

28 October 2016

Andrew Cowan Director Willow Tree Planning Suite 7 Level 7 100 Walker Street North Sydney NSW 2060

## RESPONSE REGARDING OVERSHADOWING OF VEGETATION AT HANSON SITE: HONEYCOMB DRIVE, EASTERN CREEK

Dear Andrew,

The purpose of this letter is to present a response to comments provided by Blacktown Council regarding the proposed modification to the Hanson site (Lot 5, DP 1145808) at Honeycomb Drive, Eastern Creek (hereafter referred to as the 'subject site').

As you are aware, Cumberland Ecology previously undertook an Ecological Assessment – 75W Modification for Frasers Property Australia in late 2015 and early 2016 (see **Figure 1.1 Appendix A**). The 75W modification included the relocation and reorientation of the approved onsite offset regeneration area as shown in **Figure 1.2** (**Appendix A**).

This proposed regeneration area is for the rehabilitation of 1.85 ha of Cumberland Plain Woodland (CPW), which is a community listed as a Critically Endangered Ecological Community (CEEC) under both the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* (TSC Act) and the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). This will be undertaken to offset the impact of clearing of 1.5 ha of native vegetation including CPW.

Recently, Blacktown Council raised the following concerns which are reproduced below:

The proposal indicates that all 'walls are greater than 3m in height and will be terraces where they are in public view including along public roads'.

The proposal indicates that the proposed retaining walls on the vicinity of the proposed revegetation area along the western boundary of the subject site are of a substantial height, of up to 6m to the west of the Australand

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Purchase Area and the Basin. In most cases the battering is also quite steep.

Concern is raised that the substantial change in levels will result in substantial overshadowing of the proposed revegetation areas and its viability. This will be further exacerbated by the future building forms on the site.

The Proponent is requested to consider the viability of this vegetation if the opportunity for access to sunlight is limited.

The proposed retaining wall is shown in a third figure, the retaining wall layout plan, reproduced in **Appendix A**. The retaining wall in question is retaining wall 2, which would be 6 m high and have a west sloping batter approximately 30 metres wide.

We note that the batter slope of retaining wall 2 will be shaded in the mornings but will have sunshine in the middle of the day and during the afternoons.

In assessing the impacts of shading on proposed CPW plantings, it is important to note that overshadowing can and does occur naturally in CPW. Where large mature trees and/or shrubs are growing close together more than 40% of sunlight can be intercepted by the tree canopy, and more by larger shrubs beneath it. Notwithstanding that, in such circumstances, understorey and ground stratum plant species can still occur.

As CPW trees become established and grow taller, their canopies will eventually exceed 20 metres in height. As such, the trees to be established will substantially overtop the retaining wall in the future and will not be impacted by shading from it when trees mature.

We have also worked on sites where CPW grows on steep slopes comparable to the batter slope, as it does in places such as the nearby Marrong Reserve, Greystanes Estate. Under such circumstances, trees, shrubs, grasses and other herbaceous native plants from CPW are viably established. For this reason, we believe that CPW plantings, as proposed, are likely to be successful provided adequate soil is provided on the batter for the retaining wall.

We also note that the majority of native vegetation to be retained on site along the creek will be well clear of retaining walls and will remain viable in the long term.

Plant species that could grow along the proposed batter slope for retaining wall 2 would include but are not limited to:

- Trees: Eucalyptus moluccana (Coastal Grey Box); E. tereticornis (Forest Red Gum) and E. crebra (Narrow-leaved Ironbark);
- Shrubs: Bursaria spinosa (Blackthorn), Daviesia ulicifolia (Gorse Bitter Pea), Dodonaea viscosa subsp. cuneata (Wedge-leaf Hop-bush), Indigofera australis (Australian indigo) and Dillwynia sieberi; and
- Ground covers: Glycine microphylla (Small-leaf Glycine), Dichondra repens (Kidney Weed), Geranium homeanum and Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides.

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In summary, we believe that overshadowing will not significantly affect the viability of the proposed revegetation areas. However, we recommend that any plantings are carefully tended and monitored until viably established.

Should you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact myself on (02) 9868 1933.

Yours sincerely,

Daved Robertson

David Robertson Director david.robertson@cumberlandecology.com.au



Appendix A

Figures

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Figure 1.1. Location of the Subject Site





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400

600

200

200

0

Image Source: Image © 2015 Aerometrex Image © 2015 Google (dated 1-1-2014)

800 m



N

Grid North



DATE ISSUE

DATE ISSUE AMENDMENTS

AMENDMENTS

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	LEANLERN REEN		DRAWING TITLE RETAINING WALL LAYOUT PLAN
JE AMENDMENTS DATE ISSUE	DESIGNED DRAWN DATE CHECKED SIZE SCALE CAD REF: email: mail@costinroe.com.au ©   MW MW A0 AS SHOWN C010726.13-DA60 email: mail@costinroe.com.au ©	Value in Engineering and Management	DRAWING № CO10726.13–DA60

## END DEVELODMENT ADDITCATION

— KEYSTONE WALL 2.5m HIGH MAX.

PAD RL 80.0

PAD RL 80.0 – ASSUMED R.E. WALL BACKFILL ZONE FOR EARTHWORKS ALLOWANCES. ARARA 9.0m — SELECT FILL TO BE PLACED UNDER WALL, CBR>40% FOR 2.0m MIN. EXTEND 1.0m PAST FACE OF WALL / BACK OF SOIL BLOCK. 21.0m MAX. PAD RL 80.0 — ASSUMED R.E. WALL BACKFILL ZONE FOR EARTHWORKS ALLOWANCES. CARGE CARGE CARGE 9.0m — SELECT FILL TO BE PLACED UNDER WALL, CBR>40% FOR 2.0m MIN. EXTEND 1.0m PAST FACE OF WALL / BACK OF SOIL BLOCK. VARIES PAD RL 80.0 ЗH – ASSUMED R.E. WALL BACKFILL ZONE FOR EARTHWORKS ALLOWANCES. 9.0m

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