

Application for a



Office of
Environment
& Heritage

Section 91 Licence

under the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* to harm or pick a threatened species, population or ecological community* or damage habitat.

1. Applicant's Name ^: <i>(if additional persons require authorisation by this licence, please attach details of names and addresses)</i>	Marnie Kikken	
2. Australian Business Number (ABN):	86 408 856 411	
3. Organisation name and position of applicant ^: <i>(if applicable)</i>	Manager, Environment and Sustainability Strategy and Environment Directorate Ku-ring-gai Council	
4. Postal address ^:	Locked Bag 1056, Pymble NSW 2073	Telephone ^: [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
5. Location of the action <i>(including grid reference and local government area and delineated on a map).</i>	<p>The Ku-ring-gai Flying-fox Reserve (KFFR) is an area of 14.6 hectares of bushland located in Gordon (-33.750499,151.160331) within the boundaries of the Ku-ring-gai Local Government Area and encompasses the downstream section of Stoney Creek. To the east, downstream, the Reserve adjoins larger bushland areas managed by Ku-ring-gai Council, which are contiguous with Garigal National Park in Middle Harbour Catchment (see Appendix 1).</p> <p>KFFR is zoned E2 - Environmental Conservation and is managed under a Conservation Agreement entered into between Ku-ring-gai Council and the NSW Government in February 1991. The conservation covenant outlines the management intent of the KFFR in accordance with the provisions of s. 721(1) of the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> (NSW).</p>	

* A threatened species, population or ecological community means a species, population or ecological community identified in Schedule 1, 1A or Schedule 2 of the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*.

^The personal details of all Section 91 licences will be displayed in the register of Section 91 licences required under Section 104 of the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*. See notes.

	<p>In 1985 the Ku-ring-gai Bat Conservation Society Inc [KBCS] (formally the Ku-ring-gai Bat Colony Committee) was established to protect the flying-fox camp in partnership with Council. The Society has been instrumental in successfully applying for and administering a series of government grants enabling it to support land acquisition and undertake project works using contract bush regenerators and volunteers. The Society regularly counts the seasonal changes in flying-fox numbers at KFFR, providing important camp dynamic data to Council.</p> <p>This proposal has been developed in concurrence with the KBCS and concerned local residents.</p>
<p>6. Full description of the action and its purpose (e.g. environmental assessment, development, etc.)</p>	<p>Ku-ring-gai Council proposes to judiciously treat in total 14 trees and shrubs on the edges of Waugoola and Taylor Streets in Gordon within the KFFR (see Appendix 2). The Tree Schedule Plan in Appendix 3 provides a detailed survey of tree locations and proposed works. The trees have been earmarked for removal after extensive consultation with KBCS and staff from OEH.</p> <p>The purpose of the proposed works is to take efforts to address on-going resident concerns regarding the impact of noise, defecation and odour generated by the flying-fox colony directly adjacent to private properties. The object is to encourage the flying-foxes to occupy the core area of the reserve, where vegetation enhancement works are planned to provide sustainable future roosting opportunities and a desirable understorey microclimate to reduce deaths from extreme heat.</p> <p>The trees to be treated in this proposal are within 10m of the residential-bushland interface.</p> <p>Actions within the reserve are guided by the <i>Ku-ring-gai Flying-fox Management Plan 2013</i>. The plan of management is a requirement under clause 3.7 of the Conservation Agreement (the "Agreement") and under section 72 (1) (e) of the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>, and is considered a specific reserve management plan under Council's Bushland Reserves Plan of Management. The vegetation modification proposed will be undertaken in accordance with <i>Ku-ring-gai Flying-fox Management Plan 2013</i> Section 3.2, Objective 2, (Points 2 and 3):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Prepare and submit licence and referral applications to initiate strategic tree removal and vegetation modification works in the KFFR close to residential housing on Taylor Street and Waugoola Street</i> • <i>Conduct approved strategic tree removal and vegetation modification works in the KFFR close to residential housing on Taylor Street and Waugoola Street</i> <p>The proposed works have been strategically planned in 3 distinct stages in order to minimise impacts to the colony during weaning and breeding times.</p> <p>The staged works are defined as follows:</p> <p><u>Note:</u> Trees are numbered in accordance with the Tree Schedule Plan</p>

in Appendix 3.

