



NSW GOVERNMENT
Department of Planning

Office of Sustainable Development
Assessments and Approvals

Phone: (02) 9228 6437

Fax: (02) 9228 6466

Email: michael.young@dipnr.nsw.gov.au

Mr Trevor Dent
C/- Geolyse Pty Ltd
PO Box 280
TUNCURRY NSW 2428

Our ref: 9038312

RECEIVED
27 JAN 2006

BY: 405062

Dear Mr Dent

Proposed Oyster Lease Dredging – Wallis Lake


The Department has received your application for the proposed dredging of an oyster lease (reference number 05_0174) under Section 75E of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

I have attached a copy of the Director-General's requirements for the project and the correspondence the Department received from various agencies on the project.

I would appreciate it if you would contact the Department at least 2 weeks before you propose to submit the draft Environmental Assessment for the project.

If you have any enquiries about these requirements, please contact Michael Young on (02) 9228 6437.

Yours sincerely


Yolande Stone
Executive Director

Delegate of the Director-General

Director-General's Requirements

Section 75F of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*

Project	The proposed dredging of an oyster lease, which includes: (a) dredging of approximately 7.5 ha of the bed of Wallis Lake; (b) transportation by a 3.5 km pipeline of approximately 110,000 m ³ of dredged material to an onshore stockpile area; (c) processing, stockpiling and sale of sand; (d) dispatch of 10,000 m ³ of sand a year by road; and (e) discharge of process waters to the Wallamba River.
Site	Oyster lease 80-178, Lots 101, 123 and 124 DP 753207, and Wallamba River
Proponent	Mr Trevor Dent
Date of Issue	20 January 2006
Date of Expiration	20 January 2008
General Requirements	The Environmental Assessment must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be scientifically rigorous, and prepared in accordance with best practice; • be certified by the author; • include an executive summary; • describe all stages of the project in detail (including rehabilitation of the site); • describe the consultation that was carried out and the issues raised during this consultation; • include a general environmental risk analysis of the project; • assess the key assessment requirements specified below; • include a draft Statement of Commitments; and • consider the benefits and impacts of the project (as a whole), and justify why it should be approved.
Key Assessment Requirements	The Environmental Assessment must assess the following potential impacts of the project and describe what measures would be implemented to avoid, minimise, mitigate, offset, manage and/or monitor these impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil and Water – including water quality impacts arising from the treatment of sand stockpiles, and the dewatering and/or treatment of dredged sand; return of process waters to the waterway, and impacts of the proposed dredging and pipeline on channel hydrology and morphology; • Flooding; • Noise – including dredging, operation and traffic noise; • Air – including operation and construction dust impacts on nearest sensitive receivers and aquatic flora and fauna; • Waste - identify potential hazards and waste streams (including dredged sand with acid sulfate potential and waste material generated during sand treatment) and detail how these would be managed and/or disposed; • Traffic and transport; • Visual; • Flora and Fauna – including impacts on threatened species, endangered ecological communities and aquatic flora and fauna

