

# ADVERTISED PLAN

## SITE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (SEMP)

Ultima Carpark and Dwelling  
Prepared by Mountain Planning

A Site Environmental Management Plan (SEMP) is a document detailing the potential environmental impacts of a proposed use and/or development and the ways that these impacts may be reduced by management strategies and practices. The provision of a SEMS is triggered under Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 of the Comprehensive Development Zone contained within the Alpine Resorts Planning Scheme.

### OBJECTIVES OF A SEMS

The objectives of a SEMS are to address environmental, planning scheme and rehabilitation requirements and ensure that applicants are accountable for preventing or mitigating any environmental impacts.

### THE PROCESS

A SEMS must be endorsed by the responsible authority (the Minister for Planning) prior to the commencement of any building or works. Endorsement may include approval by the relevant Resort Management Board (RMB), the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning and the relevant Water Authority.

### SUBMISSION

Ensure that you submit the following as part of your SEMS package:

**Part A - SEMS Cover Form**, including supporting attachments such as photographs and reports, if required.

**Part B - Site Construction Management Plan**, including a detailed drawing identifying environmental measures referenced in the SEMS Cover Form and documentation addressing the performance standards.

**Part C - Site Rehabilitation Plan** including a detailed drawing identifying revegetation requirements and rehabilitation areas and other necessary documentation.

#### ***Please note:***

The planning scheme may require additional information to be attached to fully describe the site and works such as:

- Flora, fauna and Net Gain assessments – attached
- A Cultural Heritage Management Plan – not required

**A copy of the endorsed SEMS must be kept on site at all times during the construction period.**

**Failure to comply with a SEMS can result in enforcement action.**

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## PART A SITE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN COVER FORM

### Site Location

The subject land is located at 7 Higgi Drive, Mount Hotham. The land is formally known as Crown Allotment 2021, Parish of Hotham. The subject land is located on the northern side of Higgi Drive and also has a frontage to the Great Alpine Road to the north. The subject land has a frontage to Higgi Drive of approximately 31m and a frontage to the Great Alpine Road of approximately 17m. The subject land is irregular in shape and comprises of 1,828m<sup>2</sup>.

The subject land contains the Ultima Apartments which consists of five buildings and xx apartments. The existing buildings are located to the east and north of the subject land with the western corner, fronting, Higgi Drive being vacant.

The land slopes down from Higgi Drive to the Great Alpine Road.

Access to the existing building is via a walkway off Higgi Drive and directly from the Great Alpine Road to the north.

The vacant area, which is the subject of this application, contains a number of mature snow gums which are proposed to be removed to facilitate this development.

Along the frontage of Higgi Drive is electrical infrastructure which has been considered in the design of the development.

The subject land is shown in the aerial image in Figure 1.1 below.



Figure 1.1: Aerial image of the subject land (Source: Alpine Shire Council Interactive Mapping System)

### Project Description

It is proposed to construct an 11 space undercover car park, a three bedroom dwelling and remove native vegetation.

#### The Car Park

The car park has been deemed necessary by the owners of Ultima Apartments to provide onsite car parking for the existing apartments. The proposed car park will provide two space

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to the proposed dwelling, therefore, meeting the requirements of Clause 52.06, and the other spaces will be offered to the other owners of the apartments on the subject land.

The proposed car park will be access directly off Higgi Drive and will provide a flat, undercover, area for the parking of vehicles. The car parking dimensions comply with the requirements of Clause 52.06 and the internal accessways ensure that vehicles will be able to access and egress the site in a forward motion.

## **The Dwelling**

The proposed dwelling will be located underneath the proposed car park and will be access by a new set of stairs running along the eastern side of the building; these stairs will provide a link to the existing set of stairs to the north east of the subject land and will provide access to all apartments from Higgi Drive. This access is required as the egress from the car park will be via Higgi Drive and guests will be required to utilise the new stairs to access the other apartments on the subject land.

The proposed dwelling will comprise of:

- Three bedrooms, with two having access to an ensuite;
- A powder room;
- A ski room located at the entrance; and,
- A large open plan living, dining and kitchen area with balcony attached to the northern side of the living room.

