



7 May 2010

Marnie Stewart
Conservation Planning Officer
DECCW
PO Box 668
Parramatta NSW 2124

Dear Marnie,

Re: Major Project 08_0116 – Civil Works Stage 2 – Potts Hill Reservoir Site

I write in relation to the outstanding items following our meeting on 9 April 2010. Landcom has undertaken further investigation in relation to each of these matters and our response is provided below:

1. Location of Retaining Wall

Landcom has reviewed the design of the retaining wall adjacent to the Northern Conservation Area. Landcom is able to confirm that this retaining wall will be located adjacent to the Conservation Area, but not within the Conservation Area. The footing of the wall will also be located outside the boundary of the Conservation Area.

A detail plan and section of the retaining wall are attached as Appendix A.

2. Buffer Zones Species

The following species are proposed for Buffer Zones adjacent to the Northern and Southern Conservation Areas:

Southern Buffer Zone		Northern Buffer Zone
• <i>Breynia oblongifolia</i> • <i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i> • <i>Oplismenus aemulus</i> • <i>Pratia purpurascens</i> • <i>Dianella longifolia</i> • <i>Entolasia marginata</i> • <i>Microlaena stipoides</i> • <i>Dichondra repens</i> • <i>Glycine tabacina</i>	• <i>Juncus usitatus</i> • <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> • <i>Lomandra multiflora</i> • <i>Lepidosperma laterale</i> • <i>Isolepis fluitans</i> • <i>Elocharis sphacelata</i> • <i>Cypress gracilis</i> • <i>Carex appressa</i>	• <i>Lepidosperma laterale</i> • <i>Themeda australis</i> • <i>Dichondra repens</i> • <i>Microlaena stipoides</i> • <i>Dianella revoluta</i>



3. EEC Mapping

Landcom's Flora and Fauna consultant have updated the EEC mapping to reflect the observations made whilst delineating the boundaries for the Conservation Agreement lands with the surveyors. It is noted that to facilitate the changes to EEC boundary mapping to be as accurate as possible, an additional site visit was carried out on 29 April 2010 to verify EEC boundaries.

An updated EEC map is provided at Appendix B, and a second plan with explanatory notes relating to the changes made is shown in Appendix C. The EEC Map in Appendix B will replace the current map in the Conservation Agreement.

As anticipated, the updated mapping has slightly increased the area of EECs within the identified Conservation Agreement lands:

EEC	Previous	Current
Cooks River/Castlereagh Ironbark Forest	3.53ha	3.52ha
Sydney Turpentine Ironbark Forest	1.46ha	1.57ha
Total	4.99ha	5.09ha

It is noted that the area of Cooks River/Castlereagh Ironbark Forest has reduced slightly, as the more detailed investigation resulted in a small area being reassigned from Cooks River/Castlereagh Ironbark Forest EEC to Sydney Turpentine Ironbark Forest EEC.

The revised offset ratio is therefore 5.09ha of EECs within the Conservation Agreement lands vs 1.47ha of EEC loss (including the additional 0.05ha to the north of basin no. 3). The revised offset ratio of gain –v- loss is therefore 3.46 : 1.

Landcom notes that this exceeds the minimum offset ratio of 3.3:1 sought by DECCW.

4. Contamination

Sydney Water commissioned Coffey Environments to provide advice in relation to the contamination within Zone 1A (within the Northern Conservation Area). A copy of this advice is provided at Attachment D.

Coffey have reviewed the existing environmental reports and have advised of 2 options:

1. **Remediation:** Given the very localised nature of the contamination, a 1.0m wide by 0.5m deep pit could be excavated using hand tools (no machinery) and the contaminated material bagged and removed from site. The estimated location and size of the proposed pit is shown in Attachment E.
2. **Delineation:** A perimeter around the contaminated lands could be established requiring that any work within the contaminated zone be in accordance with Safe Work Method statements (e.g. requiring the use of Personal Protective Equipment such as gloves, boots and long sleeve and long leg clothing).

Subject to DECCW's endorsement, Landcom and Sydney Water's preferred position is Option 1 as it represents the safest overall outcome and would have a limited effect on the EEC. We would propose this work be undertaken under the supervision of an Ecologist to ensure any impacts on EEC are minimised.

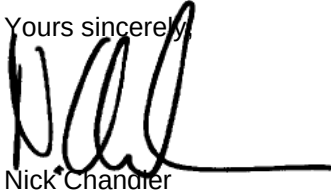
Other Matters

The minutes from our meeting on 9 April 2010 have now been updated to incorporate the changes requested by DECCW, refer Attachment F. Please let me know if you suggest any additional changes.

The Western Precinct VMP is being update by Eco Logical Australia this week. It is anticipated a copy could be provided to DECCW within the next 7 days.