	<p>(particularly SEPP 14 wetland communities, seagrass and mangroves);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heritage – both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal; • Land Use – impacts on the use of the Wallis Lake and Wallamba River waterways (recreation and aquaculture), SEPP 14 wetlands and land uses surrounding the onshore processing facilities.
<p>References</p>	<p>The Environmental Assessment must take into account appropriate State government technical and policy guidelines. While not exhaustive, guidelines which may be relevant to the project include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Guidelines for Assessment of Aquatic Ecology in EIA</i> (Department of Planning); • <i>Policy and Guidelines Aquatic Habitat Management and Fish Conservation</i> (Department of Primary Industries); • <i>Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality and Guidelines for Water Quality Monitoring and Reporting</i> (ANZECC 2000); • <i>Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction Volume 1 4th Edition</i> (Landcom 2004); • <i>Floodplain Development Manual 2005</i> (Department of Natural Resources); • <i>Acid Sulfate Soil Manual</i> (NSW Acid Sulfate Soil Advisory Committee 1998); • <i>NSW Industrial Noise Policy</i> (Department of Environment and Conservation); • <i>Construction Site Noise - Environmental Noise Control Manual</i> (Department of Environment and Conservation); • <i>Environmental Criteria for Road Traffic Noise</i> (Department of Environment and Conservation); • <i>Approved Methods for the Modelling and Assessment of Air Pollutants in NSW</i> (Department of Environment and Conservation); • <i>Guide to Traffic Generating Development and Road Design Guide</i> (Roads and Traffic Authority); • <i>NSW Wetlands Management Policy 1996</i> (Department of Natural Resources); • <i>Wallis Lake Estuary Management Plan</i> (Wallis Lake Estuary Management Committee); • <i>draft Guidelines for Threatened Species Assessment</i> (Department of Environment and Conservation); • <i>draft Guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment and Community Consultation</i> (Department of Environment and Conservation);
<p>Consultation Requirements</p>	<p>During the preparation of the Environmental Assessment, you must consult with the relevant State and local government authorities, service providers, community groups, affected landowners and any affected Commonwealth government authorities.</p>
<p>Deemed refusal period</p>	<p>60 days</p>



Department of Natural Resources

Your Ref: 9038312-1
Our Ref: ER6404

19 January 2006

Acting Director – Major Development Assessment
Department of Planning
GPO Box 30
SYDNEY NSW 2001

Attention: Michael Young

Dear Mr Young

Key Issues & Assessment Requirements - Proposed Oyster Lease Dredging Wallis Lake

I refer to your correspondence of 16 December 2006 seeking key issues and assessment requirements for inclusion in the Director-General's Environmental Assessment Requirements (EAR) in relation to the above proposed development.

The Department of Natural Resources, Hunter Region (DNR) submits the following for consideration.

Relevant Legislation

Although Part 3A of the *Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Act 1948* is exempted under Part 3A of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, DNR requires that the proposal satisfy the statutory provision of this Act.

The proposal must also satisfy the provisions of the *Coastal Protection Act 1979*.

Relevant Policies

The proposal must address the relevant NSW State Government natural resource management policies, including:

- NSW Coastal Policy
- NSW Wetlands Management Policy

Key Issues

Our previous correspondence of 15 April 2005 listed issues for consideration in the EIS for the project. These issues have been restated below where they are necessary for DNR to complete an assessment under relevant legislation.

Dredging

- Will the dredging create an increase in tidal or river flood velocities?
- What is the sediment transport through the site?
- Will bed and bank erosion increase due to increases in tidal/ river flood velocity?
- Will the extraction increase accretion in adjacent areas?

- Will the dredge hole infill, if so where will the material come from and what will be the impact of the loss of that sediment from the budget?
- What is the relationship of the proposal to the Wallis Lake Estuary Management Plan?
- What is the impact on benthic fauna and flora?
- What is the context of the proposal with any NSW Department of Primary Industries (Fisheries) Wallis Lake Aquatic Aquaculture Plan?
- What was the origin of the material to be dredged?

Spoil disposal

- Full discussion required on the proposed disposal methodology (terrestrial or aquatic?).
- Impact on flora and fauna at the disposal site.
- Identification of any PASS and proposed management plan.
- Investigation, impact reporting and management plan for groundwater.
- Supernatant management.

Dredge Pipeline

- Impact of placement of the temporary dredge pipeline on SEPP 14 wetlands, especially in relation to destruction of reed beds and fragmentation of habitat.

If you require clarification of any issue raised in this letter, please contact me on 02 4929 9850.

Yours sincerely

Vicki McBride
Acting Resource Access Manager
Hunter Region

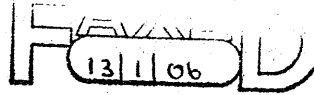


Department of
Environment and Conservation (NSW)

Your reference : 9038312-1
Our reference : NEF18407, NEF16497, File: 273307A1
Contact : Bill George, 02 49086821

North East Branch

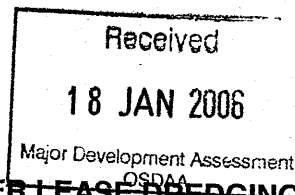
Department of Planning
Major Development Assessment
GPO Box 3927
SYDNEY NSW 2001



16 JAN 2006

Attn: Mr Michael Young

Dear Sir



PART 3A - PROPOSED OYSTER LEASE DREDGING - WALLIS LAKE

I refer to your request of 16 December 2005 for the Department of Environment and Conservation's (DEC) requirements for the environmental assessment for this proposal.