Stage1: Passive Treatment

Timing: November/ December 2013

Action:

1. Frilling and poisoning of 2 Hills Figs. Trees to be left in-situ. (Tree No's.7 & 8).
2. Removal of 5 juvenile Camellias by hand sawing (Tree No.9).
3. *Eucalyptus piperitta* leaning above resident's swimming pool at No.8 Taylor Street. Head removal of marginal branches using hand saw. Material carefully roped down and left on site to minimise disturbance. (Tree No.10).
4. Frilling and poisoning of 1 Hills Fig. Tree to be left in-situ. (Tree No.14).

Stage2a

Timing: Early March 2014

Action:

1. Removal of 3 x Liquid Ambers (Trees No's 1, 2 & 3).
2. Removal of 1 x Acer (Tree No.4).
3. Removal of 1 x damaged *Syncarpia glomulifera* (Tree No.5).
4. Removal of 1 x dead standing tree (relates to Tree No.6).

Works will be undertaken using best practice techniques including ropes and harnesses to cautiously fell trees to minimise the noise to the colony. Machinery used would consist of chainsaws to cut standing trees and felled trunk and limbs to a manageable position for manual removal. Removed material will be either chipped by equipment located on the street if appropriate or taken to Kimbriki Tip for processing.

This area of the Reserve is situated the furthest from the GHFF colony.

Stage 2b

Timing: Mid-March 2014

Action:

1. Canopy pruning of damaged *Eucalyptus pilularis*. Debris to be left on site due to steep and hazardous terrain. (Tree No.12).
2. Removal of 1 x Fig (multi-trunked). Severed trunk to be treated with herbicide. Debris to be left on site due to steep and hazardous terrain. (Tree No.11).
3. Part removal of 1x Fig (bounding properties No.27 and No.29 Waugoola Street). The primary fig growing at No.29 Waugoola St has developed a mature adventitious root with canopy on property No.27 which is to be maintained as per resident's request. Works will involve severing the adventitious root from the primary tree. The main fig will then be carefully felled with ropes, treated with herbicide. Severing the root will ensure herbicide will not affect secondary growth. Debris to be left in-situ due to steep and hazardous terrain.

Works will be undertaken using best practice techniques including ropes and harnesses to cautiously fell trees to minimise the noise to the colony. Machinery used would consist of chainsaws to cut and fell limbs to manageable lengths to reduce chainsaw time. Debris to be lowered with ropes to minimise disturbance and left in-situ due to steep topography and hazardous access.

	<p>It is important that all figs be treated in early to mid-March as fruiting occurs in April and concomitant to GHFF presence.</p> <p>It is proposed a professional tree contractor will be employed by Kuring-gai Council to undertake the works. Council will brief all contractors regarding their responsibilities with particular regard to habitat and biology of the flying-foxes. An ecologist with GHFF expertise will be present whilst works are in procession.</p> <p>A conservative approach to tree removal will be adopted while seeking to achieve the desired outcome of protecting the health and safety of residents. It is hoped that by removing some native trees that are adjacent to property boundaries the flying-foxes will occupy trees towards the central zone of the Reserve.</p>
<p>7. Details of the area to be affected by the action (<i>in hectares</i>).</p>	<p>The area affected is the northern section of the reserve (Taylor and Waugoola Streets) and subject to only targeted tree removal and principally affects 10m of the residential-bushland interface (-33.750842,151.162418) (see Appendix 2).</p>
<p>8. Duration and timing of the action (<i>including staging, if any</i>).</p>	<p>Providing no flying-foxes are present within a 20 m radius of the treatment site, it is expected that the proposed vegetation works will be undertaken over a maximum 4 1/2 day period, punctuated by 3 distinct stages.</p> <p>Observation undertaken by the KBCS of camp movement dynamics supports the timing of the stages.</p> <p>The following staged removal sequence correlates to the numbering on the Tree Schedule on the Plan (Appendix 3):</p> <p><u>Stage 1</u> Duration: ½ (half) day. Timing: Approx. mid to late November Trees numbered: 7,8,9,10,14 No chainsaws. All debris to be left on site to minimise disturbance.</p> <p><u>Stage 2a</u> Duration: 2 days Timing: early March Trees numbered: 1,2,3,4,5,6</p> <p><u>Stage2b</u> Duration: 2 days</p>

