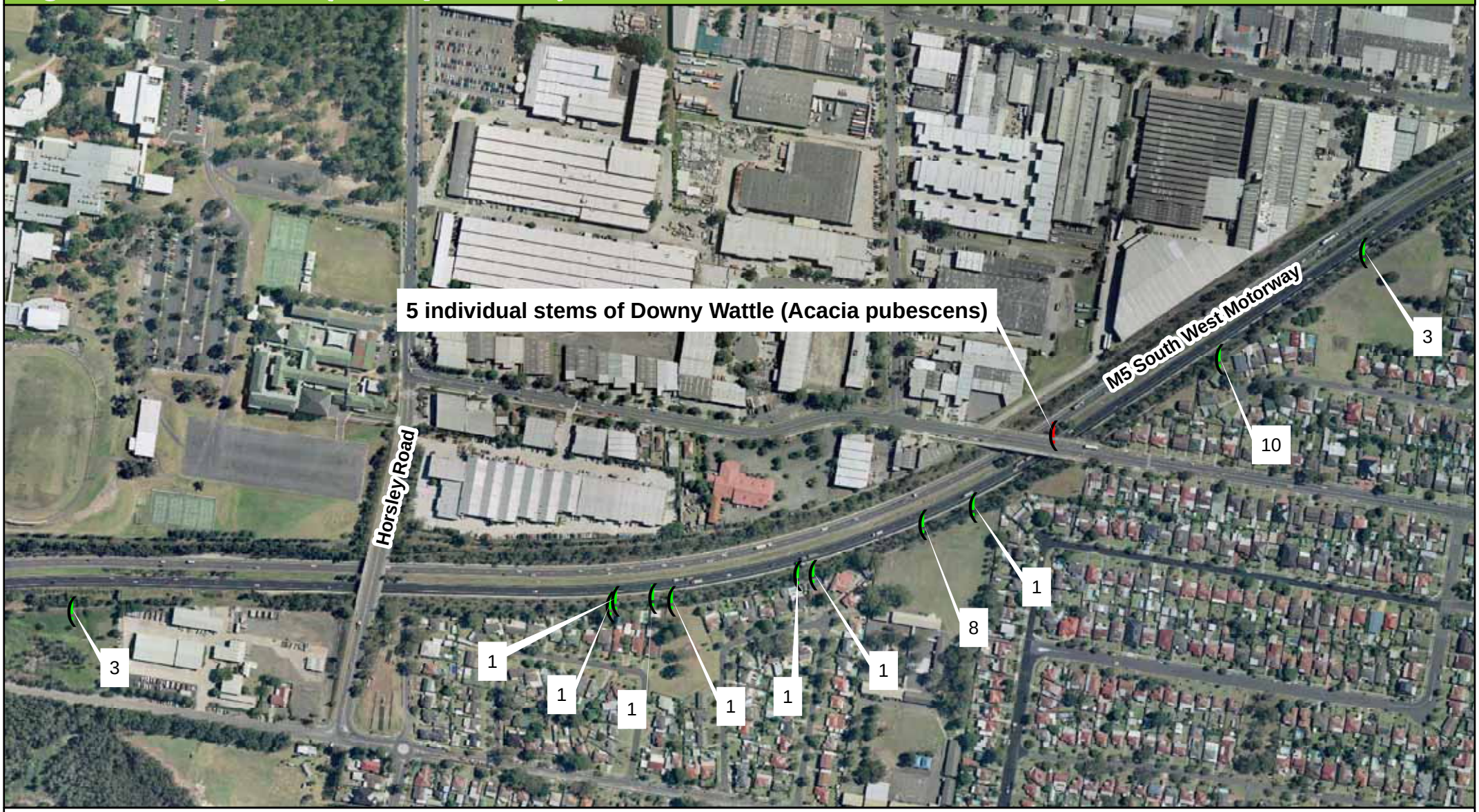
Figure 7c. Downy Wattle (Acacia pubescens) locations



Legend

Acacia pubescens locations

- Median
- Verge
- Beyond Noise Walls

Data Sources:
Imagery - 0.10 m pixels (c) SKM Pty Ltd 2007
ELA Survey (2009)

0 25 50 100
Metres

Datum/Projection:
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

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Figure 7d. Downy Wattle (Acacia pubescens) locations

Legend

Acacia pubescens locations

- Median
- Verge
- Beyond Noise Walls

Data Sources:
Imagery - 0.10 m pixels (c) SKM Pty Ltd 2007
ELA Survey (2009)