The DEC has considered the details of the proposal as provided by the Department of Planning and has identified information required to assess the project in relation to environmental issues associated with the dredging, including the level of assessment required for threatened species and Aboriginal cultural heritage values.

In summary, the DEC's key information requirements for the proposal are:

- (a) potential for pollution of waters by the operation;
- (b) likelihood of noise impacts due to operations;
- (c) control of surface water on site and the provision of works to ensure that any contaminated surface water is adequately contained and treated on site prior to discharge;
- (d) potential impacts on flora and fauna, including potential impacts on Endangered Ecological Communities (EEC's);
- (e) existence and sensitivity of Aboriginal cultural heritage values and items.

Water Quality

The EA must provide sufficient information to demonstrate that the proposed development can be operated whilst complying with the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act*, in particular, the protection of water quality during construction and operation of the proposed dredging operation. The methodology, data and assumptions used to design any pollution control works and assess the potential impact of the proposal on water quality, must be fully documented and justified.

The EA should demonstrate that any discharge to Wallis Lake will meet NSW Water Quality Objectives. The DEC has adopted the *Australian and New Zealand Environment Conservation Council Water Quality Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Waters* (ANZECC, 2000) as a guide for the assessment of environmental impacts on aquatic ecosystems. The proposal should be assessed against these guidelines.

Noise Assessment

The EIS must include a comprehensive noise assessment of the existing environment, potential impacts and proposed noise amelioration measures for the proposal. The EPA's "New South Wales Industrial Noise Policy" (EPA, 2000) provides a guide to the methodology and assessment criteria preferred by the DEC to determine noise levels at all nearest affected residences. The assessment should also consider noise associated with booster pumps and equipment used at the stockpile site.

Flora and Fauna

A comprehensive flora and fauna survey and impact assessment should be conducted, including targeted surveys for all potentially occurring threatened species, endangered populations and endangered ecological communities (EEC's). The study area for field surveys should include all areas which are likely to be directly and indirectly affected by the proposal and should follow the flora and fauna survey guidelines provided in Department of Environment and Conservation's *Threatened Biodiversity Survey and Assessment: Guidelines for Developments and Activities. Working Draft March 2004*.

In determining the list of potentially occurring threatened species, consideration should be given to the habitat types present within the study area, recent records of threatened species or populations in the locality and the known distribution of threatened species. Databases such as the NPWS Atlas of NSW Wildlife, Australian Museum and Royal Botanic Gardens should be used to assist in compiling the list.

The impacts from all aspects of the proposal should be taken into consideration including from extraction, onshore handling of spoil material, and stockpiling activities. Particular attention should be paid to the potential impacts to estuarine benthic, aquatic and terrestrial organisms, including any dependent threatened species, resulting from the loss of habitat (including seagrass beds) and from changes to hydraulic and sediment transport regimes.

Clear justification is to be provided for the proposed location and route(s) of the dredge pipeline and stockpile site and if environmental impact(s) are likely, then alternative options should also be discussed. An initial review of the preliminary assessment prepared by Geolyse (December 2005) indicates that the dredge pipeline will traverse a SEPP14 wetland and possibly through several EEC's including Coastal Saltmarsh, Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest and Swamp Sclerophyll Forest. The DEC notes the commitment in Geolyse (December 2005) that no clearing of the SEPP 14 wetland will occur.

Any proposed ameliorative measures and management strategies should be included within the assessment report, including mitigation of equipment failure and accidental discharge of dredged material into aquatic and/or terrestrial areas.

