

Updated Consolidated Mitigation Measures Table

Note: these mitigation measures remain identical to the approved mitigation measures submitted with the EIS, with the exception of a change to waste management requirements (pp10 -11)

Mitigation Measures	
Wind	
Recommendations of the Pedestrian Wind Impact Assessment (Appendix PP) to be included on final construction plans	Public Accessibly Areas: - Retention of the existing trees around the site boundary which have been proposed to be retained as per the landscaping plans. - Retention of proposed tree planting along the Padstow Parade and Faraday Road frontages, ensuring that they have interlocking canopies where applicable and can grow to a height and width of 5-8m, as per the landscaping plans. - Retention of the proposed tree planting along the future laneway that spans from the southern to western corners of the development. - Retention of the existing 1.8m high impermeable boundary fence that spans the entire south westerly site boundary. - Retention of the proposed 3m wide continuous wrap around impermeable awning which spans out from the Level 1 slab and runs along the north-easterly and south-easterly aspect of the building. - Retention of the proposed podium setback at the southern corner of the development. - Retain the proposed podium chamfer located at the eastern corner of the podium on the - Ground Level of the development, ensuring that the chamfer is approximately 2x2m as currently proposed. - Inclusion of tree on the Faraday Road frontage of the development, ensuring that it can grow to a height and width of 5-8m. Communal Open Spaces: - Retention of the proposed tree planting within the Communal Open Space, ensuring that they have interlocking canopies and have the potential to grow to a height and width of 3-5m, as per the landscaping plans. - Retention of various planter boxes proposed within the Communal Open Space, ensuring that they have a total height of 1.2-1.5m, especially near the proposed café seating area, as per the landscaping plans. Private Balconies and Terraces: - Retain the following features which have already been applied to the majority of private balconies: - overall recessed design; - standard height impermeable balustrades; - full height impermeable intertenancy screens; - Full height and width, louvered end screens with individual louvres orientated perpendicular to local wind flow. (i.e. Louvres on eastern corner balconies will need to point east, louvres on southern corner balconies will need to point south and louvres on western corner balconies will need to point west etc). - Level 4 – 5: Inclusion of standard height impermeable balustrades in place of the proposed porous balustrades on the northern, southern and western corner balconies and on the private balconies of units A401, B403, A501, B503.

- Level 6 - 7: Inclusion of standard height impermeable balustrades in place of the proposed porous balustrades on the northern, eastern, southern and western private corner balconies and on the private balconies of units A601, B603, A701, B703
- Level 6 - 7: Inclusion of 1.5m high impermeable balustrade at the connection between the planter arrangement around unit A607 and the corresponding blade wall on the southern aspect of the unit terrace.
- Level 6 - 7: Retention of planter boxes around the northern and eastern aspects of Unit A607 private terrace, ensuring that the total height (planter box and the foliage on top) is at least 1.5m in height.

Landscaping:

- For the proposed landscaping to be effective as a wind mitigation device, they should be densely foliating and is recommended that they are of an evergreen variety to remain effective through the year

CPTED

Recommendations of CPTED discussion in the EIS to be included on final construction plans / implemented prior to and during occupation as relevant

Lighting

- Effective lighting is to be provided to all building entry points (pedestrian and vehicular) to ensure the entries before the access control points are well lit and highly visible at all times of day from the street and adjoining spaces
- Effective lighting of the access controlled communal spaces within the development is also to be provided including:
- Lighting of ground floor lobby areas and ground floor communal open space between sunset and dawn 7 days a week,
- All basement areas including entry and exit ramps, circulation and storage areas lit 24 hours a day
- corridors within the residential levels automatically lit throughout the day and evening through appropriate sensor lighting, or similar, to accommodate residents arriving and leaving at different times.
- All outdoor lighting is to be installed and comply with Australian Standard AS4282:1992: Control of Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting

