Appendix E

Consolidated Mitigation Measures

The collective measures required to mitigate the impacts associated with the proposed works are detailed below. These measures have been derived from the assessment in **Section 6.0** of the EIS and those detailed in appended consultants' reports.

Ref No.	Potential Impact	Stage of Project	Mitigation Measure
Transport Impact Assessment			
TIA-1	Construction Traffic	Construction	• Traffic control would be required to manage and regulate construction vehicle traffic movements to and from the Site during construction. • All vehicles transporting loose materials will have the load covered and/or secured to prevent any items depositing onto the roadway during travel to and from the Site. • All vehicles are to enter and depart the Site in a forward direction, with reverse movements to occur only within the Site boundary. • All contractor parking is to be contained wholly within the Site, and. • Pedestrian and cyclist traffic along the Site frontage will be managed appropriately at all times.
Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment			
NV-1	Project Planning	Operation	• Use quieter and less vibration emitting construction methods where feasible and reasonable. • Works should be completed during standard daytime construction hours outlined in Section 4.1.2. • Truck routes to site should be limited to major roads.
NV-2	Site Layout	Operation	• Compounds and worksites should be designed to promote one-way traffic and minimise the need for vehicle reversing. • Where practicable, work compounds, parking areas, and equipment and material stockpiles should be positioned away from noise-sensitive locations and take advantage of existing screening from local topography.

			• Documentation of how site layout has been considered to reduce noise impacts must be provided to the Contractor's Project Manager. This must occur any time there are significant changes to the site layout. • Equipment that is noisy should be started away from sensitive receivers.
NV-3	Training	Operation	• Training should be provided to all personnel on noise and vibration requirements for the project. Inductions and toolbox talks to be used to inform personnel of the location and sensitivity of surrounding receivers.
NV-4	Plant and Equipment Source Mitigation	Operation Design	• All plant and equipment must be maintained in a proper and efficient condition, operated in a proper and efficient manner, and feature standard noise amelioration measures where applicable. • Where practicable, tonal reversing alarms (beepers) should be replaced with non-tonal alarms (squawkers) on all equipment in use (subject to occupational health and safety requirements). • Noisy equipment should be sited behind structures that act as barriers, or at the greatest distance from the noise-sensitive area. Equipment should be oriented so that noise emissions are directed away from any sensitive areas, where possible. • Noise generating equipment should be regularly checked and effectively maintained, including checking of hatches/enclosures regularly to ensure that seals are in good condition and doors close properly against seals. • Noise monitoring spot checks of equipment should be completed to ensure individual items are operating as expected. • Dropping materials from a height should be avoided. • Loading and unloading should be carried out away from noise sensitive areas, where practicable. • Trucks should not queue outside residential properties. Truck drivers should avoid compression braking as far as practicable. • Truck movements should be kept to a minimum, ie trucks are fully loaded on each trip.
NV-5	Screening	Design	• The layout of the site should take advantage of existing screening from local topography, where possible. Site huts, maintenance sheds and/or containers should be positioned between noisy equipment and the affected receivers.
NV-6	Complaints Management	Construction Operation	• Where complaints are received, work practices should be reviewed and feasible and reasonable practices implemented to minimise any further impacts.
NV-7	Monitoring	Construction Operation	• Noise and/or vibration monitoring should be conducted (as appropriate) when noise/vibration intensive works are being undertaken in close proximity to sensitive receivers.

			• Noise and/or vibration monitoring should be conducted (as appropriate) in response to complaints received to verify that levels are not substantially above the predicted levels.
NV-8	Vibration	Construction Operation	• If vibration generating works are required within the minimum cosmetic damage working distances (refer Table 8 of the Noise Assessment) and considered likely to exceed the criteria: - Different construction methods with lower source vibration levels should be investigated and implemented, where feasible - Attended vibration measurements should be undertaken at the start of the works to determine actual vibration levels at the item. Works should cease if the monitoring indicates vibration levels are likely to, or do, exceed the relevant criteria. • Where works are required within the cosmetic damage minimum working distances (refer Table 8), building condition surveys and public infrastructure dilapidation surveys should be completed before and after the works to ensure no cosmetic damage has occurred.
Stormwater Management Plan			
SMP-1	Non-compliance identification	Operation	• Regular inspections and monitoring of the stormwater management system should be conducted to identify any potential non-compliances. This can involve visual assessments, data collection, and analysis of performance indicators.
SMP-2	Review regulatory requirements	Operation	• The operator of the system is to familiarise themselves with the specific IWCM controls outlined in the regulatory framework. This may include local ordinances, stormwater management guidelines, or environmental protection regulations.
SMP-3	Document non-compliances	Operation	• Once a non-compliance is identified, carefully document the details, including the specific control(s) not met, location, and associated concerns or issues. Capture photographs, measurements, and any other relevant data to provide comprehensive documentation
SMP-4	Investigate the root causes	Design Operation	• Conduct a thorough investigation to determine the underlying causes of the non-compliance. This may involve reviewing design plans, construction records, maintenance logs, and historical performance data. Consider factors such as inadequate infrastructure, improper maintenance, or unforeseen external factors.
SMP-5	Assess impacts	Operation	• Evaluate the potential impacts of the non-compliance on water quality, ecosystem health, flood risk, or other relevant factors. Consider both immediate and long-term consequences, as well as potential risks to human health and the environment.