## **Native Vegetation Removal**

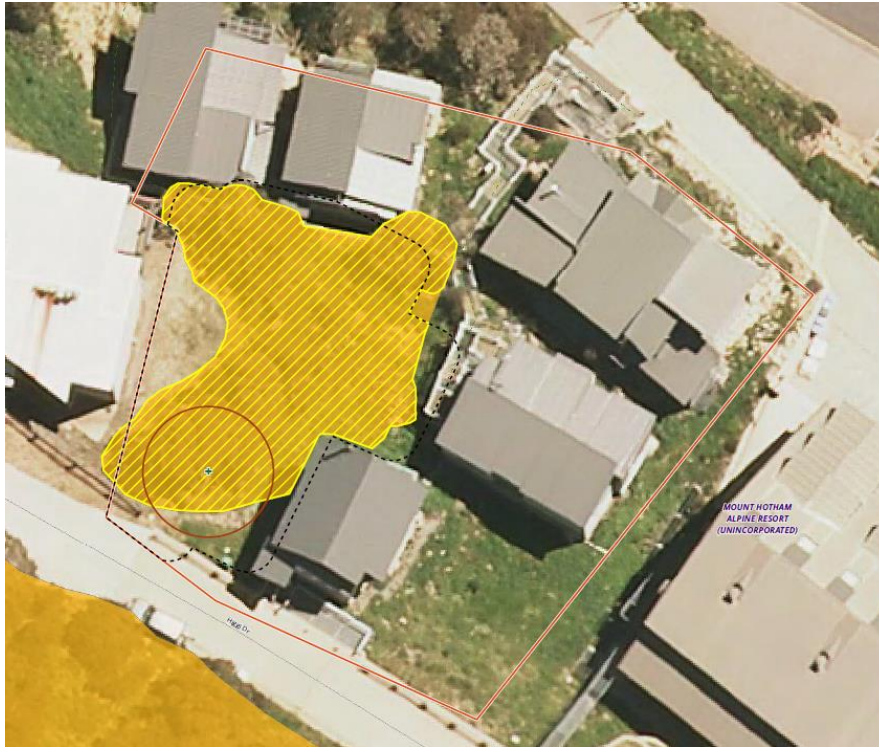
To facilitate the proposed development it is required to remove a number of snow gums located in the vacant area to the west of the subject land. Biosis has been engaged to undertake a Flora and Fauna Assessment Report and this is provided as Attachment B to the town planning report.

The report has found that one large tree and 0.037 hectares of native vegetation is required to be removed.

The native vegetation required to be removed is shown in Figure 1.2 below.

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- *Figure 1.2: Native vegetation proposed to be removed*

## The Built Form

The guiding principle of the architectural design of the building was the retention of views from the south abutting Razorback Apartments. It was important to the architect and owners that the view lines of Razorback Apartments be retained over the proposed building. As such, the proposed building is only single storey in height when viewed from Higgi Lane; this is a rare outcome within the Alpine Resorts

The proposed building has been designed by Peter McIntyre of McIntyre Partnership. As such, the design is highly articulated and responds well to the context of the site. Indeed, Peter McIntyre designed the existing buildings on the subject land and the proposed building ensures that a consistent character is achieved across the site.

The proposed building comprises of the following elements which ensures that it is consistent with the built form character of the mountain:

- Varying roof profiles and height. It could have been so easy for the architect to design a single gable or skillion roof over the proposed building, however, what is proposed is a fragmented form which assists in creating shadow lines and different platforms for snow to accumulate upon.
- Non-aligned side walls with protruding overhangs to create nooks and crannies.
- Overhangs supported by natural timber poles.
- Local stone base.
- Maximum placement of windows to breakup the external materials and to allow natural sunlight to penetrate the dwelling and carpark.
- Open and transparent door for the carpark.

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## Project Management

The construction phase of the project will be managed by Mountain Planning based in Bright. The close proximity of Mountain Planning to the subject land means that they will be contactable 24 hours a day during the construction phase and can attend the site promptly in the unlikely event of an emergency.

