



Environmental Assessment Level 2

SECTION

WORK DETAILS			
Project / Activity Name	RA017 Corlette	Section undertaking Project / Activity (Proponent)	Public Domain & Services
Project Manager / Works Supervisor	Roadside and Drainage Coordinator	Timing and Duration	Maintenance activities ongoing.
Environmental Risk Level	Determined during the Initiation Phase through an Enterprise Risk Assessment. See Project Management Framework. (Low, Medium, High or Extreme)	Project / Job Number	
		EDRMS	
ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION			
Description	Delivering action RA017 from the certified CMP 2024. This project will undertake the endorsed Coastal Management Plan Action RA017 to manage access and rehabilitate the dunes. This action involves renewal of dune fencing and dune re-vegetation (including sediment controls), with a provision for ongoing annual maintenance (e.g. weeding and replanting as required).		
Justification and Objectives	Dune re-vegetation and management of access ways supports dune stability and reduces impacts from public access. While Council has a regular program of maintenance of dunes, this location is affected by an ongoing sand deficit and would benefit from a more targeted action. While Council has a regular program of maintenance of dunes, this location requires more intensive efforts to manage the existing level of impact through a stand-alone action.		
Scope of Works	The proposed activities may include: • Temporary installation of site controls for erosion and sediment, traffic control and pedestrian signage • Removal of sand build up on beach areas above mean high watermark • Sand replenishment of beach access points and dune system above mean high watermark • Rehabilitation of dunes including fencing, weed control, sediment control and revegetation. • Tree maintenance – pruning, hazard reduction • Beach clean-up of debris including dead animals and beach wreck. • Mowing of turfed areas. • Sand management- Minor scale sand carting or beach scraping to address accretion of sand and/or erosion in areas identified in the site map. All activities to occur above the mean high watermark. Activity initiation is based on observation. This is an ongoing maintenance scale activity that is only undertaken to: ○ make safe public accessways ○ address minor erosion to protect the integrity of the dunes, protect for landward assets ○ address the inundation of recreation areas. Machinery that may be used includes: • Pozi-track • Small excavators • Long reach excavators • Backhoe • Tipper Truck • Heavy haulage trucks only if required • Ride on lawn mower • Edger • Auger • Chainsaws • Battery operated had tools Key processes: • Revegetation works – digging small scale planting holes, native planting and erosion control • Delivery of materials – small tipper truck and/or work ute deliveries of materials. Heavy haulage vehicles may be required on occasion. • Demolition – limited to removal of old and/ or damaged fencing as part of maintenance activities and any failed plantings. • New/ replacement fencing - Post hole digging to a typical depth of approx. 800mm. May also include staked fencing driven into existing ground: primarily wind blown sands. Timer, shade cloth, wire		

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	• Stockpiling – Mostly existing materials on site, or sand from within the system. Imported material such as gravel for access • Machinery, Vehicles and tools – typically small trucks/utes and earth moving equipment, auger, ditch witch. • Weeding – low impact, hand removal expected. Use of herbicides may be required. • Irrigation – utilisation of existing irrigation systems where feasible. Establishment irrigation by hand or vehicle mounted equipment may be required • Weeding – low impact, hand removal expected. Use of herbicides may be required. • Irrigation – utilisation of existing irrigation systems where feasible. Establishment irrigation by hand or vehicle mounted equipment may be required.		
Consideration of Alternatives	Maintenance is required through the implementation of the Coastal Management Program for public safety and to avoid potential impacts to the foreshore of Corlette Beach due to its environment. No alternatives possible. A “do nothing” approach may result in inhibited or unsafe foreshore access and impacts from sand deposition on surrounding areas.		
LOCATION			
Address (including Lot and DP)	70B Sandy Point Road, Corlette Lot 256 DP 27048 28 Corlette Point Road, Corlette Lot 1 DP 802914	Land Zoning	C3 Environmental Management / W2 Recreational Waterway
Landowner	☒ Port Stephens Council ☒ Other- Crown Land (If works go outside of PSC lot and DP, PSC requires a Crown Reserve License to proceed with works).	Date of Site Inspection	17 June 2025
Existing Environment	Existing degraded foreshore access way. Surround by dune system and vegetation.		

REFER TO **APPENDIX 10** FOR SITE MAPPING.



Image of Conroy Park.

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APPROVAL PATHWAY

These Environmental Assessment forms are for Pathway 3: Part 5 Environmental Assessment under SEPP (Transport and Infrastructure) only.

See *Environmental Assessment Guide - Planning Pathway Overview Chapter (and Flowcharts)* for support in this Section.

Pathway 1: Local Development (Part 4) → if YES, commence a Development Application

Are the works Permitted with Consent under SEPP (Transport and Infrastructure)?

See *Environmental Assessment Guide : Planning Pathway Overview Chapter : Flowcharts Planning Pathway*

Yes ☐

No ☒

Do the works trigger the SEPP (Resilience and Hazards)?

See *Environmental Assessment Guide : Planning Pathway Overview Chapter : Flowcharts SEPP (Resilience and Hazards)*

Yes ☐

No ☒

Pathway 2: Tree / Vegetation Removal → if YES commence an Environmental Assessment : Trees & Vegetation

Is this activity solely involving vegetation and/or tree removal?

See *Environmental Assessment Guide : Planning Pathway Overview Chapter : Flowcharts tree removals*

Yes ☐

No ☒

Pathway 3: Transport and Infrastructure SEPP (Part 5)

a) Is the activity permissible under the LEP? (i.e. not listed as Prohibited in the Land Use Table?)
If NO, rethink the proposed activity and its location. If YES move to (b).

Yes ☒

No ☐

b) Are the works permitted as Exempt under SEPP (Transport and Infrastructure) but assessed as greater than negligible in Section 3 Environmental Impact Triggers in the Environmental Assessment Level 1 Form?

Yes ☐

No ☒

Or

Clause:

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c) Are the works <u>Permitted without Consent</u> under SEPP (Transport and Infrastructure)? If YES to either of these questions, move to Section 3: Environmental Impact Triggers of this Form.	Yes ☒ Clause: Div 25 2.165 (1)	No ☐
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ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT TRIGGERS			
See Environmental Assessment Guide – Technical Specialists & Impact Assessments Chapters for support in this Section.			
SECTION 3	BIODIVERSITY - Known impact to Threatened Species or Ecological Communities (including clearing of habitat) - Known impact on SEPP (Koala Habitat Protection) - Known impact to areas mapped on the Biodiversity Values map - Working within a declared area of outstanding biodiversity value (AOBV)	Mapped BioNet NSW Wildlife Atlas – Fauna 200m buffer Fauna mapped within site; (E1) Endangered (V) Vulnerable (Refer to Appendix 3, Image 2) Adjacent to Endangered Ecological Communities 200m buffer. (Appendix 3, Image 1) Endangered Ecological Community mapped adjacent to site – Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest. (Appendix 3, Image 3) Mapped within Mainly Cleared Land for consolidated CKPoM Koala Habitat Map, although adjacent to a Supplementary Koala Habitat and a Preferred Koala Habitat. (Appendix 3, Image 4) Biodiversity Values Mapped (Appendix 3, Image 5)	No
	COASTAL Known impact to SEPP (Resilience and Hazards) mapped areas (including proximity) of Coastal Wetland and/or Littoral Rainforest while undertaking exempt works? See Environmental Assessment Guide : Planning Pathway Overview Chapter : Flowcharts SEPP (Resilience and Hazards)	No impacts or mapped near a Coastal Wetlands Area or a Littoral Rainforest.	No
	HERITAGE Known impact to Aboriginal and / or non-indigenous heritage?	[REDACTED] No non-indigenous heritage impact.	No
	NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT Potential impact to Matters of National Environmental Significance? Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	Migratory Birds mapped adjacent to lot.	No
	If all of the above are NO, continue with this Level 2 Environmental Assessment. STOP: If you've said YES to any of the above criteria, move to a Level 3 Environmental Assessment and / or talk to the relevant technical specialist. See Environmental Assessment Guide – Technical Specialists & Impact Assessments Chapters.		



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SECTION 4 : Approvals, Concurrence, Licences, Permits and Notification

See *Environmental Assessment Guide: External Agency Consultation* for support in this Section.

Specifically refer to **Flowchart: Publishing EAs on Council's Website** to determine if this assessment requires publication on Council's website.

The permits/licences highlighted below will trigger publication onto Council's Website

Trigger		Type	Authority	Applicability
Land Owner	Working on land not owned or controlled by PSC	Land owner consent Land access licence	Marine Parks, Hunter Water, Forestry, National Parks, Australian Government	Yes
	Working on Crown Land and disturbing the ground	Native Title Referral	Port Stephens Council- refer to Strategic Property NTS Corp	Yes
	All works on Crown Land	Land Claim Search and Assessment	Port Stephens Council- refer to Strategic Property	Yes
National Parks	Working adjacent to a national park, nature reserve or other area reserved under NPW Act 1974	Written notice of intention to carry our works and scope of works to NPWS	National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS)	No
Roads	Working on a classified road not under PSC control or agreement	Concurrence	Transport for New South Wales	No
Water	Natural water usage (dewatering or ground water use)	Water Access Licences and work/use approvals	NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water	No
	Discharging to sewer	Trade Waste Agreement	Hunter Water	No
Utilities	Earthworks near services (gas, telecommunications, electricity, water)	Before you Dig check	Before you dig Australia	Yes
	Working in a mine subsidence area	Approval	Subsidence Advisory NSW Government	No
Heritage	Working near items on the State Heritage Register	Heritage Act: S57(2) exempt notification S60 approval S140 excavation approval	NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water	No
	Harm or potential harm to Aboriginal objects and places	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) S90 NPW Act	NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water	No
	Local heritage item	Concurrence	Port Stephens Council	No
Waterways/ Marine	Working near or in a Marine Park	Marine Park Permit	Department of Primary Industries (Marine Parks)	Yes
	Constructing a fixed or floating structure in or over navigable waters (e.g. new boat ramp)	Written notice of intention to carry our works and scope of works to Transport for NSW	Transport for NSW	No
	Dredging or reclaiming of waterways	Land owner consent Fisheries Permit S201 Marine Park Permit Crown Land License	Land owner: - DPI (Fisheries) - DPI (Marine Parks) - DPE (Crown Lands)	No
		Environmental Protection Licence (EPL)	NSW Environmental Protection Authority (EPA)	No
	Controlled activity in, on or under waterfront land	Controlled Activity Approval	NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water	No
	Use explosives or electrical devices in a waterway	Fisheries Permit	DPI (Fisheries)	No
Flora and Fauna	Working near aquatic reserves, habitat or marine vegetation	Fisheries Permit S205	DPI (Fisheries)	Yes - Assessment requires publication on PSC Website

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	Obstructing fish passage	Fisheries Permit S219	DPI (Fisheries)	No
	Taking or possessing fish or marine vegetation Undertaking Aquaculture	Fisheries Permit S37 /S144	DPI (Fisheries)	No
	Working near or with threatened species or part of an ecological community.	Threatened Species Licence	NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water	No
	Research, education or conservation activities involving protected, threatened and/or endangered species.	Scientific Licence	NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water	No
	Harm of native fauna	Licence	National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS)	No
Pollution and hazards	Noise	Showing inconsistency with Construction Noise Guidelines	NSW EPA	No
	Pollution / Scheduled Activity	Environmental Protection Licence (EPL)	NSW EPA	No
	Asbestos removal	Licenced removalist	SafeWork NSW	No
	Storage of hazardous chemicals	Hazardous chemical notification	SafeWork NSW	No
Flooding	Carry out development that may be permitted without consent under a relevant provision (see s2.13 SEPP T&I) on flood liable land	Written notice of intention to carry our works and scope of works to State Emergency Service	State Emergency Service (SES)	No
Mine Subsidence	Development on land in a mine subsidence district	Written notice of intention to carry our works and scope of works to Mine Subsidence Board	Mine Subsidence Board	No
National	Matters of National Environmental Significance	Concurrence and permit EPBC Act	Australian Government (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water)	No



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SECTION 5 : Environmental Impact Assessment

Aspect: If the aspect is applicable to your activity undertake the impact assessment. If the aspect is not applicable to your activity, the impact assessment is not required but you may provide evidence as to why it is not applicable eg. dates and outcomes of GIS searches and communication with technical specialists.

Impact Description: If the aspect is applicable, you must identify and describe the specific impacts from the activity. Descriptions can include the cause, extent, severity and duration; identification of any source and receivers; if the impact is current, occurs only during works or continues post works.

Impact Without Control: Consider the level of impact from what you've described without any environmental controls identified.

Environmental Controls: If impact without control is greater than negligible, identify appropriate environmental controls to reduce impact. Hierarchy of environmental controls include Elimination, Substitution, Engineering, Administration, Safeguards. Refer to the standard bank of controls document for further guidance.

Impact With Control: Considering the initial impact of the activity and your identified environmental controls, determine the final impact on the environment from the activity.

Aspect		Impact Description	Impact Without Control	Environmental Controls	Impact With Control
AIR	Dust <i>Applicable</i>	There is potential for dust, most particularly sand, generation during the maintenance activities. Dust emissions are expected to be negligible due to the large particle size of the sand and unlikely disturbance to other soils. Air quality is unlikely to be significantly affected and dust generation is expected to be minimal.	<i>Minor: Dust generated during works but confined to the site.</i>	- Dust generation to be visually monitored and controlled if required. - Dust complaints will be dealt with in accordance with Council's complaints handling procedures and the source eliminated or reduced where practical. - Access to work sites and around work areas will be via boat ramps and existing vehicle access ways to reduce disturbance. - No disturbance to sand to be made during high wind events, monitor conditions.	Minor: Dust generated during works but confined to the site.
	Odours <i>Applicable</i>	Potential for odours from fumes generated from plant and equipment exhaust. Plant and equipment likely to generate odorous includes vehicles and excavators. This will be only short term. The air quality is unlikely to be significantly affected.	<i>Negligible: Minimal to no odours detectable.</i>	- Plant, equipment and materials used in construction will be maintained, serviced and stored in accordance with all relevant standards and procedures. - Complaints will be dealt with in accordance with Council's complaints handling procedures and the source eliminated or reduced where practical.	Negligible: Minimal to no odours detectable.

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	Emissions <i>Applicable</i>	Minimal emissions from vehicles, machinery and plant. Increased dust and gas emissions during the works as a result of soil disturbance and machinery operation. Potential for emissions generated from heavy machinery and plant exhaust. This will be limited and short term. The air quality is unlikely to be significantly affected.	<i>Minor: Minor emissions release short-term.</i>	- All vehicles and machinery will be maintained to industry standards to maintain exhaust emissions within manufacturer's specifications. - Machinery and vehicles will not be left running or idling for long periods when not in use. - Complaints will be dealt with in accordance with Council's complaints handling procedures and the source eliminated or reduced where practical.	Negligible: Minimal to no emissions emitted.
	Aspect	Impact Description	Impact Without Control	Environmental Controls	Impact With Control
NOISE	Noise <i>Applicable</i>	Noise potential from workers, machinery, plant/equipment and vehicles. The works will be short in duration. Surrounding residences would be given reasonable notice of the intention to carry out works. Site directly adjacent to residence and The Anchorage Resort. Noise is expected from the following sources during works: 1. Personnel 2. Plant and equipment 3. Vehicles Noise is not expected to be loud enough to cause disruption, but some noise generation is unavoidable and restricted to the works period only.	<i>Minor: Minor noise detectable during works with complaints unlikely.</i>	- Plant and machinery will only be utilized during ordinary maintenance working hours. Works will not be undertaken outside of 7:00am – 5:00pm Monday to Friday and 8:00am – 2pm Saturdays. No maintenance work or deliveries will occur on Sundays or public holidays or at night. - Plant, equipment and materials will be maintained in accordance with all relevant standards and procedures to reduce noise created. - All equipment used will comply with the Australian Standards. - Plant and equipment which is used intermittently will be either shut down in intervening periods or throttled down to a minimum. - Machinery and vehicles will not be left running or idling for long periods when not in use. - Noisy plant and equipment where possible will be positioned and orientated so as to minimise impact to nearby public and residents. - Any noise complaints would be addressed immediately in accordance with Council's complaints handling procedures and resolved where possible.	Minor: Minor noise detectable during works with complaints unlikely.