	<p>Timing: mid-March Trees numbered: 11, 12, 13</p> <p>On each day of works, once the works begin, monitoring will take place by Council's Natural Areas Officer and a representative from the Kuring-gai Bat Conservation Society or ecologist with GHFF expertise to observe the response behaviour of the GHFF. If the camp population is still flying 10 minutes after commencing works, the works will cease for a period of no less than 10 minutes and until more than 90% of the camp population is resting in trees, before works be attempted again. No more than 2 such attempts in total (including the initial attempt) will be made before ceasing works altogether.</p> <p>If there are GHFF roosting in trees scheduled for removal and they do not move & resettle in alternative trees when the machinery commences, these trees will not be removed. Tree removal will be rescheduled, either later that day or another day, allowing for the suggested rest period.</p> <p>Replacement plantings of appropriate native species will be undertaken by Council and the KFFR Bushcare group along the lower slopes of Stoney Creek, keeping it to the centre to of the reserve and away from residential areas.</p> <p>KFFR Bushcare and Council have been carefully and methodically regenerating the Reserve for over 25 years and operate under a NPWS Section 132C licence. Works involve weeding, endemic plantings and fencing to suppress extensive browsing by Swamp Wallabies. Council and volunteers hope to achieve a structurally diverse core area, critical to securing the long-term occupation of the colony. Council is also developing a roosting habitat / tree canopy replacement plan to ensure successful canopy recruitment, sustainable future roosting opportunities and desirable microclimate.</p>			
<p>9. Is the action to occur on land declared as critical habitat*? <i>(tick appropriate box)</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No			
<p>10. Threatened species, populations or ecological communities to be harmed or picked.</p>	<p><u>Scientific name</u></p>	<p><u>Common name</u> <i>(if known)</i></p>	<p><u>Conservation status</u> <i>(i.e. critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable)</i></p>	<p><u>Details of no. of individual animals, or proportion and type of plant material</u> <i>(e.g. fertile branchlets for herbarium specimens or whole plants or plant parts)</i></p>
<p>* Critical habitat means habitat declared as critical habitat under Part 3 of the <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i>.</p>				

	<p><i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i></p>	<p>Grey-headed flying-fox</p>	<p>Vulnerable under the TSC and EPBC Act.</p>	<p>Numbers vary from zero to 70,000 in the general KFFR vicinity. Several thousand flying-foxes (approx. 2,000- 8,000) use habitat within or immediately opposite the treatment area. (See Appendix 4 – seasonal population from 1998-2012).</p>
<p>11. Species impact: (please tick appropriate box)</p> <p>a) For action proposed on land declared as critical habitat;</p> <p>or</p> <p>b) For action proposed on land <u>not</u> declared as critical habitat.</p>	<p>an SIS is attached <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Items 12 to 25 have been addressed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>			
<p><i>N.B: Provision of a species impact statement is a statutory requirement of a licence application if the action is proposed on critical habitat. The provision of information addressing items 12 to 17 is a statutory requirement of a licence application if the action proposed is <u>not</u> on land that is critical habitat. Information addressing any of the questions below must be attached to the application.</i></p>				
<p>12. Describe the type and condition of habitats in and adjacent to the land to be affected by the action.</p>	<p>The KFFR contains several plant communities and associations which vary with topography, aspects and soil type. The majority of the site is dominated by sandstone flora associations within Sydney Sandstone Gully communities. Riparian vegetation dominates along the banks of the creek in sheltered areas. The upper and more exposed slopes contain more sclerophyll dominated vegetation and where the soils are clay influenced on the upper southwest slopes Sydney Turpentine Ironbark Forest occurs.</p> <p>The site in question is categorised as Sydney Sandstone Gully with edge disturbance.</p>			