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

The Environmental Assessment should be prepared in accordance with the *NPWS Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Standards and Guidelines Kit*. These guidelines are under review but should be used for reference purposes. Details of extensive consultation with the local Aboriginal community should also be provided consistent with the DEC *Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants*, which may be found on the DEC website at www.environment.nsw.gov.au.

The Environmental Assessment should include the following:

- Aboriginal objects and places of significance to the Aboriginal community should be detailed on a plan, at the same scale as that of the subject site and development footprint, to assist in the assessment of the impact of the proposal on identified cultural components;
- the results of surveys and consultation with the local Aboriginal community;
- the presence or absence of Aboriginal objects should be identified and the significance of the area to the local Aboriginal community must be reported;
- a description of measures proposed to mitigate impacts of the development on any identified Aboriginal objects;
- a contingency plan that details the measures to be taken in the event that Aboriginal objects are discovered during the course of works on the subject site.

The assessment of the archaeological sensitivity of areas of the subject site and identification of significance of the site to the local Aboriginal community should be undertaken by an appropriately qualified person in consultation with the local Aboriginal community.

Monitoring programs

The EA should include a detailed program to monitor for potential impacts on water quality, noise impacts and threatened species and include monitoring for breakages or leaks in the dredge transfer lines.

The proponent should be aware that any commitments made in the Environmental Assessment may be formalised as a requirement of the DEC's statutory responsibilities. Consequently, environmental protection measures should not be proposed if they are impractical, unrealistic or beyond the financial viability of the development.

The DEC requests that 2 copies of the EA be provided for assessment and should be lodged at Department of Environment and Conservation, 117 Bull St, Newcastle West 2302.

If you have any queries regarding this matter please contact Bill George on 4908 6821.

Yours sincerely



DAVID DARVALL
Head Regional Operations Unit
North East Branch
Environment Protection and Regulation Division



ABN 51 734 124 190

Our Ref: CF05-002
Your Ref: 9038312-1

03 January 2006

Michael Young
Major Development Assessment
Department of Planning
GPO Box 39
SYDNEY NSW 2001

Dear Michael,

RE: Dent - Proposed Oyster lease dredging, Wallis Lake

Thank you for your letter dated 16 December 2005 requesting the Departments requirements for the Environmental Assessment under Part 3a of the EP&A Act.

The requirement for the original proposal are still valid in relation to the proposed pipeline and disposal option.

In particular are:

- the location of the delivery pipeline and any impacts on any seagrass beds in the vicinity,
- The vegetation on the disposal site and any impacts of the pipeline on any seagrass, mangroves or saltmarsh between the river and the disposal site.
- The quality of water being discharged and any potential impacts on the seagrass beds in the vicinity of the discharge and downstream.
- Management and protection and mitigation of impacts on marine vegetation in event of pipeline ruptures etc.

These issues are expected to be easily dealt with through management options and should be explored thoroughly in the EA.

Yours sincerely

Scott Carter
Senior Conservation Manager
Aquatic Habitat Protection



Michael Young - Proposed Oyster Lease Dredging - Wallis Lake

From: "Cam Cocchini" <Cam.Cocchini@lands.nsw.gov.au>
To: <michael.young@dipnr.nsw.gov.au>
Date: 11/01/2006 9:36 am
Subject: Proposed Oyster Lease Dredging - Wallis Lake

Michael

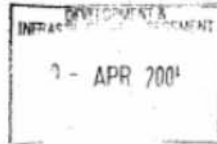
I refer to your letter of 16 December 2005 seeking our Department's requirements in respect of the above proposal. The requirements I forwarded to you on 5 April 2005 are still applicable and no amendments are considered necessary as a result of the revised proposal.

Cam Cocchini

This message is intended for the addressee named and
may contain confidential information. If you are not the
intended recipient, please delete it and notify the sender.

Views expressed in this message are those of the
individual sender, and are not necessarily the views of
the Department of Lands.

This email message has been swept by MIMESweeper
for the presence of computer viruses.



