

**ADDENDUM
REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS
WATER MAIN REPLACEMENT
LAKE CONJOLA**

The following report forms as an addendum to the Review of Environmental Factors (REF) report for the Lake Conjola Water Main Replacement project (SCC 2018; TRIM ref. D18/239416).

Please note that this addendum contains a consolidated list of safeguards (Section 7) that must be followed by the construction contractor. Where any safeguards differ to the original REF document, the safeguards provided herein must be adhered to.

1. Proposed activity and location

The original REF assessed one (1) kilometre of the Lake Conjola Entrance Road reserve extending from Lot 2 DP 777956 to Lot 255 DP 1125372 and UPN 95342. The Water Main Replacement project now covers a total of two kilometres extending from Lot 2 DP 777956 in the west, to the Holiday Haven Lake Conjola caravan park in the east. The addendum therefore covers an additional one (1) kilometre of Lake Conjola Entrance Road reserve from Lot 255 DP 1125372 to Lot 486 DP 861543 (Figure 1).

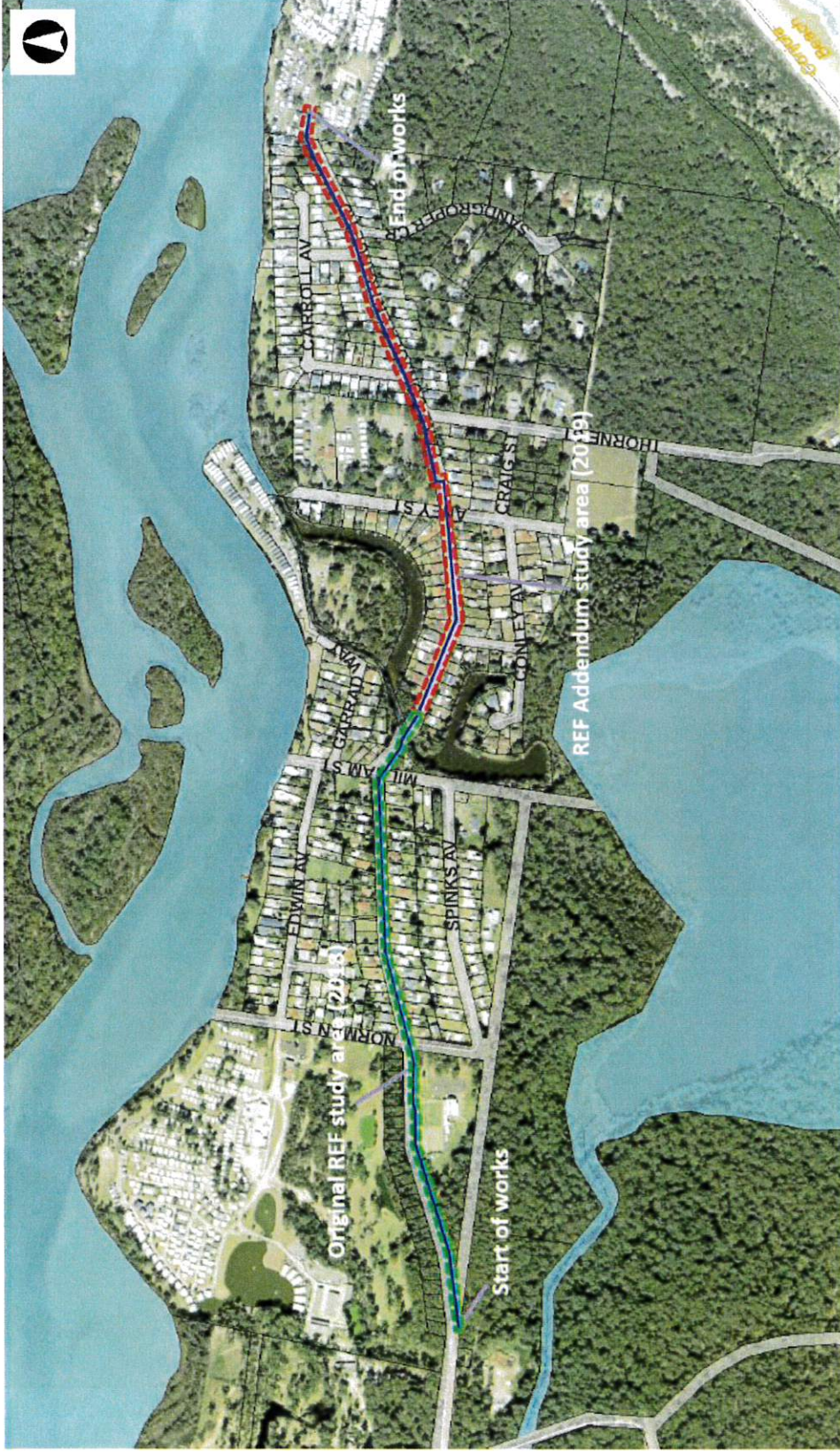
Works required to complete the proposed activity covered by the addendum will align with those detailed in the REF (SCC 2018). A brief summary has been provided below:

