

Attachment A - Agency referrals

Satisfactory Arrangement Certificate for Designated State and Territory Public Infrastructure -
26 March 2015 - **C1544998**

NSW Police Service - **C14159012**

NSW Fisheries - **C14168305**

NSW Roads and Maritime Service - **C14163897**

Commonwealth Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development



Planning & Environment

Mr M J Thompson
Group Manager
Queanbeyan City Council
PO Box 90
QUEANBEYAN NSW 2620

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- 1 APR 2015	
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15/05567

Dear Mr Thompson

I refer to previous satisfactory arrangement certification regarding development application 378-2014 for development within the Googong urban release area.

Please find attached an updated satisfactory arrangements certificate in respect of development application 378-2014. This certificate has been re-issued to refer to Queanbeyan Local Environmental Plan 2012.

Yours sincerely

Simon Officer
26-3-15

Simon Officer
Chief Financial and Operating Officer



**Satisfactory Arrangement Certificate for designated State and
Territory public infrastructure**

Development Application 378-2014

In accordance with the provisions of clause 6.1 of the *Queanbeyan Local Environmental Plan 2012* I, Simon Officer, as delegate of the Secretary, certify that satisfactory arrangements have been made to contribute to the provision of designated State and Territory public infrastructure in relation to the subdivision proposed under Development Application 378-2014 applying to lot 1 DP 1183929, lot 5 DP 1179941 and lot 100 DP 1180099, Googong.

Simon Officer
**Chief Financial and Operating Officer
(as delegate of the Secretary)**

Date: 26-3-15

NSW POLICE

Monaro Local Area Command

Level 3, Morisset House,
Morisset Street,
Queanbeyan NSW 2620
Telephone 02 62980526
Facsimile 02 62980549

18th November 2014

Mr. MJ Thompson
Group Manager
Sustainability and Better Living
257 Crawford Street,
Queanbeyan NSW 2620

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RE: Development Application No 378-2014 for subdivision and associated works to create 592 residential lots, one super lot and nine public reserves and also involving boundary adjustment and consolidation of two lots. LOT 1 DP 1183929, LOT 5 DP 1179941, LOT 100 DP 1180099 No. Welsvale, 26 Googong Road, Googong NSW 2620.

On 18th November, 2014 a Safer by Design Evaluation was conducted on plans supplied for a subdivision and associated works to create 592 residential lots, one super lot and nine public reserves and also involving boundary adjustment and consolidation of two lots. LOT 1 DP 1183929, LOT 5 DP 1179941, LOT 100 DP 1180099 No. Welsvale, 26 Googong Road, Googong NSW 2620.

In April 2001 the NSW Minister for Planning introduced Crime Prevention Guidelines to Section 79C of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979. These guidelines require consent authorities to ensure that development provides safety and security to users and the community. 'If a development presents a crime risk, the guidelines can be used to justify modification of the development to minimize crime risk, or, refusal of the development on the grounds that crime risk cannot be appropriately minimised'.

The Guidelines contain two parts. 'Part A details the need for a formal crime risk assessment (Safer by Design Evaluation) to be done in conjunction with trained police, and Part B outlines basic Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles and strategies that can be used by consent authorities to justify the modification proposals to minimize risk'. (DUAP 2001:2).

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) is a crime prevention strategy that focuses on the planning, design and structure of cities and neighbourhoods. It reduces opportunities for crime by using design and place management principles that reduce the likelihood of essential crime ingredients from intersecting in time and space.

Predatory offenders often make cost-benefit assessments of potential victims and locations before committing crime. CPTED aims to create the reality (or perception) that the costs of

committing crime are greater than the likely benefits. This is achieved by creating environmental and social conditions that:

- Maximize risk to offenders (increasing the likelihood of detection, challenge and apprehension).
- Maximise the effort required to commit crime (increasing the time, energy and resources required to commit crime)
- Minimise the actual and perceived benefits of crime (removing, minimizing or concealing crime attractors and rewards) and
- Minimise excuse making opportunities (removing conditions that encourage/facilitate rationalization of inappropriate behaviour)

CPTED employs four key strategies. These are surveillance, access control, territorial re-enforcement and space/activity management.