<p>13. Provide details of any known records of a threatened species in the same or similar known habitats in the locality (include reference sources).</p>	<p>The Reserve provides habitat for species and ecological communities listed in the schedules of the <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act, 1995</i> (NSW). These include the Powerful Owl (<i>Ninox strenua</i>) which uses the Reserve as part of its habitat range and the Sydney Turpentine Ironbark Forest found in part of the Reserve. Other species listed in the Act which have been known to exist in the vicinity of the Reserve are the Red-crowned Toadlet (<i>Pseudophryne australis</i>), and the Great Barred Frog (<i>Mixophyes iteratus</i>).</p>
<p>14. Provide details of any known or potential habitat for a threatened species on the land to be affected by the action (include reference sources).</p>	<p><u>Fauna</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Powerful Owl Recorded in the Reserve in 1993 and again in 1998, the Powerful Owl is listed in the schedules of the <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i> (NSW). It inhabits moist closed forest, tall open forest and open forest within protected gullies occupying a home range of 800-1000 ha. Breeding is in winter with nesting in tall open forest, typically in emergent trees that are often among the largest and oldest in the area. Eggs are laid between late autumn and mid-winter. The Powerful Owl is a natural predator of the flying-fox. • Red-crowned Toadlet The Red-crowned Toadlet was observed in the Stoney Creek valley in the vicinity of the Reserve in 1970. There have been no recent observations recorded. The Red-crowned Toadlet distribution is restricted to Hawkesbury sandstone areas and much of its habitat coincides with the Greater Sydney Metropolitan Region. It is estimated that approximately 20 % of the species former habitat is no longer suitable. Red-crowned Toadlets rely on small ephemeral drainage lines that feed the water from the top of the ridge to the perennial creeks below. The species breeds at most times through the year and lays eggs under leaf litter in these ephemeral drainage lines. • Great Barred Frog The Great Barred Frog, like the Red-crowned Toadlet was observed in the vicinity of the Reserve in 1970 and has not been observed recently. The range of the Great Barred Frog has severely contracted from its original southern and northern limits. In the past its range stretched from south eastern Queensland to Narooma on the NSW South Coast. The reason for its decline is unknown. At present the main objective for the recovery of this species is to maintain populations in all areas of forest where it currently occurs. As a result of this the species has been listed in the schedules of the <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i> (NSW). The species is found beside shallow, rocky rainforest streams and adjacent to slow moving rivers in lowland open forest.

	<p>Flora Sydney Turpentine Ironbark Forest (STIF), an Endangered Ecological Community (EEC) located 330m south east of the proposed treatment site.</p> <p>It is not expected that flora or fauna listed above will be impacted by the proposed vegetation works.</p>
<p>15. Provide details of the amount of such habitat to be affected by the action proposed in relation to the known distribution of the species and its habitat in the locality.</p>	<p>KFFR contains one of a number of GHFF colony sites found in New South Wales, Southern Queensland and Victoria used by this species. Permanent colonies are generally confined to the coastal areas where there is a reliable food resource and are seldom more than 150 km inland (Eby, 1995). Radiotelemetry research has shown that this species also occupies many colony sites either annually or occasionally throughout their range.</p> <p>The importance of the KFFR to the GHFF lies in it being one of a network of camps which allow nomadic movements in response to the unpredictable flowering of eucalypts, in space and time, throughout the range of the species. Their range extends from south-eastern Queensland to southern Victoria and as far as the western slopes of New South Wales. During the maternity period when the young are unable to fly the colony provides a safe roost.</p> <p>Within the Sydney region flying-foxes have been located at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parramatta Park, Parramatta • Turella Reserve, Wolli Creek • Kareela, Sutherland • Macquarie Fields • Cabramatta Creek, Fairfield • Duck River, Granville • Kurnell • Myles Dunphy Reserve, Oatley • Riverglade Reserve, Hunters Hill • Cannes Reserve, Pittwater • Centennial Park • Yarramundi, Richmond • Emu Plains • Emu Heights • Brownlow Hill, Camden <p>Within the KFFR habitat to be affected is minor as Council is proposing selective tree removal/treatment as opposed to cleared buffers. The works comprise less than 0.005 ha of the total KFFR area.</p> <p>Reference: Eby, P. (1995). The biology and management of flying foxes in NSW, National Parks and Wildlife Service, Hurstville.</p>
<p>16. Provide an assessment of the likely nature and intensity of the effect of</p>	<p>KFFR is used by large numbers of grey-headed flying-foxes during reproductive periods. It is typically used from October to March – an important time for the reproductive biology of flying-foxes because it includes the final weeks of gestation, birthing and lactation.</p>