Please don't hesitate to contact me on 02 9841 8681 should you have any further questions.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Nick Chandler', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Nick Chandler

Senior Development Manager

CC: Alix Carpenter, NSW Department of Planning

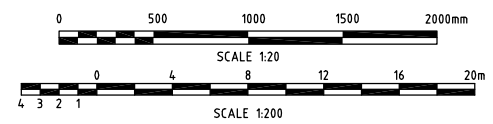
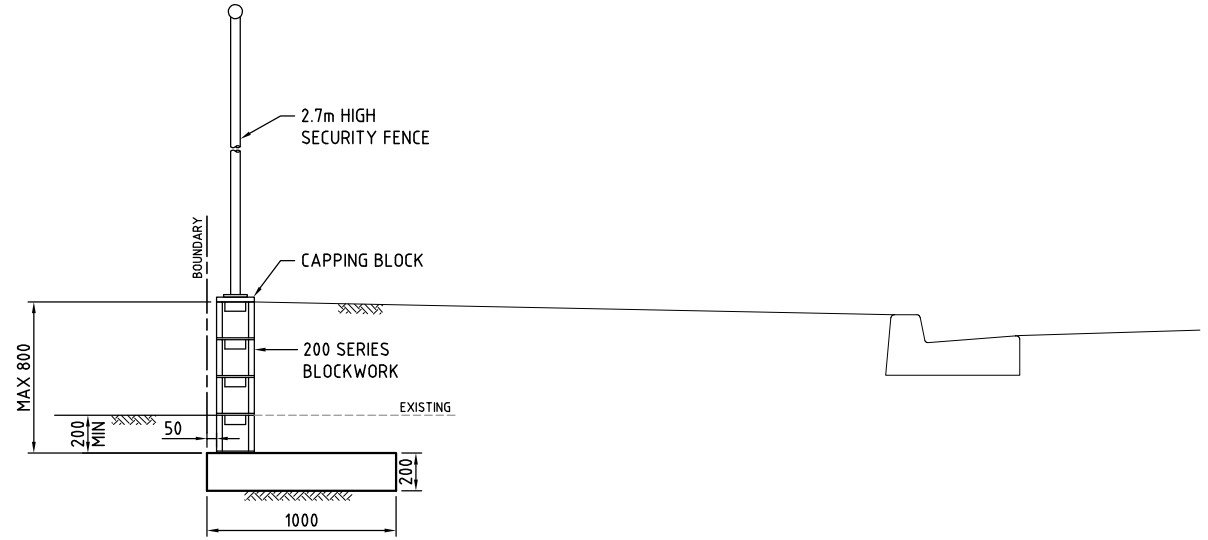
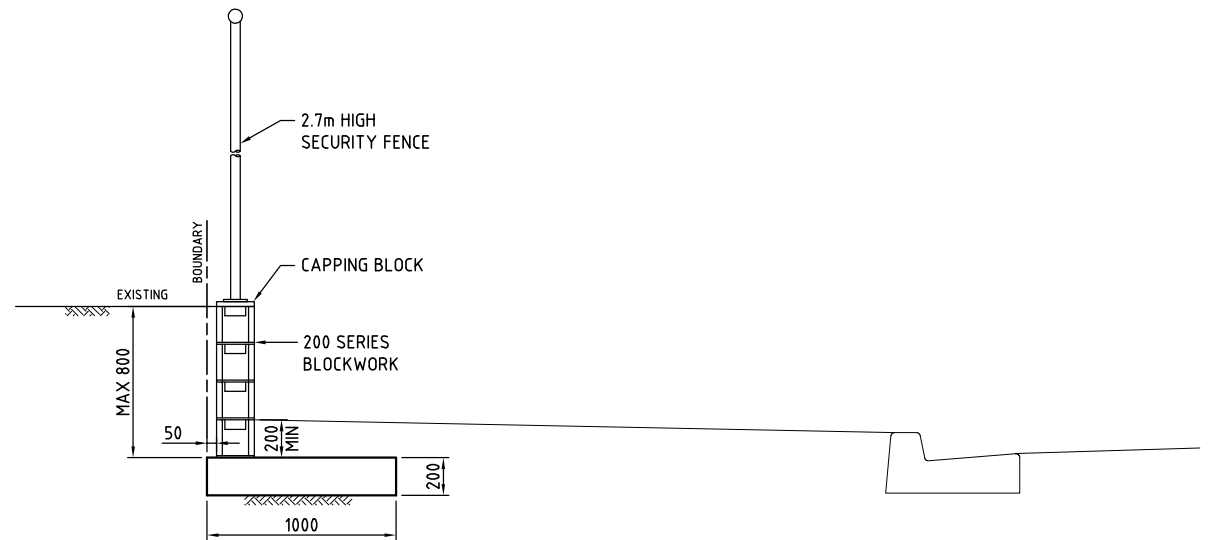
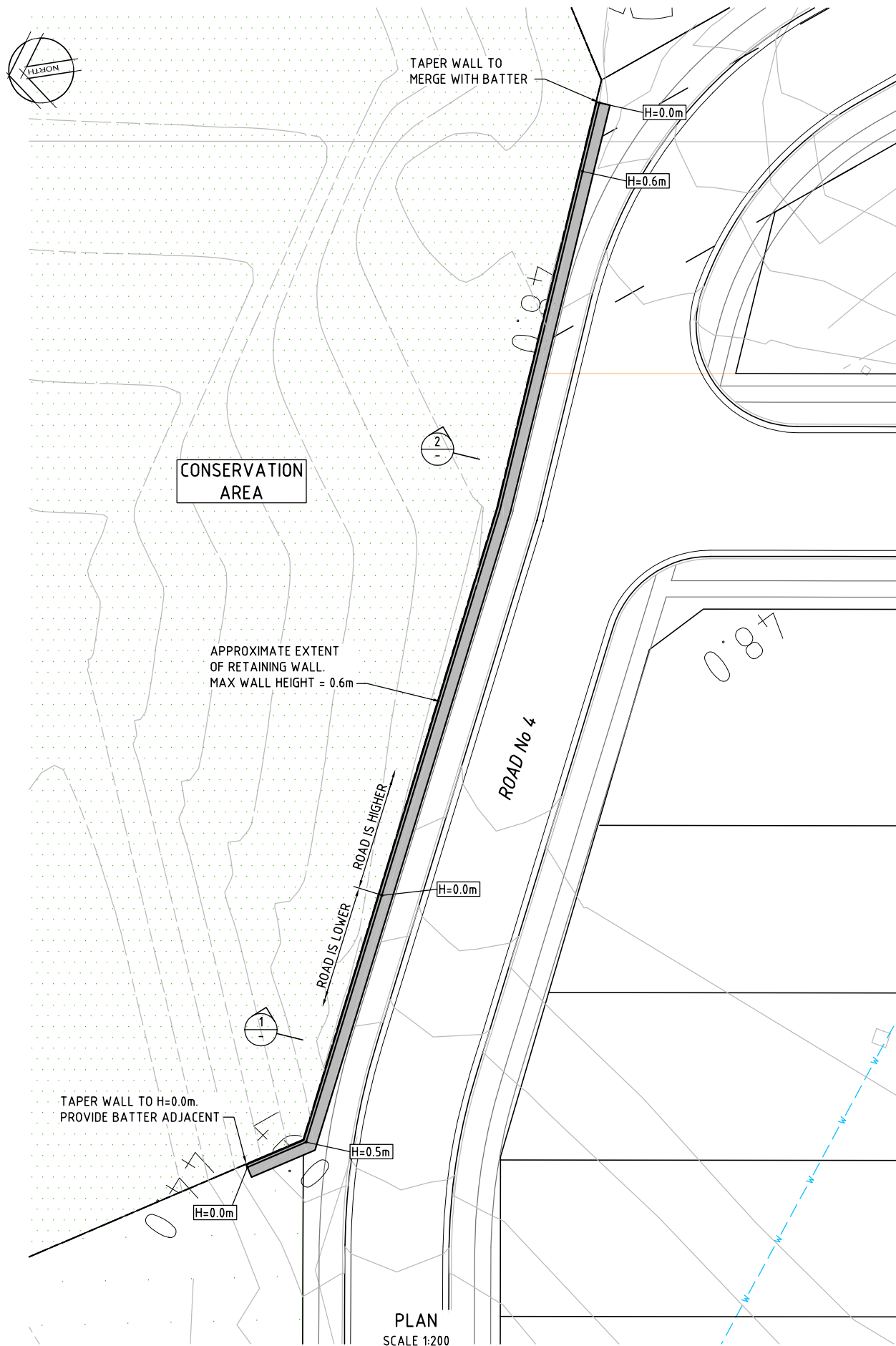
Attachments