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	Vibration Applicable	Minimal to no vibration to occur, users of beach and businesses would be given reasonable notice of the intention to carry out works. Site directly adjacent to residence and The Anchorage Resort.	<i>Negligible: Minimal to no vibration generated.</i>	- Plant and machinery will only be utilized during ordinary maintenance working hours. Works will not be undertaken outside of 7:00am – 5:00pm Monday to Friday and 8:00am – 2pm Saturdays. No maintenance work or deliveries will occur on Sundays or public holidays or at night. - Any complaints would be addressed immediately in accordance with Council's relevant codes and policies.	Negligible: Minimal to no vibration generated.
Aspect		Impact Description	Impact Without Control	Environmental Controls	Impact With Control
WATER	Stormwater Applicable	There is the potential for the spread of sediment, litter, debris and fuel and oil from plant and equipment during the maintenance works. Stormwater outlet (headwall, pit and pipe) located on and adjacent to site. Stormwater catchments located adjacent to site. Refer to Appendix 3, Image 6.	<i>Minor: Minor temporary change to stormwater quality or flows that is contained within the site.</i>	- Installation of erosion and sedimentation controls around stormwater swales and pits. - Re-fuelling of plant to be performed offsite where possible or in a bunded area. - Drainage systems will be checked and maintained regularly to ensure they are operating at capacity e.g. removal of debris. - All staff will be trained in spill response procedures and all spills will be cleaned up immediately. - An emergency spill kit is to be kept on site at all times. All staff are to be made aware of the location of the spill kit and trained in its use. - All chemicals onsite (within work truck) to be stored securely without being opened. - Any chemical handling activities will be carried out in a bunded area. - All chemicals, fuels and oils will be stored in suitable bunded areas with the capacity of the bund at least 120 per cent of the volume of the largest container stored within the bunded area. - Equipment will not be used if there are any signs of fuel, oil, or hydraulic leaks. Leaks would be repaired immediately or the equipment will be removed from site and replaced.	Negligible: Minimal to no change to stormwater quality or flows.

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				• No equipment, machinery or works vehicles would be washed on site • All storage and handling of chemicals and fuels on site will be kept in accordance with the relevant legislative and regulatory requirements. • Use of chemicals on site will be minimised. • Stockpiles are to comply with blue book and be contained. • No work to be carried out in extreme weather events such as storms and flooding. • Remove all excess and loose materials from gutters immediately on finishing. • Erosion and sedimentation controls are to be implemented until grass in swale is established. • There is to be no release of turbid or dirty water into stormwater drains, drainage lines or waterways. • Ensure all drains and waterways in the work area are protected by installing and maintaining appropriate controls to prevent pollution from sediment, concrete, waste or other materials or chemicals. • Erosion and sediment controls are to be checked and maintained on a regular basis and records kept and provided on request. • The drain should be blocked and sediment and erosion controls put in place between the worksite and the stormwater inlet.	
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	Groundwater <i>Applicable</i>	No impact to disturbing, using or contaminating groundwater.	<i>Negligible: No disturbance of groundwater.</i>	- Refer to chemicals and hazardous materials controls. - Implement the procedure documented in the Unexpected Finds Field Guide Handbook, Appendix 5.	Negligible: No disturbance of groundwater.
	Water Bodies <i>Applicable</i>	Works will be concentrated in the natural dune area and above the mean high water mark. Activities are considered low impact and there are no anticipated impacts to the adjacent Port. Despite activities including the importing of sand and gravel, the risk of contamination and sedimentation is low.	<i>Minor: Works will be carried out within a water body and may cause minor temporary change.</i>	- Marine Park Permit required. - Ensure minimisation and mitigation measures for storm water have been correctly implemented to ensure minimal impact to water bodies. - Pesticide use shall not be permitted within 10 metres of any riparian areas.	Negligible: Works may be carried out adjacent to a water body but will cause minimal to no change.
Aspect		Impact Description	Impact Without Control	Environmental Controls	Impact With Control
SOIL	Erosion and Sediment <i>Applicable</i>	Minor earthworks will be undertaken including clearing beach access ways, dune fencing and dune revegetation. The works are proposing movement of already exposed sand soils. Erosion and sediment impacts are expected to be low as no new vegetated areas are proposed to be exposed. All soils are heavily based on sand with a high capacity for wind and water erosion. The sites have been previously disturbed for the construction of the existing structures or from ongoing beach access by the public. The proposed works will not halt the erosion and sand accumulation process but rather the works are ongoing maintenance to ensure the structures and reserves are functional and can be safely used by the public. The risk of sedimentation is considered minor due to the type of soil (sand) being moved. The works are expected to be short term, however the works will be undertaken as an ongoing activity as part of foreshore maintenance.	<i>Minor: Erosion disturbance and release of sediment but contained within the site.</i>	- Appropriate Erosion and Sediment controls will be installed and maintained in accordance with the "Blue Book". An accurate record of these controls and their maintenance is to be kept and provided upon request. Including silt fences and barriers around drains - All erosion and sediment controls will be put in place prior to excavation activities and remain in place until maintenance is completed and re-established. - Erosion and sediment control measures will be routinely inspected and maintained. This includes before and after expected heavy rainfall, with any issues corrected promptly. - Disturbed areas will be stabilised as soon as practically possible. Site disturbance will be minimised by containing machinery access to the maintenance site only and only when required. - Works exposing soils would be only undertaken when heavy rain is not predicted within the following 24 hours, unless emergency works are required.	Minor: Erosion disturbance and release of sediment but contained within the site.

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		The works are proposing the movement of already exposed sand soils. Erosion and sediment impacts are expected to be low as no new vegetated areas are proposed to be exposed. Future erosion will be further mitigated by revegetation works to the foredune; protecting the foredune itself and potentially mitigating wind blown sand accretion to the carpark.		- Access to work sites and around work areas (where appropriate) would be planned and managed to reduce disturbance. - Run-off shall be diverted around the work site and erosion sediment control devices shall be installed immediately downslope of disturbed areas. - Vehicle and machinery movements would be minimised during and immediately following wet weather to avoid/minimise disturbance to ground cover. - Erosion and sediment controls are to be checked and maintained on a regular basis and records kept and provided on request.	
	Acid Sulphate Soils <i>Applicable</i>	Site contains Class 3 and Class 5 Acid Sulphate Soils. (3) Works beyond 1m Below Natural Ground Surface (5) Works within 500m of Adjacent Class (Refer to Appendix 3, Image 7)	<i>Minor: Small amounts of Acid Sulphate Soils will be disturbed during works but will be managed in accordance with an existing plan or procedure.</i>	- Access to work sites and around work areas (where appropriate) would be planned and managed to reduce disturbance. - If there is any visual evidence of potential acid sulphate soils, all works within the vicinity would cease immediately and the Project Manager and Environmental Representative be notified immediately. - Refer to the UNEXPECTED FINDS FIELD GUIDE (Appendix 5) if disturbed.	Minor: Small amounts of Acid Sulphate Soils will be disturbed during works but will be managed in accordance with an existing plan or procedure.
	Contamination <i>Applicable</i>	Not mapped within the Williamstown PFAS Management Area. No current EPA notices applied to the site or were identified in the vicinity of the site. There is potential for contamination of the site through the release of oils and fuels.	<i>Negligible: No contaminants present or used.</i>	- All Plant and equipment to be serviced in accordance with manufacturer specifications and regimes. - Potential risks to be minimised by keeping plant in good working order, refuelling in controlled/ appropriately bunded areas and having spill kits onsite with appropriate emergency spill response procedures in place. - Plant, equipment and materials used during the programmed maintenance will be maintained and stored in accordance with all relevant standards and procedures.	Negligible: No contaminants present or used.

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				- All staff will be trained in spill response procedures and all spills will be cleaned up immediately. - Equipment will not be used if there are any signs of fuel, oil or hydraulic leaks. Leaks will be repaired immediately or the equipment will be removed from site and replaced. - If contamination occurs during the proposed maintenance works, refer to the Unexpected Finds Field Guide Handbook, Appendix 5. - Erosion and sediment controls are to be checked and maintained on a regular basis and records kept and provided on request. - All imported materials are to be tested and classified prior to placement.	
Aspect		Impact Description	Impact Without Control	Environmental Controls	Impact With Control
FLORA & FAUNA	Native Fauna (Animals)	There is potential for native fauna to be present within the site. The works should have a positive impact on native fauna through the improvement of habitat and control of pedestrian access. There is potential the following negative impacts could occur without controls: - There is potential that maintenance activities could temporarily disturb or injure native species from noise and additional movements of people and vehicles/machinery during works. - There is potential for temporary disturbance to beach dwelling fauna where beach areas are used for site access and movement of people and machinery. - There is potential for fauna to traverse the site during maintenance operations. - There is potential for fauna habitat disturbance or damage to occur onsite due to: movement of people, machinery/equipment.; chemical spill such as fuel/oil; inappropriate use of pesticide.	<i>Minor: Native fauna and/or its habitat will have minor impacts in accordance with specialist advice and/or a licence.</i>	- If damage occurs to vegetation, fauna or their habitat outside of the approvals and plans, notify the site Team Leader. The Team Leaders shall notify the Project Manager or Supervisor and Council's Environmental Risk Team. - The works area must be inspected visually at the commencement of work each day for any fauna, nests or drays. - If fauna is passing through the site, cease works within 100 m of the fauna and allow fauna to move through the site without undue duress or harassment. - If the fauna is not passing through the site, the Project Manager must contact the relevant internal environmental officer. Follow the Unexpected Finds Field Guide. - If any injured fauna are present, the Unexpected Finds Field Guide process must be followed. - To minimise impact of habitat loss from weed removal-if nests/dreys are found within weed areas, segmented systematic control of prolific vegetation must occur to	Negligible: Native fauna and its habitat may be present on-site but not impacted.
	Applicable				

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		There is a potential that weeds may provide habitat for fauna and weed removal/spraying will cause destruction.		allow for migration and mitigation of habitat destruction. The Project Manager must contact Council internal environmental officer for advice. - Where practicable, work vehicle access and parking is to be restricted to designated work areas and existing formed access tracks and pathways to prevent any damage to habitat. - If harm occurs to fauna or their habitat, works must cease and the incident immediately reported through to the Environmental Risk Manager. The Environmental Incident Procedure must be followed. - Materials, plant and equipment will not be placed in a manner that could result in damage to surrounding vegetation. - Pesticide application will be undertaken by suitably qualified personnel and in accordance with the NSW Weed Control Handbook to prevent impact to habitat. - Chemical/Pesticide to be managed as per Section "Hazardous Materials". - Vegetation to be inspected prior to pruning to ensure there are no tree hollows, nests that will be impacted. If fauna or hollows/nests are discovered, the Project Manager is to contact internal environmental specialist for further advice.	
	Native Flora (Vegetation including trees) <i>Applicable</i>	Adjacent to Endangered Ecological Communities 200m buffer. (Appendix 3, Image 1) Endangered Ecological Community mapped adjacent to site – Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest. (Appendix 3, Image 3) Biodiversity Values Mapped (Appendix 3, Image 5)	<i>Negligible: Native flora is present on-site but not impacted.</i>	- All workers to be experienced in Plant ID skills to ensure correct identification of native flora, invasive species and threatened species. - If threatened flora is unexpectedly identified onsite, the area is not to be disturbed and the Project Manager must notify the relevant internal staff with environmental technical expertise. See the Unexpected Finds Field Guide, Appendix 5. - Materials, plant and equipment will not be placed in a manner that could result in damage to surrounding vegetation.	Negligible: Native flora is present on-site but not impacted.

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				- Where practicable work vehicle access and parking is to be restricted to designated work areas and existing formed access tracks, pathways and hard stand areas like car parks to prevent any damage to habitat. - If harm to flora occurs, works must cease and the incident immediately reported through to the Environmental Risk Manager. The Environmental Incident Procedure must be followed. - Vegetation to be inspected prior to pruning or removal to ensure there are no tree hollows, nests, fauna such as koalas sighted or scat on the ground below. If hollows/nests or evidence of fauna are discovered, the Project Manager is to contact Council's internal environmental specialist for further advice. - Pesticide application will be undertaken by suitably qualified personnel and in accordance with the NSW Weed Control Handbook to prevent impact to habitat. - Chemical/pesticide to be managed as per Section "Hazardous Materials". - Vegetation pruning or removal must follow Council's Tree removal process. - Tree Protection Zones to be installed for trees which are not being removed.	
Aquatic Flora & Fauna Applicable	The waters adjacent to Corlette (Conroy Reserve) foreshore are part of the Great Lakes Marine Park. The area is zoned 'General Use Zone' and is adjacent to a Special Purpose Zone. Refer to Appendix 3, Image 11. Estuarine Macrophytes have been identified in the water adjacent from the foreshore including; Posidonia Posidonia/Zostera Zostera Zostera/Halophila	<i>Minor: Aquatic flora and fauna are known within the locality but won't be impacted.</i>	- See Environmental Controls for <i>Native Fauna and Native Fauna</i>. - All staff are to be inducted on the location of aquatic flora (see APPENDIX 3, Image 12) and the potential for encountering aquatic fauna onsite. - Access to beach is to be limited to the required works only. No parking of vehicles is to occur on the beach. - Collection of seaweed/drift wood/removal of dead aquatic fauna may require a Marine Park Permit (to follow up during permit process).	Minor: Aquatic flora and fauna are known within the locality but won't be impacted.	