<p>the action on the lifecycle and habitat of the species.</p>	<p>Measures to ameliorate any effects of the proposed action on the lifecycle of the grey-headed flying-fox have been described further below (Point 17) and include passive treatment of vegetation in Stage 1 with more active works scheduled outside the core reproductive time.</p> <p>Habitat modification as part of this proposal is only minor due to the selective nature of treatment and/or removal of trees. These trees have been identified as nuisance trees by residents as they abut property boundaries and pose health and safety issues including excretion, smell and noise. Council through extensive consultation with residents and dialogue with KBCS and OEH ear-marked the trees for targeted removal.</p> <p>Once the trees are treated or removed the immediate area is likely to be unsuitable and hence not utilised by the local flying-fox population. It is difficult to predict precisely the affect this modification will have on the local flying-foxes, but in the short term it will likely shift flying-foxes away from the affected properties to the gully area or possibly extend the colony into other areas not previously occupied in the immediate surrounds.</p>
<p>17. Provide details of possible measures to avoid or ameliorate the effect of the action.</p>	<p>Measures to avoid or ameliorate the effect of the action include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of non-powered equipment to treat and remove selective branches during Stage 1. • Vegetation removal using petrol chainsaws (Stages 2a and 2b) will only be undertaken if there are no flying-fox present within 20m from the works. • Trees utilised as roosts prior to the proposed works and the vegetation immediately underneath will not be altered. • An ecologist or experienced wildlife carer will be present during vegetation removal and have the authority to cease or modify works if it is determined that undue stress is being caused to the flying-fox. • Works will not occur during periods of adverse environmental and weather conditions, including food shortages, strong winds, periods of several hours of sustained rain or temperatures exceeding 38 degrees during the day prior to or on the day of any vegetation removal. • Vegetation removal will be undertaken by a suitably qualified AQF level IV arborist AS 4373-2007 <i>Pruning of Amenity Trees</i> Standard • Council will brief all contractors regarding their responsibilities with particular regard to habitat and biology of the flying-foxes. • As a contingency, any suspended works due to adverse

	<p>conditions will be rescheduled to June/July when GHFF numbers are low.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuation of regeneration programs and supplementary planting of suitable endemic trees to extend and improve roost habitat quality in suitable areas away from the residential interface. (KFFR Bushcare group operates under a NPWS Section 132C licence and has been undertaking restoration activities in the reserve since 1985). Ku-ring-gai Council will continue to participate in the implementation of the KFFR flying-fox colony management plan, which includes improving existing habitat and securing additional alternative habitat nearby.
<p><i>N.B: The Director-General must determine whether the action proposed is likely to significantly affect threatened species, populations or ecological communities, or their habitats. To enable this assessment the Applicant is required to address items 18 to 24. Any additional information referred to in addressing these items must be attached to the application.</i></p>	
<p>18. In the case of a threatened species, whether the action proposed is likely to have an adverse effect on the life cycle of the species such that a viable local population of the species is likely to be placed at risk of extinction.</p>	<p>The proposed works are in an area that is used during the maternity period of grey-headed flying-foxes. However, the modification of habitat at one site within the grey-headed flying-fox range is unlikely to place the local population at any risk of extinction.</p>
<p>19. In the case of an endangered population, whether the action proposed is likely to have an adverse effect on the life cycle of the species that constitutes the endangered population such that a viable local population of the species is likely to be placed at risk of extinction.</p>	<p>Not applicable - the grey-headed flying-fox population is not listed as Endangered.</p>