- A. Location & Design of Retaining Wall
- B. Revised EEC Mapping
- C. Revised EEC Mapping – Explanatory Notes
- D. Coffey Contamination Advice
- E. Location of Bore Hole Z1_HA119
- F. Amended Meeting Minutes

Attachment A – Location & Design of Retaining Wall

DATE PLOTTED: 7 May 2010 9:35 AM BY: DAVID PRESTON-THOMSON (SYDNEY)

XREF: s: X-GRP-A1-SHT; X-SYD-A1-Logo; X-Survey; X-Design; X-Chainages; X-Verbs; X-Contours Design; X_Drainage
CAD FILE: \\N:\Civil\6000 - 6099\600246 - Potts Hill Residential\3 Drafting\Drawings\600246-SK-020(3).dwg



NOT CONSTRUCTION ISSUE

Rev	Date	Description	Drawn	Appr.
3	07/05/2010	REISSUED FOR INFORMATION	DPT	AC
2	30/04/2010	REISSUED FOR INFORMATION	DPT	AC
1	23/04/2010	ISSUE FOR INFORMATION	DPT	AC



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Drawn	DPT	Date	23/04/2010
Checked	AC	Date	23/04/2010
Designed	SGB	Date	23/04/2010
Verified		Date	
Approved		Date	