- Construction will likely involve a conventional trench and lay method involving the installation of the new main in a trench alongside the existing main will be preferred.
- Ground disturbance associated with excavation, machinery and vehicular access.
- Removal of three (3) native trees located within the original alignment will be required for the proposed activity as well as some minor trimming of overhanging branches between Lot 255 DP 1125372 to Lot 486 DP 861543. All remaining vegetation will be retained.
- Intermittent and infrequent scouring of the proposed water main resulting in potable water entering the environment every 5 years or more (Figure 2).

Both built and natural features will be restored as soon as possible to the pre-works condition and no hollow bearing trees or potential habitat of threatened species will require removal.

Shoalhaven City Council (SCC) is the proponent and the determining authority under Part 5 of the EP&A Act. The environmental assessment of the proposed activity and associated environmental impacts has been undertaken in the context of Clause 228 of the

Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000. In doing so, the REF helps to fulfil the requirements of Section 111 of the Act that SCC examine and take into account to the fullest extent possible, all matters affecting or likely to affect the environment by reason of the activity.



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Whilst every care is taken in compiling this map, Council does not guarantee the accuracy of the data therein, nor does it accept liability for decisions based on the data



Figure 1: Location of the study area including area of works assessed as part of the REF (SCC 2018) and the addendum (herein)