0 25 50 100
Metres

Datum/Projection:
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

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Figure 7e. Downy Wattle (Acacia pubescens) locations

Legend

Acacia pubescens locations

- Median
- Verge
- Beyond Noise Walls

Data Sources:
Imagery - 0.10 m pixels (c) SKM Pty Ltd 2007
ELA Survey (2009)

0 35 70 140
Metres

Datum/Projection:
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

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Plate 5: Landscape Setbacks

An additional 43 *Acacia pubescens* (Downy Acacia) individuals were observed on the verges and batters of the motorway mostly between Beaconsfield Street and Horsley Road, Revesby. Downy Acacia is listed as vulnerable under both state and federal legislation (TSC Act 1995 and EPBC Act 1999). The location of Downy Wattle is presented via mapping in Figure 7.

No threatened ecological communities were recorded within the Subject Site and it is unlikely that any of the vegetation present is remnant vegetation. The soils within the Subject Site have been severely modified due to the original construction of the M5 West Motorway and are, therefore, unable to support remnant vegetation.

A number of EECs listed under state and federal legislation, have been mapped adjacent to the Subject Site (NPWS 2002). Field survey has demonstrated that there are several small areas of EECs present within the M5 Motorway corridor but outside of the Subject Site (Figure 8).

The vegetation within the Subject Site consists of landscaped areas which do not constitute native vegetation communities, however, they may potentially provide habitat for threatened species.

Large and highly connected vegetation patches (including EECs) occur adjacent to the Subject Site, particularly in the vicinity of the George's River crossings. Large remnant and restored areas of Coastal Saltmarsh (TSC Act EEC) were identified adjoining the Subject Site at Salt Pan Creek, including the vulnerable species *Wilsonia backhousei* (Narrow-leafed Wilsonia). Adjoining the George's River at Milperra and Salt Pan Creek there are extensive areas of Coastal Saltmarsh (TSC Act EEC) and Estuarine Mangrove Forest (protected under the FM Act). The George's River crossing near Moorebank Avenue is approximately 1.8km upstream of the Liverpool weir which represents the tidal limit of the Georges River. As such the vegetation surrounding the crossing near Moorebank Avenue is likely to be more representative of a freshwater rather than saline environment.

3.2.6 Vegetation within the M5 Motorway corridor behind noise walls

Ten separate vegetation communities were identified in the Study Area (within the M5 Motorway corridor) but outside of the Subject Site (Figure 8), including six EECs as outlined below:

- Artificial Wetlands;
- Landscaping;
- Castlereagh Scribbly Gum Woodland (non EEC)
- Coastal Mangrove Swamp (non EEC, however protected under *Fisheries Management Act 1994*);
- Coastal Saltmarsh (TSC Act EEC);
- Cooks River / Castlereagh Ironbark Forest (TSC Act EEC);
- Cumberland Plain Woodland (TSC and EPBC Act CEEC);
- River-flat Eucalypt Forest (TSC Act EEC);
- Shale Gravel Transition Forest (TSC Act EEC); and
- Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest (TSC Act EEC)

Generally the natural vegetation remaining within the M5 Motorway corridor has been subject to a long history of disturbance since the construction of the original M5 Motorway and most areas were subject to moderate to high levels of weed invasion, rubbish dumping or structural modification.

An additional 113 *Acacia pubescens* (Downy Acacia) individuals were observed in the area within the M5 Motorway Corridor behind noise walls. These individuals were concentrated towards the eastern end of the motorway between Penshurst Road and Salt Pan. The total number of Downy wattle observed within the M5 Motorway Corridor was 189 (33 in the median, 43 on the verge and batters and 113 behind noise walls). The location of Downy Wattle is presented via mapping in Figure 7.