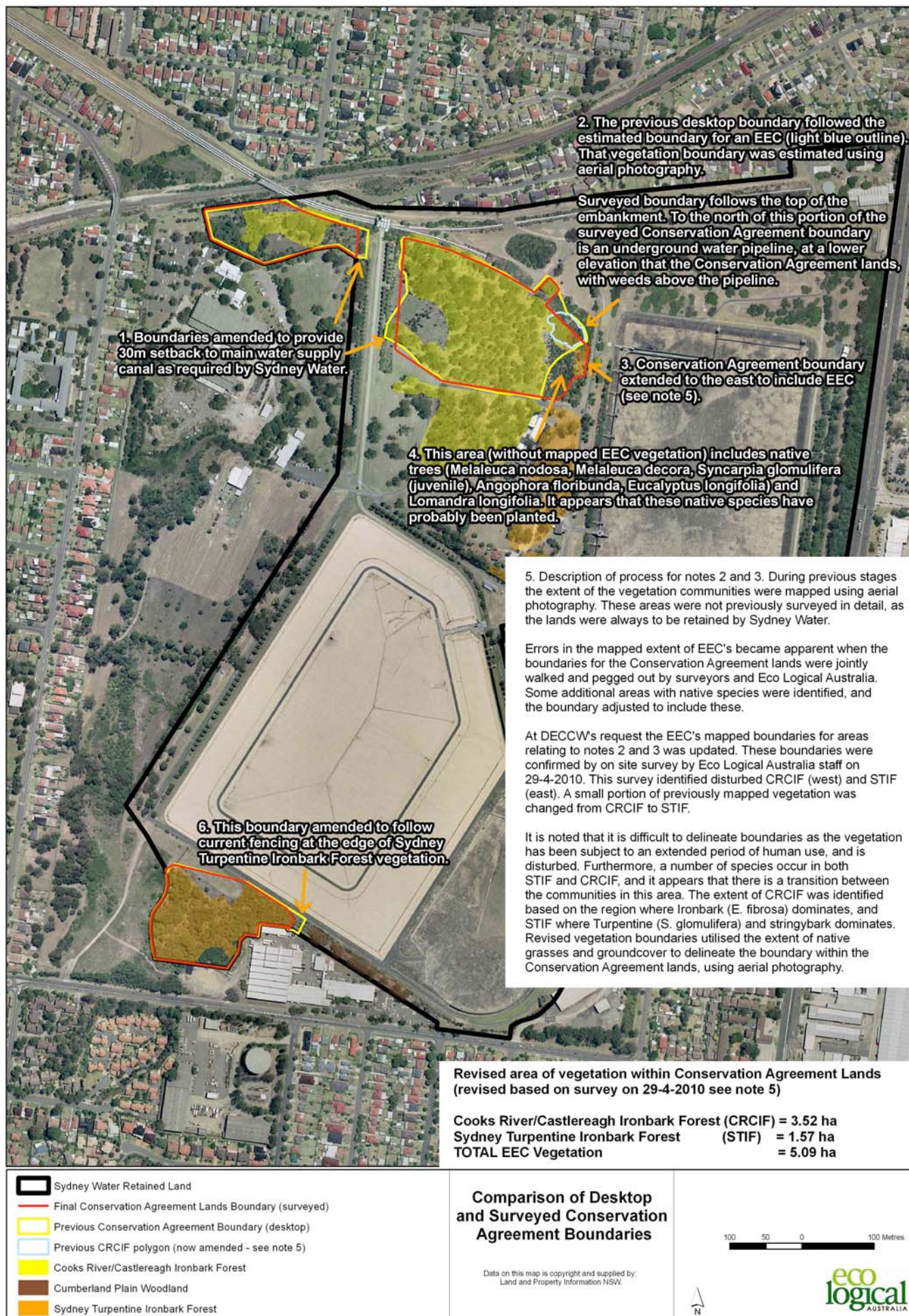
Client **LANDCOM**
POTTS HILL RESIDENTIAL PRECINCT
RETAINING WALL ALONG ROAD No 4
PLAN & DETAILS

Status	Date	Datum	Scale	Size
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	23/04/2010	AHD	AS SHOWN	A1
Drawing Number	600246-SK-020	Revision	3	

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150mm ON A1 ORIGINAL



Attachment C – Revised EEC Mapping – Explanatory Notes



Attachment D – Coffey Contamination Advice

5 May 2010

Sydney Water Corporation
Level 13, 1 Smith Street
Parramatta NSW 2150

Attention: Michael Zengovski

Dear Michael

RE: Management of Elevated Cu and Pb Concentrations at Z1A_HA119, Zone 1A, Cooper Road, Potts Hill, NSW

1 INTRODUCTION

Coffey Environments Pty Ltd (Coffey) was requested by Sydney Water Corporation (SWC) on 5 May 2010 to provide advice on the management of elevated copper (Cu) and lead (Pb) in soils at location Z1A_HA119, during weed management and stabilisation works within a parcel of land at Cooper Road, Potts Hill, designated by SWC as "Zone 1A" (the Site).

2 BACKGROUND

Coffey understands that a contamination assessment was undertaken at the Site and reported in:

- Coffey Geosciences, 2006. 'Report Zone 1 Stage II Additional Environmental Site Assessment Potts Hill, NSW. Reference SE00128.1AZ (4 May 2006).

Coffey Geosciences (2006) reported that concentrations of Cu and for Pb were detected in soils at 0.0-0.1m below ground surface (bgs) at location Z1A_HA119 (2900 mg/kg and 890 mg/kg, respectively).

Based on discussions with SWC, Coffey understands that location Z1A_HA119 lies within a portion of Zone 1A that has been designated as a Conservation Area, that no development is proposed within this portion of Zone 1A, that this area currently consists of remnant native bushland and will be maintained as remnant native bushland. Coffey has, therefore, based our current assessment of Cu and Pb at Z1A_HA119 on health-based investigation levels (HILs) for parks and recreational open space, included in Column 3 of Appendix II in the NSW DEC (2006) Contaminated Sites: Guidelines for the NSW Site Auditor Scheme (2nd edition).