Site Description

The proposed development is for the Googong Township. This plan involves:-

- a mixed use neighbourhood integrating:
- a diversity of residential housing
- passive and recreational open space, including recreational parks, walking tracks and Aboriginal and cultural sites.
- Creeks, ponds and basins,
- water recycling plant.

The proposed application contains a number of walking path that are placed in between properties and offset to each other. The proposed application includes new street networking which includes small offset laneways. Developments such as these can be targeted for break and enter offences, malicious damage, stealings, robberies and sexual assault offences. This needs to be borne in mind when considering the acceptance/refusal of this particular development.

Site Risk Rating

The NSW Police Safer by Design Evaluation process is based upon Australia and New Zealand Risk Management Standard ISO 31000:2009. It is a contextually flexible, transparent process that identifies and quantifies crime hazards and location risk. Evaluation measures include crime likelihood (statistical probability), consequence (crime outcome), distributions of reported crime (hotspot analysis), socio-economic conditions (relative disadvantage), situational hazards and crime opportunity.

After conducting this process the rating for this development has been identified as, **Low - crime risk**.

With this in mind the following Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) treatments should be considered for the development in order to reduce opportunities for crime.

- Natural
- Organised (low)
- Technical/Mechanical (low)

General site comments

In general, this proposed application has considered and implemented CPTED principals.

The recommendations made in this report are generalized. More specific recommendations can be made as the development progresses stage by stage if necessary DA's are forwarded to relevant police.

The comments and recommendations throughout this report should be considered for all areas of this proposal where similar designs within the areas detailed within this proposed application.

Surveillance

Natural surveillance is achieved when normal space users can see and be seen by others. This highlights the importance of building layout, orientation and location; the strategic use of design; landscaping and lighting.

Natural surveillance is a by-product of well-planned, well-designed and well-used space.

General Comments in Design for Surveillance:

- The street design, including placement of driveways, provides maximum eyes on the street for most of the residential locations. Traffic flow will providing a percentage of this natural surveillance.

Recommended Conditions of Consent:

- House design and placement in areas that are opposite public reserve areas should provide windows and entrances that overlook the reserves to help increase natural surveillance.
- The sewer pump station 2 plans should be submitted through police for comment in the design phase to ensure it doesn't create unnecessary blockage of natural surveillance to the park land and basin behind it.

Advised Conditions of Consent:

- Nil

Landscaping

Landscaping can be used to enhance the appearance of the development and assist in reducing opportunities for vandalism. However, landscaping can also provide concealment or entrapment areas for people involved in criminal behavior.

General Comments in Design for Lighting:

- There is a large amount of natural untouched land in the proposed development where the land is in close proximity to residential houses.
- There are a number of recreational pathways proposed to flow throughout the natural, and created, parklands.

Recommended Conditions of Consent:

- A landscaping maintenance policy should be established for this area.
- Trees & shrubs should be trimmed to reduce concealment opportunities and increase visibility to and from the park. Research and strong anecdotal evidence informs us that vegetation is commonly used by criminals to aid in concealment, and help them restrict victims.
- Avoid use of landscaping materials which could, when mature, serve as screens or barriers to unimpeded views of pathways.
- The objective "to see and be seen" is important in parkland given the number of robberies (bag snatches), assaults and sexual assaults that occur in parks each year.
- Some predatory offenders, particularly rapists, seek pockets and enclosures created by vegetation/landscaping, this should be borne in mind when selecting and maintaining vegetation. In planning and maintenance policies consideration should always be given to the possibility of areas becoming entrapment sites in the future.
- A safety convention is to have 3 - 5 meters of cleared space on either side of pathways and bicycle routes. Thereafter, vegetation is stepped back in height to maximise sightlines.
- A safety convention for vegetation is: lower tree limbs should be above average head height, and shrubs should not provide easy concealment (I.E keep under 70cm of height)
- As such a landscaping maintenance policy should be established for this area, particularly the areas that surround park land, recreation facilities and pathways.

Advised Conditions of Consent:

- Detail Plan 2: SPS2 Park – Landscape Concept indicates a variety of trees and shrubs to be planted around the area. It is also noted that this area has some areas of significant gradient. It is important that shrubs, even though they may be small, do not unnecessarily block the view further down the hills. Areas like this need to be born in mind when developing the maintenance policy and consideration may be given to removing some plants to ensure surveillance opportunities are reasonably maximised.