SMP-6	Develop corrective action plan:	Operation	• Based on the investigation findings, develop a comprehensive corrective action plan (if required). This should outline specific measures to address any non-compliance and bring the stormwater management system into compliance with the IWCM controls. Consider the feasibility, cost-effectiveness, and potential long-term benefits of each proposed action.
SMP-7	Implement corrective actions	Operation	• If required, execute the corrective actions as outlined in the plan. This may involve repairs, upgrades, maintenance activities, or changes in operational procedures. Ensure that the actions are implemented by qualified personnel adhering to best practices and relevant safety guidelines.
SMP-8	Post-implementation assessment	Operation	• After implementing any corrective actions, conduct post-assessments to verify the effectiveness of the measures taken. This may include performance monitoring, water quality testing, or hydraulic modelling to evaluate the system's compliance with the IWCM controls.
SMP-9	Reporting and communication	Operation	• Prepare a detailed report summarizing any non-compliances, investigation findings, corrective actions taken, and post-implementation results. Communicate the outcomes to relevant stakeholders.
SMP-10	Ongoing monitoring and maintenance	Operation	• Establish a regular monitoring and maintenance program to ensure continued compliance with IWCM controls. This should include periodic inspections, data collection, and maintenance activities to prevent future non-compliances.
Visual Impact Assessment			
VIA-1	Plant Palette	Design	• The proposed landscape of indigenous species will assist in blending the proposal with its vegetative backdrop as well as capture the local character of place; • Indigenous planting onsite will add to the ecological value of the proposal by adding to existing vegetative corridors in place for wildlife to move; • Indigenous plant species will likely be lower in maintenance requirements. • Another consideration with the landscape design is to plant internally along the perimeter of the boundary where possible with small trees and large shrubs. Not being visible from a distance, chain wire fencing should be used to allow for the internal planting to screen buildings.
Air Quality			
Construction Dust Mitigation Measures			
AQ-1	Communications	Construction	• Develop and implement a stakeholder communications plan that includes community engagement before work commences on Site. • Display the name and contact details of the Responsible Person accountable for air quality and dust issues on the Site boundary.

			• Display the head or regional office contact information. • Develop and implement a Dust Management Plan (DMP) that considers, as a minimum, the measures identified herein.
AQ-2	Site Management	Construction	• Record all dust and air quality complaints, identify cause(s), take appropriate measures to reduce emissions in a timely manner, and record the measures taken. • Make the complaints log available to relevant authorities (Council, EPA, etc). • Record exceptional incidents that cause dust and/or air emissions, on or off site, and the actions taken to resolve the situation in the logbook. • Hold regular liaison meetings with other high risk construction sites within 250 m of the Site boundary, to ensure plans are co-ordinated and dust and particulate matter emissions are minimised.
AQ-3	Monitoring	Construction	• Undertake daily on-site and off-site inspections at nearby receptors to monitor dust. Record inspection results and make available to relevant authorities. This should include regular dust soiling checks of surfaces such as street furniture, cars, and windows. The existing Continuous real-time dust monitoring to be continued during the construction for this project. • Increase the frequency of site inspections by the person accountable for air quality and dust issues on the Site when activities with a high potential to produce dust are being carried out and during prolonged dry or windy conditions.
AQ-4	Preparing & Maintaining the Site	Construction	• Plan site layout so that dust generating activities are located as far away as possible from receptors. • If feasible, erect solid screens or barriers around dusty activities or the Site boundary that are at least as high as any stockpiles on Site. • Fully enclose Site or specific operations where there is a high potential for dust production and the Site is actives for an extensive period. • Avoid Site runoff of water or mud. • Keep Site fencing, barriers and scaffolding clean using wet methods. • Remove materials that have a potential to produce dust from Site as soon as possible, unless being re-used on Site. If being re-used, keep materials covered or contained in a way which prevents dust, for example dust suppression. • Cover, seed, or fence stockpiles to prevent wind erosion.
AQ-5	Construction Vehicles and Sustainable Travel	Construction	• Keep Site fencing, barriers and scaffolding clean using wet methods. • Remove materials that have a potential to produce dust from Site as soon as possible, unless being re-used on Site. If being re-used, keep materials covered or contained in a way which prevents dust, for example dust suppression. • Cover, seed, or fence stockpiles to prevent wind erosion.