### **Project Manager**

Nick Vlahandreas

Mountain Planning

m. 0409 723 259

e. [nickv@mountainplanning.com](mailto:nickv@mountainplanning.com)

The Project Manager or Site Supervisor must:

- Be present at the site induction
- Ensure all personnel (including contractor/sub-contractors) are aware of contents of this SEMP
- Be available for onsite meetings when required
- Ensure compliance with this SEMP

## Construction Schedule – subject to planning approval

The proposed construction timeline is provided in the table below. These timeframes are subject to the grant of the planning permit before the commencement date.

Commencing	Task	Timeframe
5 <sup>th</sup> November 2019	Site establishment	One week
12 <sup>th</sup> November	Earthworks	One week
19 <sup>th</sup> November	Services and foundation prep	One week
26 <sup>th</sup> November	Concrete works – foundation	Two weeks
10 <sup>th</sup> December	Framing	Two weeks
24 <sup>th</sup> December	Christmas period	Two weeks
7 <sup>th</sup> January, 2020	Framing	Two weeks
21 <sup>st</sup> January	Roofing	One week
28 <sup>th</sup> January	Cladding, services and lining	Eight weeks
25 <sup>th</sup> March	Lock up stage completed	
<b>1<sup>st</sup> April</b>	<b>Site clean-up and prep</b>	<b>One week</b>
<b>9<sup>th</sup> April</b>	<b>Site stabilisation and planting</b>	<b>One week</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> April	Internal fitout & finishing	6 weeks
13 <sup>th</sup> May	Furniture and detailing	2 weeks
<b>27<sup>th</sup> May</b>	<b>Final inspection / completion</b>	-

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Construction will be halted where severe weather conditions are forecast or experienced (e.g. fire, flood, severe thunderstorm or wind warnings issued by the Bureau of Meteorology).

A site induction will be held consistent with standards outlined a Construction Management Plan prepared before the development commences.

## Construction Techniques/Activities

### Construct the carpark and dwelling building:

The proposed building will be constructed using standard building methods, materials and equipment in accordance with the Mount Hotham Resort Management Board requirements. Native vegetation is also required to be removed; the extent of native vegetation to be removed is shown above.

## Environmental Risks

The environmental risks associated with the proposed works are provided in the table below along with specific measures to prevent the environmental risks.

Risk	Measures to address risk
1. Local erosion and sedimentation as a result of exposed soil in the immediate vicinity of construction.	Sediment traps (such as silt fences and weed free straw) will be erected at cross drains and inlets, down slope of construction areas and downslope of any stockpiles to intercept sediment laden run-off and minimise any impacts on surrounding vegetation. Sediment control measures will be checked and maintained at regular intervals (daily during construction and after rainfall events greater than 10 mm in a 24 hour period).
2. Introduction of invasive plants (weeds) and soil pathogens	Prior to works commencing any machinery, equipment and PPE introduced into the Resort will be washed down to remove soil and weed seeds / propagules, using a wash down facility approved by the RMB. All equipment that has been previously contaminated with soil material will be washed down off-site with Phytoclean anti-fungal solution prior to works commencing.
3. Removal of native vegetation beyond the approved construction zone	Access and egress to the construction area must be by foot only and vehicle access is not permitted at the construction zone. Access is to be from the bitumen sealed area within the Higgi Drive.  The location of the construction areas will be clearly marked to ensure the contractor understands the clearing extent. Vegetation removal protocols will be discussed in detail at the site induction. Vegetation removal beyond the agreed construction corridors will be strictly prohibited.