Lighting

There is a proven correlation between poor lighting, fear of crime, the avoidance of public places and crime opportunity (Painter, 1997). Good lighting can assist in increasing the usage of an area. There is no information with the plans, which were reviewed to indicate the lighting proposals for the development in these areas.

General Comments in Design for Lighting:

- There are footpaths that lead between two small residential blocks in areas of this application. These areas must be well used in an effort to reduce crime in these areas. If these areas are poorly lit, it may lead to avoidance of the area.
- The footpaths need to be lit in such a way that no shadow areas are casted yet in such a way that the light doesn't disturb the residents.
- Australia and New Zealand Lighting Standard 1158.1 – Pedestrian, requires lighting engineers and designers to consider crime risk and fear when selecting lamps and lighting levels.

Recommended Conditions of Consent:

- It is recommended that further information be obtained in regards to the use of lighting on the footpaths and in park/recreation land to ensure avoidance is not created through fear of the area due to lack of lighting.
- If park/recreation land is lit, it is recommended that lights are turned off after a specific time. This is to help avoid the area being used late at night by loud or unruly groups.
- The objective of security lighting is to deny criminals the advantage of being able to operate unobserved. If an area cannot be overlooked or viewed at night, then lighting will only help a criminal see what they are doing, not deter them.
- Ensure that light levels are appropriate for the users, activities and tasks of an area.
- Higher lighting levels may be required for vulnerable areas.
- Adequate, uniform lighting should cover the entire park. The emphasis should be on installing low glare/high uniformity lighting levels in line with Australian Standard AS' 1158.
- Preferred external lighting should be of a 'white light' source. Note that low or high pressure sodium 'orange' lighting is not compatible with quality surveillance systems.
- All lighting sources should be compatible with requirements of any surveillance system installed.
- The luminaries (light covers) should be designed to reduce opportunities for malicious damage (vandalism). Bollard lighting is commonly vandalised.
- A lighting maintenance policy needs to be established for the development.

Advised Conditions of Consent:

- Nil

Territorial Re-enforcement

Criminals rarely commit crime in areas where the risk of detection and challenge are high. People who have guardianship or ownership of areas are more likely to provide effective supervision and to intervene in crime than passing strangers. Effective guardians are often ordinary people who are spatially 'connected' to a place and feel an association with, or responsibility for it.

Territorial Re-enforcement uses actual and symbolic boundary markers, spatial legibility and environmental cues to 'connect' people with space, to encourage communal responsibility for public areas and facilities, and to communicate to people where they should/not be and what activities are appropriate.

General Comments in Design for Territorial Re-enforcement:

- The application indicates a park land and play facilities specifically for children under 12 years of age.
- The area appears to be well defined by boarders, tress and paths.
- Paths leading from different directions and streets help to connect and unify the area.

Recommended Conditions of Consent:

- Nil

Advised Conditions of Consent:

- Nil

Environmental Maintenance

All space, even well planned and well-designed areas need to be effectively used and maintained to maximize community safety. Places that are infrequently used are commonly abused. There is a high correlation between urban decay, fear of crime and avoidance behaviour.

General Comments in Design for Environmental Maintenance:

- The application indicates a park land and play facilities specifically for children under 12 years of age.
- It is noted that play areas include shelter, seating, water bubble, bins and bicycle racks.

Recommended Conditions of Consent:

- Sight lines should be kept as simple as possible. Maintain clear sightlines between the street, neighbouring property & any buildings.
- Areas should be kept clean and tidy, to discourage vandalism and promote culture of respect and care.
- An unkempt site suggests a casual attitude and can promote vandalism and anti social behaviour,
- The act and outcome of graffiti can reward offenders. The display of one's handy work to others can be a strong motivation to repeat the behaviour. The longer 'tags' are left on display, the greater the reward. Rapid Removal has proven to be a successful long-term graffiti management strategy. Many authorities and private organisations successfully employ rapid removal policies.