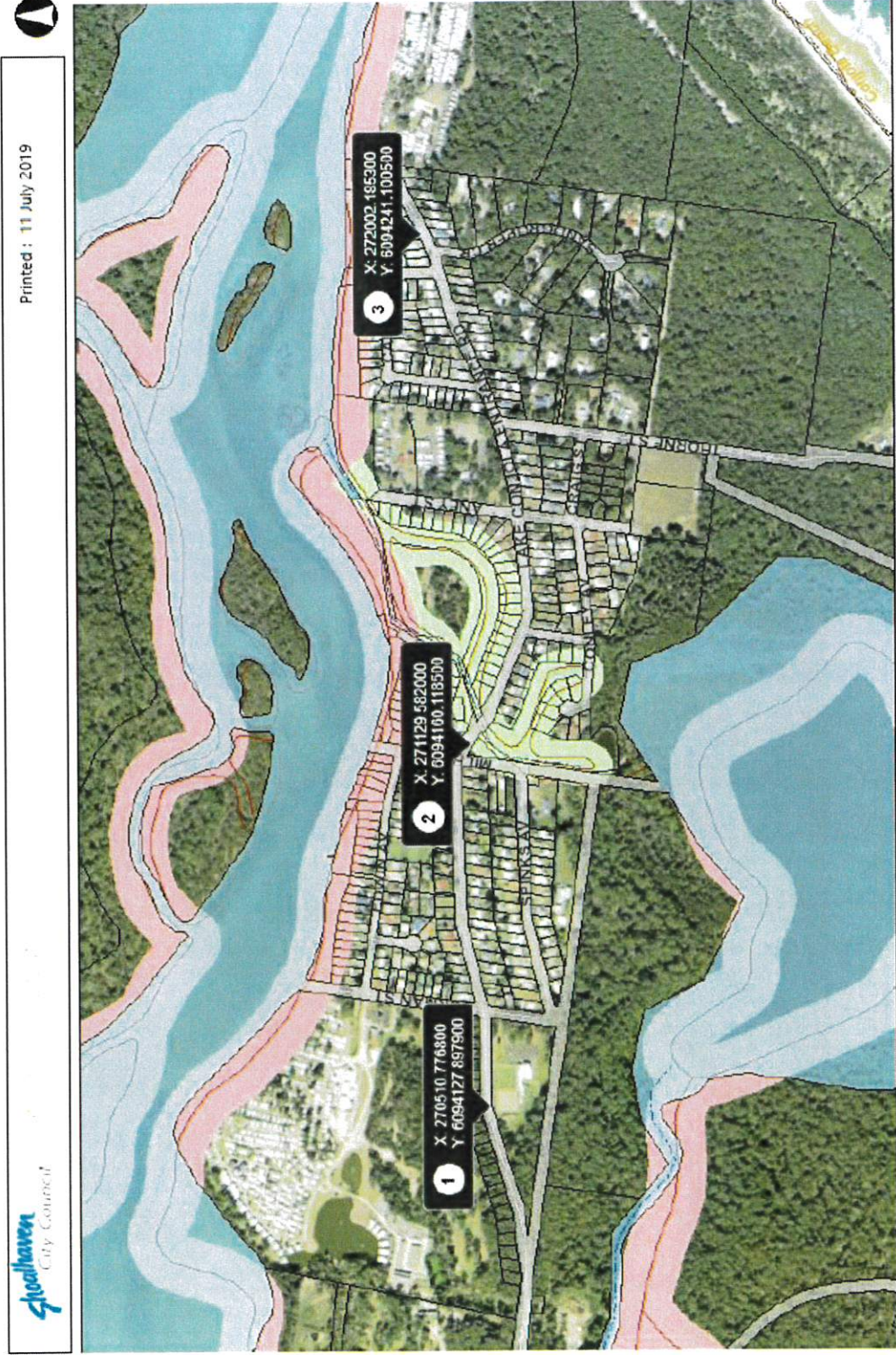


Figure 2: Location of three scour valves assessed as part of this addendum (herein)

2. Permissibility

As the proposal does not require development consent, and as it constitutes an 'activity' for the purposes of Section 5.1 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act), being carried out by (or on behalf of) a public authority, environmental assessment under Part 5 of the EP&A Act is required. The REF and this addendum to the REF provides this assessment.

The water main replacement works required for the area forming part of this addendum will be undertaken in accordance with that outlined and assessed in Section 3 of the REF (SCC 2018). The proposed activity is therefore considered to be permissible under the relevant environmental legislation.

The following sections provide a discussion of the key environmental factors and relevant legislation considered for the area covered by the addendum in addition to that already assessed for the broader activity within the original REF (SCC 2018).

3. Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) provides the basis for the legal protection and management of Aboriginal sites in NSW. Under Sections 86 and 90 of the Act it is an offence to disturb an Aboriginal object or knowingly destroy or damage, or cause the destruction or damage to, an Aboriginal object or place, except in accordance with a permit or consent under section 87 and 90 of the Act.

A search of Shoalhaven City Council's Aboriginal Cultural Heritage layer revealed that a total of two lots forming part of the Water Main Replacement Works, being Lot 486 DP 861543 and Lot 2 DP 777956, contain Aboriginal objects or places. The site card for each lot was requested from the Office of Environment & Heritage Senior Heritage Information Officer (Aboriginal) to review the type and exact location of the site.