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		Refer to Appendix 3, Image 12. (V) Vulnerable, Chelonia Mydas (Green Turtle) 15.09.2012 (Refer to Appendix 3, Image 2) While dune stabilisation works should have a positive impact on estuarine macrophytes through the reduction of erosion, the following unlikely impacts could occur: Pollution/contamination from a chemical/pesticide spill into the waterway damaging aquatic flora. Aquatic fauna or their nests on the beach could be disturbed or injured by noise and additional movements of people and vehicles/machinery during works. Pollution/contamination from a chemical/pesticide spill into the waterway damaging aquatic fauna or their habitat.			
	Threatened Species & Endangered Ecological Communities <i>Applicable</i>	Mapped BioNet NSW Wildlife Atlas – Fauna 200m buffer Fauna mapped within site; 3 x (E1) Endangered, Phascolarctos Cinereus (Koala) 14.06.2019 (E1) Endangered, Phascolarctos Cinereus (Koala) 01.11.2020 (V) Vulnerable, Haliaeetus Leucogaster (White Bellied Sea Eagle) 28.04.2016 (V) Vulnerable, Chelonia Mydas (Green Turtle) 15.09.2012 (Refer to Appendix 3, Image 2) Adjacent to Endangered Ecological Communities 200m buffer. (Appendix 3, Image 1) Endangered Ecological Community mapped adjacent to site – Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest. (Appendix 3, Image 3) Mapped within Mainly Cleared Land for consolidated CKPoM Koala Habitat Map, although adjacent to a Supplementary Koala Habitat and a Preferred Koala Habitat. (Appendix 3, Image 4)	<i>Minor: Species, populations or communities are known within the locality but won't be impacted.</i>	• See Environmental Controls for <i>Native Fauna and Native Fauna</i>. • If damage occurs to vegetation, fauna or their habitat outside of the approvals and plans, notify the site Team Leader. The Team Leaders shall notify the Project Manager or Supervisor and Council's Environmental Risk Team. • All staff are to be inducted of the locations of threatened flora species, experienced in plant ID skills and notified of the potential for encountering threatened fauna onsite. • If harm to Threatened Species and EECs occurs, works must cease and the incident immediately reported through to the Environmental Risk Manager. The Environmental Incident Procedure must be followed.	<i>Minor: Species, populations or communities are known within the locality but won't be impacted.</i>

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		Biodiversity Values Mapped (Appendix 3, Image 5)			
	Sensitive Areas <i>Applicable</i>	Adjacent to Endangered Ecological Communities 200m buffer. (Appendix 3, Image 1) Endangered Ecological Community mapped adjacent to site – Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest. (Appendix 3, Image 3) There are Landcare committees working along the Corlette foreshore undertaking dune stabilisation, revegetation and weeding. Co-ordination between PDS and volunteers is required to ensure the best environmental and relationship outcomes. Identify the/if any environmentally sensitive areas surrounding or within the site.	<i>Minor: Sensitive areas are known within the locality but won't be impacted.</i>	- Project staff to liaise with Council Officer Vegetation Management Supervisor to co-ordinate revegetation/weeding works alongside volunteer activities. - See Environmental Controls for Native Fauna and Native Fauna.	Minor: Sensitive areas are known within the locality but won't be impacted.
	Priority Weeds, Feral Animals and Pathogens (Biosecurity) <i>Applicable</i>	Chinese Violet - identified within and adjacent to site (Refer to Appendix 3, Image 8) Mother of Millions - identified within and adjacent to site (Refer to Appendix 3, Image 8)	<i>Negligible: Noxious weeds, feral animals and pathogens could be present within the locality but won't be impacted.</i>	Invasive Species Referral Completed – Refer to Appendix 6 Mother of Millions spread throughout whole foredune and garden stretch. Large infestation of Chinese violet found in area. If work occurs near infestations then control measures must be undertaken. If priority weeds not previously identified are observed, cease works in the vicinity and follow the Unexpected Finds Procedure. - Minimise work during excessively wet or muddy conditions where possible. - Restrict vehicles and personnel to designated tracks, trails and parking areas. Where possible park and turn-around on hard, well drained surfaces. - Only hard well-drained surfaces will be used for parking and as turn-around points. - All machinery, plant, equipment, vehicles and boots	Negligible: Noxious weeds, feral animals and pathogens could be present within the locality but won't be impacted.

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				should be clean prior to entry to the site. Any fill, soil, mulch or plants bought onto site for landscaping purposes must be free of priority weeds and/ or weed seeds, cane toads, pathogens or any of the imported pest ant species. Removal, treatment and/ or suppression must be undertaken of Chinese violet and Mother of millions: - Using approved bush regeneration techniques. - Under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced bush regenerator. In accordance with the requirements of the <i>NSW Biosecurity Act 2015</i>, associated Regulations and NSW Weed Control Handbook. Clean all machinery, plant, equipment and vehicles that have operated onsite thoroughly. Establish a wash down area and monitor the presence of Biosecurity Matter, biosecurity matter. Cleaning would include the removal of all mud and plant matter, followed by washing with high pressure water. Removal, treatment and/ or suppression of priority weed must be undertaken: - In accordance with any advice of Council's Invasive Species Planner. - Using approved bush regeneration techniques. - Under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced bush regenerator. In accordance with the requirements of the <i>NSW Biosecurity Act 2015</i>, associated Regulations and NSW Weed Control Handbook.	
Aspect		Impact Description	Impact Without Control	Environmental Controls	Impact With Control
HERITAGE	Aboriginal Applicable			- If suspected Aboriginal heritage objects such as stone artefacts, scar trees or shell middens are located or human remains found, cease works within the vicinity, cordon off the area and follow the UNEXPECTED FINDS FIELD GUIDE (Appendix 5). - All staff are to be inducted of the AHIMS locations of Aboriginal sites (see APPENDIX 4) and made aware of the statutory obligations for heritage under the NSW	Minor: Aboriginal artefact, object or places are known within the locality but won't be impacted.

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		This project may have a positive impact to potential Aboriginal heritage through the stabilisation of the dune and controlling public access points. This will minimise erosion and the risk of aboriginal artefacts being exposed. Worimi LALC has been notified of the maintenance program and requires further information on activities prior to works occurring. Much of the site is highly disturbed through previous construction works to the existing beach access points and fencing and ongoing maintenance. There is however low potential for Aboriginal heritage harm as excavation activities are being undertaken. Controls are required to mitigate this risk.		National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974- it is an offense to harm Aboriginal objects by destroying, defacing, or damaging them, or by moving an Aboriginal object from the land. • If suspected Aboriginal objects are located, works must immediately cease, the item protected (no-go zone with tape) and the incident immediately reported through to the Environmental Risk Manager. The Unexpected Finds Field Guide must be followed. • If human remain are found, works must immediately cease, the item protected (no-go zone with tape) and the incident immediately reported to NSW Police then the Environmental Risk Manager. The Unexpected Finds Field Guide must be followed. • Engage with Worimi Cultural Officers to discuss scope of works prior to any works occurring. If additional environmental controls are raised by Worimi LALC to protect aboriginal heritage, they are to be documented and issued as part of project initiation documentation. • Culturally significant areas will be identified, fencing erected around the site and communicated with staff during induction. • All staff are to be inducted on: ○ The controls within this EA. ○ AHIMS locations of Aboriginal sites. See APPENDIX 4. ○ Their statutory obligations for heritage under the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974- it is an offense to harm Aboriginal objects by destroying, defacing, or damaging them, or by moving an Aboriginal object from the land.	
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	Non-Indigenous <i>Applicable</i>	No non-indigenous heritage impact.	<i>Negligible: Non-Indigenous heritage items are not known within the locality.</i>	- If any items defined as relics under the NSW Heritage Act 1977 or other suspected non-Aboriginal heritage items are located, cease works within the vicinity, cordon off the area and follow the UNEXPECTED FINDS FIELD GUIDE (Appendix 5). - If suspected non-indigenous objects are located, works must immediately cease, the item protected (no-go zone with tape) and the incident immediately reported through to the Environmental Risk Manager. The Unexpected Finds Field Guide must be followed.	Negligible: Non-Indigenous heritage items are not known within the locality.
	Aspect	Impact Description	Impact Without Control	Environmental Controls	Impact With Control
SOCIAL	Amenity & Community Disturbance <i>Applicable</i>	There will be amenity and community disturbance impacts during construction. The works will improve overall amenity once completed.	<i>Minor: Amenity and/or the community will be disturbed during works but is managed in accordance with standard operating procedures.</i>	- Access to work sites and around work areas will be planned and managed to reduce disturbance. - Any complaints would be addressed immediately in accordance with Council's relevant codes and policies. - See Environmental Controls for Public Access & Safety, Traffic, Dust, and Noise.	Minor: Amenity and/or the community will be disturbed during works but is managed in accordance with standard operating procedures.
	Public Access & Safety <i>Applicable</i>	There will be public access and safety impacts during maintenance works. The works will improve overall public access and safety once completed. Access to sites will be closed off for the duration of the works, in order to ensure the safety of workers and the public. The newly maintained foreshore area will enhance the safety and useability of the existing access to beach and dune area.	<i>Minor: Public access and safety will be disturbed during works but is managed in accordance with standard operating procedures.</i>	See Environmental Controls for Amenity & Community Disturbance.	Minor: Public access and safety will be disturbed during works but is managed in accordance with standard operating procedures.
	Traffic <i>Applicable</i>	The access to each site will be via existing access roads and tracks and there will be no requirement for new tracks to be constructed. Access to sites will be closed off for the duration of the works, in order to ensure the safety of workers and the public.	<i>Negligible: Minimal to no disruption.</i>	See Environmental Controls for Amenity & Community Disturbance	Negligible: Minimal to no disruption.

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	Aesthetics (visual) Applicable	The works will improve the current visual aspects of the site as the works will remove inhibited or unsafe foreshore access points, tidy existing dune fencing and improving vegetation. There will be negligible visual impacts during maintenance being undertaken. Whilst the aesthetics of the proposed site may be negatively impacted during maintenance, the final outcome of the project will enhance the aesthetics. Visual impacts will be temporary in nature confined to the works period.	<i>Negligible: Minimal to no impact.</i>	- The site will be kept in a clear, respectful condition during this phase. - All work equipment and materials would be contained within the designated boundaries of the work site or works compound. - The spreading of stockpiles, waste and vehicle parking would be minimised. - Any complaints will be included on a complaints register and responded to in a manner consistent with Council's complaints handling policies.	Negligible: Minimal to no impact.
	Land Use Applicable	The works are to maintain existing access ways, dune fencing and dune vegetation. Activities are endorsed in the 2024 certified Coastal Management Program. The current land use of the parks and reserves areas will not change upon completion of the maintenance works.	<i>Negligible: Improvements / maintenance of existing land use.</i>	- Any complaints will be included on a complaints register and responded to in a manner consistent with Council's complaints handling policies. - Work areas will be planned and managed to reduce disturbance. - Works will not impact or change current land use. - All disturbed areas would be revegetated or seeded and returned to preconstruction conditions to minimise the visual impact.	Negligible: Improvements / maintenance of existing land use.
	Asset Maintenance Applicable	The works are to maintain existing access ways, dune fencing and dune vegetation. The proposed outcome of these works will reduce the maintenance requirement of the asset for the immediate future. The long term maintenance requirements will be similar to the existing maintenance project.	<i>Positive: Not applicable.</i>	Port Stephens Council will ensure this asset is retained on Council's asset register and maintenance schedules.	Positive: The activity will improve existing asset maintenance issues.
Aspect		Impact Description	Impact Without Control	Environmental Controls	Impact With Control

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WASTE	Waste <i>Applicable</i>	Waste is likely to be limited to removed plants, demolished dune fencing, beach debris, litter and minor amounts of spoil.	<i>Negligible: Minimal to no waste generated.</i>	- Wastes will be classified in accordance with the NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA) Waste Classification Guidelines – Part 1: classifying waste (2014) and addendum (2016), and disposed of lawfully at a licensed waste facility. - Waste generated by the proposed works will be recycled as a first preference and the remainder will be disposed of appropriately. - Mulched or cut trees are to be reused onsite as much as possible. - The work site will be left clean and free of debris and other rubbish at the end of works.	Negligible: Minimal to no waste generated.
	Stockpiles <i>Applicable</i>	Stockpiling may be required when placing sand, gravel or mulch. Stock piling would be of minimal volumes and short term.	<i>Minor: Temporary stockpiling required.</i>	- Works to follow Council's <i>EMS 3.0 Environmental Fact Sheet EFS03 Stockpiling and Transporting Materials</i>. See APPENDIX 9. - Port Stephens Council has a stockpile management process. It requires the drivers to record the location from where the material is from, where it is going and how much. This is passed on to the Team Leader who records the information and passes it onto the cost controller for recording. - Any excess spoil material that is classified Excavated Public Road Material (EPRM) will be used in accordance with the EPRM Exemption 2014 under the Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014. - For any excess spoil classified as contaminated, disposal of this material will be at an appropriately licensed landfill in accordance with the EPA (2014) Waste Classification Guidelines. See APPENDIX 9. - For any excess spoil material where potentially contaminating activities have been identified on site (including Acid Sulphate Soils) this material will be tested and classified prior to leaving the site. - See Environmental Controls for Erosion and Sediment Control and Waste.	Minor: Temporary stockpiling required.

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Aspect		Impact Description	Impact Without Control	Environmental Controls	Impact With Control
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	Hazardous & Dangerous Goods <i>Applicable</i>	Some chemicals (oils and fuels) will be brought to site only when required. Pesticides may be used for weed control.	<i>Negligible: None present or used.</i>	- All staff will be trained in spill response procedures and all spills will be cleaned up immediately. - Appropriate emergency spill response procedures will be put in place and a spill kit will be kept onsite. - Equipment will not be used if there are any signs of fuel, oil or hydraulic leaks. Leaks will be repaired immediately or the equipment will be removed from site and replaced. - If any hazardous materials are identified onsite, they will be removed and disposed of in accordance with the state and national regulations and guidelines and best practice for the removal of these materials. - Potential risks to be minimised by keeping plant in good working order, refuelling in controlled/ bundled areas (offsite) and having spill kits on site. - If unknown hazardous materials or dangerous goods are encountered, cease works immediately and contact your supervisor. - In the unlikely event of a pollution incident, the relevant authorities will be notified.	Negligible: None present or used.
	Asbestos <i>Applicable</i>	No asbestos is known to be present at the site.	<i>Negligible: No disturbance of asbestos or less than 10 square meters of non-friable asbestos to be removed.</i>	If suspected asbestos material is uncovered onsite, cease works within the vicinity, cordon off the area and follow the UNEXPECTED FINDS FIELD GUIDE, Appendix 5.	Negligible: No disturbance of asbestos or less than 10 square meters of non-friable asbestos to be removed.

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	Chemicals Applicable	Some chemicals (oils and fuels) will be brought to site only when required. Pesticides may be used for weed control.	<i>Minor: Chemicals used but are managed in accordance with a Licence / standard operating procedures and are unlikely to pose a threat to environmental pollution and human health.</i>	Refer to controls in <i>Hazardous and Dangerous Goods</i>.	Minor: Chemicals used but are managed in accordance with a Licence / standard operating procedures and are unlikely to pose a threat to environmental pollution and human health.
	Aspect	Impact Description	Impact Without Control	Environmental Controls	Impact With Control
NATURAL HAZARDS	Bushfire Applicable	The proposed works create no greater risk to bushfire and works will be rescheduled in the event that a bushfire is in the area. Works located just within bushfire Vegetation Buffer and adjacent to Vegetation Category 2. Refer to Appendix 3, Image 9.	<i>Negligible: Bushfire risk at the asset or location is Low to High.</i>	Apply reasonable bushfire mitigation measures in accordance with the Planning for Bushfire Protection Guidelines maintained by the NSW Rural Fire Service.	Negligible: Bushfire risk at the asset or location is Low to High.
	Flooding Applicable	Works within Flood Planning Area. Refer to Appendix 3 Image 10. The proposed works are unlikely to impact local flood events.	<i>Minor: Location is mapped as Flood Prone Land but the activity/asset will not contribute to flooding or will not be more affected by flooding than existing conditions</i>	- Emergency procedures should be taken into consideration as part of the Infrastructure Checklist Appendix 7. - The location of this project is subject to minor flooding all controls will be implemented during construction to minimise any potential flooding issues.	Minor: Location is mapped as Flood Prone Land but the activity/asset will not contribute to flooding or will not be more affected by flooding than existing conditions
	Coastal Processes Applicable	The location is affected by coastal process including shifting sand, wind and erosion etc. These works are endorsed in the 2024 certified CMP to mitigate these processes. Mapped within SEPP (Resilience and Hazards) 2021 Coastal Zone.	<i>Minor: Location is mapped in Coastal Protection Zone but the activity/asset will not contribute to or be affected by coastal process.</i>	- All works will consider the effect of coastal processes at the site. - Works to accommodate the coastal foreshore dynamic environment by implementing the maintenance works endorsed within the certified CMP.	Minor: Location is mapped in Coastal Protection Zone but the activity/asset will not contribute to or be affected by coastal process.