- Easily damaged building materials may be less expensive to purchase initially, but their susceptibility to vandalism can make them a costly proposition in the long term, particularly in at-risk areas.
- Multi purpose recreation can attract a wide range of user groups to an area. Consideration should be given to ensure that the needs of one user group do not conflict with, or override the needs of others.
- Communities with inadequate resources for young people often have to contend with the consequences of youth boredom, inappropriate behaviour and delinquency. Consideration could be given to installing equipment for teenage children, such as a basket ball hoop.
- Generally, the greater the distance between pedestrians and 'capable' guardians, the greater the risk of crime victimisation.
- A maintenance policy should be incorporated into the maintenance plan for the development. Research has shown that the most effective strategy for reducing graffiti attacks is the quick removal of such material, generally with a forty-eight hour period.

Advised Conditions of Consent:

- Nil

Space/Activity Management

Space/Activity management strategies are an important way to develop and maintain natural community control. Space management involves the formal supervision, control and care of the development. All space, even well planned and well-designed areas need to be effectively used and maintained to maximize community safety. Places that are infrequently used are commonly abused. There is a high correlation between urban decay, fear of crime and avoidance behaviour.

General Comments in Design for Space/Activity Management:

- See Environmental Maintenance comments and Territorial Re-enforcement comments.

Recommended Conditions of Consent:

- Nil.

Advised Conditions of Consent:

- Nil

Access Control

Access control treatments restrict, channel and encourage people and vehicles into, out of and around the development. Way-finding, desire-lines and formal/informal routes are important crime prevention considerations.

Natural access control includes the tactical use of landforms and waterways features, design measures including building configuration; formal and informal pathways, landscaping, fencing and gardens.

General Comments in Design for Access Control:

- The park land and play facilities are accessible by pathways that flow from a number of locations, encouraging ease of use.
- The paths seem to flow in natural directions past, or to, the main facilities in the area.

Recommended Conditions of Consent:

- There is an indication that signage will be "utilised to provide physical comfort and definition to the circulation system, as well as create safe routes for users" (point 3.5)
- Signage for park rules, hours and closest comfort facilities (toilets) is recommended.
- Signage at decision making points on path and beginning of paths will help reduce 'excuse making' for 'the would' be criminals who may be in areas where they should not be. Signage of this nature also allows for visitors to the area to feel more at ease as they are more aware of their surrounding and in which direction they would like to head. Some offenders will prey upon people that look confused or lost. Signs providing directional information should not be placed near concealment points. Signage is best located at junctions requiring people to make decisions.
- The Park name should be prominently displayed at the front of parks to assist in the identification of the park.
- Signs should be clear, legible and useful. International symbols help reduce confusion.
- Ensure alcohol free zone signs are placed at decision making points and are current with correct dates.
- Ensure signage is located where they are clearly visible and easy to read.
- Signage for the Sewer Pump Station should also be clearly identifiable and include warning signs as necessary i.e. trespasses will be prosecuted.

Advised Conditions of Consent::

- Nil.

Conclusion

The New South Wales Police Force has a vital interest in ensuring the safety of members of the community and their property.

It is strongly recommended that CPTED principals are implemented in the design phase. This is the most cost effective way to implement crime reduction opportunities.

By using the recommendations contained in this evaluation, any person who does so acknowledges that:

1. It is not possible to make areas evaluated by the NSWPF absolutely safe for members of the community or their property
2. It is based upon the information provided to the NSWPF at the time the evaluation was made,
3. The evaluation is a confidential document and is for use by the consent authority or organizations referred to on page 1 only,
4. The contents of this evaluation are not to be copied or circulated otherwise that for the purposes of the consent authority or organization referred to on page 1.

The NSW Police Force hopes that by using the recommendations contained in this document, criminal activity will be reduced and the safety of members of the community and their property will be increased. However, it does not guarantee that all risks have been identified, or that the area evaluated will be free from criminal activity if its recommendations are followed.

We would like to thank you for the opportunity of inspecting the plans for this development and should you require further information on the subjects mentioned within this report feel free to contact Senior Constable Naomi Nemec, Crime Prevention Officer, Monaro LAC, Phone 02 62984526.

Yours sincerely



Naomi Nemec
Senior Constable
Crime Prevention Officer
Monaro Local Area Command

Our Ref: IDA14/103
Your Ref: IDA 378-2014

4 December 2014

M J Thompson
Group Manager
Sustainability and Better Living
Queanbeyan City Council
PO Box 90
QUEANBEYAN NSW 2620

Dear Sir/Madam

**Proposal: Integrated Development Application No 378-2014 – 592 lot
subdivision - 36 Googong Road, Googong NSW**

Thank you for your referral of 24 October 2014 – received on 29 October 2014, (INW14/46345) seeking comment on the proposal from Fisheries NSW, a division of NSW Department of Primary Industries. A receipt for the IDA fee of \$320 has been sent to you separately.