AQ-6	Measures for General Construction Activities	Construction	• Ensure an adequate water supply on the Site for effective dust/PM suppression/mitigation, using non-potable water where possible and appropriate. • Ensure equipment is readily available on Site to clean any dry spillages and clean up spillages as soon as reasonably practicable after the event using wet cleaning methods. • Avoid scabbling (roughening of concrete surfaces) if possible. • Ensure sand and other aggregates are stored in bunded areas and are not allowed to dry out, unless this is required for a particular process, in which case ensure that appropriate additional control measures are in place. • Ensure bulk cement and other fine powder materials are delivered in enclosed tankers and stored in silos with suitable emission control systems to prevent escape of material and overfilling during delivery. • For smaller supplies of fine power materials ensure bags are sealed after use and stored appropriately to prevent dust.
AQ-7	Measures Specific to Earthworks	Construction	• Re-vegetate earthworks and exposed areas/soil stockpiles to stabilise surfaces as soon as practicable. • Only remove the cover in small areas during work and not all at once.
AQ-8	Measures Specific to Haulage	Construction	• Use water-assisted dust sweeper(s) on the access and local roads, as necessary. • Avoid dry sweeping of large areas. • Ensure vehicles entering and leaving the Site are covered to prevent escape of materials during transport. • Inspect on-site haul routes for integrity and instigate necessary repairs to the surface as soon as reasonably practicable. • Implement a wheel washing system (with rumble grids to dislodge accumulated dust and mud prior to leaving the Site where reasonably practicable). • Access gates to be located at least 10 m from receptors where possible.
Operational Mitigation Measures			
	Management Practices	Operation	• Effective preventative maintenance on all plant and equipment concerned with the control of emissions to air; • Avoiding unnecessary idling of truck engines on-site; • Ensuring truck maintenance is up to date; • Paving of all operating, storage, unloading and loading areas; and • Sealing roads if dust is considered likely to be an issue.
Construction Waste Management Plan			

CWMP-1	Waste Reduction Measures	Construction	• Applying practical building designs and construction techniques, including construction staging and ordering pre-cut materials at the required sizes; • Appropriate sorting and segregation of construction wastes to ensure efficient recycling of wastes; • Selecting construction materials taking into consideration to their long lifespan and potential for reuse; • Ordering materials to size and ordering pre-cut and prefabricated materials; • Reuse of formwork (where possible); • Planned work staging; • Reducing packaging waste on-site by returning packaging to suppliers where possible, purchasing in bulk, requesting cardboard or metal drums rather than plastics, requesting metal straps rather than shrink wrap and using returnable packaging such as pallets and reels; • Careful on-site storage, sorting and separation of different waste products, especially for waste appropriate for recycling and reuse; • Returning certain waste products (e.g. packaging) to the suppliers where possible. • Acquiring materials and goods from waste reducing sources (e.g., recycled materials, fit for purpose packaging, leased equipment and machinery). • Subcontractors informed of site waste management procedures; and • Coordination and sequencing of various trades.
CWMP-2	Beneficial Reuses	Construction Design	• All solid waste timber, concrete, tiles and rock that cannot be reused or recycled will be taken to an appropriate facility for treatment to recover further resources or for disposal to landfill in an approved manner; • All asbestos, hazardous and/or intractable wastes are to be disposed of in accordance with SafeWork Authority and EPA requirements; • Portable, self-contained toilet and washroom facilities will be provided at the site and will be regularly emptied and serviced by a suitably qualified contractor; • Provision for the collection of batteries, fluorescent tubes and other recyclable resources will be provided onsite to enable offsite recycling; • Drink container recycling should be provided onsite or these items sorted offsite for recycling at an appropriately licensed facility; • All garbage will be disposed of via a council approved system; and • Opportunities for materials exportation and reuse with other local construction operations will be investigated.
CWMP-3	Waste Storage Locations	Construction	• Waste storage locations will be accessible and allow sufficient space for storage and servicing requirements. These locations will also be flexible in order to cater for change of use throughout the construction and operational stages.