Concentrations of Cu and for Pb detected in soils at 0.0-0.1m below ground surface (bgs) at location Z1A_HA119 (2900 mg/kg and 890 mg/kg, respectively) exceed the HILs of 2000 mg/kg and 600 mg/kg, respectively.

3 OBJECTIVE

The objective of this letter is to provide recommendations for the management of Cu and Pb in shallow soils (0.0m to 0.1m bgs) at location Z1A_HA119, with respect to human health risks to workers undertaking weed management and stabilisation works at the Site.

4 SCOPE OF WORK

The scope of work undertaken to address the objective included a review of Coffey Geosciences (2006) and a review of an email from SWC dated 19 April 2010, detailing the weed management and stabilisation works proposed for the Site.

5 RISK ASSESSMENT

Based on advice from SWC, Coffey understands the weed management and stabilisation works proposed to undertaken at the Site will include:

- handweeding;
- spot-spraying with herbicide;
- supplying and installing tubestock;
- mulching, and
- watering.

5.1 Contaminant of Concern

Coffey understands Cu and Pb in soil at Z1A_HA119 at a depth of 0.0m to 0.1m bgs to be the contaminant of concern associated with these works.

5.2 Potential Sensitive Receptors

Coffey considers that the potential sensitive receptors of the contaminant of concern to be the Site workers who are undertaking the weed management and stabilisation works.

5.3 Potential Exposure Routes

Coffey considers that the potential exposure routes between the contaminant of concern at Z1A_HA119 and the potential sensitive receptor to be:

- dust inhalation by Site workers;
- dermal contact with soil by Site workers; and
- ingestion of soil by Site workers.

6 POTENTIAL RISK CONTROL MEASURES

Coffey recommends the following two options to address the risk of Site worker exposure to lead in soil at Z1A_HA119:

6.1 Option 1 – Remediation

Remediation of lead impacted soils at Z1A_HA119 could be used to manage the potential risk of lead in soil exposure for Site workers undertaking weed management and stabilisation.

It is understood that, due to ecological values in this area of the Site, SWC would like to limit the use of machinery for remediation works and to minimise the volume of material required for removal (where possible).

Remediation works to address the potential lead exposure risk would include the following:

- excavation of soils using hand tools at Z1A_HA119 in a 1m diameter to a depth of 0.5m bgs. Appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) including disposable coveralls, nitrile gloves and half-face respirators with P2 filters should be worn. Hand to mouth and hand to face contact should be avoided. Worker's hands and faces should be washed prior to smoking, eating, drinking or going to the toilet;
- a visual assessment of the excavation and collection of validation samples from the walls and base of the excavation;
- laboratory analysis of the validation samples for Cu and Pb;
- assessment of laboratory results (and additional excavation works if required) until laboratory results indicate Cu and Pb concentrations in soil are below the HILs of 2000 mg/kg and 600 mg/kg, respectively;
- off-site disposal of excavated soils and backfilling of the excavation in accordance with the remediation action plan for the Site; and
- preparation of a remediation and validation report.

6.2 Option 2 - Delineation

Coffey proposes that delineation of Cu and Pb impacted soils at Z1A_HA119 could manage the potential lead exposure risk.

Delineation works required to address the potential lead exposure risk would include the following:

- collection of soil samples in a 2m radius around location Z1A_HA119 to a depth of 0.5 m below ground surface;
- laboratory analysis of the soil samples for Cu and Pb;
- assessment of laboratory results (and collection of additional samples, if required, on a larger radius) until laboratory results indicate Cu and Pb concentrations in soil are below the HILs of 2000 mg/kg and 600mg/kg, respectively; and
- preparation of a contamination delineation and management plan, which prohibits the undertaking of weed management and stabilisation works in the delineated area without appropriate OH&S controls in place (e.g. PPE and an appropriate safe work method statement).

7 LIMITATIONS

Coffey has used data and information provided by others when preparing this advice. The scope of this advice preparation did not allow for generation of independent data or a visit by Coffey to the Site. While an assessment of data integrity and reliability was not in the scope of this advice preparation, Coffey considers that the available data and information was generally usable for the purpose of addressing the project objective. The data and information has been used in good faith to make recommendations.

This letter should be read in conjunction with the attached document entitled "Important Information about your Coffey Environmental Report".

8 CLOSING

We trust this letter meets SWC's requirements. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned on (02) 8083 1600.

For and on behalf of Coffey Environments Pty Ltd



I-hui Waung
Environmental Scientist



Craig Cowper
Senior Environmental Scientist

Attachments: 1. Important Information About Your Coffey Environmental Report

Important information about your **Coffey** Environmental Report

Uncertainties as to what lies below the ground on potentially contaminated sites can lead to remediation costs blow outs, reduction in the value of the land and to delays in the redevelopment of land. These uncertainties are an inherent part of dealing with land contamination. The following notes have been prepared by Coffey to help you interpret and understand the limitations of your report.

Your report has been written for a specific purpose

Your report has been developed on the basis of a specific purpose as understood by Coffey and applies only to the site or area investigated. For example, the purpose of your report may be:

- To assess the environmental effects of an on-going operation.
- To provide due diligence on behalf of a property vendor.
- To provide due diligence on behalf of a property purchaser.
- To provide information related to redevelopment of the site due to a proposed change in use, for example, industrial use to a residential use.
- To assess the existing baseline environmental, and sometimes geological and hydrological conditions or constraints of a site prior to an activity which may alter the sites environmental, geological or hydrological condition.