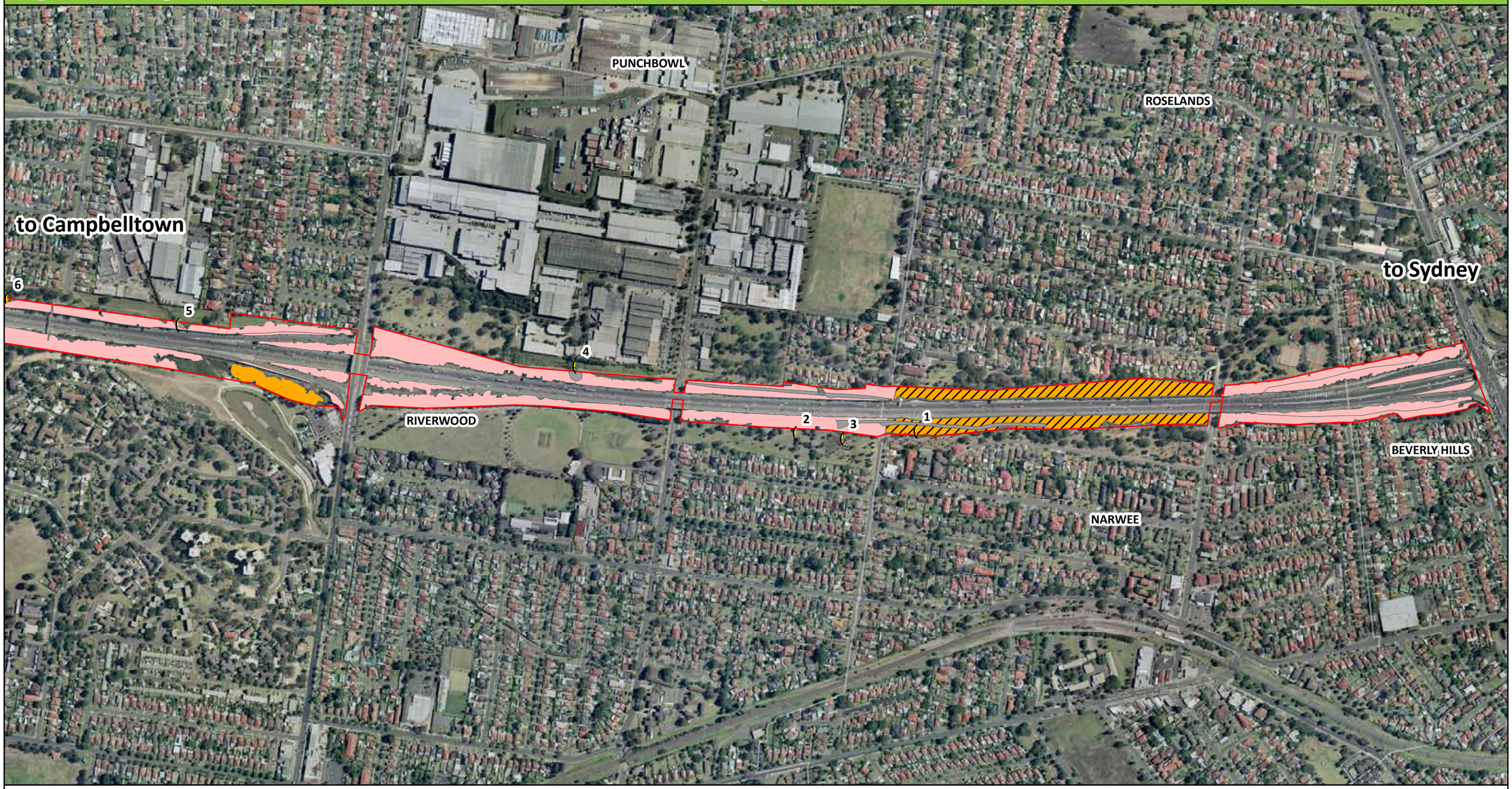
3.2.7 Sedimentation basins and permanent spoil re-use areas

Twenty-six sedimentation basins have been identified as requiring installation or upgrades as part of the M5 West widening project. These sedimentation basins are located from Salt Pan Creek in the east to Prestons in the west and range in size from 300m^2 to 1600m^2 (average size is 730 m^2).

Fourteen spoil re-use areas have been identified across the Study Area for the permanent relocation of excess site soil during the construction of the M5 West widening. The permanent spoil re-use areas are located from Riverwood in the east to Edmondson Park in the west and range in size from 1300 m^2 to over 2 ha.

Both the sedimentation basins and permanent spoil re-use areas will generally require the removal of vegetation (either landscaped or natural) for installation; however the majority of this infrastructure is to be located in areas dominated by landscaped vegetation.