			• Where space is restricted, dedicated stockpile areas are to be delineated on the site, with regular transfers to dedicated skip bins for sorting. The positions of the designated waste holding areas on site will change according to building works and the progression of the development, but must consider visual amenity, OH&S and accessibility in their selection. • All waste placed in stockpile areas/skips for disposal or recycling shall be adequately contained to ensure that the waste does not fall, blow, wash or otherwise escape from the site. Appropriate siting of waste stockpile locations will take into account slope and drainage factors to avoid contamination of stormwater drains during rain events. • Waste/recycling storage locations will be assigned during the construction works and will provide adequate space to accommodate all waste and recycling bins associated with the construction (up to approximately 8 x 2,000 L bins) (refer **Figure 3**). Recycling bins must be accessible to all construction employees and must be clearly sign posted and colour coded to ensure segregation of waste and recycling is effective. Waste containers are to be kept clean and in a good state of repair.
Operation Waste Management Plan			
OWMP-1	Targets for Resource Recovery	Operation	• Targets for the proposed development are expected to contribute to state-specific targets. The NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041 (DPIE, 2021) sets a target of 80% average recovery rate from all waste streams by 2030. Analysis by DPIE (2021) indicates that the commercial and industrial waste recovery rate in 2019 was 53%. • It is anticipated that the waste minimisation measures in the following sections will assist the proposed development to meet the state's targets. Waste monitoring, reporting and audits can be used to determine the actual percentage of waste that are being, or have been, recycled during operation.
OWMP-2	Waste Reduction Measures	Operation	• Provision of take back services to clients to reduce waste further along the supply chain; • Re-work/re-packaging of products prior to local distribution to reduce waste arising; • Review of packaging design to reduce waste but maintain 'fit for purpose'; • Investigating leased office equipment and machinery rather than purchase and disposal; • Establish systems with in-house and with supply chain stakeholders to transport products in re-useable packaging where possible; • Development of 'buy recycled' purchasing policy; • Flatten or bale cardboard to reduce number of bin lifts required; and • Providing recycling collections within each of the offices and tearooms (e.g. plastics, cans and glass).

OWMP-3	Beneficial Reuses	Operation	• Cardboard, paper, plastic, glass, cans and pallets and containers will be reused/recycled offsite; • Provision for the collection of batteries, fluorescent tubes and other recyclable resources will be provided on site to enable offsite recycling; • All waste materials that cannot be reused or recycled will be taken to an appropriate facility for treatment to recover further resources or for disposal to landfill in an approved manner; • Waste oil (if any) used in equipment maintenance will be recycled of disposed of in an appropriate manner; and • Opportunities for materials exportation and reuse with other local industrial operations will be investigated. This will have two benefits: minimising energy through reduction of material reprocessing, encouraging material reuse.
OWMP-4	Waste Storage Locations	Operation	• A designated waste storage area will be provided outside the dock offices for W4A and W4B, respectively where the recycling and garbage skips will be stored prior to collection. Sufficient clearance will be necessary to enable collection vehicles to access the locations of bin storage. Where possible collection times should not coincide with peak operational delivery schedules however the designated area identified will not interfere with operational truck movements. • The construction of locations for garbage storage are to comply with BCA (Building Code of Australia) requirements and Australian Standards, including CoC requirements for screening and fencing. • The waste/recycling storage area will be constructed of an adequate size to accommodate all waste and recycling bins and bales associated with the development. • Recycling bins must be accessible to all employees and must be clearly sign posted and colour coded to ensure segregation of waste and recycling is effective. • Sufficient space will be provided for the segregation and storage of varying waste types including provision for the collection of fluorescent tubes, smoke detectors, ewastes and other recyclable resources. • Sufficient space will also be provided for reuse items such as crates and pallets for occupational safety purposes. • Doors/gates to the waste storage locations will be able to be opened from the outside and wide enough to allow for easy passage of waste/recycling containers. • Waste collection areas should allow for manoeuvring of a rear loading (Medium Rigid Vehicle) MRV of typical sizes between 8.8 m to 9.25 m long x 2.6 m wide truck, and 3.6 m head clearance.