Department of Lands

Land Administration & Management
Property & Spatial Information

98 Victoria Street TAREE NSW 2430
PO Box 440 TAREE NSW 2430
Ph: (02) ~~6552 2708~~ Ext 240
Fax: (02) 6552 2816
Email: cam.cocchini@lands.nsw.gov.au
www.lands.nsw.gov.au

Director
Major Development Assessment
Department of Infrastructure, Planning
and Natural Resources
GPO Box 3927
SYDNEY NSW 2001

Date 5 April 2005

Our Ref: TE05 H 76
Your ref:

ATTENTION: Michael Young

Dear Sir/Madam

RE: PROPOSED GROWING OF OYSTER SPAT – TUNCURRY – LGA GREAT LAKES

I refer to your letter of 16 March, 2005 regarding this Department's requirements for the EIS to be prepared for the above proposed development.

It is understood that the proposal involves the dredging of approximately 50,000m³ of material from part Oyster Lease 80/178 in Wallis Lake. While the Department will have to give approval under the provisions of the Crown Lands Act, 1989 for the dredging it is not captured as integrated development. It is not expected that any approvals under the Roads Act, 1993 will be required from this Department.

Matters this Department requires to be addressed in the EIS are:

LAND STATUS

The study should identify the location and status of any Crown land included or directly affected by the proposal. A detailed status search is required to confirm whether Crown land, as defined by the Crown Lands Act, 1989 is involved and to identify any other interests in the land.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The study needs to consider any potential impacts the development may have on the current/future use, management or amenity of any Crown land, as defined by the Crown Lands Act, 1989 that is included or directly affected by the proposal.

NATIVE TITLE

The introduction of the Commonwealth Native Title Act in 1993 has had far reaching implications for the administration and management of Crown land. Generally, any dealing in Crown land cannot proceed unless native title in respect of that land has been extinguished or it is established that Native Title does not exist. Where this is not the case the provisions of the Native Title Act relating to future acts must be followed before the proposed dealing occurs.

OWNERS CONSENT

Owner's consent is required for the lodgement of Development Applications with Councils and other consent authorities under Part 6 Division 1 Section 46 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulations, 1994 (as amended).

If the proposal involves Crown land (including Crown Public roads), the original Development Application form together with all supporting documentation (EIS, SEE etc) must be submitted to the Department for consideration. Consent to lodgement will only be given to development proposals which are "permissible with consent" under the relevant Environmental Planning Instrument.

It should be noted that the granting of owner's consent for the lodgement of a development application does not imply or presume the Minister (administering the Crown Lands Act) approval or support of the proposal. Any approval by the Department may be subject to additional conditions to those imposed by other authorities.

LAND ASSESSMENT

The Crown Lands Act, 1989 requires that before any parcel of Crown land can either be sold, leased, licenced or reserved for any purpose the land must first be subject to Land Assessment in terms of Part 3 of the Act. The objective of the Crown Land Assessment process is to ensure the ecologically sustainable use, development and management of Crown land in NSW in accordance with Sections 10 and 11 of the Crown Lands Act, 1989 and to provide the opportunity for public input and consideration of the views of other Government authorities.

Land Assessment is normally required before the Department can give owners consent to the lodgement of a Development Application (see above). However, the Minister may consider the waiver of the requirement for land assessment when it is in the public interest to do so and due regard has been given to the principles of Crown land management and the public have been given an opportunity to comment. It is therefore suggested that the Principles of Crown Land as outlined in Annexure "A" be adequately addressed in the EIS so that consideration may be given to waiver the need for a formal land assessment.

Royalty

The Department is obliged to consider royalty payments where there is to be a commercial benefit resulting from the dredging.

Disposal Site

Options for disposal of dredged material to be identified and their capability and suitability to be fully assessed.

Delivery Pipeline

Route of delivery pipeline/s to deposition site/s to be identified and management methods proposed in the case of pipeline failure or blockage to be addressed.

Geomorphic Processes

The EIS needs to address the possible changes in geomorphic processes as a result of changes to the waterway both and the site and upstream and downstream islands.