For each purpose, a specific approach to the assessment of potential soil and groundwater contamination is required. In most cases, a key objective is to identify, and if possible, quantify risks that both recognised and unrecognised contamination pose to the proposed activity. Such risks may be both financial (for example, clean up costs or limitations to the site use) and physical (for example, potential health risks to users of the site or the general public).

Scope of Investigations

The work was conducted, and the report has been prepared, in response to specific instructions from the client to whom this report is addressed, within practical time and budgetary constraints, and in reliance on certain data and information made available to Coffey.

The analyses, evaluations, opinions and conclusions presented in this report are based on those instructions, requirements, data or information, and they could change if such instructions etc. are in fact inaccurate or incomplete.

Subsurface conditions can change

Subsurface conditions are created by natural processes and the activity of man and may change with time.

For example, groundwater levels can vary with time, fill may be placed on a site and pollutants may migrate with time.

Because a report is based on conditions which existed at the time of the subsurface exploration, decisions should not be based on a report whose adequacy may have been affected by time.

Consult Coffey to be advised how time may have impacted on the project and/or on the property.

Interpretation of factual data

Environmental site assessments identify actual subsurface conditions only at those points where samples are taken and when they are taken. Data derived from indirect field measurements and sometimes other reports on the site are interpreted by geologists, engineers or scientists to provide an opinion about overall site conditions, their likely impact with respect to the report purpose and recommended actions.

Actual conditions may differ from those inferred to exist, because no professional, no matter how well qualified, can reveal what is hidden by earth, rock and time. The actual interface between materials may be far more gradual or abrupt than assumed based on the facts obtained. Nothing can be done to change the actual site conditions which exist, but steps can be taken to reduce the impact of unexpected conditions.

For this reason, parties involved with land acquisition, management and/or redevelopment should retain the services of Coffey through the development and use of the site to identify variances, conduct additional tests if required, and recommend solutions to unexpected conditions or other problems encountered on site.

Your report will only give preliminary recommendations

Your report is based on the assumption that the site conditions as revealed through selective point sampling are indicative of actual conditions throughout an area.

This assumption cannot be substantiated until project implementation has commenced and therefore your report recommendations can only be regarded as preliminary. Only Coffey, who prepared the report, is fully familiar with the background information needed to assess whether or not the report's recommendations are valid and whether or not changes should be considered with redevelopment or on-going use of the site. If another party undertakes the implementation of the recommendations of this report there is a risk that the report will be misinterpreted and Coffey cannot be held responsible for such misinterpretation.

Important information about your **Coffey** Environmental Report

Your report is prepared for specific purposes and persons

To avoid misuse of the information contained in your report it is recommended that you confer with Coffey before passing your report on to another party who may not be familiar with the background and the purpose of the report. In particular, a due diligence report for a property vendor may not be suitable for satisfying the needs of a purchaser. Your report should not be applied for any purpose other than that originally specified at the time the report was issued.

Interpretation by other professionals

Costly problems can occur when other professionals develop their plans based on misinterpretations of a report. To help avoid misinterpretations, retain Coffey to work with other professionals who are affected by the report. Have Coffey explain the report implications to professionals affected by them and then review plans and specifications produced to see how they have incorporated the report findings.

Data should not be separated from the report

The report as a whole presents the findings of the site assessment and the report should not be copied in part or altered in any way. Logs, figures, laboratory data, drawings, etc. are customarily included in our reports and are developed by scientists, engineers or geologists based on their interpretation of field logs (assembled by field personnel), field testing and laboratory evaluation of field samples. This information should not under any circumstances be redrawn for inclusion in other documents or separated from the report in any way.

Contact Coffey for additional assistance

Coffey is familiar with a variety of techniques and approaches that can be used to help reduce risks for all parties to land development and land use. It is common that not all approaches will be necessarily dealt with in your environmental site assessment report due to concepts proposed at that time. As a project progresses through planning and design toward construction and/or maintenance, speak with Coffey to develop alternative approaches to problems that may be of genuine benefit both in time and cost.

Responsibility

Environmental reporting relies on interpretation of factual information based on judgement and opinion and has a level of uncertainty attached to it, which is far less exact than other design disciplines. This has often resulted in claims being lodged against consultants, which are unfounded. To help prevent this problem, a number of clauses have been developed for use in contracts, reports and other documents.

Responsibility clauses do not transfer appropriate liabilities from Coffey to other parties but are included to identify where Coffey's responsibilities begin and end. Their use is intended to help all parties involved to recognise their individual responsibilities. Read all documents from Coffey closely and do not hesitate to ask any questions you may have.