OWMP-5	Waste Collection and Servicing	Operation	• Onsite collection is the preferred option with a waste truck able to enter and exit the site in a forward direction. Dedicated loading dock areas should be provided for the waste vehicle to prop while collections occur. • Private contractors using up to a 9.25 m rear loading waste MRV should enter the site via the internal access road and reverse into the waste storage area. The contractor should retrieve empty and return bins to/from the bin store at the time of collection then exit the site in a forward direction. • Litter spread is to be managed by ensuring garbage and recycling bins are not overloaded, and lids are always closed. • The private collection contractor's agreement should require their pickup of any waste that spills from the bins during collections. • Estimated waste collection frequency and number of bins are summarised as follows: - Collection Frequency: 1 x Weekly All Waste Streams. - Number of Bins: 2 x 2,000 L General Waste, 2 x 2,000 L Recycling Waste.
OWMP-6	Monitoring, Reporting and Audits	Operation	• Review of waste streams and waste quantities. • Review the OWMP in light of any changes to operational activities or further information which may alter waste management practices. • Undertake auditing of waste management across the site as a component of broader environmental site audits. • Undertake visual inspections to ensure waste management controls are implemented and maintained across site. • Undertake annual review of the OWMP to ensure information accurately reflects site activities, and to assist future waste management.
Resilience and Hazards Assessment			
RHA-1	Storing Dangerous Goods	Operation	• The DGs shall be stored in a manner which complies with the applicable storage standards (i.e. AS/NZS 1596:2014 or class specific standards such as AS 1940:2017). • The documentation required by the Work Health and Safety (WHS) Regulation 2017 (Ref. [1]) shall be prepared to demonstrate the risks have been assessed and minimised So Far As Is Reasonably Practicable (SFAIRP) as required by the WHS Regulations. • Where flammable gases or liquids are stored, a hazardous area classification in accordance with AS/NZS 60079.10.1:2022 (Ref. [2]) shall be prepared to ensure that an ignition source does not enter a hazardous atmosphere as required by the WHS Regulations.
Aboriginal and Historical Heritage Letter			

AHHL-1	Future Site Project	Construction	• An update to the planning certificate of the property should be undertaken following construction to highlight to future users/owners the presence of an Aboriginal site within the project area
AHHL-2	Cultural heritage inductions	Construction	• All employees, contractors, sub-contractors and visitors involved in ground and nonground disturbing activities will undergo an Aboriginal cultural heritage induction.
AHHL-3	Unexpected finds protocols	Construction	• All works within the location of the unexpected find must stop until properly assessed by a suitable qualified heritage Consultant and suitable management measures developed in consultation with Aboriginal representatives and Heritage NSW.
AHHL-4	Changing heritage professional	Construction	• Where the heritage consultant changes through the project, suitable hand over will be undertaken to minimise loss or mistranslation of the intent of the information, findings and future steps in relation to Aboriginal heritage.
AHHL-5	Any proposed activity outside approved project area	Construction	• Any activity that may cause ground disturbance outside of the approved project area, or outside other existing approved areas under the development consent, will not occur without prior Aboriginal heritage assessment and other relevant legislative and internal approvals sought as required. • Depending on the scope, nature and approval pathway of the proposed ground disturbance, the following may apply: • If the proposed activity requires additional environmental assessment, such as a modification to the existing development consent, an Aboriginal heritage assessment will be completed in accordance with relevant assessment requirements as specified by Heritage NSW/DPE. If the proposed activity is permissible under the existing SSDA (ie an Aboriginal heritage impact permit (AHIP) not required), an Aboriginal heritage assessment must initially be completed to a level consistent with the Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (DECCW 2010b) guidelines. Any potential impacts to known or newly identified Aboriginal objects will be managed in accordance with the unexpected finds procedures set out in Section 4.4 • If the proposed activity requires a separate approval pathway not permissible as part of the existing SSDA, then an Aboriginal heritage assessment must initially be completed to a level consistent with the Due Diligence Code of Practice for the protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (DECCW 2010b) guidelines. Depending on the outcomes of the due diligence assessment, further investigation may be required in accordance with the Guide to Investigating, Assessing and reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in New South Wales (DECCW 2010c) and/or other relevant guidelines. If Aboriginal objects are likely to be impacted, further approvals under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 and/or Environmental