Figure 8a. Vegetation Communities and Green and Golden Bell Frog Habitat



Legend

- M5 Motorway Corridor
- Photo Point

Green and Golden Bell Frog Habitat

- Potential
- Unlikely

Vegetation Community, Mapping Confidence

- Artificial Wetland
- Landscaping
- Castlereagh Scribbly Gum Woodland (non EEC), Moderate
- Coastal Mangrove Swamp (non EEC)
- Coastal Saltmarsh (EEC), High
- Coastal Saltmarsh (EEC), Moderate
- Cooks River/ Castlereagh Ironbark Forest (EEC), High
- Cooks River/ Castlereagh Ironbark Forest (EEC), Moderate
- Cumberland Plain Woodland (EEC), High
- Cumberland Plain Woodland (EEC), Moderate
- River Flat Eucalypt Forest (EEC)
- Shale Gravel Transition Forest (EEC), High
- Shale Gravel Transition Forest (EEC), Moderate
- Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest (EEC)

0 0.1 0.2 0.4
Kilometres

Datum/Projection:
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

Data Sources:
Imagery - 0.10 m pixels (c) SKM Pty Ltd 2007
ELA (2010)
DECCW (2009)

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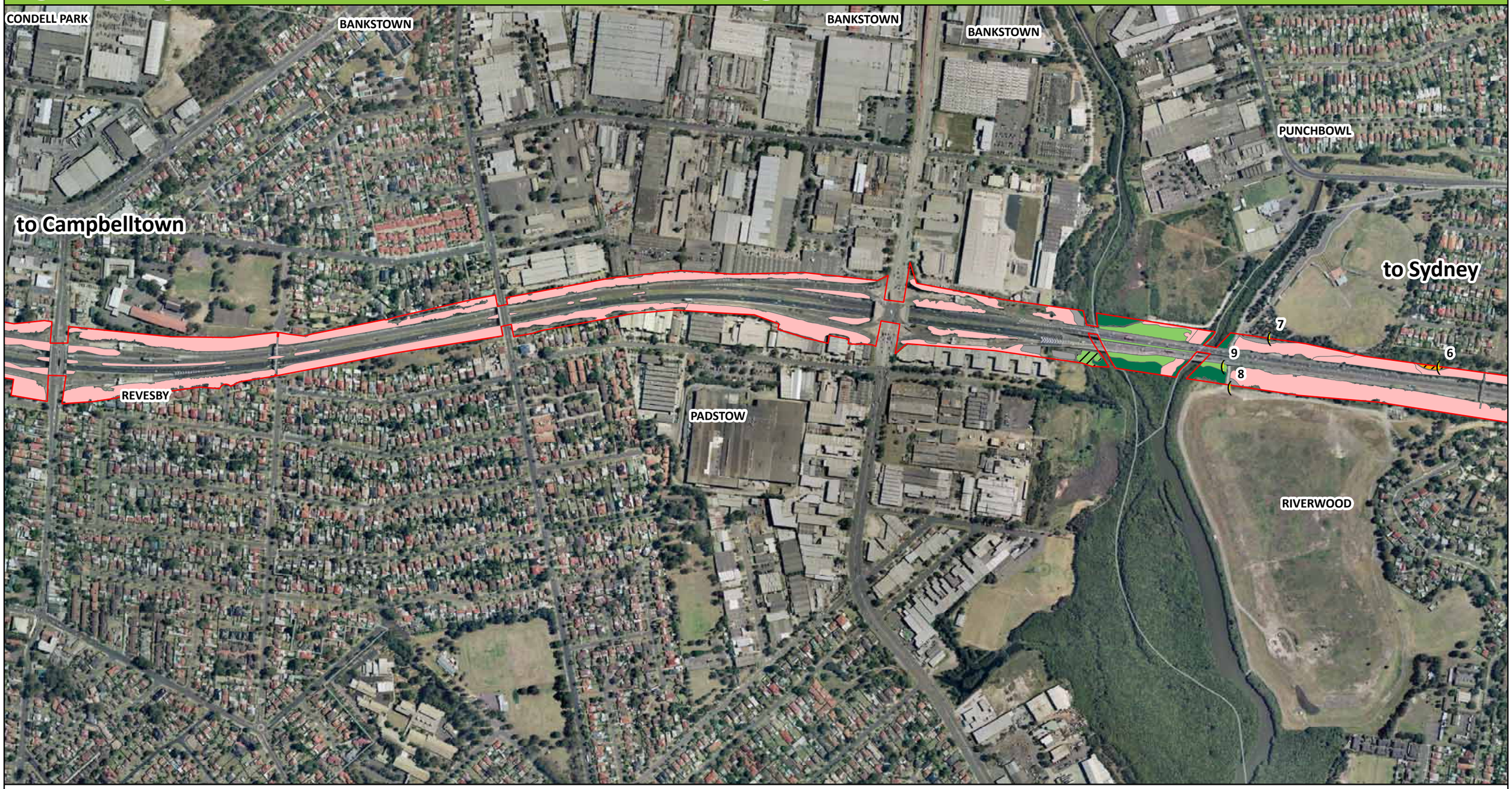
Figure 8b. Vegetation Communities and Green and Golden Bell Frog Habitat