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<p>4. Destruction of threatened flora or their habitats. Impacts to threatened ecological communities.</p>	<p>The proposed construction areas have been assessed by a professional ecologist and the alignments avoid and minimise impacts to significant flora species.</p> <p>A Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (FFG Act) protected flora permit will be obtained from DELWP for removal of native species and all conditions of this permit will be adhered to. Works impacting on protected flora will not commence until the FFG permit is issued by DELWP. An EPBC referral will also be lodged.</p>
<p>5. Bushfire</p>	<p>Construction works are prohibited on Code Red declared fire danger rating days.</p> <p>If possible, works should not occur on Extreme declared fire danger rating days.</p> <p>The contractor must ensure that portable fire extinguishers are available onsite at all time and these must be identified during the site induction.</p> <p>Fire for warmth or disposal of excess material is not permitted for this project.</p>
<p>6. Pollution and Litter</p>	<p>Prior to the commencement of construction, the project manager must organise for a waste skip to be placed onsite on the bitumen surface within the car park.</p> <p>Construction waste must be removed from the construction zone daily and placed into the waste skip; there must not be any waste around the construction zone overnight.</p>
<p>7. Landslip or other geotechnical incident</p>	<p>Alpine areas have high potential for geotechnical incidents. Geotechnical hazards exist and vary from Very Low to High over the entire project area. A geotechnical investigation and risk assessment has been completed for the project. This report outlines the risk ratings and control measures for all project sites and tasks. Control measures are also provided which reduce the risk from Very Low to Low. These measures will be incorporated into construction designs.</p>

## Site Environmental Values

Vegetation on the subject land meets the definition of 'patch vegetation' and is consistent with the Sub-alpine Woodland Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC43). One Habitat Zone (1A) was mapped within the site that represents the extent of patch vegetation removal. The patch supports 0.037 hectares of Sub-alpine Woodland, including one large tree, and is surrounded by areas which have been significantly disturbed by ski resort and infrastructure development.

In the more disturbed sections of the study area (i.e. adjacent to existing developed areas) weeds cover is high and these areas do not meet the definition of a patch as described in the Guidelines. These areas are of negligible habitat value except for locally common native and introduced fauna species.

The study area is located in an alpine resort that supports significant tracts of alpine, sub-alpine and montane vegetation contiguous with similar vegetation in the adjacent Alpine

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National Park. The areas immediately surrounding the study area have been subjected to various disturbances and land uses, and these have resulted in a mosaic of disturbed areas, regenerating, and native vegetation.

Alpine She-oak Skink *Cyclodomorphus praealtus* is considered a low likelihood of occurring within the project impact area.

It is possible that Broad-toothed Rat, listed as vulnerable under the EPBC Act, would move through and forage within the study area on occasion. The Broad-toothed Rat is commonly associated with heathland and woodland with a heathy understorey, particularly where sedges and Poa species are in high abundance (Milner et al. 2015). The proposed development site is located in an area that has been significantly disturbed by past and ongoing human activity.

Given the level of disturbance immediately surrounding the study area, it is unlikely that the proposed development will create/increase any new major barrier to dispersal for the Broad-toothed Rat. Whisson et al. (2015) demonstrates that Broad-toothed Rat freely disperse through and around significantly fragmented and disturbed landscapes and utilise drains, pipes and introduced vegetation to move through inhospitable landscapes. The findings of that study indicate that the removal of Sub-alpine Woodland from within existing disturbed areas is unlikely to have a significant impact on the species viability at Mount Hotham.

## Project Monitoring

The environmental risks associated with construction will be monitored on a regular basis. The Project Manager and Site Supervisor will be responsible for undertaking a general daily assessment of positive and negative impacts during the construction program and appropriate photographic records will be kept. Specialist advice on environmental issues will be sought as required from a suitably qualified environmental professional during the construction period.

The Project Manager will supply a formal monthly report to DELWP during the construction phase. This report will take the form of written documentation, and cover issues such as:

- Construction progress
- Works completed during period
- Works planned for next period
- Critical issues
- Site incidents and response
- WH&S performance
- Priority updates
- Any environmental issues encountered
- Responses implemented to address issues
- Dated progress photographs

The construction monitoring program for identified environmental risks is outlined in Table 3.