<p>20. In the case of an endangered ecological community or critically endangered ecological community, whether the action proposed:</p> <p>(i) is likely to have an adverse effect on the extent of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction, or</p> <p>(ii) is likely to substantially and adversely modify the composition of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction.</p>	<p>Not applicable – the vegetation to be affected is not listed as an endangered ecological community.</p>
<p>21. In relation to the habitat of a threatened species, population or ecological community:</p> <p>(i) the extent to which habitat is likely to be removed or modified as a result of the action proposed, and</p> <p>(ii) whether an area of habitat is likely to become fragmented or isolated from other areas of habitat as a result of the proposed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent of vegetation removal and modification is shown in Appendix 3 and will constitute a minor habitat modification. • The KFFR flying-fox colony occurs in two distinct locations within the Reserve. The selective and peripheral nature of proposed works is unlikely to fragment, nor isolate habitat from other areas. • The vegetation to be affected by the proposed works is not core, historically used habitat and is only occupied on occasions typically when there are large numbers of animals within the area. The targeted removal of 14 trees within the upper northern slope is not likely to effect the long-term survival of the species. Further, the area to be affected by this proposal already experiences extensive disturbance of flying-foxes because it is within the zone where the interface with the residential community is greatest. Its modification will hopefully reduce conflict with the community and reduce

<p>action, and</p> <p>(iii) the importance of the habitat to be removed, modified, fragmented or isolated to the long-term survival of the species, population or ecological community in the locality.</p>	<p>disturbances to the entire flying-fox colony.</p>
<p>22. Whether the action proposed is likely to have an adverse effect on critical habitat (either directly or indirectly).</p>	<p>The proposed works will not occur on, nor effect vegetation declared as critical habitat. There is no declared critical habitat for the grey-headed flying-fox.</p>
<p>23. Whether the action proposed is consistent with the objectives or actions of a recovery plan or threat abatement plan.</p>	<p>The principle objective of the GHFF Draft National Recovery Plan relevant to this application is <i>Objective 6</i>:</p> <p><i>To reduce negative public attitudes toward Grey-headed Flying-foxes and reduce conflict with humans.</i></p> <p>While the proposed action will cause a minor reduction in available roosting habitat, the area to be affected is relatively small in comparison with available surrounding habitat.</p> <p>In response to the conflict with flying-foxes at KFFR Council, through the Draft Ku-ring-gai Local Environment Plan 2013, has rezoned land adjacent to the Reserve as E4 – <i>Environmental Living</i>. The rezoning has been applied due to environmental factors including the presence of threatened species and ecological communities. The rezoning proposes to restrict subdivision to a higher minimum lot size, effectively reducing the potential for further subdivision. This will contribute towards Objective 6 by assisting to reduce the conflict between humans and the colony and avoiding significant losses to ecological values.</p>
<p>24. Whether the action proposed constitutes or is part of a key threatening process or is likely to result in the operation of, or increase the impact of, a key</p>	<p>Clearing of native vegetation is one of the key threatening processes listed in the <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act</i>. However, the extent of treatment and habitat modification proposed would not constitute as significant habitat loss, particularly because the majority of vegetation to be removed are non-endemic species.</p>

threatening process.

Important information for the applicant

Processing times and fees

The *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* provides that the Director-General must make a decision on the licence application within 120 days where a species impact statement (SIS) has been received. No timeframes have been set for those applications which do not require a SIS. The Director-General will assess your application as soon as possible. You can assist this process by providing clear and concise information in your application.

Applicants may be charged a processing fee. The Director-General is required to advise prospective applicants of the maximum fee payable before the licence application is lodged. Therefore, prospective applicants should contact the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) prior to submitting a licence application.

A \$30 licence application fee must accompany a licence application.