			Planning and Assessment Act 1979 as required may be required prior to work being permissible.
Social Impact Assessment			
SIA-1	Social Perspective	Construction Operation	• Notification of potentially affected receivers during periods of disruptive construction works (i.e., when works are expected to exceed noise management levels). Affected receivers should be notified prior to commencement of disruptive works to allow them to make arrangements/prepare. • Implementation of a *Complaints Management System* which enables nearby residents and businesses to contact the project team if any issues arise in relation to the project's impact on their daily lives/operations. Contact details should be publicly available online, as well as included in any communication material that is delivered to nearby receivers.
Crim Prevention Through Environmental Design			
CPTED-1	Surveillance	Design Construction Operation	• Ensure opportunities for natural and incidental surveillance are maintained through effective lighting, access control and environmental maintenance. • In areas of the proposed development that have minimal opportunities for natural surveillance are created by concealment and entrapment opportunities are minimised. • Wayfinding signage should be provided to ensure that users understand how and where to enter, exit and find assistance. • Limit the unnecessary placement of temporary signage and banners along pedestrian paths. • Ensure the environmental conditions and landscaping do not create opportunities for concealment, entrapment or reduced visibility.
CPTED-2	Lighting and Technical Supervision	Design Operation	• Ensure feelings of safety are enhanced and lines of sight are retained, it is recommended that any acute or blind corners at building entries and within lobbies are well lit with bright consistent lighting. • Outdoor lighting is recommended to have a minimum Colour Rendering Index (CRI) of 60 and comply with the relevant Australian Standards. • While endeavouring to minimise light-split into the surrounds, exterior lighting to buildings should have an average Lux of 30 and a minimum uniformity of 0.4 Uo. It is recommended that exterior lighting be consistent. 'Inactive' lighting is not recommended in public spaces. A lighting consultant is recommended to be engaged to provide advice on the design of the exterior lighting strategy which considers CPTED principles. • The CCTV network should endeavour to ensure blackspots of coverage are not created. • Ensure adequate and discrete CCTV coverage monitors entry/exits to semi-private and private spaces.

			• Discrete CCTV systems such as small dome cameras are recommended. • Any emergency lighting shall also be installed and maintained in accordance with the relevant Australian Standards. • It is recommended that CCTV footage should be stored for a minimum of 30 days. Footage should have embedded time, date and camera location details. • Immediate access to the CCTV system and the ability to review recordings is granted to NSW Police Officers. • It is recommended that a security consultant with a Class 2A licence under the Security Industry Act 1997 is engaged to provide specific advice on placement, installation, monitoring and maintenance of the CCTV network.
CPTED-3	Territorial Reinforcement	Operation	• Ensure an appropriate level of wayfinding and signage is installed, reinforcing public and private space. • Display CCTV security notice signs to convey that the site is under constant surveillance. • Maintain that building entrances remain free of clutter to ensure entry points are highly visible from the street and public domain frontages.
CPTED-4	Environmental Maintenance	Operation	• Ensure environmental maintenance procedures align with the principles of CPTED, including the minimisation of concealment opportunities and maintaining surveillance opportunities and access control. • Environmental maintenance should ensure general building maintenance and cleanliness is maintained throughout the subdivision to display the site is well maintained, discouraging crime. • Regular maintenance and cleaning and rapid removal of graffiti and the repair of vandalism is crucial to the ongoing perception of safety. Any environmental maintenance procedures should prioritise a prompt response.
CPTED-5	Activity and Space Management	Operation	• Ensure wayfinding strategies are incorporated for the development as a whole and each individual lot. • During the hours of office operation, the designated car parking area is likely to be publicly accessible. Outside of these hours, public access to the site's car park should be prohibited. It is recommended that visitors be afforded access through an intercom system. • Portable signage and unfixed equipment such as outdoor seating and other landscaping furniture should be appropriately stored when not in use, minimising the opportunities for these items to be misused or opportunity for concealment.
CPTED-6	Access Control	Operation	• Ensure that any access control does not appear to fortify the environment. Any fencing along the internal roads are to not have a significant visual impact on the lots and ideally provide visual designation between private and public land, rather than enclosing fencing to restrict access

			• Ensure access to the loading dock is controlled, ideally with electronic pass systems and intercoms. • Ensure the access control mechanisms and physical barriers separating vehicles areas also restrict the movement of pedestrians between these areas. (i.e., pedestrians from the loading dock). • Access to the car park outside of office hours should be secured via locked gates.
CPTED-7	Design, Definition and Designation	Operation	• Appropriate and clear wayfinding signage should be provided for the external areas of development to prevent unauthorised individuals from inadvertently or intentionally accessing these spaces. Wayfinding signage provides clarity for navigating the site reducing ambiguity and excusing making for potential perpetrators.