Bank Erosion

The EIS is to address measures proposed to mitigate against any accelerated erosion shown to be a consequence of the changes to the waterway.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Cam Cocchini', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Cam Cocchini
for Manager
Crown Lands NSW
Mid North Coast



GUIDE TO DEVELOPMENTS ADJOINING CROWN LAND

This is a guide to assist Councils consider a development or building application submitted in relation to premises on land adjoining or adjacent to Crown land.

As adjoining land holder the Department of Lands may provide comment for unreserved Crown land, reserved Crown land without a trustee, and Crown public roads. Comments should be sought from the relevant Trustee for other Crown land.

The *Crown Lands Act 1989 (Section 11)* sets out the Principals of how Crown land should be managed:

- (a) *that environmental protection principles are observed in relation to the management and administration of Crown land.*
- (b) *That the natural resources of Crown land (including water, soil, flora, fauna and scenic quality) be conserved wherever possible.*
- (c) *That public use and enjoyment of appropriate Crown land be encouraged.*
- (d) *That, where appropriate, multiple use of Crown land be encouraged.*
- (e) *That, where appropriate, Crown land should be managed in such a way that both the land and its resources are sustained in perpetuity, and*
- (f) *That Crown land be occupied, used, sold, leased, licensed or otherwise dealt with in the best interest of the State consistent with the above principles.*

As adjoining "Land Owner/Occupier", The Department of Lands in general terms will not object to proposed developments on adjacent lands provided that their associated impacts do not conflict with the Principals of Crown land management.

However this does not imply that the Department of Lands gives support for the development or will give any approval or consents under any Legislation administered by the department. All developments will still need to be assessed on their merits.

Council and developers should take into account the following issues when considering developments adjoining Crown land:

- Fire management
- Stormwater run off
- Erosion and sedimentation
- Access
- Weed & pest management
- Boundary encroachments
- Visual impact
- Flora & Fauna values
- Buffers

Fire Management

The Department of Lands does not support developments adjoining Crown Land that requires the clearing or increased bushfire hazard reduction works on any adjoining Crown lands. All developments should be sited with appropriate set backs and firebreaks so as not to impact upon adjoining Crown land in any way.

Storm Water Run Off

Storm water can significantly impact upon Crown land and down stream environments by, causing erosion, sedimentation, altering nutrient levels, increasing levels of pollution, spreading weeds and exacerbating flooding. These can degrade natural systems, increase Department of Lands' land management costs and limit current and future values of Crown land.

Councils need to consider alternatives to the discharge of storm water onto Crown land, such as:

- on-site pollutant retention and removal
- Infiltration & sub-surface discharge

Ideally, the design of the stormwater measures should be considered as part of a Stormwater Management Plan, which should include an assessment of potential impacts on adjoining Crown land.

The Department does not support storm water infrastructure associated with private development being located on Crown land. Any proposals for storm water structures on Crown land would require a lease or licence from the Department of Lands under the *Crown Lands act 1989*. In addition the Department of Lands "Owner's Consent" to lodge the development application would be required for developments on Crown land.

Erosion and Sedimentation

Developments adjoining Crown land may increase the intensity or frequency of existing flow, as a result of clearing vegetation or increasing the area of impermeable surfaces. Some developments may also concentrate flows resulting in downstream erosion.

Council should ensure that appropriate erosion and sedimentation control measures are in place. Soil and water management plans should be developed if there is an increased risk of sedimentation or erosion affecting adjoining Crown land.

Access

Development adjoining Crown land should not restrict current or future access by the public, Department of Lands officers, emergency services or other Crown land managers to the Crown land.

Weed & Pest Management

Council should consider the potential impacts of domestic pets and exotic vegetation associated with the proposed developments. These impacts may pose a significant threat to the conservation values of any adjoining Crown land and significantly increase the Department of Lands management costs.

Boundary Encroachments

Council should ensure that developments adjoining Crown land have been accurately surveyed and there will be no encroachments as a result of development. This is particularly relevant in lands adjacent to waterways where erosion and accretion can occur.