A total of two sites of Aboriginal heritage have been located in the vicinity of the proposed activity. Further detail was sourced regarding the location of the items in order to determine whether they were likely to be impacted by the proposal.

Based on the site record forms, both items were artefacts which are located outside of the area of impacts of the proposal (Figure 3).

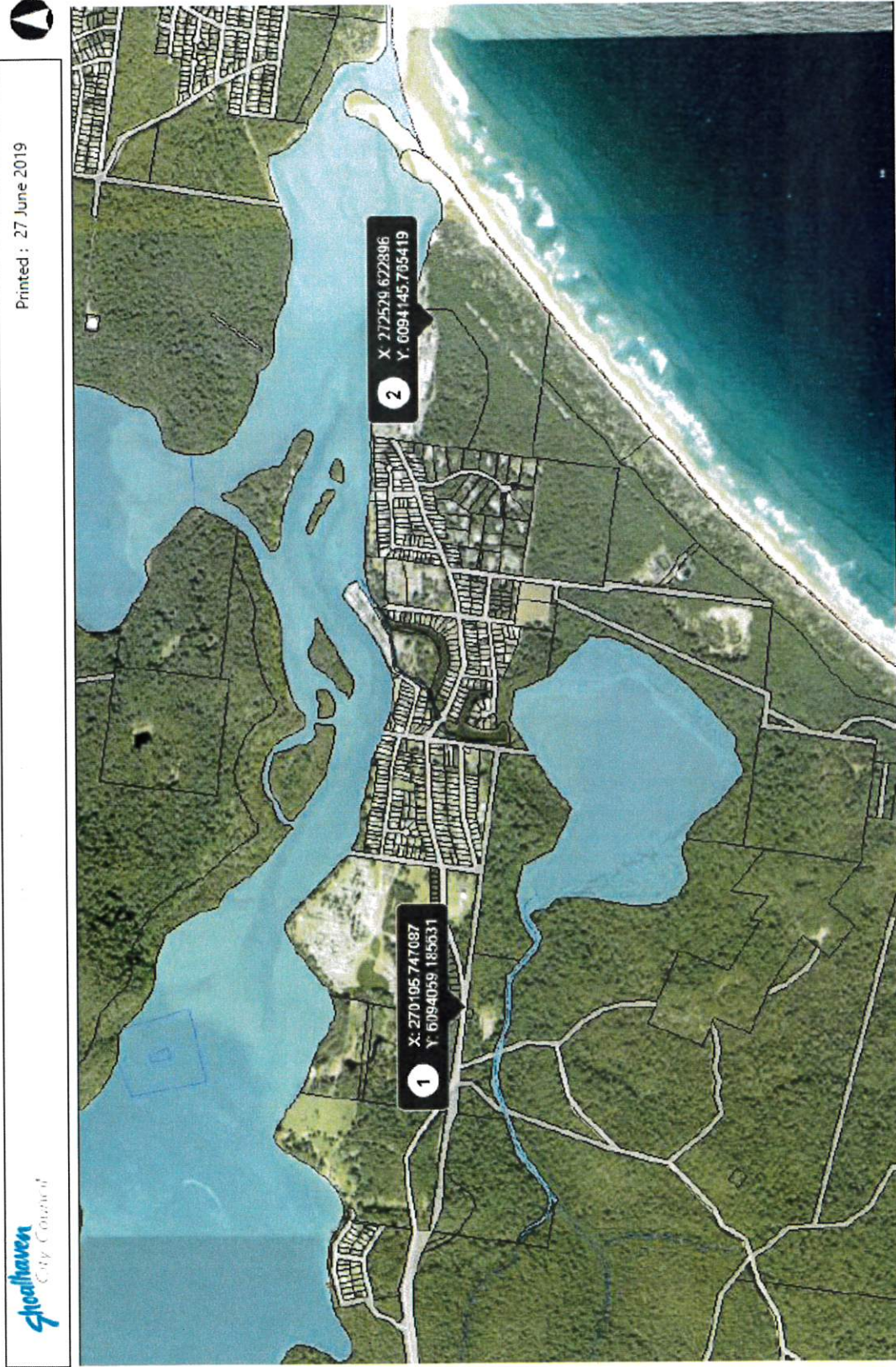


Figure 3: Approximate location of Aboriginal artefacts in the vicinity of the proposed Water Main Replacement works

Artefact 1 is located approximately 50 m to the west of the start of the Water Main Replacement alignment and was located as part of the cultural heritage investigations undertaken as part of the *Conjola Regional Sewage Scheme Environmental Impact Statement* (Figure 4).