Mechanical Surveillance

- Provide CCTV surveillance of the street, all building entries, all ground level communal spaces and service areas and all basement level communal spaces and service areas overseen by the building manager.
- The CCTV network is to be designed in consultation with a suitably qualified security consultant who can provide specific advice on the placement, installation, monitoring and maintenance of the CCTV network.
- The CCTV network design should ensure blackspots of coverage are not created. Where corners or corridors are unavoidable, it is recommended that convex mirrors are inserted to maintain maximum surveillance.
- The CCTV network strategy should be partnered with the internal and external lighting strategy (see above) to ensure facial recognition can be achieved in all lighting conditions.
- CCTV security notice signs should be appropriately displayed to convey that the site is under surveillance

Access Control and Territorial Reinforcement

- All building entries (pedestrian and vehicular) are to be access-controlled using a security locking mechanism (such as key, pin code or swipe card). This includes access to the carpark and all service area access points to restrict unauthorised persons from accessing these areas.
- Wayfinding signage to be provided to ensure entrances are easily recognisable, demarcate the entries / points from public space, commercial areas and any fire doors.
- Signage should be erected to identify private use areas.

Environmental Maintenance

- Ensure use of materials in the final design which discourage vandalism and avoid blank walls and outdoor surfaces that encourage graffiti.
- A Plan of Management (PoM) should be developed prior to operation in conjunction with operators of the commercial space and updated as necessary when tenancies change. The PoM should include details around hours of operation, security procedures, cleaning and maintenance (including graffiti removal strategies), rapid replacement of broken lighting and regular landscaping maintenance procedures to ensure the site always presents a neat and tidy environment, prevents decay and damage, and outdoor lighting is never concealed or screened out by landscaping, and trees are maintained to preserve appropriate site lines.

Tree Management

Recommendations of the Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Tree Protection Management Plan (TPMP) (Appendix CC) to be implemented during the construction phase.

- An official “Project Arborist” must be commissioned to oversee the tree protection, and any works within the TPZs and complete regular monitoring compliance certification.
- The project arborist must have a minimum of five (5) years of industry experience in arboriculture, horticulture with relevant demonstrated experience in tree management on construction sites, and Diploma level qualifications in arboriculture – AQF Level
- Trees marked for removal are to be physically marked with paint prior to site establishment as per the approved TPMP. Before removal, the Project Arborist must confirm that all marked trees correspond with those shown in Appendix B - Tree Assessment Schedule and Appendix C – Tree Protection Management Plan
- Tree removal is to be carried out prior to the erection of protection fencing. Under no circumstances are trees marked for retention within protection areas to be damaged. Vehicles and heavy machinery used by contractors are also to be kept clear of these protection areas.
- Stumps to be removed from within protection areas are to be removed in a manner that avoids damaging or disturbing roots of trees to be retained. This may include stump grinding or careful ‘picking’ of the stumps with machinery. Both methods are to be approved by the Project Arborist.
- Trees approved to be removed from a site should be replaced with offset planting of native species in accordance with the proposed Landscape Plans
- Generic tree protection measures are recommended to restrict construction activities within the TPZ which may adversely affect the health and condition of a tree to be retained. In order of precedence, the following is required for trees to be retained. Tree protection measures are to be installed and maintained as shown in Appendix C - Tree Protection Management Plan.

- Install TPZ fencing and signage as per Appendix C - Tree Protection Management Plan. Where impractical and subject to project arborist approval;
- Install trunk and ground protection where machine access is required.
- All activities within the fenced TPZ are to be supervised by the project arborist.
- TPZ Fencing is not to be moved
- The following project milestones are recommended to be carried out by the project arborist. These inspections are summarised below and expanded upon in Arborist Report.