Risk	Monitoring response	Frequency of monitoring	Responsibility
1. Introduction of invasive plants (weeds) and soil pathogens	Visual inspections to detect weed germination and signs of pathogen infection	Weekly during construction. Following the completion of construction Mountain Planning will inspect the site regularly over the following year.	Mountain Planning

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2. Removal of native vegetation beyond the approved construction zone	Visual inspection and photographs taken pre and post construction. Erection of orange safety mesh around the existing trees to be retained.	Daily inspections and monthly photographs.	Mountain Planning
3. Local erosion and sedimentation	Visual inspections of construction progress including maintaining agreed alignments, stockpile/lay down areas and installation/maintenance of sediment control devices.	Daily.	Mountain Planning
4. Bushfire	Have a spotter observing any welding or grinding operations, and when machinery with hot exhausts are in use.	As required.	Site supervisor
4. Pollution and Litter	Visual inspections of storage and machinery/equipment lay down areas	Daily.	Site supervisor
5. Destruction of threatened flora or their habitats. Impacts to threatened ecological communities.	Visual inspections to ensure vegetation removal is carried out in accordance with the planning and FFG permits.	Daily.	Site supervisor
6. Failure if rehabilitation work	Follow up visual inspections of rehabilitation works to assess the success of soil and vegetation stabilisation	Weekly during construction and monthly for 1 year after construction completion.	Mountain Planning
7. Geotechnical risk	Visual inspections to ensure works conform to specified geotechnical controls (to current geotechnical assessment) and final designs. Visual observation for changes in terrain following heavy rains.  Current geotechnical report to be made available on site.	Weekly during construction.	Mountain Planning.

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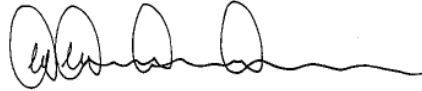
I agree to ensure that:

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- All site and environmental protection measures outlined within the approved SEMP will be adhered to.
- All endorsed plans will be adhered to.
- All site rehabilitation and revegetation works will be undertaken in accordance with the approved SEMP.
- Prior to construction personnel commencing work, the site supervisor will ensure:
  - An appropriate site induction has been undertaken
  - Equipment/Plant will be serviced off-site.
  - All equipment will be cleaned and free of vegetation, soil and seed prior to being brought on to the site.
  - Approval from the Resort Management Board will be obtained prior to any out-of-hours work occurring. Written notification will be provided to local residents when out-of-hours work is occurring.
- Provision of new service connections and upgrading of existing services will be undertaken in a timely manner with minimal on-site and off-site impacts and with prior approval of the RMB and services providers.
- Advice will be obtained from the 'Dial Before You Dig' service to determine the location of existing services onsite

Nick Vlahandreas

Full Name



Signature

Date: 04 / 07 / 2019

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## PART B SITE CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT PLAN

Attached to this SEMP is a Construction Management Plan (CMP). The CMP must be provided to the contractor and all staff must be briefed on the CMP during the site induction.

The Site Construction Management Plan must include the following information and address all the Performance Standards within Part B:

- a) Construction zone
- b) Location of:
  - neighbouring buildings (including setbacks)
  - surrounding street network
  - waterways
  - site access points
  - surface water drainage
  - native vegetation/trees
    - on site/off site
    - to be retained and protected
    - to be removed or lopped
- c) Proximity to areas such as:
  - rare or threatened species habitat
  - soil and geotechnical hazards
  - any other significant sensitive natural features
- d) Easements
- e) Existing service locations and protection measures
- f) Storage areas for:
  - construction vehicles
  - construction materials
  - waste
  - stockpiles
- g) Location of any temporary site offices/lunchrooms (if applicable)
- h) Topography/slope of the land
- i) Sediment control measures
- j) Stormwater drainage measures
- k) Staging of works (if applicable)
- l) Location of on site green waste storage (Falls Creek only)
- m) Location of on site vehicle wash down location (Falls Creek only)

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## PART B - SITE CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT PLAN PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

### Site Induction

An induction must be undertaken by the site supervisor as required by the RMB.

Prior to the commencement of any building or works the site supervisor is responsible for ensuring that an appropriate induction is provided to all construction personnel in conjunction with the relevant RMB.