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	Extreme Weather Events <i>Applicable</i>	The site could be affected by extreme weather events including storms and coastal erosion and sand movement. These maintenance works are in consequence of these extreme weather events, resulting in increased impacts and shifting nature of the local environment.	Minor: The activity/asset could be affected by extreme weather events and requires specific treatment and management.	- Emergency procedures should be taken into consideration as part of the Infrastructure Checklist Appendix 7. - Works to accommodate for the local dynamic environment. - If an extreme weather event occurs and damage occurs the site will be reinstated and any damage rectified as soon as practically possible; where required in consultation with relevant authorities. - In the event of extreme weather events the site will be shut down and staff removed from the site eliminating any health and safety risk.	Minor: The activity/asset could be affected by extreme weather events and requires specific treatment and management.
	Aspect	Impact Description	Impact Without Control	Environmental Controls	Impact With Control
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY	Natural Resources <i>Applicable</i>	- Energy and water use will increase during works but will be temporary in nature. Due to the reduction in maintenance requirements as a result of the works it is expected that the project will have a net benefit on energy consumption.	<i>Positive: The activity will have a net reduction in the ongoing consumption of natural resources.</i>	Nil.	Positive: The activity will have a net reduction in the ongoing consumption of natural resources.
	Ecological Sustainability <i>Applicable</i>	The works aim to improve the resilience of the foreshore environment from coastal erosion and enhance the quality of dune vegetation to support local ecological populations.	<i>Positive: Not applicable.</i>	Nil.	Positive: The activity will improve ecological processes at the site.
	Aspect	Impact Description	Impact Without Control	Environmental Controls	Impact With Control
ONGOING EFFECT	Cumulative, Accumulative, Degrading <i>Applicable</i>	The works are endorsed in the certified CMP and aims to improve the current foreshore access way and assisting in the preservation of dunes with revegetation. The works aim to improve the resilience of the foreshore environment from coastal erosion, enhance the quality of dune	<i>Positive: The activity will have a positive effect on the environment.</i>	Nil.	Positive: The activity will have a positive effect on the environment.

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		vegetation to support local ecological populations and reduce ongoing maintenance requirements.			
	Transformative, Long-Term Applicable	The works aim to improve the resilience of the foreshore environment from coastal erosion, enhance the quality of dune vegetation to support local ecological populations and reduce ongoing maintenance requirements.	Positive: The activity will have a positive long-term or transformative impact on the environment.	Nil.	Positive: The activity will have a positive long-term or transformative impact on the environment.

OVERALL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

The highest outcome in the impact with control column is the overall impact of the activity

☐ Positive ☐ Negligible ☒ Minor ☐ Moderate ☐ Potentially Significant

If all final impacts are negligible or minor, complete Section 6: Declaration and Section 7: Determination.

If any final impact is moderate or potentially significant, reconsider Environmental Controls (refer to the Environmental Assessment Guide – Standard Environmental Control Chapter), reconsider design, or move to a Level 3 Environmental Assessment.

This Form is a report for the consideration and control of potential negative impacts on the environment to determine if the activity should be undertaken. It does not constitute permission to undertake works. Refer to EMS 3.0 Environmental Assessment Procedure for appropriate delegations and training requirements for the Assessing and Authorising Officer.

SECTION 6: DECLARATION

See Appendix 1 for a checklist to ensure the document is fully complete before signing



Environmental Assessment Level 2

As the Assessing Officer preparing the assessment, I certify to the best of my knowledge that:

- This assessment provides a true and accurate review of the activity in relation to its likely impacts on the environment. It contains neither false nor misleading information.
- The activity has been assessed to have a minor, negligible or positive overall environmental impact
- The environmental impacts of the activity are NOT likely to be significant and therefore an EIS is NOT required
- The activity will not be undertaken in a declared area of outstanding biodiversity value and is NOT likely to significantly impact threatened species, threatened ecological communities or their habitat. Therefore a SIS and/or BDAR is NOT required.
- I am delegated to undertake this assessment.
- I have assessed the activity in accordance with Council's EMS 3.0 Environmental Assessment Procedure and the Environmental Assessment: Level 2 Form

Name	Position/Title	Service Unit	Signature	Date
Madeline Brennan	Community Assets Planner	Assets		15.08.2025

SECTION 7: DETERMINATION

See Appendix 2 for a Determination checklist to ensure the document is compliant before signing

As the Authorised Officer on behalf of Council as the determining authority, I certify that:

- I have reviewed and endorse the contents of this EA document and, to the best of my knowledge, it is in accordance with the EP&A Act, the EP&A Regulation and the Guidelines approved under clause 170 of the EP&A Regulation, and the information it contains is neither false nor misleading.
- The environmental impacts of the activity are NOT likely to be significant, therefore no EIS or SIS and/or BDAR is required, and the activity may proceed subject to the implementation of all mitigation measures set out in Section 5 of the EA document.
- I am delegated to authorise this assessment on behalf of Council as the determining authority

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The activity has been adequately assessed in accordance with Council's EMS 3.0 Environmental Assessment Procedure and the Environmental Assessment: Level 2 Form.				
Name	Position/Title	Service Unit	Signature	Date
John Maretich	Assets Section Manager	Assets		19/08/2025

SECTION 8: APPENDICIES	
Item	CEMP Inclusion
Appendix 3: Port Stephens IFM Mapping (at the end of this document)	
Appendix 4: Heritage (at the end of this document)	
Appendix 5: Unexpected Finds Field Guide	
Appendix 6: Invasive Species Referral	

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Appendix 7: Project Manager Infrastructure Checklist	
Appendix 8: Planning For Bush Fire Protection NSW RFS	
Appendix 9: EMS 3.0 Environmental Fact Sheet EFS03 Stockpiling and Transporting Materials	
Appendix 10: Site Mapping	

Appendix 1: Declaration Checklist - Assessing Officer		
Before signing the declaration in section 6 as the person undertaking the assessment, please check the following-		
Section	Items to check	Completed?
Section 1	Does the description of the works contain sufficient detail? (photos, details of scope, depth of excavation etc)	☐
	Consideration of alternatives completed?	☐

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	Are all location details completed? (land zoning, land owner, site map)	☐
Section 2	Are all boxes in section 2 ticked Yes or No?	☐
	Are the two boxes in Pathway 1: Local Development (Part 4) ticked No? <i>(If Yes, you have selected that a DA is needed. This form cannot be used if a DA is required).</i>	☐
	Is the correct clause/s listed for the approval pathway in Pathway 3 ?	☐
Section 3	Are all responses 'No'? <i>(If not, a higher level of assessment is likely required).</i>	☐
	Does each response have a justification in the form of a sentence or paragraph? Are searches and checks referenced (e.g. AHIMS search ID number)?	☐
Section 4	Is there a Yes or No response for each of the approvals/permits in the applicability column (right hand column)?	☐
Section 5	Is applicable or non-applicable selected in the applicability drop down for each aspect?	☐
	Are all selected 'impacts after controls' assessed as minor, negligible or positive? <i>(If not, a higher level of assessment is required)</i>	☐
All items in this list must be completed before the declaration in Section 6 is signed by the assessing officer		

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Appendix 2: Determination Checklist- Authorising Officer Before signing the Determination in section 7 as the delegated person on behalf of Council, please check the following		
Section	Items to check	True?
Section 3	Are none of the environmental impact triggers in Section 3 triggered by the activity?	☐
Section 5	Is every impact after controls in the far right column of section 5 <u>minor or below</u> ? (If moderate, potentially significant or significant, a higher level of assessment is needed or more effective controls are required).	☐
	Is the overall environmental impact at the end of Section 5 <u>minor or below</u> ? (If above Minor, a higher level of assessment is needed or more effective controls are required).	☐
	That the activity has been assessed in accordance with the EMS3.0 Procedure	☐
If all these items are true, the assessment has found that the activity will not significantly impact the environment. An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), a Species Impact Statement (SIS) and/or a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR) is therefore not required.		

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Appendix 3: Port Stephens IFM Mapping

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Image 1: Endangered Ecological Communities 200m buffer.

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Image 2: Fauna Sightings

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Image 3: Endangered Ecological Communities

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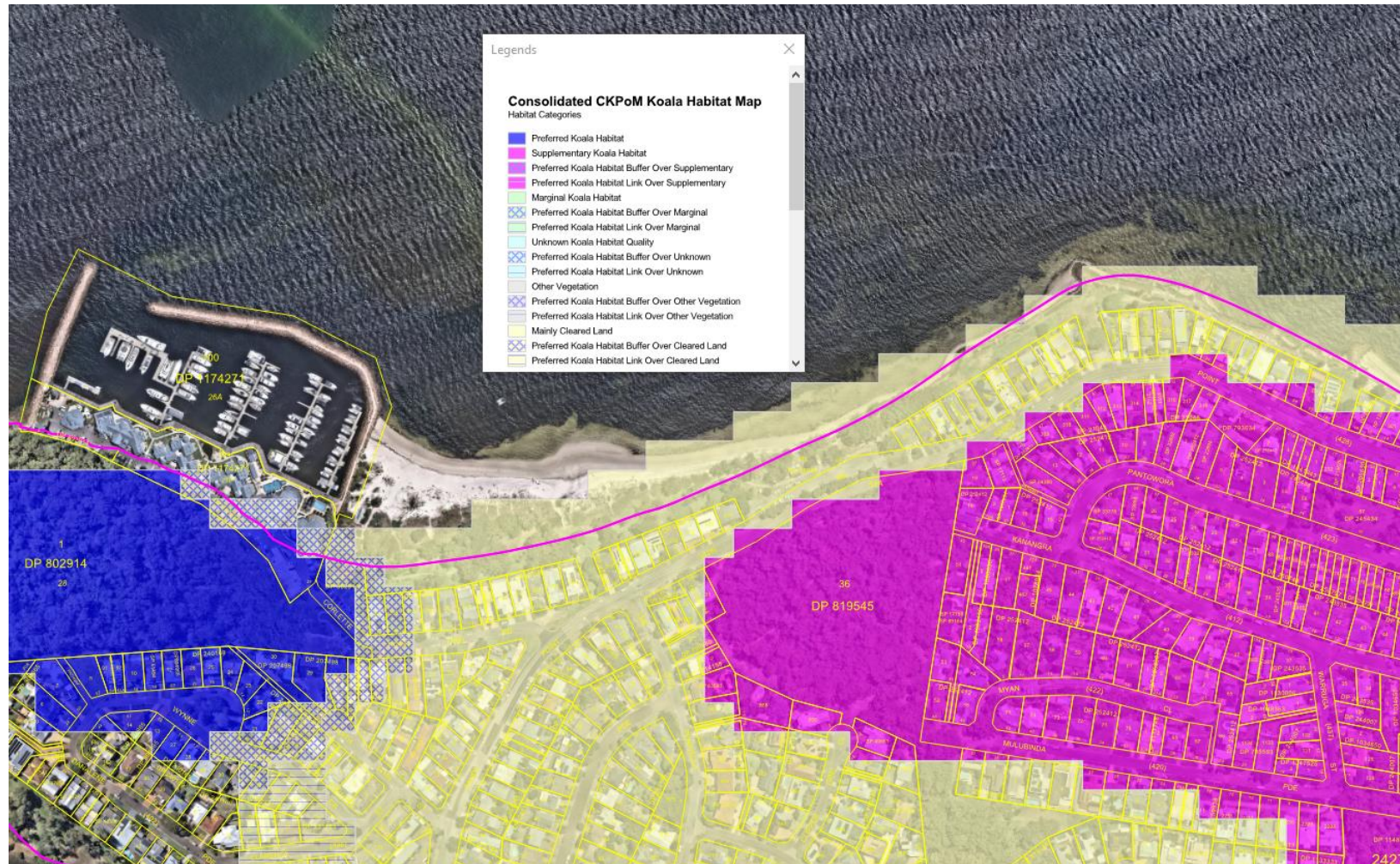


Image 4: Consolidated CKPoM Koala Habitat Map

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Image 5: Biodiversity Values Mapped

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Image 6: Mapped Stormwater Drainage

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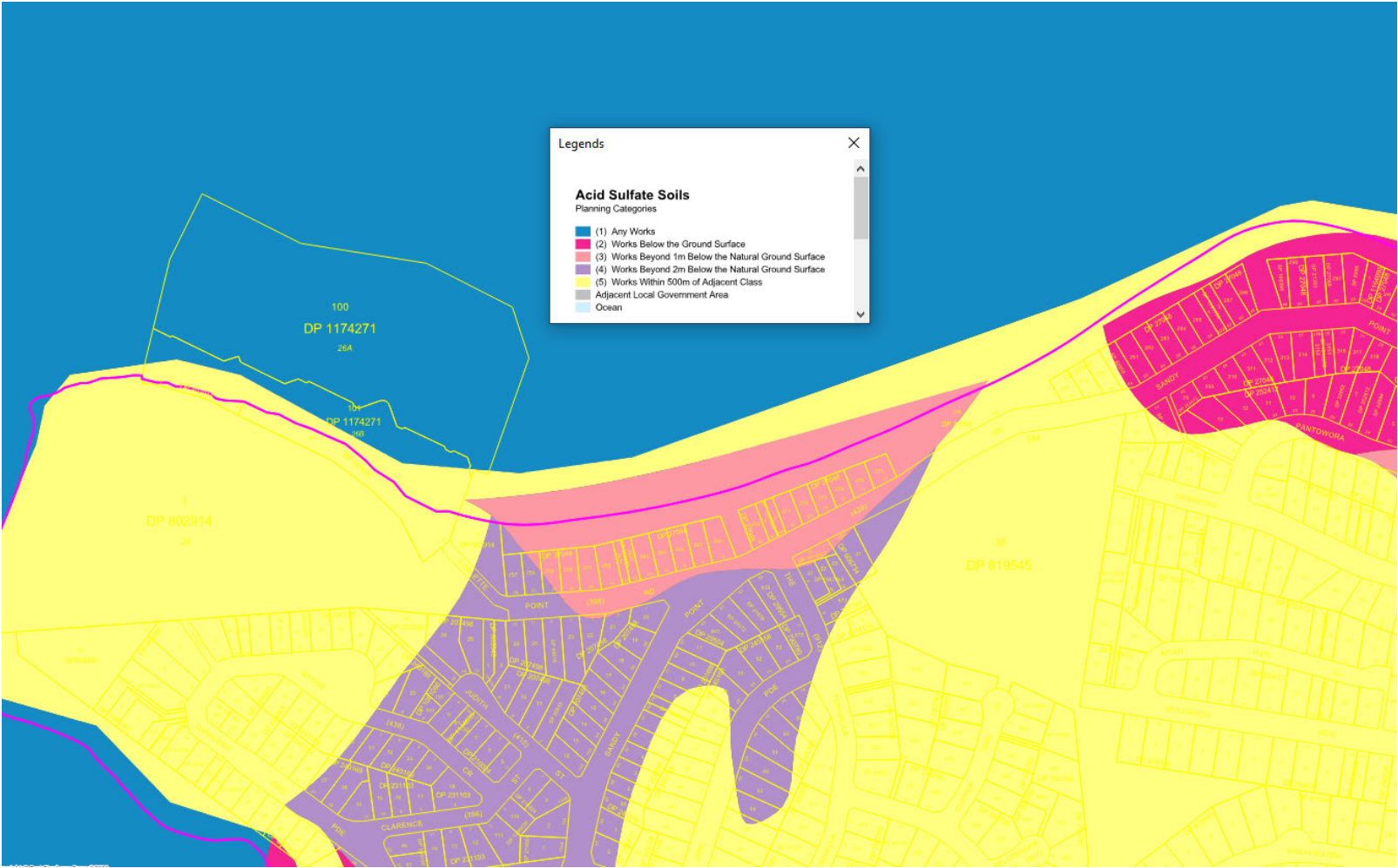


Image 7: Acid Sulphate Soils Class 3 and 5

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Image 8: Weed Infestation Map

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Image 9: Bushfire Prone Land Map