Construction Stage	Task	Responsibility	Certification	Timing of Inspection
Pre-construction	Indicate clearly (with spray paint or tape on trunks) trees approved for removal only	Principal Contractor	Project Arborist	Prior to site establishment
	Install tree protection measures			
	Induct construction staff into Tree Protection Management Plan			
During Construction	Supervise all excavation works proposed within the TPZ of trees to be retained			As required prior to the works proceeding adjacent to trees to be retained
	Inspection of trees by Project Arborist			Quarterly during construction period
Post-construction	Final Inspection of trees by Project Arborist			Following practical completion of works

- **Exploratory Root Investigation:** Where trees are intended to be retained, and potential works areas may enter the TPZ or SRZ, determining root location and, therefore the impact on the trees is an important process. Exploratory root excavation should be undertaken in a manner that causes the least amount of damage to root material in the process. This may include the use of air excavation (air-spade) or hydro or dry-vac excavation. Root investigations should be undertaken at pre-agreed locations that will most effectively guide the design. Findings of the root investigation should be compiled into a report which identifies significant roots that should be retained and less significant roots that may be appropriate for severance. The size and volume of roots which may be cut must be assessed by an arborist and consider tree physiology, existing site and soil conditions and species traits and tolerance of root pruning.
- **Fill within Tree Protection Zones:** Where unavoidable, fill placed within TPZ of trees to be retained shall be well-drained material equivalent or finer in texture than the existing site topsoil material and should comply with AS 4419:2018 Soils for Landscaping and Garden Use (Standards Australia Limited., 2018). The fill can be lightly consolidated but not to engineering standards. If fill is to be placed by machinery, this must be done from outside the TPZ or from existing hard stand areas. Alternatively, ground, trunk and branch protection may be used to facilitate machine access.

- Pavements within Tree Protection Zones: Any pavements or footpaths within TPZ of trees to be retained should be installed at or above the existing grade to minimise the need for excavation to avoid damage or severance of primary woody roots. The pavement sub-base shall be a coarse, gap-graded material with no fines in order to allow some aeration and moisture infiltration to the root zone. The use of permeable pavements, bonded aggregate or cellular confinement systems should be investigated as alternative construction methods.
- Landscaping Works within Tree Protection Zones: The landscape plan is to be checked for compliance with the TPMP. Staged removal of tree protection methods may be required to facilitate landscaping works. Any landscaping works within the TPZ of trees to be retained are to be under the direct supervision of the Project Arborist. These may include but are not limited to; retaining walls, irrigation and lighting systems, topdressing, planting and paving. Any landscaping works requiring excavation for drainage or the like is to be undertaken using non-destructive methods previously described.
- Trenching for Installation of Underground Services: All underground services should be routed outside the TPZ of trees to be retained. Where unavoidable, services may be installed via alternative methods which may include tree sensitive excavation or Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD). Where HDD is used, entry and exit pits are to be located outside the TPZ of trees to be retained. Where excavation or trenching is required to facilitate the installation of underground services within the TPZs of any site trees arborist supervision is required. Works should be undertaken using techniques that are sensitive to tree roots to avoid unnecessary damage. Such techniques include: Excavation by hand; Excavation using a high-pressure water jet and vacuum truck; Excavation using an Air Spade with a vacuum truck. Machine excavation is prohibited within the TPZs of retained trees unless undertaken at the direct consent from the project arborist and/or the responsible authority. Where a situation occurs that a significant root (root greater than >50 mm diameter) requires pruning or removal, the root is to be severed with a sharp saw implement by or under the instruction of the Project Arborist.