### Construction Zone and Vehicle Access

- Prior to the commencement of any building or works, the extent of the construction zone, including pedestrian, vehicle and machinery access must be clearly defined both on the plan and physically on the site.
- All buildings and works must be confined to the defined construction zone.
- Access should be confined to designated access tracks and pathways, and as far as practical utilise existing disturbed areas. Access must not be over adjoining leasehold sites. Access areas, both vehicular and pedestrian, must be stabilised to prevent sediment loss (eg. with crushed rock).
- If using porous materials (e.g. crushed rock) it should be contained by edging or boxing. Where suitable, porous material should be free of fines to allow for free drainage and to minimise the risk of sediment transport.
- Vehicular and machinery maintenance is not to occur on site.

### Threatened Species

- The presence of rare/vulnerable/threatened species should be recognised on site and the necessary protection measures put in place.
- If any threatened species are identified on the site, as listed in *the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (FFG Act) or the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act), there are specific requirements that must be met which are outside the planning permit or associated assessment process. These requirements must be defined and adhered to as applicable.
- If the FFG Act is triggered, consultation with DSE is required and if the EPBC Act is triggered, consultation with the relevant Federal Government department is required.

### Easements and existing service locations

- Contact the 'Dial Before You Dig' service (phone 1100 or web [www.1100.com.au](http://www.1100.com.au)) and the relevant RMB to identify where all existing services and infrastructure are located on site
- Contact the relevant service utility/planning authorities to determine what measures need to be implemented to best protect the asset. (For Information regarding Telstra: Telstra Network Integrity Services 1800 810 443)

### Storage Areas for Building Materials and Waste Storage (on and off site)

- The storage of all equipment, waste and building materials must be contained within the areas defined on the Construction Management Plan.
- Construction areas must be kept free of litter at all times.
- Adequate and appropriate waste bins must be provided on site, with locations to be determined in conjunction with the relevant RMB. If waste bins are to be located off site, written approval from the RMB is required.

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- Waste must be transported to an appropriate off-site transfer station, recycling centre or land fill, to be determined in consultation with the relevant RMB.
- Waste is to be collected when waste bins are full.
- Waste is to be reduced by selecting, in order of preference, avoidance, reduction, reuse and recycling methods. Construction should involve the reuse of materials and the recycling of waste wherever possible.
- No waste may be disposed of on site.
- Chemicals and fuels stored on site must be kept to a minimum. If stored on site, bunds must be installed to reduce the potential damage caused by spills.
- All equipment, construction materials and waste must be removed from the site as part of site clean up works.
- Preparation of a Waste Management Plan in conjunction with the relevant RMB is encouraged to help achieve compliance with the relevant performance standards.
- No fire is to be lit on site without RMB approval.

## **Sediment Control Measures**

- Sediment run-off controls and drainage around all construction areas must be established prior to commencement of any building or works.
- Sediment traps must be designed, installed and maintained to maximise the volume of sediment trapped from the site during construction.
- A mulch of fibre matting, shredded plant material from the site or certified weed free sterile straw, preferably from a pasture fescue crop, must be maintained on exposed areas until adequate plant cover is produced.
- Grading, excavation and construction must not proceed during periods of heavy rainfall.
- Sediment control measures must have a size and capacity to withstand the flow of a one in five year storm event.
- All sediment control measures must be maintained during construction and inspected prior to (and after) rain events to ensure they are functioning properly.
- Topsoil must be kept separate from sub-soil when stockpiling soil, and covered with an appropriate fabric to minimise loss and sedimentation.
- All loads of soil being taken off site for disposal must be covered.
- Drainage is to be returned to previously existing flow paths, except where specified by a separate drainage report.
- All stockpiles of soil, sand, fertiliser, cement or other fine, loose material must be placed in locations away from drainage lines, roadside channels and culverts unless adequately protected from erosion by diversion drains, bunds or similar works. All stockpiles must be covered.

## **Stormwater Drainage Measures**

- Any water to be pumped from the site should be filtered before release to ensure that no sediment or weed seeds enter the stormwater system. Energy dissipation measures also need to be in place to guard against potential scouring.
- Natural drainage patterns must not be altered post construction, except through an approved drainage plan.
- Cut-off or intercept drains must be established during construction to redirect stormwater away from cleared areas and slopes to stable (vegetated) areas.
- Stormwater collected by impervious surfaces during construction must be drained via sediment traps to the road drainage system where possible.
- Drip line drainage, including energy dissipation measures, must be installed under eaves to minimise erosion caused by raindrop action and snow shedding.