Attachment E – Location of Bore Hole Z1_HA119



Attachment F – Amended Meeting Minutes

Meeting Minutes

Project	Potts Hill Residential Estate – MP 08_0116 – Civil Works Stage 2	
Location	DECCW, 59 Goulburn Street, Sydney	
Time and Date	10.30am to 12.30pm, Friday 9 April 2010	
Attendance	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW) Marnie Stewart (MS) Sally Ash (SA) Louise Brodie (LB)	Proponent and consultants Nick Chandler, Landcom (NC) Dr Steven Ward, Eco Logical Aust. (SW)

Item No.	Agenda	Comment	Action
1. General Matters			
1.1	Background	- Proponent has lodged Project Application MP 08_0116 with the Department of Planning (DoP). - DECCW has made a submission to DoP on the Project Application raising a number of issues that DECCW require clarified before allowing the Conservation Agreement (CA) to be exhibited. - Proponent wrote to DECCW on 29 March 2010 addressing issues pertaining to the CA. - Proponent will address issues raised by DECCW that do not pertain to the CA via DoP. - Proponent noted that they are not a party to the CA and could not make representations on behalf of Sydney Water Corporation (SWC).	Proponent to seek written SWC endorsement of these minutes and send copy to DECCW.
1.2	Purpose of Meeting	To resolve those issues arising from the Project Application which impede the Voluntary Conservation Agreement from going on exhibition.	No action required.
2. Fencing, Retaining Walls & Buffer Zones			
2.1	Northern Conservation Area	- Proponent noted the Project Application documents incorrectly noted the location of the fence. The proposed 2.7m high metal palisade fence would be located on the boundary of the Western Precinct / Conservation Area. Appendix B reflects the correct location. - Proponent noted that a portion of the boundary between the Western Precinct and Northern Conservation Area would require a retaining wall of up to 0.6m in width to accommodate a change in levels between the conservation area and the residential precinct. Appendix B reflects location of this proposed retaining wall. - Proponent noted that the retaining wall and fence for the Northern Conservation Area be established before commencement of the bulk	Proponent to review location of retaining wall to see whether it can be located outside the conservation area. Proponent to update the project application documentation to correctly reflect the location of the palisade fence. Proponent to update VMP to incorporate CA area interface issues.

Item No.	Agenda	Comment	Action
		earthworks to clearly delineate the location of the Conservation Agreement lands, and minimise construction impacts on the conservation area. • DECCW expressed concern over the location of the retaining wall as the footing of the wall would extend into the conservation area.	
2.2	Southern Conservation Area	• Proponent confirmed a 2.7m high metal palisade fence is proposed for the boundary between the Western Precinct and Southern Conservation Area. Appendix C reflects location of this proposed palisade fence. • Proponent noted that this fence would be established before commencement of the bulk earthworks to minimise construction impacts on the conservation area. Note that some contamination remediation will occur prior to fence construction (see agenda item 4.2).	Proponent to update VMP to incorporate CA area interface issues.
2.3	Buffer Zones	• Proponent noted that a 3m vegetation buffer would be provided between the medium density residential lots and Conversation Areas. This buffer would be wholly within the medium density residential lots (ie. outside the Conservation Area). Refer Appendix B and C for detail. • DECCW requested details of species to be included in the buffer zone.	Proponent to send details of species proposed in buffer zones to DECCW.
3. Vegetation Offset Ratios			
3.1	Cumberland Plain Woodland (CPW)	• Proponent confirmed that 0.24 ha of CPW had been excluded from the Vegetation Offset Ratio calculation. The Ecological Assessment only refers to this CPW as it occurs within the Sydney Water retained lands (but not within the Conservation Agreement lands).	No action required.
3.2	Total Area of Endangered Ecological Communities (EEC)	• Proponent noted that in working with the surveyor to accurately map the CA boundary, some differences to the extent of EECs were noted. In some areas there had been small losses in EEC area and small gains in other areas. • DECCW requested that the mapping attached to the CA (refer Appendix A) be updated to reflect the current understanding of EEC and that changes from the previous mapping be noted. • Proponent noted that this was likely to slightly increase the Vegetation Offset Ratio achieved.	Proponent to prepare 2 plans: 1. Plan showing the updated extent of EEC and CA boundaries. This plan will be included in the Final CA. 2. Explanatory plan identifying and explaining changes from previous mapping. This plan is for information only.
4. Contamination			
4.1	Northern Conservation Area	• Proponent noted that a small area within the Northern Conservation Area had been identified to have elevated levels of some heavy metals.	Proponent to seek additional expert advice on the risk to human health presented by the contamination, giving consideration to the range of ecological rehabilitation activities that may occur