Fisheries NSW is responsible for ensuring that fish stocks are conserved and that there is no net loss of key fish habitats upon which they depend. To achieve this, Fisheries NSW ensures that developments comply with the requirements of the *Fisheries Management Act 1994* (FM Act) (namely the aquatic habitat protection and threatened species conservation provisions in Parts 7 and 7A of the Act, respectively), and the associated *Policy and Guidelines for Fish Habitat Conservation and Management (2013)*. In addition, Fisheries NSW is responsible for ensuring the sustainable management of commercial, recreational and Aboriginal cultural fishing, aquaculture and marine protected areas within NSW.

Fisheries NSW has reviewed the Googong Nh1B: Statement of Environmental Effects – Development Application for subdivision and subdivision works for Neighbourhood 1B at Googong dated 22 October 2014 prepared by Elton Consulting and supporting documentation. Fisheries NSW notes that the subject site contains sections of Montgomery Creek which drains to the Queanbeyan River.

The lower reaches of Montgomery Creek and the Queanbeyan River are mapped as Key Fish Habitat. The Queanbeyan River is known to support Murray Cod which is listed as a threatened species under the provisions of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (Cwth)*. As such, the proposed

development represents a risk to the viability of the population in the Queanbeyan River.

Specific comment in relation to IDA referral

The documentation notes that a permit under s219 of the *Fisheries Management Act 1994* is required for the construction of the Bebo Arch road crossing of Montgomery Creek. We have noted that the crossing is actually in the second order section of Montgomery Creek (ie not Key Fish Habitat) and the design conforms to best practice fish passage guidelines. Therefore I can advise that a permit for construction of the crossing will not be required and we have not specified GTAs.

General comments in relation to risk to water quality

The subdivision represents a very significant change in land use from what currently exists. Very substantial surface disturbance of the site over many years is necessary in order to complete the development. The Department supports a policy of Neutral or Beneficial Effect (NorBE) on water quality in all new greenfield developments.

We note that MUSIC modelling of the proposal has been carried out (Section 2.1.4 of Appendix B05). However, this modelling compares the performance of the development **with** water quality protections against the performance of the development **without** water quality protections. This is a meaningless analysis as it simply indicates that the quality of water discharging from the site will be somewhat better with the protections in place compared to what it would be without any protections. The proper analysis would have been to compare the existing situation (ie grazing land) against the development with water quality protections in place to show whether the development could achieve a Neutral or Beneficial Effect (NorBE) on water quality.

The modelling also considers the full development situation (ie all roads, infrastructure and housing in place). It fails to consider the interim scenario when the subdivision is being established (ie the construction phase which could extend over 10 or 15 years). Subdivisions pose considerable risk to downstream water quality especially during the construction phase when earthworks have exposed large areas of the soil surface.

We note that the plans include Gross Pollutant Traps, Bioretention/Filtration Basins, vegetated swales and a riparian buffer to help protect water quality. However, we could find no information on the Average Recurrence Interval (ARI) storm that the Bioretention/Filtration Basins have been designed to cope with. What is the likelihood that they will be overwhelmed by a runoff event that exceeds their design capacity whilst the development site is exposed during the construction phase?

The Department recommends the following measures be included as Conditions of Consent to ensure that water quality in Montgomery's Creek and the Queanbeyan River is not degraded:

1. Development of a detailed Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) prior to commencement of construction.
2. Development of a stormwater quality monitoring program with emphasis on sampling during and soon after moderate to large rainfall events.

3. Implementation and maintenance of Erosion and Sediment Controls in accordance with the ESCP until the site is fully stabilised.
4. Periodic independent auditing of, and reporting on, implementation and effectiveness of the ESCP throughout the construction period until the site is fully stabilised.

If you require any further information, please contact me on (02) 4428 3400.