Traffic and Transport

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| <p>Implement the recommendations of the Traffic Impact Assessment (Appendix P), Construction Traffic Management Plan (Appendix Q) and Green Travel Plan (Appendix R) in the detailed design, construction and operational phases of the development as relevant</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the traffic management arrangements recommended in the PCTMP, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ utilise the existing vehicular access located at the south-eastern corner of the subject site via Faraday Road. ○ All loading and unloading activities are to be contained within site ○ All vehicles are required to turn around within site, thereby ensuring all vehicles enter and egress onto Faraday Road in a forward direction ○ Trucks use the following route to the subject site: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Trucks arrive on Davies Road. 2. Turn left/right onto Alma Road, westbound. 3. Turn right onto Faraday Road, northbound. 4. Turn left into site ○ Trucks use the following route from the subject site (to South): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Trucks exit site and turn right onto Faraday Road, southbound. 2. Turn left into Alma Road, eastbound. |
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3. Turn left/right onto Davies Road, north/southbound.
- All trucks will be linked via CB radio and/or hands-free mobile and will only be called onto site when required and when there is sufficient capacity to accommodate the proposed trucks.
 - Trucks will not be permitted to queue along public roads within the vicinity of the subject site at any time.
 - The entire perimeter of the construction area will be secured with temporary fencing and access points will be controlled to ensure the construction area is secured at all times and not accessible to the general public.
 - In addition to the above, no building materials shall be placed, dumped or left on any Council road or footpath area at any time, with footpaths to remain in a safe condition for use by pedestrians at all times
 - A crane will be utilised within the construction area within the subject site during the Structure and Fitout and Finishes stages. Further details are to be confirmed by the appointed builder when appointed, however it is envisaged that the crane arm will remain within the bounds of the subject site at all times and will not be required to extend across adjacent public footpaths or roads
 - A work zone is required along Faraday Road along the sites frontage during all stages of construction from Monday to Sunday between 7:00am-5:00pm. The details of the operation of the work zone are to be confirmed once a builder has been appointed.
 - Workers will be permitted to park on site during the demolition stage. In addition, workers will be able to utilise public transport as the site benefits from access to public transport services, being situated within walking distance of numerous bus stops and Padstow Railway Station as discussed in Section 3.3 above. Workers will be encouraged to utilise public transport where possible and carpooling will also be encouraged.
 - Traffic Guide Schemes (formerly Traffic Control Plans) will be required to ensure the safety of pedestrians, cyclists, vehicles and other road users during all stages of construction where construction activity or construction vehicle activity impacts other road users. Appropriate TGS's are to be developed and implemented in conjunction with the appointed builder and provided as part of the Final CTMP once a builder is appointed.
 - Contractors will be encouraged to utilise the extensive public transport network within the vicinity of the subject site. Contractors will also be encouraged to carpool in order to limit impacts to on-street parking
- Implement the strategies set out in the Green Travel Plan, including:
 - Encourage Staff to carpool, where possible
 - EV charging
 - Provide Public Transport Information through an updated Travel Access Guide (TAG)
 - Provide Bicycle Parking and end-of-trip facilities
 - Monitor bicycle facility usage and expand facilities where needed
 - Maintain bicycle facilities in good order
 - Promotion of 10,000 steps initiative
 - Provide up-to-date cycling information
 - Update and review Green Travel Plan
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Noise and Vibration

Recommendations of the Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment) (Appendix S) to be implemented during the design and construction phases.

Building Design:

- Final Building design to meet AS2107-2016 recommendations for internal spaces as per Table 5 of the Acoustic Report and recommendations set out in Section 7 of the report in relation to Glazing, external roof, ceiling and wall construction.
- Detailed acoustic review of plant selection and location to be undertaken prior to construction to determine acoustic treatments to control noise emissions to comply with Project Noise Trigger Levels, including consideration of the following:
 - Roof top plant: Major fans (typically with a sound power level over 80db(A) – such as kitchen exhaust, major toilet exhaust and major relief air fans) will require acoustic treatment if located externally. Wherever possible for major fans it is recommended that axial (as opposed to roof mounted fans) are to be used as this will enable acoustic treatment to be incorporated within ductwork running to atmosphere.
 - Basement: All basement fans are located within fan room enclosures of basements 1 and 2 as nominated within the architectural documentation.
 - Indicatively, fans may require attenuation treatment to meet NPfl requirements are surrounding sensitive receivers. To ensure compliance with NPfl requirements during the day, evening and night time, additional review is recommended following final plant selection and review.