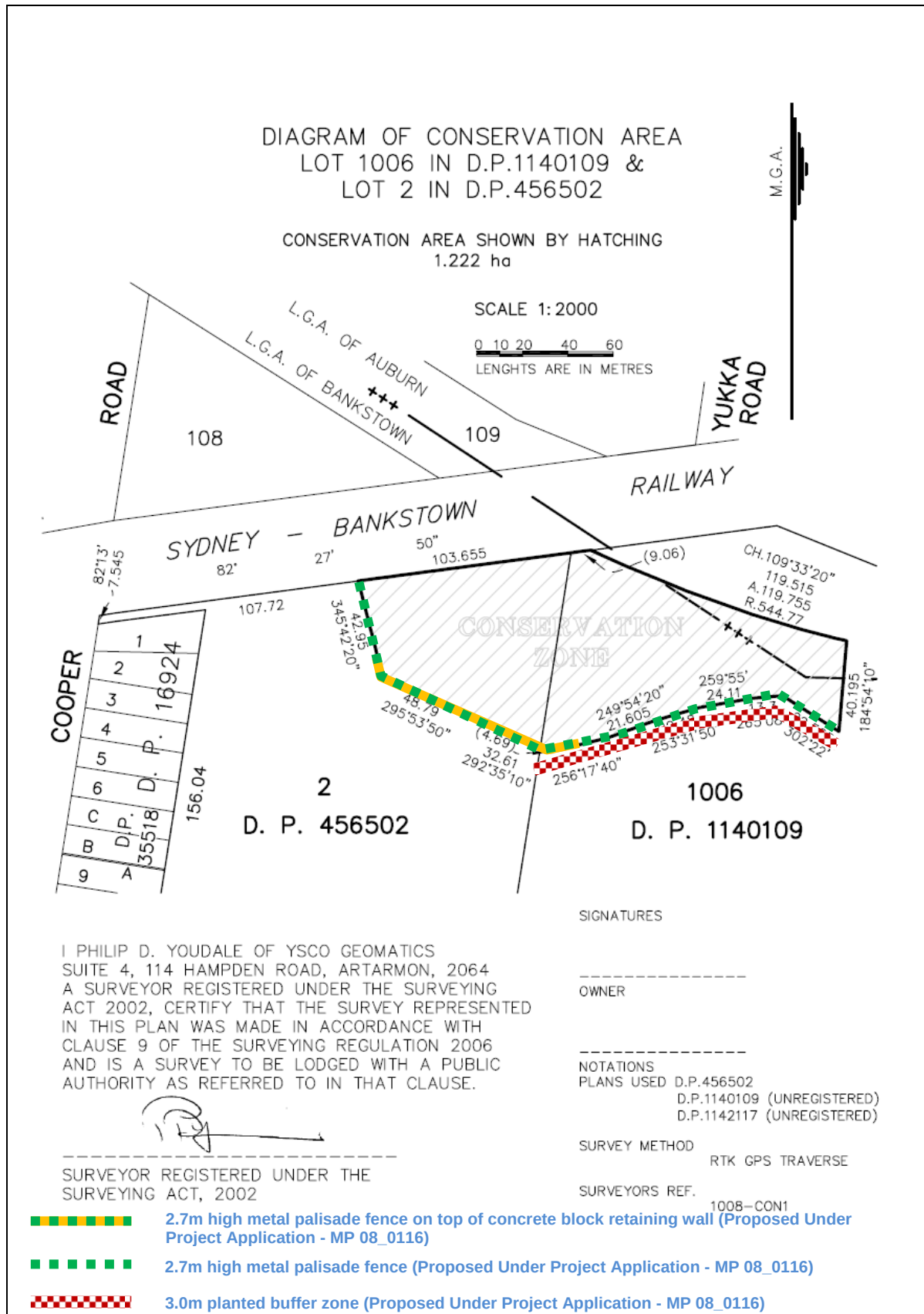
Item No.	Agenda	Comment	Action
		- Proponent advised that previous contamination advice has recommended no remediation is necessary, as it is unlikely to present a significant risk of harm to human health given proposed use of the site (ie. conservation). - DECCW expressed concern that this advice may be flawed as it did not appear to consider the types of activities that required within conservation areas (eg weed eradication and rehabilitation works).	within the conservation area. A copy of this advice is to be send to DECCW.
4.2	Southern Conservation Area	- Proponent noted that a small area of contamination on the Western Precinct (known as the Southern Laydown Area) extended into the conservation area. - Proponent's contamination consultant and site auditor are requiring the removal of this contamination to prevent future re-contamination of the Western Precinct Residential Lands. - The Proponent noted that while on plan the mapped areas of EEC and contamination overlap, in practice it is only the canopy of the EEC that overlaps with the contamination. The proponent confirmed that no EEC would be removed in the remediation process. - Proponent offered to have an ecological consultant present during the remediation works to ensure EECs are not affected. - DECCW supported the removal of the contamination from the Southern Conservation Area. - Proponent noted that the remediation of the Western Precinct had been approved under the Eastern Precinct Project Approval (Mod 2). These works are scheduled to commence on May-10.	Proponent to arrange for ecological consultant to be present on site during remediation works within the Southern Conservation Area.
5. Other Matters			
5.1	Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	- Proponent noted that the construction interface with Conservation Areas would be documented within the CEMP. - Proponent undertook to consult with DECCW on any CEMP sub-plan(s) relevant to the Conservation Areas (eg Flora & Fauna Sub-Plan) prior to commencement of subdivision works.	Proponent to update Statement of Commitments to require consultation with DECCW on any CEMP sub-plan(s) relevant to the Conservation Areas (eg Flora & Fauna Sub-Plan) prior to commencement of subdivision works.
5.2	Timing of CA Signing	- DECCW noted that following the satisfactory resolution of the issues identified above, it would take up to 3 months to approve, advertise and sign the CA. - Proponent requested DECCW consider endorsing an application to modify the Concept Plan Approval to remove the requirement	DECCW to consider Proponent's request to modify Concept Plan Approval.

Item No.	Agenda	Comment	Action
		for the CA to be signed before the Project Application can be approved. The requirement for the CA to be signed prior to the commencement of works resulting the removal of EEC would remain in effect.	

APPENDIX A – CONSERVATION AREAS & VEGETATION COMMUNITIES



APPENDIX B – NORTHERN CONSERVATION AREA – FENCING & RETAINING



APPENDIX C – SOUTHERN CONSERVATION AREA – FENCING

