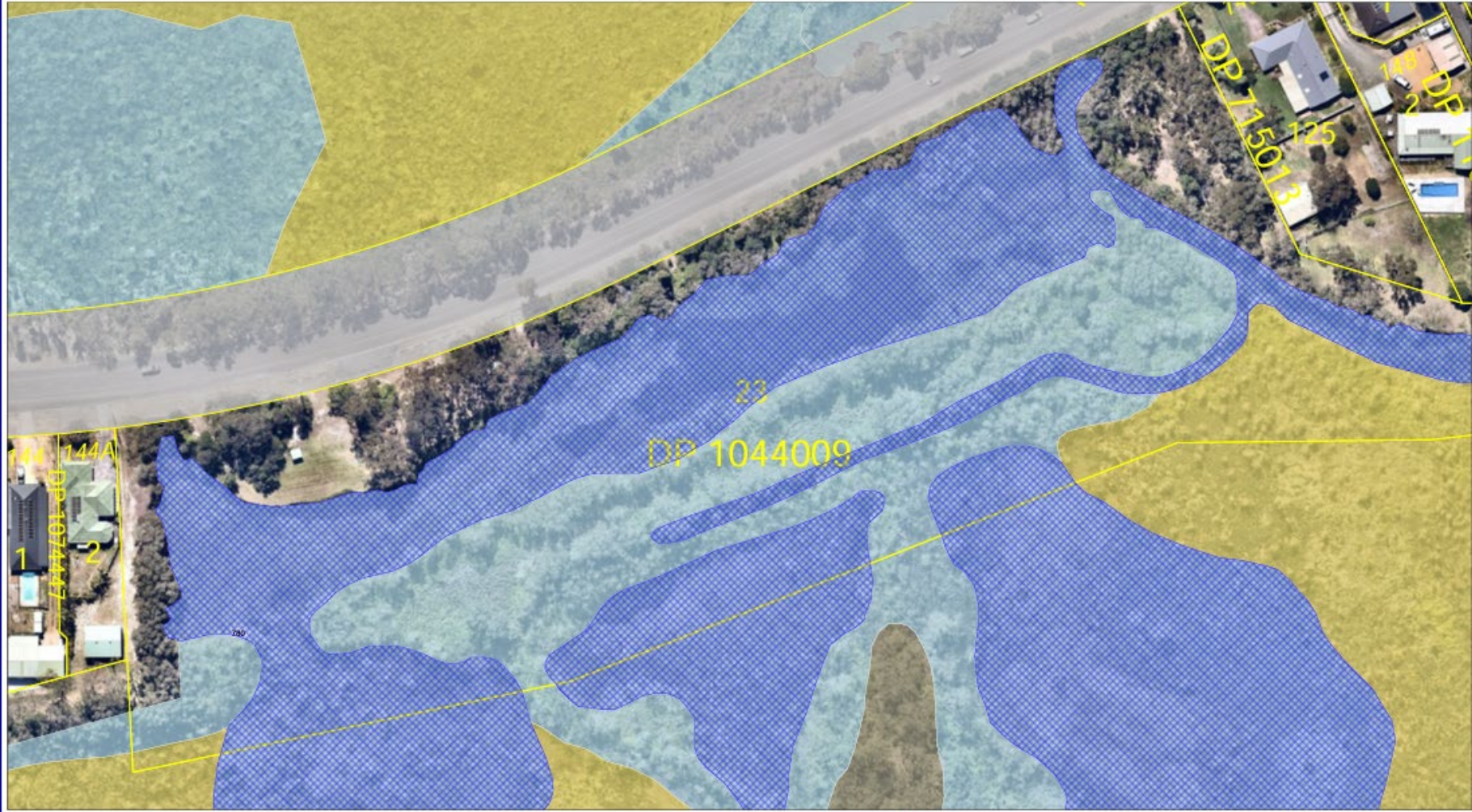
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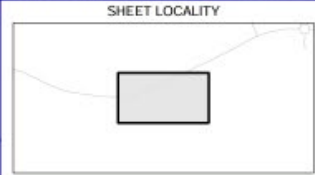


Sandpiper Reserve



- (180) Coastal floodplain seageians, rusnians, and torrians of the North Coast
 - (1725) Swamp Mahogany Broad leaved Paperbark Swamp Water Fern Plume Rush swamp forest on coastal lowlands of the Central Coast
 - (1734) Wallum Bottlebrush Leptocarpus tenax Baloskion pallens Wallum sedge heath of the lower North Coast
- 116 Adelaide Street, Raymond Terrace NSW 2324. Phone: (02) 4980255 Fax: (02) 49873672 Email: council@portstephens.nsw.gov.au

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Appendix D – Priority weed risk areas

Biosecurity Risk Areas



MGA 56



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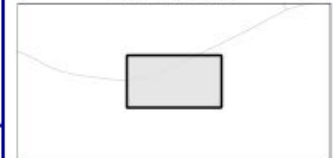
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SHEET LOCALITY

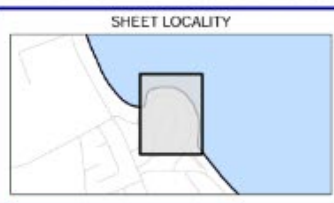
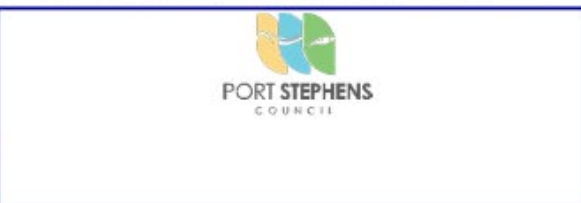


Biosecurity Risk Areas



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