Construction Phase Mitigation:

- Community Consultation/Notification: Notification (leaflet or similar) of all receivers identified in Section 2 is recommended prior to commencement of works. Notification should advise of anticipate date and duration of demolition.
- Respite Periods: To protect the amenity of nearby residential receivers, it is proposed to introduce respite periods where construction activities exceed the 'highly noise affected level (75 dB(A) Leq(15min)) based on the predicted noise levels presented in Section 9.3.2. In the event that respite periods are to be imposed, it is recommended to consider respite hours as follows:
 - a. Monday to Friday: 7:00am-8:00am
 - b. Monday to Friday: 12:00pm-1:00pm
 - c. It is noted that the construction plant which is predicted to exceed the 'highly noise affected level' would only be in use intermittently during the demolition stage.
 - d. It is noted that respite periods will extend the length of demolition works and may provide heavier loss of amenity compared to non-imposed demolition.
- Vibration monitoring: In the event of a complaint, we recommend vibration monitoring is to be implemented along the property boundary closest to the vibration receiver who issued the complaint.
- Noise monitoring: In the event of a complaint, noise monitoring can be implemented along the property boundary closest to the noise receiver who issued the complaint.
- Quiet Work Methods/Technologies:
 - The primary noise generating activity at the site will be the demolition and excavation periods. As much as practicable, use of quieter methods is to be adopted.

- It is recommended to use rock/ concrete saws near all boundaries to reduce vibration and noise levels if required.
- Materials handling/vehicles:
 - Trucks and bobcats to use a non-tonal reversing beacon (subject to OH&S requirements) to minimise potential disturbance of neighbours.
 - Avoid careless dropping of construction materials into empty trucks.
 - Trucks, trailers and concrete trucks (if feasible) should turn off their engines during idling to reduce noise impacts (unless truck ignition needs to remain on during concrete pumping).
- Complaints Handling: In the event of complaint, the procedures outlined in Section 12 should be adopted.
- Site Induction: A copy of these recommendations is to be available to contractors. The location of this should be advised in any site induction; and site induction should also detail the site contact in the event of noise complaint.

Ground and Water Management

Recommendations of the Geotechnical Assessment and Surface and Groundwater Impact Assessment (Appendix JJ and Appendix MM) to be implemented during the detailed design and construction phases.

The development to be carried out in accordance with the Integrated Water Management Plan (Appendix NN)

Geotechnical:

- Excavations methods should be adopted which limit ground vibrations at the adjoining developments to not more than 10 mm/sec. Vibration monitoring will be required to verify that this is achieved. However, if the contractor adopts methods and/or equipment in accordance with the recommendations in Table 5.1 for a ground vibration limit of 5 mm/sec, vibration monitoring may not be required.
- At all times, the excavation equipment must be operated by experienced personnel, according to the manufacturer's instructions and in a manner consistent with minimising vibration effects.
- Use of other techniques (eg. grinding, rock sawing), although less productive, would reduce or possibly eliminate risks of damage to property through vibration effects transmitted via the ground. Such techniques may be considered if an alternative to rock breaking is required.
- If rock sawing is carried out around excavation boundaries in not less than 1 metre deep lifts, a 900 kg rock hammer could be used at up to 100% maximum operating capacity with an assessed peak particle velocity not exceeding 5 mm/sec, subject to observation and confirmation by a geotechnical engineer at the commencement of excavation.
- Saw cutting should be carried out before any rock breaking is commenced on the site. It would be appropriate before commencing excavation to undertake a dilapidation survey of any adjacent structures that may potentially be damaged. This will provide a reasonable basis for assessing any future claims of damage.

Surface and Groundwater: (note awaiting updated report – highlighted mitigation measures questioned as they are incorrect / irrelevant / should already be addressed by the IWMP questioned by Thomas)

Flooding and drainage

- Careful planning of the layout of the construction areas, and management and planning of construction activities would be considered during detailed design.

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- Construction phase mitigation and management measures would include:
 - install temporary drainage or drainage diversions so that stormwater function is not impeded during construction, and construction areas are not significantly impacted in the event of a flood event;
 - locate stockpiles and storage areas outside of 100-year flood (one per cent AEP flood) extent where possible; and
 - cease work in flood prone areas when a severe weather warning is issued and secure work sites.