Legend

- M5 Motorway Corridor
- Photo Point

Green and Golden Bell Frog Habitat

- Potential
- Unlikely

Vegetation Community, Mapping Confidence

- Artificial Wetland
- Landscaping
- Castlereagh Scribbly Gum Woodland (non EEC), Moderate
- Coastal Mangrove Swamp (non EEC)
- Coastal Saltmarsh (EEC), High
- Coastal Saltmarsh (EEC), Moderate
- Cooks River/ Castlereagh Ironbark Forest (EEC), High
- Cooks River/ Castlereagh Ironbark Forest (EEC), Moderate
- Cumberland Plain Woodland (EEC), High
- Cumberland Plain Woodland (EEC), Moderate
- River Flat Eucalypt Forest (EEC)
- Shale Gravel Transition Forest (EEC), High
- Shale Gravel Transition Forest (EEC), Moderate
- Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest (EEC)

0 0.1 0.2 0.4
Kilometres

Datum/Projection:
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

Data Sources:
Imagery - 0.10 m pixels (c) SKM Pty Ltd 2007
ELA (2010)
DECCW (2009)

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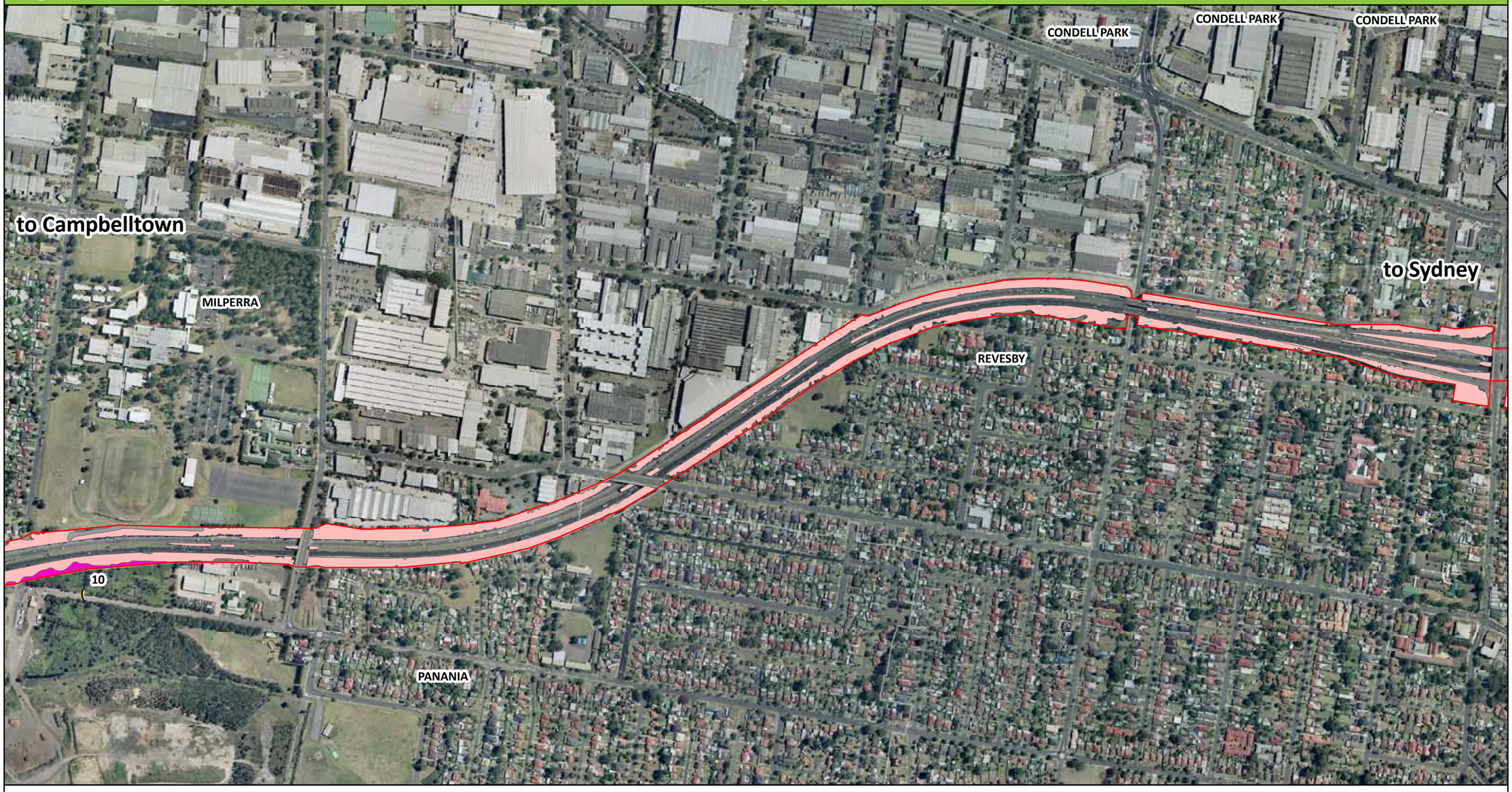
Figure 8c. Vegetation Communities and Green and Golden Bell Frog Habitat