Protected fauna and protected native plants*

Licensing provisions for protected fauna and protected native plants are contained within the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. However, a Section 91 Licence may be extended to include protected fauna and protected native plants when these will be affected by the action.

If you are applying for a licence to cover both threatened and protected species please provide the information requested in Item 10 *as well as* a list of protected species and details of the number of individuals animals or proportion and type of plant material which are likely to be harmed or picked.

Request for additional information

The Director-General may, after receiving the application, request additional information necessary for the determination of the licence application.

Species impact statement

Where the application is not accompanied by a SIS, the Director-General may decide, following an initial assessment of your application, that the action proposed is likely to have a significant effect on threatened species, populations or ecological communities, or their habitats. In such cases, the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* requires that the applicant submit a SIS. Following initial review of the application, the Director-General will advise the applicant of the need to prepare a SIS.

* Protected fauna means fauna of a species not named in Schedule 11 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

Protected native plant means a native plant of a species named in Schedule 13 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Service 1974*.

Director-General's requirements for a SIS

Prior to the preparation of a SIS, a request for Director-General's requirements must be forwarded to the relevant OEH Office. The SIS must be prepared in accordance with section 109 and 110 of the TSC Act and must comply with any requirements notified by the Director-General of OEH.

Disclosure of Personal Information in the Public Register of s91 Licences

The Public Register provides a list of licence applications and licences granted. A person about whom personal information is contained in a public register may request that the information is removed or not placed on the register as publicly available.

Copies of all applications and licences issued under section 91 and certificates issued under section 95 of the Act are available on the OEH website at

www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspecies/S91TascaRegisterByDate.htm

or in hardcopy form from The Librarian, OEH, 59 Goulburn St, Sydney.

Certificates


If the Director-General decides, following an assessment of your application, that the proposed action is not likely to significantly affect threatened species, populations or ecological communities, or their habitats, a Section 91 Licence is not required and the Director-General must, as soon as practicable after making the determination, issue the applicant with a certificate to that effect.

N.B: An action that is not required to be licensed under the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995, may require licensing under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, if it is likely to affect protected fauna or protected native plants.

I confirm that the information contained in this application is correct. I hereby apply for a licence under the provisions of Section 91 of the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*.

Applicant's name
(Please print) Marnie Kikken

Applicant's Position &
Organisation *(if relevant)*
(Please print) Manager, Environment and Sustainability
Ku-ring-gai Council

Applicant's signature 

Date
5/11/13

For more information or to lodge this form, contact the nearest branch of OEH's Conservation and Regulation Division:

Metropolitan Branch
P: 02 9995 6802
F: 02 9995 6900
PO Box 668
Parramatta
NSW 2124

North East Branch
P: 02 6640 2500
F: 02 6642 7743
PO Box 498
Grafton
NSW 2460

North East Branch
P: 02 4908 6800
F: 02 4908 6810
PO Box 488G,
Newcastle
NSW 2300

North West Branch
P: 02 6883 5330
F: 02 6884 8675
PO Box 2111
Dubbo
NSW 2830

South Branch
Biodiversity Conservation Section
P: 02 6122 3100
F: 02 6299 3525
PO Box 622 Queanbeyan
NSW 2620

Office of Environment and Heritage (NSW)
PO Box A290, Sydney South NSW 1232
Phone: 131 555 (Environment Line) Fax: 9995 5999
Email: info@environment.nsw.gov.au

Appendix 1: Location Maps of the Ku-ring-gai Flying-fox Reserve



Location of the Ku-ring-gai Flying Fox Reserve



Plan of the Ku-ring-gai Flying Fox Reserve



↑
NORTH

Date : 05/11/2013

1:4000

0 15 30 60 90
Metres

Ku-ring-gai Flying Fox Reserve

● Proposed Tree Treatment Locations

**KU-RING-GAI
COUNCIL**

WARNING
Ku-ring-gai council accepts
no liability for the accuracy
otherwise of this plan



Appendix 4

Figure 1: Flying-fox numbers recorded from 1998 - 2012