Surface water quality

- Impacts on surface water/runoff quality can be mitigated by implementing standard measures to manage and monitor potential surface water quality impacts during construction in accordance with the principles and requirements of the 'Blue Book'. These measures would be made specific for the final design of the construction areas (to be determined during detailed design).
- Mitigation and management measures should include (but are not limited to):
 - erosion and sediment controls for each work area and each work stage, implemented prior to ground/soil disturbance and updated as work sites change;
 - stormwater runoff controls to avoid flow over exposed soils which may result in erosion, sedimentation and impacts to water quality; and
 - communication and training to site personnel in managing water quality through erosion and sediment control measures.
- Long term the roof catchment area for the new development is proposed to discharge to stormwater system. A treatment device could be installed as part of the roofing system to treat and collect the initial low flow level which may have higher concentrations of air-deposited pollutants.
- Water quality modelling could be undertaken during detailed design to confirm the type and size of treatment device required from impervious areas (e.g. bioretention basin/s).

Groundwater system and nearby properties

- A Dewatering Management Plan (DMP) for the Site needs to be prepared and a WaterNSW application for water supply works approval obtained in order to address the potential impact and management. DMP will provide further detailed information as to the volumes and drawdown extent.
- Groundwater monitoring prior to and during construction in accordance with the Minimum requirements for building site groundwater investigation and reporting (DPIE, 2021) will be required along with geotechnical survey of the nearby buildings to ensure that any potential impact is mitigated in timely manner.
- Given the semi-confined nature of shale, the impact to nearby buildings will need to be assessed.
- Long-term impact will be assessed once the construction design for the basement is confirmed and further testing undertaken.

Groundwater quality

- The DMP will establish detailed groundwater quality conditions prior to basement excavation. Monitoring of flow, levels and quality during construction will ensure that any change is identified early and managed.
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- Details of the management will be discussed in detail in DMP for the Site.

Integrated Water Management

The development to be carried out in accordance with the Integrated Water Management Plan, including OSD storage capacity of at least 60.7m³

Contamination and Remediation

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| <p>Recommendations of the Detailed Site Investigation and Remedial Action Plan: (Appendix KK and Appendix LL) to be implemented during the construction phase.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remediation of the site to be carried out in accordance the Remedial Action Plan prepared by Sydney Environmental Group and dated 26 July 2024. • A waste classification assessment will be carried out on any soil materials proposed for disposal off-site as per the NSW EPA Waste Classification Guidelines (2014) |
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Waste Management

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| <p>Recommendations of the Construction Waste Management Plan (Appendix DD) to be implemented during the construction phase.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste generated during the construction stage of the development will be managed by the principal contractor and sub-contractors, with materials being reused and recycled wherever possible. Where neither reuse nor recycling are possible, waste will be disposed of as general waste at a licensed landfill site. • Construction materials removed from site will need to be managed in accordance with the provisions of current legislation and may include segregation by material type classification in accordance with NSW EPA (2014) Waste Classification Guidelines, Part 1: Classifying Waste and disposal at facilities appropriately licensed to receive the particular materials. • All staff employed during the construction stage of the development must undertake site specific induction training regarding the procedures for waste management. Employees of the head contractor will undertake a specific induction outlining their duties and how they are to enforce the waste management procedure |
| <p>Recommendations of the Operational Waste Management Plan (Appendix EE) to be implemented during the construction and operation phase.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A private contractor will be engaged to collect the residential general waste, recycling and FOGO in accordance with a nominated collection schedule. • It is the responsibility of the caretaker to ensure that the loading area is clear of any vehicles or obstructions prior to waste collection. On the day of collection, a private waste collection vehicle will enter the site from Faraday Road and park in the loading bay at the ground floor. The building manager/caretaker will transport the full bins to the loading bay prior to the weekly collection of bins via the aid of a bin tug device, and return them to the residential communal bin room once emptied. |