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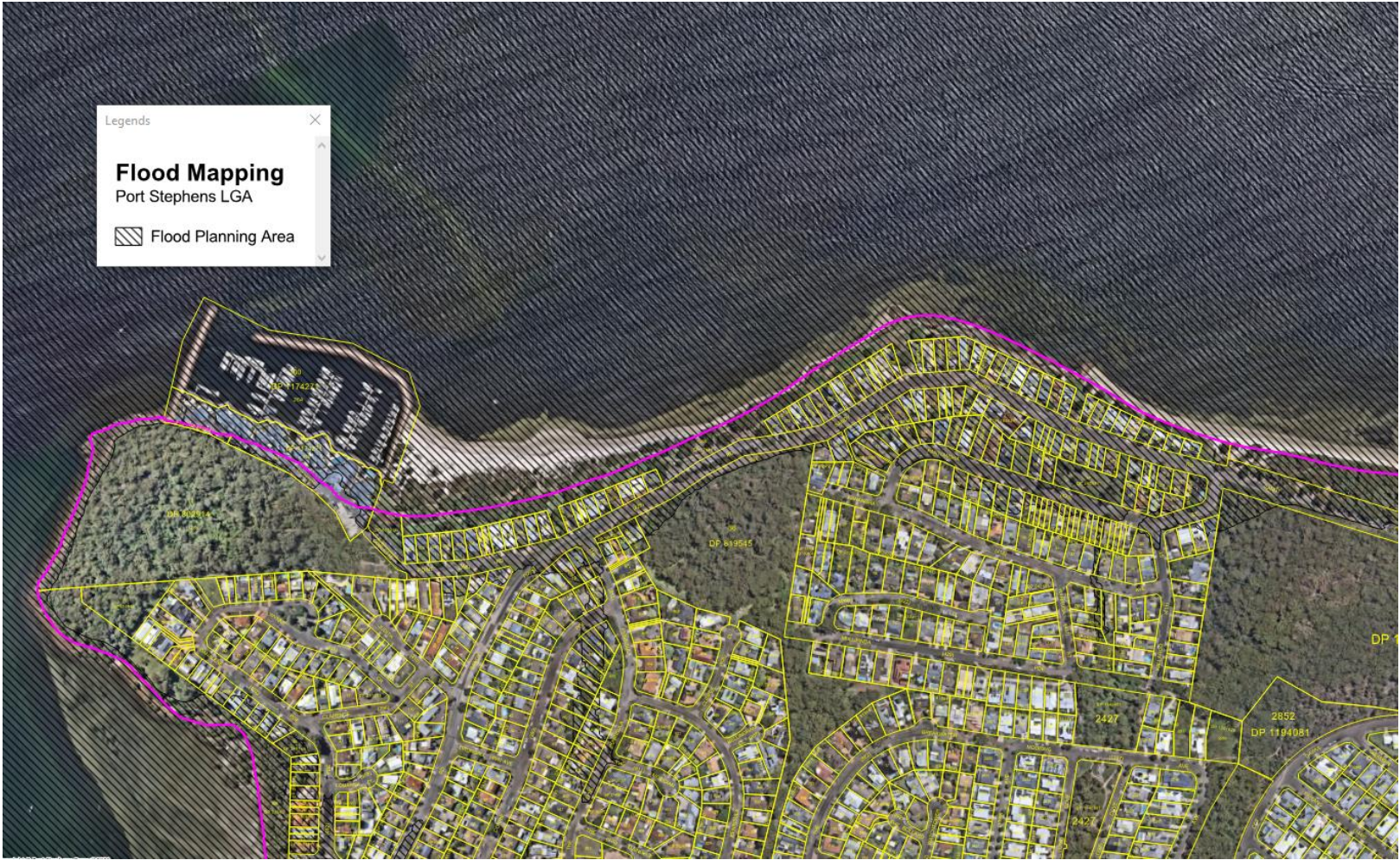


Image 10: Flood Mapping

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Image 11: Great Lakes Marine Park Zones

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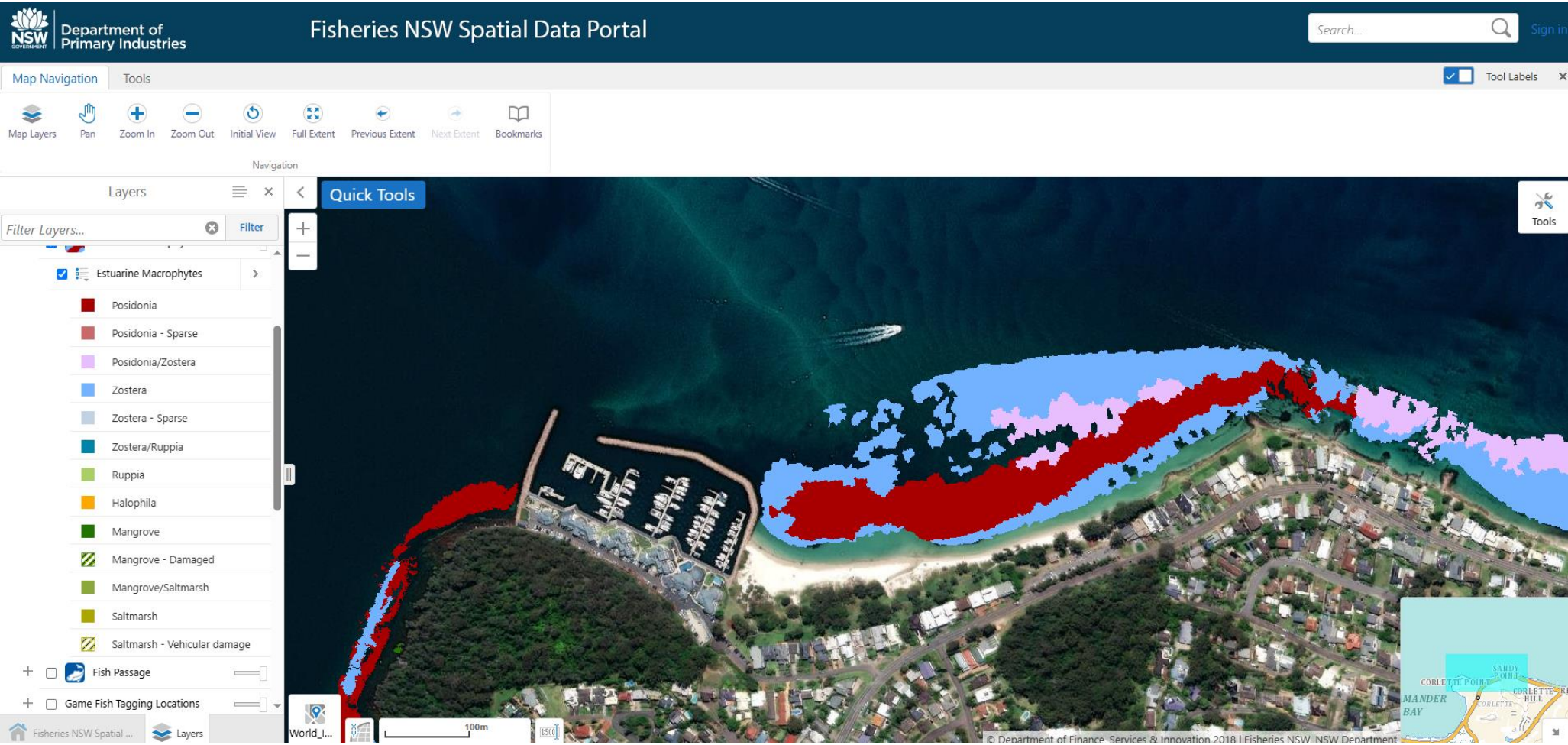


Image 12: Estuarine Macrophytes (DPI)

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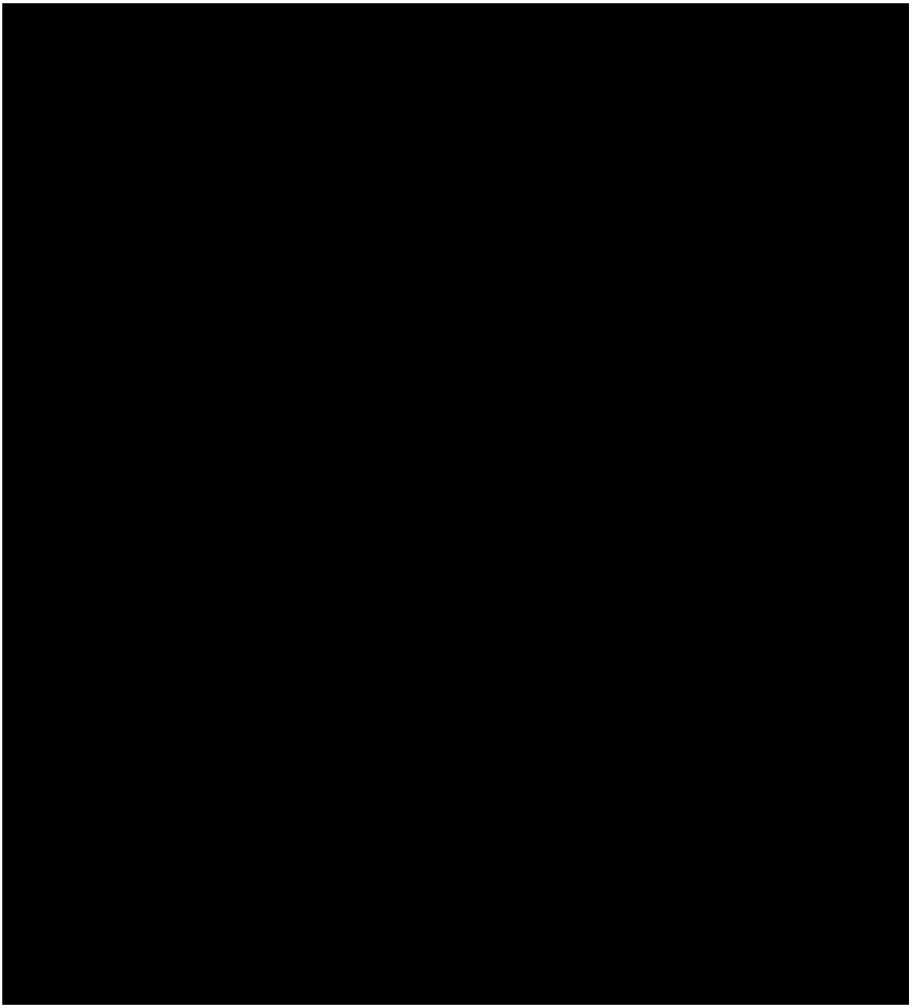


Image 1: AHIMS Basic Search Conducted 14th May 2025

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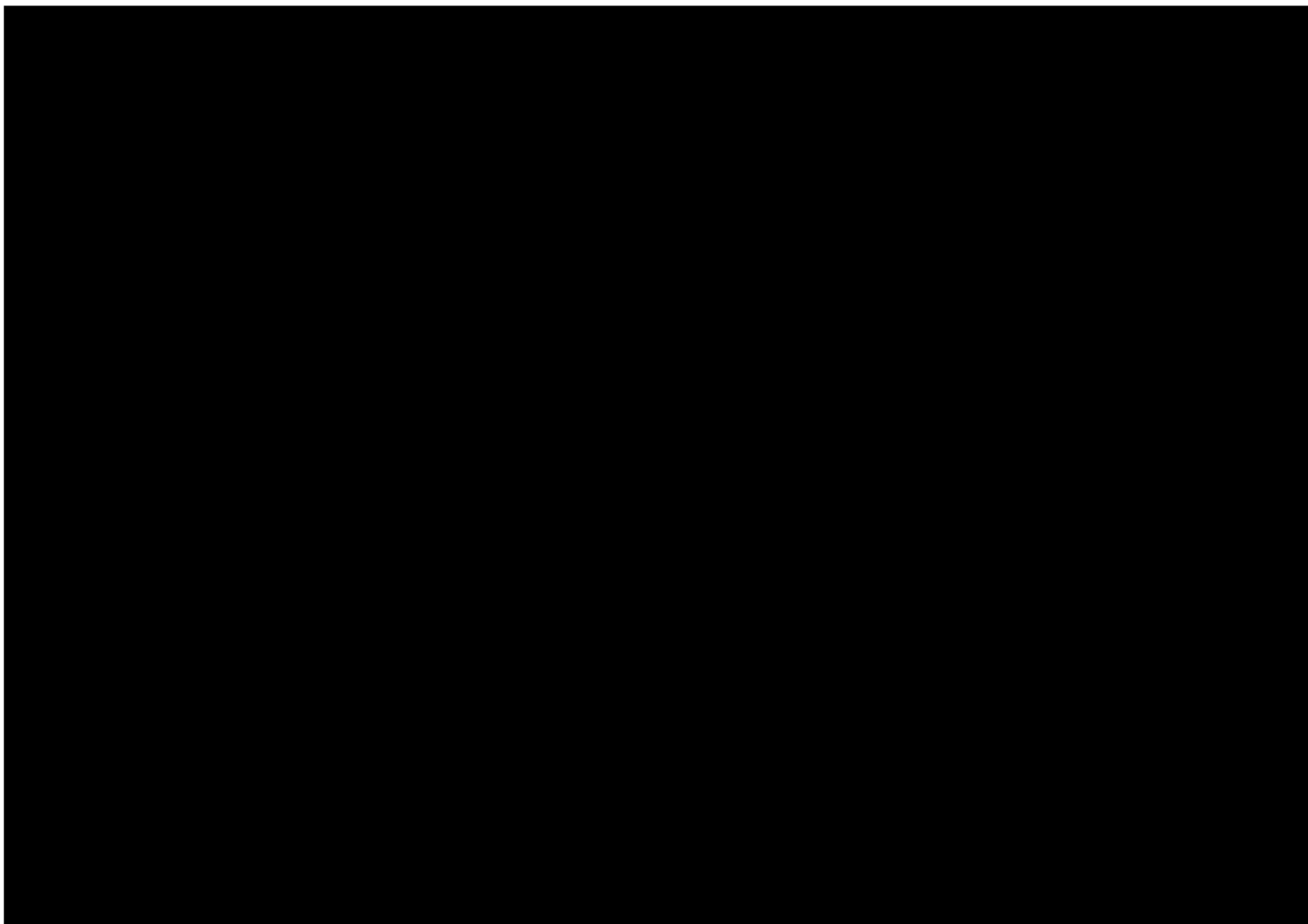


Image 2: AHIMS Extensive Search Conducted 12th June 2025

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PORT STEPHENS
C O U N C I L

UNEXPECTED FINDS FIELD GUIDE



Unexpected Finds Guide Revision Table

Version	Date	Author	Details
1.0	September 2024	Environmental Risk Officer	First Release - New document

References

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Disclaimer: This guide is relevant to standards and pathways at the time of review. Always confirm with Councils Environmental Risk Team on correct procedure if unsure. Photo references are attached to the images.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR UNEXPECTED FINDS

Planning work:

- Whilst all efforts are made when assessing the impacts of a project in the Environmental Assessment, unexpected finds during works may occur.
- Ensure all staff on site are aware of potential risks identified in the Environmental Assessment or CEMP during daily toolbox talks. This may involve consideration of historical site use and recent weather patterns.
- Familiarise yourself with identifiable characteristics of unexpected finds.

Controls: Install and complete all controls identified in planning documentation.

ACID SULFATE SOILS

When disturbed, acid sulfate soils (ASS) reacts with oxygen to form an acid which releases metals into the environment. These toxins can kill plants and aquatic life, corrode concrete, iron and steel, and irritate skin and eyes.