Legend

- M5 Motorway Corridor
- Photo Point

Green and Golden Bell Frog Habitat

- Potential
- Unlikely

Vegetation Community, Mapping Confidence

- Artificial Wetland
- Landscaping
- Castlereagh Scribbly Gum Woodland (non EEC), Moderate
- Coastal Mangrove Swamp (non EEC)
- Coastal Saltmarsh (EEC), High
- Coastal Saltmarsh (EEC), Moderate
- Cooks River/ Castlereagh Ironbark Forest (EEC), High
- Cooks River/ Castlereagh Ironbark Forest (EEC), Moderate
- Cumberland Plain Woodland (EEC), High
- Cumberland Plain Woodland (EEC), Moderate
- River Flat Eucalypt Forest (EEC)
- Shale Gravel Transition Forest (EEC), High
- Shale Gravel Transition Forest (EEC), Moderate
- Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest (EEC)

0 0.1 0.2 0.4
Kilometres

Datum/Projection:
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

Data Sources:
Imagery - 0.10 m pixels (c) SKM Pty Ltd 2007
ELA (2010)
DECCW (2009)

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Figure 8d. Vegetation Communities and Green and Golden Bell Frog Habitat

Legend

- M5 Motorway Corridor
- Photo Point

Green and Golden Bell Frog Habitat

- Potential
- Unlikely

Vegetation Community, Mapping Confidence

- Artificial Wetland
- Landscaping
- Castlereagh Scribbly Gum Woodland (non EEC), Moderate
- Coastal Mangrove Swamp (non EEC)
- Coastal Saltmarsh (EEC), High
- Coastal Saltmarsh (EEC), Moderate
- Cooks River/ Castlereagh Ironbark Forest (EEC), High
- Cooks River/ Castlereagh Ironbark Forest (EEC), Moderate
- Cumberland Plain Woodland (EEC), High
- Cumberland Plain Woodland (EEC), Moderate
- River Flat Eucalypt Forest (EEC)
- Shale Gravel Transition Forest (EEC), High
- Shale Gravel Transition Forest (EEC), Moderate
- Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest (EEC)

0 0.1 0.2 0.4
Kilometres

Datum/Projection:
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

Data Sources:
Imagery - 0.10 m pixels (c) SKM Pty Ltd 2007
ELA (2010)
DECCW (2009)

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Figure 8e. Vegetation Communities and Green and Golden Bell Frog Habitat

Legend

M5 Motorway Corridor

Photo Point

Green and Golden Bell Frog Habitat

- Potential
- Unlikely

Vegetation Community, Mapping Confidence

- Artificial Wetland
- Landscaping
- Castlereagh Scribbly Gum Woodland (non EEC), Moderate
- Coastal Mangrove Swamp (non EEC)
- Coastal Saltmarsh (EEC), High
- Coastal Saltmarsh (EEC), Moderate
- Cooks River/ Castlereagh Ironbark Forest (EEC), High
- Cooks River/ Castlereagh Ironbark Forest (EEC), Moderate
- Cumberland Plain Woodland (EEC), High
- Cumberland Plain Woodland (EEC), Moderate
- River Flat Eucalypt Forest (EEC)
- Shale Gravel Transition Forest (EEC), High
- Shale Gravel Transition Forest (EEC), Moderate
- Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest (EEC)

0 0.1 0.2 0.4
Kilometres

Datum/Projection:
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

Data Sources:
Imagery - 0.10 m pixels (c) SKM Pty Ltd 2007
ELA (2010)
DECCW (2009)

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