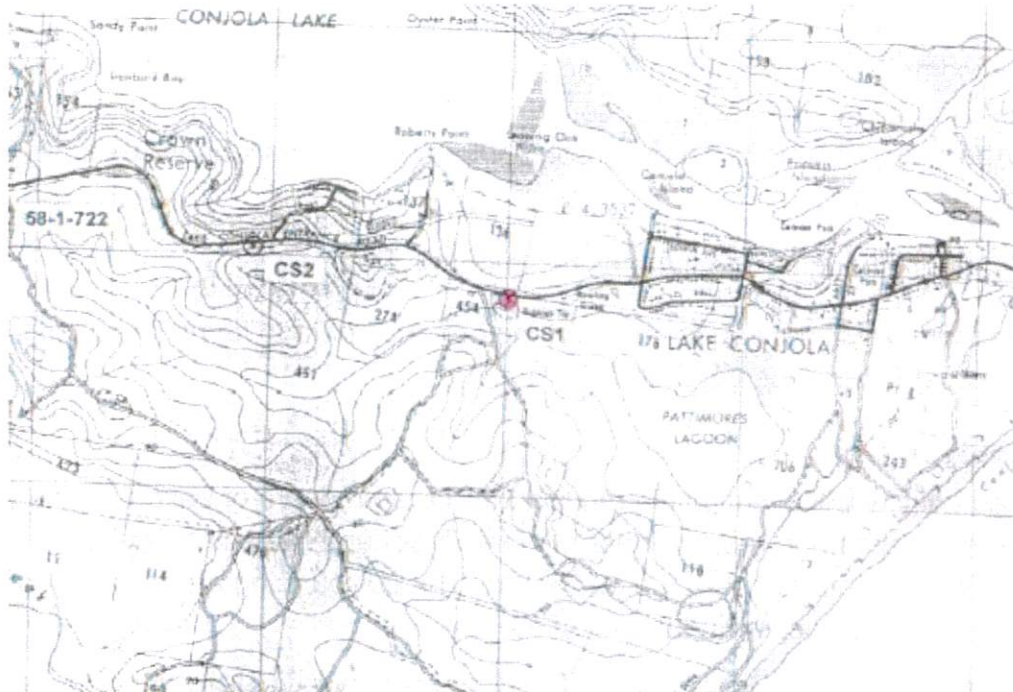


Figure 4: Location of artefacts recorded approximately 50 m west of the proposed activity (taken from Site Card)

The following provides additional details regarding the locations, type and nature of the located artefacts.

CS1 - Waste Depot Road 1

This site is an artefact scatter located on a ridgeline crest, on the southern side of Lake Conjola Entrance Road, immediately east of the entrance to the recycling depot (former rubbish tip). Four artefacts were visible in a linear exposure (5 x 3 m) created by water pipeline and overhead powerline easements. Taking account of the shallow soils and the levels of previous disturbance in the site area it is considered that there is minimal potential for this site to be associated with subsurface archaeological material.

Artefacts:

1. yellow chert flake piece, 29 x 26 x 19 mm
2. pink-red silcrete scraper, usewear/retouch on two sides, 26 x 21 x 9 mm
3. pale pink-grey silcrete rejuvenation flake off a blade core, retouch on one side, 30 x 26 x 6 mm
4. pink silcrete flake, focal platform, 28 x 20 x 6 mm

This site is located on the pipeline route along Lake Conjola Entrance Road.

