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# Re: Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) for the Upgrade of Newport Surf Life Saving Club, DA2021/2173, Newport

Date: 21<sup>st</sup> October 2024

#### Background

Northern Beaches Council is proposing to upgrade the Newport Beach Surf Life Saving Club pursuant to DA2021/2173, Newport. Part of the works will involve installing coastal protection works in the form of a secant pile wall with reinforced concrete capping beam that will extend to the north and south of the existing surf club. The finished secant pile wall will ultimately be buried below the normal beach sand level, however, the construction process will require excavation into the sand dune to the north of the surf club. It is also proposed to extend the promenade on the north end of the site by 4.5m into the existing sand dune to allow for movement of equipment and watercraft. See Map 1.

The sand dune is currently covered with native Coastal Foredune Wattle Scrub vegetation. The proposed works are anticipated to permanently remove  $101m^2$  and temporarily disturb  $127m^2$  of native dune vegetation. A total dune area of  $228m^2$  will be affected by the works. The location of these works are shown in Map 1.

A Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) has been prepared to manage replanting and offsetting of this vegetation. The BMP establishes two management areas. The first management area is 127m<sup>2</sup>, located in the sand dune directly to the north of the Newport SLSC, being the location of the temporarily disturbed native dune vegetation which will be reinstated following completion of construction work (Area 1). The second management area is 346m<sup>2</sup>, located 300m further north along Newport Beach where native vegetation will be planted to offset the permanently removed vegetation (Area 2). A total dune area of 473m<sup>2</sup> will be revegetated on Newport Beach following the construction of the SLSC. These management areas are shown in Map 2.

During construction, any unintentional disturbance to the Coastal Foredune Wattle Scrub needs to be prevented and if any further vegetation is disturbed, additional dune vegetation will need to be reinstated as compensation.

This Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) has been prepared to outline strategies to minimise and mitigate any such further impacts on native vegetation during construction.

This CEMP should be read in conjunction with the BMP. Both the CEMP and BMP should be included in any tender brief for the project.

## Aim of this CEMP

- To outline strategies to minimise and mitigate environmental impacts during construction.
- To restrict access to vegetation that is not proposed to be disturbed or removed, including trampling of the retained native vegetation.
- To set out methods to reduce wind erosion of the sand dune in the two management areas during construction.
- To support long-term management strategies to revegetate and stabilise the sand dune in the two management areas following the completion of construction as set out in the BMP.

### Timing/Duration of CEMP

The works set out in this CEMP are to be undertaken by the Council or its suitably qualified contractors

- Initial site meeting at start of construction the Site ecologist is to attend the initial works meeting to discuss the ecological constraints of the site, confirm the location of the fences and arrange for ordering of the suitable bush regeneration plants.
- Prior to the start of construction, the temporary tree and environment protection fences are to be installed in the location shown on the attached Map 1, before any earthworks can commence.
- Prior to issue of Construction Certificate, the suitable plant material must be preordered so they can be propagated and grown for a minimum of 3 months prior to planting. Plants must be ordered in advance to ensure they are ready for planting as soon as the sea wall is completed to prevent erosion.
- Immediately upon completion of the northern end of the buried secant pile wall, the dune should be reprofiled, the temporary environment protection fencing can be removed and suitable plant material replanted.
- After the northern end of the secant pile wall has been built and the suitable plant material planted, the permanent dune fencing and signage is to be constructed in the location shown on the attached Maps 1 and 2, as soon as possible after dune contouring to stabilise the dune and help prevent wind erosion.
- Once the buried sea wall civil works and the dune recontouring has been completed and the works in accordance with this CEMP has been completed, the dune area will be revegetated and stabilised in accordance with the Biodiversity Management Plan BMP.
- Following completion of the SLSC, the temporary tree protection fencing can be removed

# **CEMP** Works

#### **Temporary Tree and Environment Protection Fence**

Standard construction site steel **temporary protection panel fencing with bracing, weighted footings and shade cloth** will need to be used to prevent encroachment into habitat protection areas and to prevent wind erosion. The temporary protection fencing must be suitable for windy areas.

#### Pre-ordering of Suitable Plant Material

Suitable plant material must be pre-ordered so they can be propagated and grown for a minimum of 3 months prior to planting, which will occur immediately after the northern end of the subterranean secant pile wall is built and the dune reprofiled. Plants must be ordered in advance to ensure they are ready for planting as soon as the sea wall is completed to prevent erosion. The details of the

species plants to be used, the quantities and suitable bush regeneration propagation plant nurseries are described in the Biodiversity Management Plan.

Permanent Dune Vegetation Protection Fence

A permanent dune vegetation protection fence is required to comprise the following:

- **Fencing** with CCA Treated pine logs 150mm round posts 1.2m above existing sand level min 0.6m deep. See attached photos.
- Wire mesh to reduce pedestrian movement through the dune. Stainless steel Grade 316, 2.50mm Strong Lock STST Wire Fence, 900mm high. See attached photos.
- **Coir mesh** 900gsm 2.4m wide folded length wise with the fold at the top. Attached on the seaward side of the fence, to the wire fence mesh with wire core clothes line weaved into the second top row of holes and regularly clipped to the fence mesh. To reduce wind erosion and sand deposition prevention. See attached photos not showing the metal core clothes line.

Install appropriate signage onto fences. See attached photos.

If you would like any further clarification, please contact us on (02) 9939 5129 or 0419 438 672.

Yours sincerely,

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# CEMP Photo Page - Permanent Fence to Restrict Access and Wind Erosion



Photo 1. Coir mesh folded over the top



Photo 2. Stainless steel wire mesh attached to timber fence



Photo 3. Dune Protection Signage



Photo 4. Temporary Environment Protection Fencing with Bracing & Shade Cloth (Suitable for Windy Conditions)







