



How to complete Construction Landscape Management Plan (CLMP)

Cardinia

A CLMP ensures natural assets and native vegetation are adequately protected during the period of construction.

The following is a list of potential environmental issues that may need to be addressed during the period of construction:

- soil erosion
- sediment run-off into nearby native vegetation or waterways
- disturbance to native vegetation not permitted for removal as part of the permit
- impacts to fauna during the tree removal process
- weeds and pathogens (i.e. cinnamon fungus) being introduced to the property.

Objectives and goals

1. Describe the objectives and goals of your construction landscape management plan:

During the construction period:

- detail the extent and significance of native vegetation that is to be retained
- protect the native vegetation from machinery or construction works
- protect the soil profile from erosion during the construction period
- ensure that dust and soil are managed and do not leave the property, entering nearby native vegetation or fauna habitat
- ensure that soil and dust are managed so that the water quality and the in-stream fauna habitat of local waterways are preserved.

Actions

2. Site supervisor

You will need to delegate responsibility for CLMP and briefing contractors to an individual who can take responsibility for all of the management plan actions and establish a system of briefing all individuals on site.

Prior to commencement of works, all contractors must be briefed on:

- environmental values of the site
- management table of actions (next section) that are in place to protect the site's environmental values

defined construction zone within which they must work.

3. Site assessment

Detail the extent and condition of native vegetation occurring onsite to be protected during construction. A map must be referred to that identifies the location of native vegetation.

4. Management actions

Identify the management actions that will be undertaken from this list:

a. Install signage	Temporary signage must be installed indicating areas of protected vegetation or other environmental assets, stating: 'Significant environmental area'. No machinery, works, storage of material or rubbish dumping is permitted.'
b. Tree protection	<p>Tree protection zone fencing must be installed to protect the tree root zone, of retained trees, prior to construction and for the period of construction.</p> <p>This fencing must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • placed on the perimeter of the tree protection zone • of a sturdy material, for example star pickets and para-webbing, • highly visible, materials such as perimeter tape are not acceptable. <p>If one or more scattered trees are located in remnant patches of native vegetation, it may be more practical to fence off large areas as opposed to individual trees</p>
c. Erosion control	<p>Erosion control measures must remain in place until the exposed soil is either re-vegetated or re-covered (for example by a driveway). Areas with exposed soil must be re-vegetated or stabilised as soon as possible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicle access to the development site should only occur at one crossover. Where possible an existing crossover should be utilised. • Where significant erosion issues exist, on-site excavation and site works should be completed during the warmer months or during dry weather and smaller earthmoving machinery or hand-held tools should be considered to reduce the environmental impact when working close to sensitive environmental areas. • Protect areas of exposed soil to control erosion, for example: use matting, straw bales or sand bags to stabilise the soil sediment fencing (also known as silt fencing) during and after the works period, until the affected areas have stabilised • Vegetated swales can be installed to reduce run-off and filter water before it enters local waterways or native vegetation • Excavation and fill areas can be covered with mulch immediately following completion of works to minimise erosion and potential for colonisation by weeds. •
d. Stock piling material	<p>Materials should not be stockpiled on site unless absolutely necessary. If materials are stored onsite, then they must be kept in areas away from native vegetation and waterways and monitor to prevent soil run-off.</p> <p>Stockpiles must be surrounded by sediment fences or other suitable erosion control products and the stockpile should be covered when not in use by a tarpaulin, mulch or another suitable material</p> <p>The Environmental Protection Authority recommends that stock piles have a maximum height to width ratio of 2:1.</p>
e. Protection of waterways	All construction vehicles and machinery must remain outside of the first 30meters adjacent to waterways. To minimise waterway damage vehicles should travel at a low speed.

f. Weed control	<p>Earthmoving equipment should be cleaned before entering the site to minimise weed and pathogen spread, especially where equipment has been used near noxious weeds. Contain water used to clean vehicles so that it does not enter native vegetation or local waterways</p> <p>The amount of bare disturbed soil should be kept to a minimum, and these areas should be re-vegetated quickly to prevent conditions promoting weed establishment.</p> <p>Store top soil and then use to redress disturbed areas; this method will return the native soil seed bank to the site</p>
g. Fauna protection	<p>All trees to be felled must be inspected for the presence of hollows or nests.</p> <p>Clearly mark trees that look like they may contain hollows or nests before removal.</p> <p>Remove marked trees in stages, with all large shrubs (understory) cleared around the marked tree one day before removal, allowing animals to evacuate overnight.</p> <p>Once a tree is felled it should be checked for hollows and nests. Any fauna found must be captured and released in vegetation to be retained onsite.</p> <p>Please note that native animals can only be relocated within the same property or as close as possible to the site of removal.</p>

Table of actions

Using your list of management actions, create a table showing the timing and person responsible for implementing the management plan actions.

The sample CLMP (on Council's website), may assist you in preparing your table of actions

Site plan

Draw up a map of your property covering at least an A4 sheet of paper. Larger properties may need to use an A3 sheet. An aerial photograph or title map can provide the basis and be very useful for this.

Site plan requirements

Requirement	Description
Pointer showing north	Draw an arrow orientated north
Boundaries and roads	Draw your property boundary and any nearby roads
Existing vegetation	Show any isolated trees or any patches of native vegetation (tree, shrubs, grasses etc.)
Proposed vegetation/trees to be removed	Mark any trees or patches of vegetation you are proposing to remove
Waterways or water bodies	Show any creeks, dams, periodically inundated areas
Existing and/or proposed buildings	Draw any houses, sheds, pergolas, car ports etc.
Effluent disposal field	The area of dripper lines where the waste water will be disposed of

Requirement	Description
Photograph locations	Mark and number the location of any photograph included within the application
Construction zone boundaries	Footprint of your total construction including buildings, earthworks, fences etc.
Offset areas	Area you propose to revegetate or existing native vegetation you will protect to compensate for vegetation removal
Erosion control measures	For example swales, weed matting, drift fencing
Environmental signage	Tree protection fencing signage
Tree protection fencing	Sturdy fencing such as star pickets and para-webbing to protect trees
Site contours	Slope for the land at 5 or 10 metre contours
Flood levels	Any areas of the property that are liable to flooding