Identification

- Undisturbed ASS are always wet / entirely saturated.
- Steely blue-grey colour ranging from pale to dark shades, sometimes greenish.
- Strong smell of sulfur (rotten eggs) coming from the soil.
- Exposed soils can be quite dry and blocky, colours becoming dark to pale browns with yellow and orange mottling



<https://lnu.se/en/research/research-projects/project--geochemical-mineralogical-and-microbiological-characterization-of-acid-sulfate-soils/>

PROCEDURE

1. Cease works and notify Site Team Leader.
2. Team Leader notifies Project Manager and Environmental Risk Manager. For less than 1 tonne of ASS, it may be kept on site and mixed with lime to neutralise before reusing. See EMS Factsheet on Acid Sulfate Soils for details.
3. For over 1 tonne of ASS, Project Manager to engage a Geotechnical Engineer with experience in dealing with acid sulphate soils.
4. Consultant undertakes assessment in accordance with the NSW Acid Sulfate Soils Manual (1998) and National Acid Sulfate Soil Guidelines (June, 2018) which includes:
 - National acid sulfate soils sampling and identification methods manual (June, 2018).
 - Guidance for dewatering of acid sulfate soils in shallow groundwater environments (June, 2018).
 - Guidelines for the dredging of acid sulfate soil sediments and associated dredge spoil management (June, 2018).
 - Overview and management of monosulfidic black ooze accumulations in waterways and wetlands (June, 2018).
5. **Excavations within vicinity of the find do not recommence until the extent of the acid sulphate soil has been assessed as advised by the consultant.**
6. Any necessary controls implemented as advised by the consultant.
7. Where material is removed, classify and dispose of the material in accordance with the NSW Waste Classification Guidelines (2014) under advice of the environmental consultant (likely general solid waste once treated).

ASBESTOS

Identification

- Naturally occurring asbestos can be blue, brown, green or white, however when mixed with building materials or painted can appear any colour.
- It may be friable (can be reduced to powder by hand) or non-friable (mixed with cement or other bonding material and cannot be crumbled).

PROCEDURE

1. Cease works immediately and cordon off the area. Do not attempt to move the asbestos.
2. Notify Site Team Leader.
3. Team Leader notifies Project Manager, Environmental Risk Manager and WHS Manager.
4. Further activities to be undertaken in accordance with the Safe Work Method Statement for Asbestos Identification (SWMS Asbestos) and Removal in Public Amenities and Public Space and Code of Practice for the Safe Removal of Asbestos (SafeWork NSW 2022). Generally:
 - Site supervisor to log incident. If asbestos is broken and not wrapped, engage a hygienist to assess the find and assist in deciding the next course of action.
 - Up to 10m² of non-friable asbestos can be removed from site without a licence by staff that have completed the Asbestos Awareness Training, however, **it is up to supervisor to determine if it is reasonable for staff to remove** (SafeWork NSW 2022). Remove and wash down any contaminated materials wearing correct PPE and in line with SWMS Asbestos.
 - If over 10m² or friable, a licensed asbestos removalist will need to be engaged.
 - No works shall be conducted in the area until it has been confirmed clear of asbestos *or* a suitably competent person has been engaged to remediate the area.



<https://www.asbestos.nsw.gov.au/asbestos-in-australia>

BURIED STRUCTURES OR DRUMS

Unidentified buried structures or drums can pose a significant potential hazard to works. They could be storage tanks for hazardous substances, septic tanks, wells, pipelines, basements, ex-military structures and unmapped infrastructural assets.

PROCEDURE

1. Cease works immediately and do not further disturb any structures or drums. **Evacuate staff from site if there is risk of instability or collapse.**
2. Notify Site Team Leader.
3. Team Leader notifies Project Manager and Enterprise Risk Team.
4.
 - a) If unidentified storage tank or drum, a qualified HAZMAT contractor must be engaged to assess potential risks.
 - b) If unexpected structure, a structural engineer or geotechnical engineer should be engaged. Should the structure be suspected heritage, see procedure for non-Indigenous heritage finds.
5. Once the buried aspect has been determined, take necessary steps to stabilise or safely remove. For example, storage tanks that have filled with water but previously contained hazardous material must ensure water is properly treated as per groundwater unexpected find procedure.



<https://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/safety-alerts/safety-alerts/potential-risk-when-removing-underground-storage-tanks>

COAL TAR

Coal tar was commonly used as a binder for bitumen up until about 1989, and occasionally may be accidentally used in recycled asphalt mixes. It can be found as a subsurface layer of modern bitumen asphalt. Coal tar is a classified hazardous substance with risk to human and environmental health. The substance exudes a distinct odour when heated and can be verified through laboratory testing.

PROCEDURE

1. Cease works immediately and prevent further disturbance of the site.
2. Notify Site Team Leader. Any areas of exposed skin should be washed with soap and water. Sunscreen or protective barriers should be applied to any exposed skin. Full PPE should be worn by any staff continuing works in the area (overalls, gloves, respirator, and eye protection).
3. Team Leader notifies Project Manager and Enterprise Risk Team.
4. Follow SWMS for Excavation Works with Coal Tar Affected Material such as keeping area damp, and excavating into bunded area.
5. Material must be disposed of at licensed waste facility. **Coal tar cannot be reused or stockpiled at any Council stockpile sites**



CONTAMINATED LAND

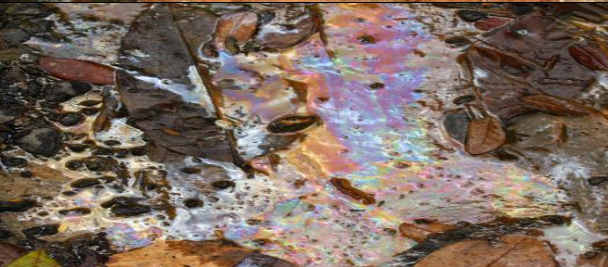
Land may be contaminated with a variety of pollutants that pose various risks to planned activities. Land is at higher risk of contamination if it has been historically used for industry, agriculture or chemical storage (service station, dry cleaner). The below procedure generally applies to all forms of contaminated land, and the following page outlines potential finds of contamination.

PROCEDURE

1. Notify Site Team Leader.
2. Team Leader notifies the Project Manager and Environmental Risk Manager.
3. Project Manager to engage a Certified Environmental Practitioner (Site Contamination) by the Environment Institute of Australia and New Zealand or a certified Professional Soil Scientist Contaminated Site Assessment and Management by Soil Science Australia.
4. Consultant undertakes assessment in accordance with the Consultants reporting on contaminated land: Contaminated Land Guidelines (April, 2020).
5. **Excavations within vicinity of the find do not recommence until the extent of the contamination has been assessed as advised by the consultant.**
6. Any necessary controls implemented as advised by the environmental consultant.
7. Where material is removed, classify and dispose of the material in accordance with the NSW Waste Classification Guidelines (2014) under advice of the environmental consultant.

The below table outline some common potential finds of contaminated land.



Potential find	Characteristics	Risk/ danger	Visual
Ash or slag deposits	Light weight, grey/pale sand and gravel sized particles.	Can contain heavy metals and create alkaline leachate. Buried concrete or structures could be present.	 https://www.atlcombustion.com/ash-deposition/
Buried dry waste materials	Wood, plastic, metal fragments, building waste.	Asbestos or heavy metals.	 https://www.greencap.com.au/news/2022-01-managing-risks-asbestos-soils
Petroleum hydrocarbons	Oily odour, dark staining, iridescent sheen on water.	Petro-chemicals, lead, and/or vapours.	 https://www.hunterio.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Communicating-Information-through-Property-Notations.pdf
PFAS	Foaming in water where there is low flow/agitation.	Forever chemicals that are hazardous to human health.	 https://www.unsw.edu.au/newsroom/news/2023/03/trying-to-solve-the-forever-problem-of-pfas-pollution



GROUNDWATER

Unexpected groundwater can impact the stability of works and in some cases lead to landslips or water pollution. Groundwater should be addressed as soon as it is detected to ensure impacts to works and groundwater quality are minimal.



PROCEDURE

1. Notify Site Team Leader. **Take all necessary measures to prevent water leaving the site including reinforcing erosion and sediment controls. Spill kits may be used, sediment socks on pipes and gravel bags or coir logs to filter water until dewatering plan is provided.** Refer to Erosion and Sediment Control Field Guide (PSC) or Blue Book for further control measures.
2. Team Leader notifies Project Manager and seek advice from Environmental Risk Manager.
3. For large volumes of groundwater, Project Manager to engage a suitably qualified and experienced person with experience in the preparation of such plans to develop a dewatering plan in accordance with the Water Management Act (2000) and other relevant legislation.
4. Subject to the conditions of the dewatering plan, the appropriate approvals and licences should be in place prior to dewatering activities being undertaken on site, such as;
 - Water supply work approval
 - Water access licence (WAL)
 - Water use approval
- In an emergency event, limited dewatering may occur** without licensing if there are significant risks to health, safety, environment or infrastructure (under the Water Management Amendment (Emergency Works Exemption) Regulation 2018). Only necessary measures to address significant risk may be undertaken. Any further activities will not be covered under the exemption, and information must be provided to the department before or as soon as reasonable after commencing emergency works. Contact the Environmental Risk Officer.
5. A dewatering plan which must be reviewed and approved by Council's relevant project officers and environmental risk prior to commencing dewatering.
6. Excavations within the vicinity of the find that could contribute to dirty water leaving the site will not recommence until the dewatering has been implemented in accordance with approved dewatering plan.

HERITAGE (ABORIGINAL)

PROCEDURE

1. Cease works, protect the item (no-go zone with tape) and Notify Site Team Leader.
2. Team Leader notifies Project Manager and Environmental Risk Manager. The **potential find should be logged as an environmental incident** including photographs in situ, location and brief description made by staff onsite.
3. Project Manager to engage a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist to ensure the site is adequately assessed and managed. If the item is positively identified, the archaeologist will formally record in the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS). Notification to Heritage NSW/DECCW by the Environmental Risk Team may be required if harm has occurred. The Project Manager will notify the applicable Local Aboriginal Land Council (Worimi or Karuah).
4. An archaeological/ heritage management plan will need to be prepared with consideration of heritage approvals and mitigation measures. This should be provided to the Project Manager outlining all relevant issues and constraints. If continuation of the activity will directly or indirectly harm an Aboriginal object or declared Aboriginal Place, an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) will be required before works recommence.
5. Any necessary controls must be implemented as advised by the consulting archaeologist and/ or in accordance with the AHIP where required. CEMP will need to be updated to reflect changes.

Potential find	Characteristics	Visual	Potential find	Characteristics	Visual (images from DECCW 2010 unless specified)
Art (rock or engraving)	Stencils of hands, paintings of animals or shapes made from charcoal, clay or ochre. Carvings of images into rock.	 https://www.aboriginalheritage.org/sites/identification/	Scarred trees	Living or dead trees with modified outer-bark. High cultural significance.	



Potential find	Characteristics	Visual (images from DECCW 2010 unless specified)	Potential find	Characteristics	Visual (images from DECCW 2010 unless specified)
Axe grinding grooves	Marks in stone used to sharpen tools, often found near waterways to avoid tools overheating during the grinding process.		Shell middens	Accumulations of shells or bones indicating place of meeting or burial.	
Occupation sites	Scatter sites containing materials such as charcoal, bone, shell and ochre. Fire pits or hearth sites of circular, burnt clay or rock.		Stone arrangements	Shapes and patterns of rocks that have been purposefully moved into place. May indicate ceremonial site.	
Relics / stone tools	Spear points, surface scatters, grinding stones, ground-edge axes and other purposed materials.		Quarry sites	Collections of stone around outcrops or natural accumulations, and are often associated with nearby important sites and trade routes.	

HERITAGE (NON-ABORIGINAL)

Archaeological relics or items may be of local or state significance relating to past domestic, industrial or agricultural activities in NSW.

Identification

- Military equipment
- Building materials
- Structures
- Pottery / bottles
- Historic pavements/roads
- Cisterns
- Remnants of clothing
- Tramlines

PROCEDURE

1. Cease works and notify Site Team Leader. Create a 'no-go zone' around the find.
2. Team Leader notifies Project Manager and Environmental Risk Manager. The **potential find should be logged as an environmental incident** including photographs in situ, location and brief description made by staff onsite.
3. Project Manager to engage a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist to ensure the site is adequately assessed and managed. If the item is positively identified, the consultant will provide an assessment of site, constraints and control measures to accompany formal notification to Heritage NSW in accordance with Section 146 of the NSW Heritage Act 1977 (as amended) in the 'Heritage Management System' (<https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/>).
4. If the activity will directly or indirectly impact an identified heritage item a section 60 works approval or excavation permit may be required. An application must be lodged in the Heritage Management System and can take forty days for determination.
5. Any necessary controls must be implemented as advised by the consulting archaeologist and/ or in accordance with the section 60 works approval or excavation permit where required. This should also be updated in the CEMP.



<https://www.sydneymetro.info/sites/default/files/2023-07/Procedure%20-%20Unexpected%20Heritage%20Finds%20v5.0.pdf>



<https://www.abc.net.au/news/2024-06-19/suspected-human-remains-found-coffs-harbour-beach/103995086>

HUMAN REMAINS / BONES

Human remains can be a confronting and surprising find. It is important correct procedure is followed to reduce strain on staff, community and culture.

Remains must be assessed by qualified professionals to determine if they are human and time since death. If it is less than 100 years old, the find belongs to the State Coroner and if greater than 100 years old will either be protected by National Park and Wildlife Service or Heritage NSW.

PROCEDURE

1. Cease works immediately and notify Site Team Leader. Create a 'no-go zone' around the find. **All bones must be treated as potential human remains, protected and investigated urgently.** Project Manager to engage a suitably qualified forensic or physical anthropologist to assess the finds in consultation with NSW Police. Unless determined to be non-human remains, police should be contacted via phone immediately and may take over site management until age of remains determined.
2. Team Leader notifies Project Manager and Environmental Risk Manager. The find should be logged as an environmental incident.
3. If finds are determined to be non-human but of archaeological significance, the item should be formally recorded before works resume.
4. If finds are determined to be greater than 100 years old and of non-Aboriginal heritage, contact Heritage NSW currently locally situated at Hunter National Parks and Wildlife Service (Anna Bay or Newcastle) for advice.
5. If finds are determined to be greater than 100 years old and of Aboriginal heritage, contact relevant Local Aboriginal Land Council (Worimi or Karuah) and Hunter National Parks and Wildlife Service (Anna Bay or Newcastle)
6. The heritage consultant can provide an assessment of site, constraints and control measures to accompany formal notification to the relevant authority in accordance with Section 146 of the NSW Heritage Act 1977 (as amended) or Section 90 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. Refer to Heritage Unexpected Finds for procedure (previous page).
7. Any necessary controls must be implemented as advised by the consulting archaeologist and/ or in accordance with the section 60 works approval or excavation permit where required. This should also be updated in the CEMP.

INVASIVE SPECIES (WEEDS)

The LGA has a number of unwanted invasive weed species that threaten the integrity of community, bushland, sport fields, recreational areas, roadsides and agriculture. It is essential Council is not spreading weeds across sites. Workers should familiarise themselves with common priority weeds in the area to assist with identification, and send photos to Invasive Species staff if uncertain.