Yours faithfully

Jillian Reynolds
Regional Assessment Officer
Aquatic Ecosystems (South Coast)

The General Manager
Greater Queanbeyan
PO Box 90
Queanbeyan NSW 2621

Attention: Rachel Hodge

DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION 378-2014 – LOT 1 DP 1183929, LOT 5 DP 1179941, LOT 100 DP 1180099, 36 GOOGONG ROAD, GOOGONG – SUBDIVISION & ASSOCIATED WORKS TO CREATE 592 LOTS NEIGHBOURHOOD 1B (NH1B)

Dear Sir/Madam

Roads and Maritime Services (RMS) refers to your letter dated 10 November 2014 regarding the subject development application.

RMS has reviewed the information provided and notes:

- The development application includes the staged subdivision to create 592 residential lots, a number of public reserves, one super lot for future residential subdivision and residue lots within Neighbourhood 1B (NH1B).
- The development application includes works associated with NH1B subdivision including site preparation, earthworks, grading, stormwater, drainage, road construction, vegetation removal, utility adjustments and landscaping.
- Dwelling construction does not form part of the current development application and will be subject to future development applications.

RMS has previously agreed to a an interim and ultimate plan for upgrading the intersection of Old Cooma Road and Googong Dam Road as part of the neighbourhood 1A (NH1A) development application. As per RMS' previous response dated 18 September 2014 (attached):

- Prior to the release of the subdivision certificate of the 100th lot of stage 4 of NH1A (the 604th lot in total) the developer must complete the interim intersection upgrade of Old Cooma Road and Googong Dam Road to provide a CHL and a CHR(S) on Old Cooma Road in accordance with Austroads Guide to Road Design to the satisfaction of Council and RMS.
- The timing of the ultimate intersection upgrade is to be determined based on the three stage review process outlined in the TTM report dated 16th September or as otherwise agreed between RMS (prior to the release of the subdivision certificates for the 882nd lot, 1000th lot and 1,400th lot in total).

Roads & Maritime Services

This development application now seeks to subdivide land in neighbourhood 1B (NH1B) before the junction of Old Cooma Road and Googong Dam Road is upgraded. This is a risk as potentially 603 lots from NH1A and 279 lots (882-603 lots) from NH1B may be developed without triggering the need for the interim intersection upgrade. Given the above, RMS does not object to the current development application in principle subject to the following comments being included in the conditions of development consent:

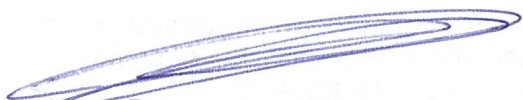
- Prior to the release of the subdivision certificate for the 604th lot in total of the Googong Land Release (including the aggregate of 1A, 1B and any other) the developer must complete the interim intersection upgrade of Old Cooma Road and Googong Dam Road to provide a CHL and a CHR(S) on Old Cooma Road in accordance with Austroads Guide to Road Design to the satisfaction of Council and RMS.
- The timing of the ultimate intersection upgrade of Old Cooma Road and Googong Dam Road must be informed by the proposed three staged review process outlined in the TTM report dated 16th September 2014. The developer must undertake three reviews of the intersection's operation to monitor the intersections performance and determine an appropriate timeframe for the ultimate intersection upgrade. These reviews must be undertaken prior to the release of the subdivision certificate for the 882nd lot, 1000th lot and 1,400th lot (in total) as per TTM report dated 16th September 2014 or as otherwise agreed between RMS, Council and the proponent. If the review identifies that the ultimate intersection upgrade needs to be provided prior to the next review, the developer needs to identify the timing and the nature of the ultimate intersection upgrade to the satisfaction of RMS and Council.

Conditions of development consent relating to road work, traffic control facilities and other structures on the classified road network contrary to those outlined above are unlikely to receive RMS consent under the Roads Act, 1993.

RMS highlights that in determining the application under Part 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979, it is the consent authority's responsibility to consider the environmental impacts of any road works which are ancillary to the development. This includes any works which form part of the proposal and/or any works which are deemed necessary to include as requirements in the conditions of development consent. Depending on the level of environmental assessment undertaken to date and nature of the works, the consent authority may require the developer to undertake further environmental assessment for any ancillary road works.

Upon determination of this matter, it would be appreciated if Council could email a copy of the Notice of Determination to RMS via development.southern@rms.nsw.gov.au.

Yours faithfully



Adam Berry
Network & Safety Manager
Network Management, Southern Region

Roads & Maritime Services