- All commercial tenancies will be responsible for their own general waste and recycling disposal procedures within their own vicinity. On completion of each trading day or as required, nominated staff or contracted cleaners will transport all general waste and recycling to the commercial/retail bin room. and place into the appropriate collection bins.
- A private waste contractor will be engaged to service the retail general waste and recycling bins as per an agreed collection schedule.
- On the day of service, a private waste collection vehicle will enter the site from Faraday Road and park in the loading bay at the ground level. The building manager/caretaker will transport full bins to the loading bay with the aid of a bin tug device. Contractors will then empty the bins, and place aside for the building manager/caretaker to return them to the commercial/retail bin room. Once the bins are serviced, the collection vehicle will exit the site onto Faraday Road in a forward direction.
- The collection of commercial/retail bins should occur on separate days from the collection of residential bins to ensure proper segregation of waste streams.

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

- Recommendations of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (Appendix T) to be implemented during the detailed design and construction phases
- Works may proceed with caution.
 - A copy of the final ACHA should be provided to RAPs for their records. The proponent should continue to inform these groups about the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites within the study area throughout the life of the project, should any sites be identified during the remainder of this assessment or during the proposed works.
 - Heritage inductions for all site workers and contractors should be undertaken to prevent any unintentional harm to any unexpected Aboriginal objects. The heritage induction should include the following items:
 - Relevant legislation.
 - Location of identified Aboriginal heritage sites, and areas of archaeological sensitivity within proximity to the study area.
 - Basic identification skills for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal artefacts, and human remains.
 - Procedure to follow in the event of an unexpected heritage item find during construction works.
 - Procedure to follow in the event of discovery of human remains during construction works.
 - Penalties and non-compliance.
 - All Aboriginal objects and Places are protected under the NPW Act. It is an offence to disturb an Aboriginal site without a consent permit issued by Heritage NSW. Should any Aboriginal objects be encountered outside of the study area during works, works must cease in the vicinity and the find should not be moved until assessed by a qualified archaeologist. If the find is determined to be an Aboriginal object, the archaeologist will provide further recommendations. These may include notifying Heritage NSW and RAPs.
 - If any suspected human remains are discovered during any activity works, all activity in the vicinity must cease immediately. The remains must be left in place and protected from harm or damage. The following contingency plan describes the immediate actions that must be taken in instances where human remains or suspected human remains are discovered. Any such discovery at the study area must follow these steps:
 - 1. Discovery: If suspected human remains are discovered all activity in the vicinity must stop to ensure minimal damage is caused to the remains; and the remains must be left in place and protected from harm or damage.

- 2. Notification: Once suspected human skeletal remains have been found, the Coroner's Office and the NSW Police must be notified immediately. Following this, and if the human remains are likely to be Aboriginal in origin, the find will be reported to the Aboriginal parties and Heritage NSW. If the find is likely to be non-Aboriginal in origin and more than 100 years in age, the heritage division of NSW will be notified of the find under s.146 of the Heritage Act.

Social Impact

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| <p>Recommendations of the Social Impact Assessment (Appendix QQ) to be implemented during the application, construction and operation phases.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement noise mitigation measures detailed in the Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment by Acoustic Logic • Prepare and implement a CEMP, including a Construction Stakeholder Engagement Strategy • Targeted community-building / place – attraction activities can be undertaken at appropriate times during construction by local businesses and business organisations or Council to retain and build the local community feel and cohesion in the town centre • Prepare and implement a Construction Traffic Management Plan • Prepare and Implement a Construction Stakeholder Engagement Strategy • Implement the recommendations of the ACHA prepared by Biosis for the protection and celebration of Aboriginal cultural heritage. • Implement the Landscape Plan which consider Aboriginal People's connections with Country. • Operational traffic and parking monitoring by Strata Management Scheme and Canterbury Bankstown Council • Respond to submissions and concerns raised during the public exhibition process. |
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