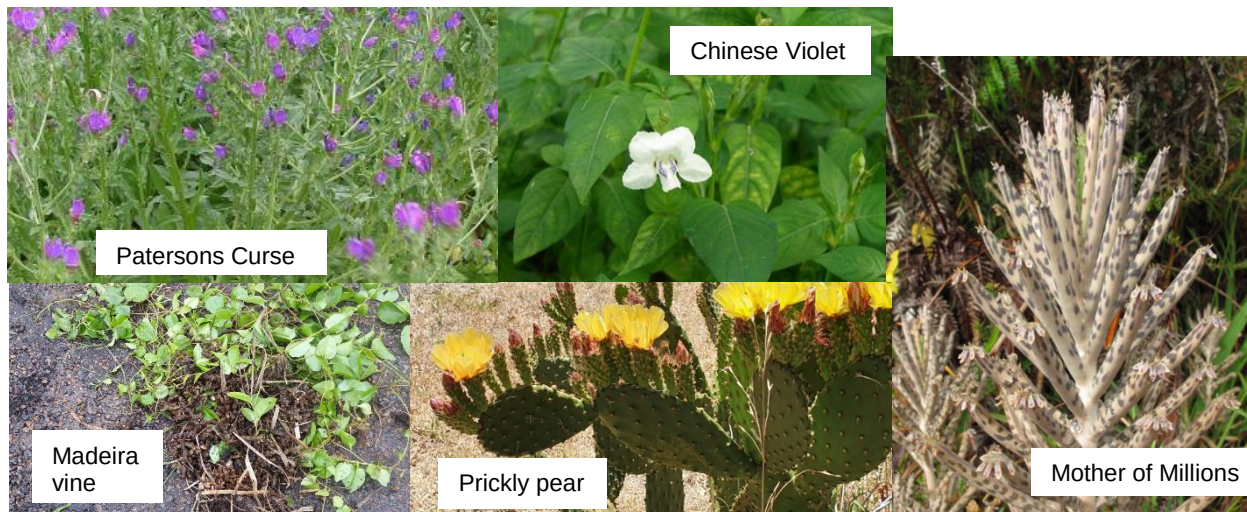
Common Priority Weeds

- African Olive
- Alligator Weed
- Asparagus weeds
- Chinese Violet*
- Crofton Weed
- Coral Creeper*
- Giant Parramatta Grass
- Glory Lily*
- Green Cestrum
- Groundsel Bush*
- Hygrophila* (aquatic)
- Long Leaf Willow Primrose (semi-aquatic)
- Ludwigia Peruviana (semi-aquatic)
- Madeira Vine
- Mother of Millions
- Prickly Pear (Opuntia species)
- Pampas Grass
- Patersons Curse
- Rattle Pod*
- Salvinia (aquatic)
- Sea Spurge*
- Spiny Burr Grass
- St Johns Wort
- Sticky Nightshade*
- Water Hyacinth (aquatic)
- Water lettuce* (aquatic)

PROCEDURE

1. Notify Site Team Leader and take all reasonable steps to avoid disturbing area. Machinery and PPE should be thoroughly checked for any organic materials before leaving site.
2. Team Leader notifies Project Manager.
3. Project Manager notifies Environmental Operations Team Leader.
4. Further activities to be undertaken in accordance with the advice provided by the Environmental Operational Team Leader and/ or Invasive Species staff (4988 0464) to ensure compliance with the NSW Biosecurity Act 2015.

* *Eradication order*



THREATENED FLORA

There are currently 26 threatened plant species in the LGA from orchids to shrubs to trees. While staff are not expected to easily identify these species, it is important to be open to the direction of environmental professionals and take all precautions to avoid disturbing vulnerable plant species.



Diuris praecox

PROCEDURE

1. If there are any concerns or potential for a threatened species to be unexpectedly identified on site, avoid disturbing the area and notify Site Team Leader.
2. Team Leader notifies Project Manager and the Project Manager notifies the relevant internal staff with environmental technical expertise.
3. The area where the threatened flora species may occur must be roped off with stake and string or fluoro ties or other suitable exclusion fencing alternative.
4. Project Manager to engage a suitably qualified and experienced ecological consultant to undertake targeted survey if required or Council's ecologist to positively identify the find.
5. PM to provide Environmental Risk Officer and relevant internal environmental officer targeted survey findings.
6. Relevant environmental staff to provide technical advice based on avoid, mitigate and offset approach and develop an Environmental Assessment Amendment and include or revise any Tests of Significance or Assessments of Significance as required under NSW Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 and Commonwealth Environment Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. Advice to be provided to avoid significant impact.

Significant impact unlikely

1. PM to arrange sign off of Environmental Assessment Amendment.
2. Works to proceed based on advice provided by Project Support Environment Officer in Environmental Assessment Amendment.

Significant impact likely.

1. Project Manager to engage ecological consultant to prepare a species impact statement (or BDAR if electing to participate in the biodiversity offsets scheme) to accompany the Environmental Assessment. Liaise with NSW Biodiversity Conservation Division for further advice.
2. Mitigation measures from species impact statement to be implemented.

WILDLIFE

Port Stephens hosts a variety of threatened frogs, reptiles, birds, mammals and insects that require species protection to ensure continuation of the species. Animals that may be encountered are;

- Wallum froglet
- Mahoney's toadlet
- Sea turtles
- Wompoo Fruit Dove
- Seabirds/ migratory birds
- Owls
- Regent Honeyeater
- Koala
- Gliders
- Micro bats
- Flying foxes
- Seals
- Parrots
- Giant dragonfly



<https://australian.museum/learn/animals/birds/beach-stone-curlew/>

PROCEDURE

1. If fauna are passing through the site, cease works within 100 m of the fauna and allow fauna to move through the site without undue duress or harassment.
2. If the fauna is not passing through the site, Team Leader notifies Project Manager and the Project Manager notifies the relevant internal environmental officer.
3. If any injured fauna are present, they must be cared for. If safe to do so, contain in a dark, quiet place until it can be taken to an appropriate veterinary clinic. Contact native wildlife rescuer to capture and transport the fauna to medical care (WINC 1300 946 295).

Native non-threatened species

5. Agitate tree or nearby vegetation to encourage fauna to vacate (if fauna poses no threat to human safety).
6. If not vacating, Project Manager to engage suitably qualified and licenced fauna spotter/ catcher or contact a native wildlife carer to relocate fauna (consider if juvenile wildlife have parents nearby i.e. magpies juveniles may sometimes be left alone but not abandoned).
7. Relocate fauna captured and not requiring treatment into the same habitat near the point of rescue at dusk or leave inside any removed hollows outside the works area.

Threatened species

5. Issue an immediate cease of works to allow fauna to vacate. Contact Natural Systems or an ecological consultant for positive identification of species.
6. If not vacated, contact Environmental Risk Team for further advice. A license or approval is required to interfere with threatened species.
7. Implement actions in accordance with advice.

8. Record all findings and email to Environmental Risk Officer and other relevant environmental project officers involved in the project before resuming works.

Invasive Species Referral

Capital Works Projects

F&I Capital Works Section
Form Reference: QF-ENV-006

Revision: 0
Date: 07/06/2024

Activity Procedure		Invasive Species Referral		
Procedure No.	Invasive Species Referral	Revision	0	01/07/2024
Prepared by	Natalie Nowlan – Project Support Environmental Officer			
Valid to	01/07/2026 or applicable statutory/ guideline updates			
Approved by	Barry Gentle – Project Support Team Leader			
Next Review Date	1 July 2026 (subject to relevant legislative changes)			
1. Notification				
Trigger	An Environmental Assessment has been prepared to support the works. As part of the environmental impact assessment the potential for the works to cause further environmental harm due to invasive species is assessed. Port Stephens Council has a team of invasive species technical experts able to provide advice on invasive species impacts and potential environmental controls and mitigation measures to help avoid or minimise potential impacts. Advice is sought for all Capital Works projects with an emphasis on those projects within 200m of a known mapped weed infestation.			
Purpose	The purpose of this procedure is to provide a formal template for seeking advice on the potential for works to cause environmental harm in relation to invasive species management and provisions of the NSW Biosecurity Act 2015 with The Port Stephens Council Natural Systems – Environmental Operations Team.			
Scope	This procedure only applies where works involve ground disturbance or have the potential to exacerbate the potential impacts of invasive species.			
Action	Initiate request for advice	Project Support Environment Officer		
Action	Conduct site visit (if required)	Invasive Species Officer		
Action	Provision of advice	Invasive Species Officer		
Action	Include impacts identified in the Environmental Assessment and any environmental mitigation measures in the list contained within QF-ENV-DRAFT – EA Mitigation Measures (CAP WORKS)	Project Support Environment Officer		
Guidance	N/A			
Check	N/A			
2. Project				
CMP Action RA017 Corlette				
3. Description of works				
Description of works	Dune re-vegetation and management of accessways supports dune stability and reduces impacts from public access. While Council has a regular program of maintenance of dunes, this location is affected by an ongoing sand deficit and would benefit from a more targeted action. While Council has a regular program of maintenance of dunes, this location requires more intensive efforts to manage the existing level of impact through a stand-alone action.			

Invasive Species Referral

Capital Works Projects

F&I Capital Works Section
Form Reference: QF-ENV-006

Revision: 0
Date: 07/06/2024

	Scope: Undertake works to manage access and rehabilitate the dunes. This action involves dune re-vegetation (including sediment controls), with a provision for ongoing annual maintenance (e.g. weeding and replanting as required).
Locality / Works map	Address: 70B Sandy Point Road, Corlette Lot 256 DP 27048 (if works go outside lot and DP, PSC holds a Crown Reserve License to proceed with works). The CMP does not specify exact locations on Corlette (Conroy) foreshore where the activities need to be undertaken. The PDS team will need to identify areas where works are needed.  Image 1: Action RA017 mapped through adopted CMP.
Material being removed from site	Yes ☐ No ☒

Invasive Species Referral

Capital Works Projects

F&I Capital Works Section
Form Reference: QF-ENV-006

Revision: 0
Date: 07/06/2024

4. Weeds Infestations (map)

Invasive Species Identified:

- Chinese Violet
- Mother of Millions



5. Site Visit

Date	26/05/2025
Findings	Mother of Millions spread throughout whole foredune and garden stretch. Large infestation of Chinese violet found in area. If work occurs near infestations then control measures must be undertaken.
Date referral advice is valid to	27/05/2026

6. Environmental controls and mitigation measures – standard controls

Prior to works commencing

Weed control requirements included in induction



During works

For invasive weed species:

- If priority weeds not previously identified are observed, cease works in the vicinity and follow the Unexpected Finds Procedure.
- Minimise work during excessively wet or muddy conditions where possible.



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Invasive Species Referral

Capital Works Projects

F&I Capital Works Section
Form Reference: QF-ENV-006

Revision: 0
Date: 07/06/2024

- Restrict vehicles and personnel to designated tracks, trails and parking areas. Where possible park and turn-around on hard, well drained surfaces. - Only hard well-drained surfaces will be used for parking and as turn-around points. - All machinery, plant, equipment, vehicles and boots should be clean prior to entry to the site. - Any fill, soil, mulch or plants brought onto site for landscaping purposes must be free of priority weeds and/ or weed seeds, cane toads, pathogens or any of the imported pest ant species.	
Upon completion of works & operation and maintenance	
A hydro mulch mix of local provenance seed or sterile cover crop that is free from weeds certified by the supplier would be used.	☐
7. Environmental controls and mitigation measures – non-standard controls	
Prior to works commencing	☐
Removal, treatment and/ or suppression must be undertaken of [Chinese violet and Mother of millions] : - Using approved bush regeneration techniques. - Under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced bush regenerator. - In accordance with the requirements of the <i>NSW Biosecurity Act 2015</i>, associated Regulations and NSW Weed Control Handbook.	☒
Biosecurity Permit issued by Council in accordance with Section 333 of the <i>NSW Biosecurity Act 2015</i> .	☐
Inspection by a representative of Council's Invasive Species team one week prior to works commencing.	☐
Installation of exclusion fencing that includes to temporary fencing, bunting tape or similar and signage that is clearly visible from a distance of at least 20m that is general in nature e.g. 'Exclusion Zone' to protect or avoid priority weed infestations.	☐
Comments/ other, specify:	☐
During works	
The site has been identified as being affected by a biosecurity matter [Biosecurity matter] . All soil or vegetation being transported offsite must be disposed of at an appropriately licenced waste facility. Failure to do so may constitute an offence under Section 23 of the <i>NSW Biosecurity Act 2015</i> . Works must be undertaken in accordance with the Biosecurity Permit for the activity.	☐
The site has been identified as being affected by Biosecurity Matter, [Biosecurity matter] . Soil under the road pavement and not within 0.5m of the edge of road may be transported offsite for use at another site or to a temporary stockpile site in accordance with the Excavated Public Road Material Order 2014. Soil or vegetation within 0.5m of the edge of the road and within the road shoulders must be disposed of at an appropriately licenced waste facility. Failure to do so may constitute an offence under Section 23 of the <i>NSW Biosecurity Act 2015</i> . Works must be undertaken in accordance with the Biosecurity Permit for the activity.	☐
Works should move from uninfected areas to infected areas with priority weeds.	☐
Clean all machinery, plant, equipment and vehicles that have operated onsite thoroughly. Establish a wash down area and monitor the presence of Biosecurity Matter, biosecurity matter. Cleaning would include the removal of all mud and plant matter, followed by washing with high pressure water.	☒
Provide a boot wash down facility. Remove all mud and plant matter, followed by washing with high pressure water.	☐
A designated area for storage of contaminated spoil will be separate to the area for storage of clean fill material.	☐

Invasive Species Referral

Capital Works Projects

F&I Capital Works Section
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Revision: 0
Date: 07/06/2024

Shower and wash clothes prior to moving to another site due to the site being infected by Myrtle rust. Clean footwear and equipment of soil and mud and then sprayed with 70 per cent methylated spirits in 30 per cent water.		☐
Comments/ other, specify:		☐
Upon completion of works & operation and maintenance		
Removal, treatment and/ or suppression of priority weed must be undertaken: - In accordance with any advice of Council's Invasive Species Planner. - Using approved bush regeneration techniques. - Under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced bush regenerator. - In accordance with the requirements of the NSW Biosecurity Act 2015, associated Regulations and NSW Weed Control Handbook.		☒
Comments/ other, specify:		☐
8. Completion Date		
Date	26/05/2025	
9. Completed By		
Name	Chloe Smithers	
Position	Invasive Species Officer	



NSW RURAL FIRE SERVICE



PLANNING FOR BUSH FIRE PROTECTION

A guide for councils, planners,
fire authorities and developers

ADDENDUM NOVEMBER 2022



PREPARE.

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1 Introduction

The 2022 edition of the National Construction Code (NCC 2022) contains amendments to its bush fire protection provisions. This includes a suite of new provisions for Class 9 Buildings in bush fire prone areas that accommodate certain types of vulnerable occupants. This Addendum aligns *Planning for Bush Fire Protection* 2019 (PBP 2019) with NCC 2022.

Since the publication of PBP 2019, there have also been amendments to referenced legislation, standards, guidelines and policies. The purpose of this Addendum is to amend PBP 2019 and to update outdated references.

2 Application

The effective date of this Addendum is 1 May 2023 to coincide with adoption of the National Construction Code 2022.

3 National Construction Code 2022

NCC 2022 provides a uniform set of technical provisions for the design, construction and performance of buildings. The Building Code of Australia component of NCC 2022 is given legal effect through the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* whilst the Plumbing Code of Australia component is given effect through the *Plumbing and Drainage Act 2011*.

NCC 2022 is comprised of:

- National Construction Code Volume One – Building Code of Australia (2022)
- National Construction Code Volume Two – Building Code of Australia (2022)
- National Construction Code Volume Three – Plumbing Code of Australia (2022)

In NSW, all new buildings and new building work must comply with the NCC. NCC 2022 contains bush fire protection requirements that operate in conjunction with the bush fire protection measures (BPMs) in PBP 2019. Accordingly, developments in bush fire prone areas must comply with both the requirements of PBP and the NCC.

All references to the NCC in PBP 2019 are superseded by NCC 2022. For the purposes of comparison, refer to Appendix A of this Addendum for a schedule of changes and the replacement provisions.

Key Changes

NCC 2022 identifies additional bush fire provisions for the construction, separation and access requirements for certain Class 9 buildings accommodating vulnerable occupants on bush fire prone land.