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## Management of Pests and Animals

- All construction vehicles and equipment must be cleared of soil and organic matter to remove seeds prior to arriving on site to prevent the introduction and/or spread of weeds and pathogens.
- Site inspections must be conducted by the site supervisor during and after construction to identify weed species requiring control.
- Building work that uses transported gravel and soil must be monitored to prevent the introduction of exotic species.
- No animals (including dogs) are permitted on site without the prior written consent of the relevant RMB.

## Management of Hawkweed (*Hieracium Species*) (Falls Creek Only)

All external works within the Falls Creek Alpine Resort must be assessed for the presence of Hawkweed in conjunction with the RMB's Natural Resource Manager. A Works Practice, in accordance with the Works in Hawkweed Sites Procedures, must be provided as part of the SEMP.

Contact the Natural Resource Manager, Falls Creek Resort Management for a copy of the Hawkweed Sites Procedures.

Hieracium plants, parts of plants and soil containing seed must not be removed from the construction site(s) without a current permit issued under *the Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994* by the Department of Primary Industries (DPI). Failure to obtain a permit may result in legal action.

Hieracium sightings must be reported to DPI on telephone 136 186. For information regarding hawkweeds and their identification contact DPI on 136 186 or go to:

[http://www.dpi.vic.gov.au/DPI/nrenfa.nsf/LinkView/7157B82C7ECBF5CCCA2575BE0024551C2B72296A5108C4FFCA25734F0009F96F/\\$file/hawkweed.pdf](http://www.dpi.vic.gov.au/DPI/nrenfa.nsf/LinkView/7157B82C7ECBF5CCCA2575BE0024551C2B72296A5108C4FFCA25734F0009F96F/$file/hawkweed.pdf)

### **Further Guidance:**

Department of Sustainability and Environment

<http://www.dse.vic.gov.au/dse/index.htm>

Guidelines for Minimising Soil Erosion and Sedimentation from Construction Sites in Victoria, compiled under the guidance of the Land Disturbance Working Party ; by R.J. Garvin, M.R. Knight, T.J. Richmond

Water Sensitive Urban Design Guidelines for Alpine Environments, Dec 2005

EPA's publication 275 'Construction Techniques for Sediment and Pollution Control', available online: [www.epa.vic.gov.au](http://www.epa.vic.gov.au), link – Publications and Library

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## PART C SITE REHABILITATION PLAN

A Site Rehabilitation Plan for all areas of exposed soil created by the construction must be developed, in conjunction with the relevant RMB.

Indigenous species of local provenance must be used for revegetation purposes.

The interval between clearing, soil stabilisation and replanting should be kept to an absolute minimum.

Areas of exposed soil must be stabilised progressively as works are completed and all areas of exposed soil must be stabilised no later than 15 May.

Adequate stabilisation must be maintained until plant cover is established.

**The Site Rehabilitation Plan must include the following (as appropriate):**

- Type of soil stabilisation to be used on disturbed areas
- Location of on-site replanting (if applicable), indicating the species and number to be used and approximate area (in square metres) of ground cover species
- Schedule of works to undertake:
  - Soil stabilisation
  - Planting
  - Maintenance and extent of monitoring and follow-up works on site.

**Further Guidance:**

Department of Sustainability and Environment

<http://www.dse.vic.gov.au/dse/index.htm>

The Australian Alps Rehabilitation Manual, available online:

<http://www.australialps.environment.gov.au/publications/research-reports/rehabilitation.html>

Rehabilitation Guidelines for the Resort Areas of Kosciuszko National Park August 2008,

available online: [http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/parkmanagement/knp\\_resortrehab.htm](http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/parkmanagement/knp_resortrehab.htm)

(\*This is a NSW publication, but it has valuable information that can be applied to the Victorian alpine areas)

Contact the relevant RMB for indigenous plant suppliers and advice

**Note: Site rehabilitation is separate to any offset requirements for native vegetation removal authorised by the permit**

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