Visual Impact

Council should take into account the visual impact of proposed developments on adjoining Crown land's current and future use. Impacts may be ameliorated by measures such as buffer areas, landscaping with indigenous plants and use of appropriate colours and building materials.

Flora & Fauna Values

Vegetated areas adjoining Crown land may minimise potential edge effects and provide linkages or corridors for the maintenance of biodiversity. The impact on flora and fauna values on Crown land, including corridors and edge effects, should be considered for all developments adjoining Crown land.

Buffers

The Department recommends consideration of the establishment of buffers between developments and Crown land. A well managed buffer may minimise the impacts on Crown land values. If a buffer is not practical or suitable, consideration should be given to other conditions, which minimise edge effects of the development. These may include siting of the building away from Crown land boundaries, appropriate fencing, and landscaping with indigenous vegetation.

410DA66;1
06/1018
Peta Phillips



Geolyse Pty Ltd
Suite 4, 11 Manning Street
TUNCURRY NSW 2428

Attention: Dr. Justin Meleo

**OYSTER LEASE DREDGING, WALLIS LAKE – LOT 101 DP 753207, GREY GUM ROAD,
TUNCURRY**

Dear Dr. Meleo

Attached is a copy of the RTA's letter to the Department of Planning dated 19 May 2006, regarding the subject major project application for your information.

Please contact me on (02) 4924 0240 if you have any queries.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dave Young', written over a printed name.

Dave Dave Young
Manager, Land Use Development
Hunter Operations & Services

19 May 2006

RECEIVED
19 MAY 2006

BY:.....



410DA66;1
06/1018
Natasha Waeger



Director, Urban Assessments
NSW Department of Planning
GPO Box 39
SYDNEY NSW 2001

Attention: Mr David Kitto

OYSTER LEASE DREDGING, WALLIS LAKE - LOT 101 DP753207, GREY GUM ROAD, TUNCURRY

Dear Mr Kitto

I refer to the email dated 4 May 2006 sent by Geolyse Pty Ltd regarding the subject proposal and the Department's request for environmental assessment requirements (EARs).

The RTA's primary interests are in the road network, traffic and broader transport issues, particularly in relation to the efficiency and safety of the classified road system, the security of property assets and the integration of land use and transport.

In accordance with the *Roads Act 1993*, the RTA has powers in relation to road works, traffic control facilities, connections to roads and other works on the classified road network. The Lakes Way (MR 111) is a classified regional road and RTA concurrence is required for connections to the road with Council consent, under section 138 of the Act. RTA consent is required for road works and traffic control facilities under sections 61 and 87 of the Act. Council is the roads authority for that road and all other public roads in the area.

The proposed development meets the requirements for referral to the Hunter Regional Development Committee (HRDC) under *State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) No. 11 – Traffic Generating Developments (Schedule 1)* due to the nature of the development being 'Extractive Industry'.

Our requirements for the environmental impact assessment primarily relate to traffic generation to / from the site. In this regard the following guidelines would apply:

- Planning NSW EIS Guidelines
 - *Road and Related Facilities*
- Roads and Traffic Authority's *Guide to Traffic Generating Developments*
- EPA's *Environmental Criteria for Road Noise*

The RTA's interests in relation to the road network are to:

- Maintain an efficient and safe road system (includes SEPP 11 considerations)



- Facilitate the integration of land use and transport
- Maintain the integrity and security of the road network, property and assets.

The environmental assessment should demonstrate consideration of these issues.

A traffic impact study to RTA requirements (*Guide to Traffic Generating Developments and Road Design Guide*), which includes consideration of impacts on property accesses, road capacity, travel speed, intersection delays, road safety, crash data, etc. Traffic modelling of key intersections is also required.

The RTA encourages the proponent to discuss the above issues early in the EIS process, with the RTA, Great Lakes Council and other relevant authorities.

Please contact me on (02) 4924 0240 if you require further advice.

Yours sincerely



Pec Dave Young
Manager, Land Use Development
Hunter Operations & Services

19 May 2006

Cc Dr. Justin Meleo
Geolyse Pty Ltd