Class 9 buildings include some Special Fire Protection Purpose (SFPP) developments under section 100B of the *Rural Fires Act 1997*, such as Class 9a hospitals, Class 9b schools and child care centres and Class 9c residential care buildings.

Additional Performance Criteria and Acceptable Solutions relevant to BPMs within PBP for SFPP Class 9 buildings are identified in Appendix B of this Addendum. These Acceptable Solutions are consistent with the relevant provisions of NCC 2022.

Consistent with section 100B of the *Rural Fires Act 1997*, proposed SFPP's that are Class 9 Buildings in bush fire prone areas may be required to have bush fire protection measures additional to those specified in NCC 2022.

4 Asset Protection Zones

The minimum distances for Asset Protection Zones (APZs) for SFPP developments remain as prescribed in Table A1.12.1 of PBP 2019. Please note clause S43C2 of *Specification 43 of Volume One of NCC 2022* does not apply in relation to SFPP developments.



5 Consolidation of State Environmental Planning Policies

As of 1 March 2022, the NSW Government consolidated numerous State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPP) into twelve SEPPs.

For the purposes of PBP 2019:

- The *Coastal Management SEPP* has been repealed and consolidated into the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021*;
- *SEPP 36 – Manufactured Home Estates* has been repealed and consolidated into the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing) 2021*; and
- Clause 30 of the *SEPP (Educational Establishments and Child Care Facilities) 2017* has been consolidated into Chapter 3 Educational establishments and child care facilities of the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021*.

6 Remade Regulations

1. Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021* commenced on 17 December 2021 and remade various provisions of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*.

The NSW Government pathway for streamlined assessment is covered by Part 14 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021* for new lots in Urban Release Areas (URAs) that are located on Bush Fire Prone Land (BFPL).

For the purposes of comparison, clauses 272, 273 and 273A of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000* correspond to Part 14 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021*.

2. Rural Fires Regulation

The *Rural Fires Regulation 2022* commenced on 15 May 2022 and remade various provisions of the *Rural Fires Regulation 2013*.

The remade regulation provides greater clarity around the types of developments that will not require a bush fire safety authority such as driveways, pathways and carrying out earthworks or drainage works.

For the purposes of comparison, clauses 43, 44, 45 and 46 of the *Rural Fires Regulation 2013* correspond to sections 44, 45, 46 and 47 of the *Rural Fires Regulation 2022*.

7 Primitive Camping

The *Local Government (Manufactured Home Estates, Caravan Parks, Camping Grounds and Moveable Dwellings) Regulation 2021* commenced on 1 September 2021 and remade various provisions of the *Local Government (Manufactured Home Estates, Caravan Parks, Camping Grounds and Moveable Dwellings) Regulation 2005*.

Primitive camping is covered by the *Local Government (Manufactured Home Estates, Caravan Parks, Camping Grounds and Moveable Dwellings) Regulation 2021*.

8 Holiday Lets

The NSW Government definition for ‘Holiday Lets’ changed after the publication of PBP 2019.

As of 1 November 2021, Holiday Lets were renamed Short Term Rental Accommodation (STRA). STRA are now deemed as a “use” of a residential dwelling under the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing), 2021* rather than new development that was previously considered under section 100B of the *Rural Fires Act 1997*.

The approval process for a residential dwelling remains unchanged for developments referred to the NSW Rural Fire Service under section 4.14 and 4.15 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979*.

9 Fire Hydrant Installation

All references to *AS2419.1: 2005 Fire hydrant installations – System design, installation and commissioning*, except for those provisions relating to residential infill development, are superseded by the relevant provisions in *AS 2419.1: 2021 Fire hydrant installations – System design, installation and commissioning*.

10 Updated References

All references to Standards, SEPPs and Regulations which have been repealed as outlined in Parts 5-9 of this Addendum are taken to refer to the replacement documents as named in those Parts. References to the following standards, guidelines and government agencies are updated to reflect the following:

- All references to the *NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE)* are replaced by *NSW Department of Planning and Environment (DPE)*.
- All references to the *National Association of Steel Framed Housing (2014) Steel Framed Construction in Bush Fire Areas* are superseded by the provisions in the *National Association of Steel Framed Housing (2021) Steel Framed Construction in Bush Fire Areas*.
- All references to the *International Fire Engineering Guidelines (2005)* are superseded by the provisions in the *Australian Fire Engineering Guidelines (2021)* edition.

APPENDIX A

NCC 2022 schedule of changes

For the purposes of comparison, Table 1 shows certain provisions of NCC 2019, as in force immediately before the commencement of this Addendum, and the corresponding new provisions of NCC 2022.

Table 1: NCC 2022 schedule of changes

PBP 2019			NCC 2019 Am 1	NCC 2022
Section	Page number	Location	Old Provisions	New provisions
Section 7.5.2 NSW State Variations under G5.2(a)(i) and 3.10.5.0(c)(i) of the NCC	70	In the heading and second paragraph	NSW G5.2(a)(i)	NSW G5D3(a)(i)
			NSW 3.10.5.0(c)(i)	NSW H7D4(3)(a)(i)
Section 7.9 Grassland Deeming Provisions	71	In the fifth paragraph	NSW G5.2(a)(i)	NSW G5D3(a)(i)
			NSW 3.10.5.0(c)(i)	NSWH7D4(3)(a)(i)
Section 8.3.3 Private Bush Fire Shelters	77	In the third paragraph	P2.7.6	H7P6
Appendix 1 A1.1 Application	80	In the third paragraph	NSW G5.2(a)(i)	NSW G5D3(a)(i)
			NSW 3.10.5.0(c)(i)	NSW H7D4(3)(a)(i)
			NSW 3.10.5.0(d)(i)	NSW H7D4(4)(a)(i)
Appendix 2 A2.4 Submission Requirements and Assessment Methods for Performance Based Solutions – Assessment Method	97	In the fourth paragraph	GV5	G5V1
			V2.7.2	H7V2
			NSW GP5.1	NSW G5P1
			NSW P2.7.5	H7P5

APPENDIX B

Performance Criteria and Acceptable Solutions for hospitals, schools, child care centres and residential care buildings

PBP 2019 identifies a suite of BPMs for SFPP’s within tables 6.8a, 6.8b and 6.8c. Hospitals, schools, child care centres and residential care buildings have modified requirements in NCC 2022. These specific Performance Criteria and Acceptable Solutions are identified in Table 2, Table 3 and Table 4 below.

These requirements are to be used in conjunction with the existing BPMs in PBP 2019.

Table 2: SFPP Development Construction Standards – Specific requirements for hospitals, schools, child care centres and residential care buildings

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA		ACCEPTABLE SOLUTIONS
CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS	➤ The proposed building can withstand bush fire attack in the form of wind, embers, radiant heat and flame contact.	➤ A construction level of BAL-19 or greater under AS 3959 and section 7.5 of PBP is applied.

Table 3: SFPP Development Access – Specific requirements for hospitals, schools, child care centres and residential care buildings

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA		ACCEPTABLE SOLUTIONS
ACCESS	➤ Firefighting vehicles are provided with safe, all-weather access to structures and hazardous vegetation.	➤ Vehicular access must be capable of providing continuous access for emergency vehicles to enable travel in a forward direction from a public road around the entire building; and
		➤ Must have a minimum unobstructed width of 6m with no part of its furthest boundary more than 18m from the building and in no part of the 6m width be built upon or used for any purpose other than vehicular or pedestrian movement; and
		➤ Must provide reasonable pedestrian access from the vehicular access to the building; and
		➤ Must have a load bearing capacity and unobstructed height to permit the operation and passage of fire fighting vehicles; and
		➤ Must be wholly within the allotment except that a public road complying with above may serve as the vehicular access or part thereof.



Table 4: SFPP Development Water Supply – Specific requirements for hospitals, schools, child care centres and residential care buildings

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA		ACCEPTABLE SOLUTIONS	
WATER SUPPLY	➤ An adequate water supply for firefighting purposes is installed and maintained.	➤ Reticulated water is to be provided to the development, where available; and	
		➤ Water for firefighting purposes must be made available and consist of – ➤ A fire hydrant system installed in accordance with AS2419.1; or ➤ Where no reticulated water is available, a static water supply consisting of tanks, swimming pools, dams or the like, or a combination of these, together with suitable pumps, hoses and fittings, determined in consultation with NSW RFS that – ➤ is capable of providing the required flow rate for a period of not less than 4 hours or ➤ has a volume of 10,000 litres for each occupied building.	

Related documents

- NSW Rural Fire Service (2019). Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019
- Australian Building Codes Board (2019). National Construction Code Volume One – Building Code of Australia. ABCB
- Australian Building Codes Board (2019). National Construction Code Volume Two – Building Code of Australia. ABCB
- Australian Building Codes Board (2022). National Construction Code Volume One – Building Code of Australia. ABCB
- Australian Building Codes Board (2022). National Construction Code Volume Two – Building Code of Australia. ABCB
- National Association of Steel Framed Housing (2014). Steel Framed Construction in Bush Fire Areas. NASH
- National Association of Steel Framed Housing (2021). Steel Framed Construction in Bush Fire Areas. NASH
- Standards Australia (2005). AS 2419.1 – 2005 Fire hydrant installations – System design, installation and commissioning
- Standards Australia (2021). AS 2419.1 – 2021 Fire hydrant installations – System design, installation and commissioning
- Australian Building Codes Board (2005). International Fire Engineering Guidelines. ABCB
- Australian Building Codes Board (2021). Australian Fire Engineering Guidelines. ABCB

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EMS 3.0 Environmental Fact Sheet EFS03

Stockpiling and Transporting Materials

Stockpiles are often required for maintenance and construction projects to ensure that excavated material can be beneficially reused. PSC has permanent stockpile sites in the road corridor, but projects can also have temporary stockpiles at specific locations for short durations that are removed once the project is complete.

Allowable Stockpile Materials:

Waste Material	Description of material	Where can it be stockpiled?
Excavated Public Road Material (EPRM)	Road millings, asphalt pavement, gravel, concrete and soil excavated during road projects.	Only within the road corridor at the site it is to be reused or at a PSC permanent stockpile location.
Excavated Natural Material (ENM)	Naturally occurring rock, clay and soil that has been excavated (not involved with road construction). Must be at least 98% natural material by weight (no building waste or concrete).	On project sites and in the road corridor.
Virgin Excavated Natural Material (VENM)	Naturally occurring rock, soil, sand etc. that has been excavated from undisturbed areas that are not contaminated. Does not include Acid Sulphate Soils.	On project sites and in the road corridor.
Recovered Aggregates	Concrete, brick, natural rock and ceramics processed into an engineered fill.	On project sites and in the road corridor.
Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP)	Previously used asphalt pavement- must not contain coal tar or asbestos.	Only within the road corridor at the site it is to be reused or at a PSC permanent stockpile location.
Mulch	Shredded plant material	On project sites and in the road corridor.

It is important to **avoid mixing** different types of excavated materials when stockpiling, as it can impact the re-use opportunities available. For example, if ENM is mixed with EPRM, then the material can no longer be reused outside of the road corridor.

Coal Tar and Asbestos are prohibited in PSC stockpile sites

Record Keeping:

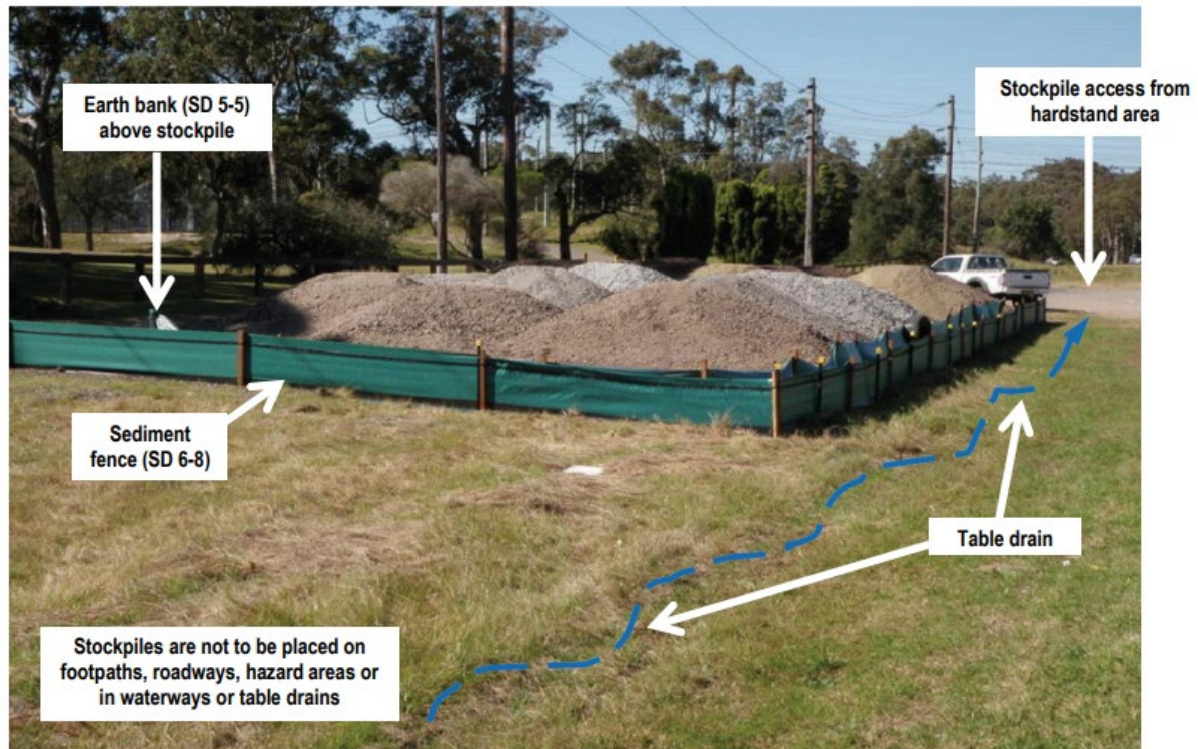
All truck operators are required to complete tally docket when transporting material to and from stockpile locations. These records should include organisation name, time and date of receipt and disposal of waste, licence plate of transporting vehicle, quantity and type of material, location materials received and delivered to and written statement of compliance if required for the waste type.

Re-use opportunities

Strict conditions apply to the re-use of waste materials off-site. Ensure all conditions of the relevant Resource Recovery Orders and Exemptions are met.

Refer to EMS 3.0 Environmental Factsheet EFS04 for re-use opportunities of excavated material on and off the site.

Standard Stockpile Control Measures:



Stockpiles should be placed greater than 2 metres (5m if possible) from vegetation, roads and waterways. If there is enough area, project stockpiles should be less than 2 metres in height.

Approved PSC Permanent Stockpile Locations:

- Corner Medowie Road and Richardson Road, Medowie
- Tomago Road, Tomago
- Corner High Street and Clarence Town Road, Wallalong
- East Seaham Road (Jimmy Scott Bridge), Seaham
- Corner Medowie Road and Old Swan Bay Road, Ferodale
- Cnr Lilies Road and Swan Bay Road, Swan Bay
- Bucketts Way, Twelve Mile
- Corner of Clarence Town Road and Wighton Street, Seaham
- Nelson Bay Road, Salt Ash
- Nelson Bay Road, Bobs Farm
- Port Stephens Drive, Taylors Beach
- Old Nelson Bay Road, Anna Bay
- Corner of Six Mile Road and Newline Road, Eagleton – pending
- Steel St, Williamtown

CONROY PARK CORLETTE



SCALE 1:1000 ON A1

-  ACCESS WAYS/POINTS
-  TOTAL PROJECT AREA
-  DUNE REHABILITATION AREA

CONROY PARK CORLETTE



SCALE 1:1000 ON A1

- ACCESS WAYS/POINTS
- TOTAL PROJECT AREA
- DUNE REHABILITATION AREA