During the construction of the original Water Main, no additional artefacts were located along the alignment and the proposed activity is within lands which have been previously disturbed through construction of roads, clearing of vegetation and installation of services in accordance with the definition provided by the Due Diligence Guidelines.

Due to the proximity to recorded sites, Council engaged Kelleher and Nightingale Consulting to complete an inspection of the site (Appendix 2). The inspection, undertaken by a qualified Aboriginal archaeologist, confirmed that no Aboriginal archaeological sites containing Aboriginal objects or areas of potential archaeological deposit exist within the project area.

As such no further Aboriginal Heritage assessment is required.

The proposed works will not impact any non-indigenous heritage items identified on the Shoalhaven Local Environmental Plan (2014).

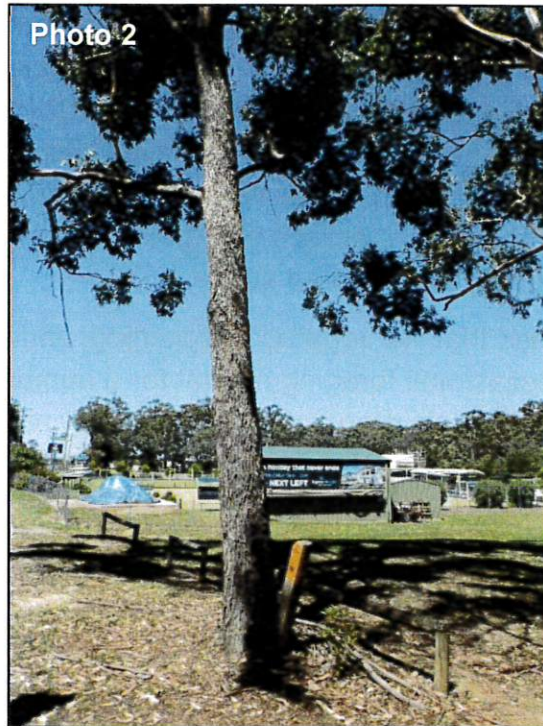
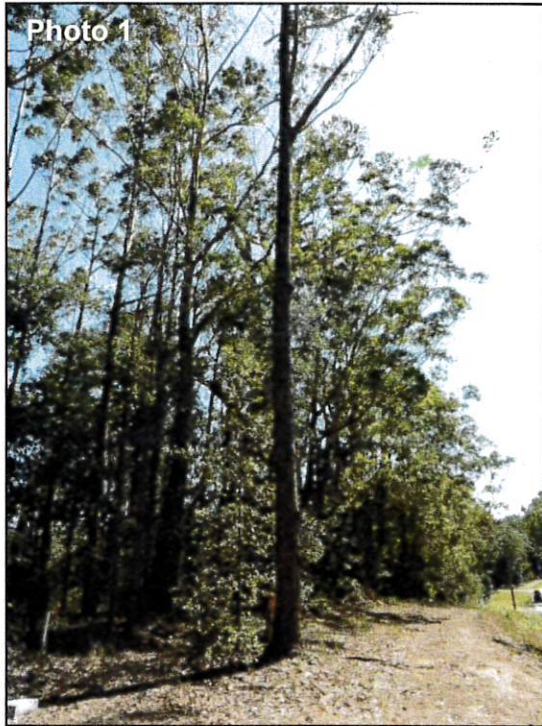
4. Flora and fauna

The proposed activity will occur within the road and road reserve of Lake Conjola Entrance Road between the drainage reserve near Milham Street and the entry gate to the Holiday Haven Lake Conjola caravan park, Lake Conjola. The surrounding area is a mix of residential land, tourist accommodation and the lake.

An updated search of NSW BioNet and SCC's GIS Enquiry revealed 51 threatened species listed under the *NSW Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) and/or the *Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) previously recorded within 10 kilometres of the proposed activity (search conducted on 11/04/2019). Four of these species are also listed as Migratory under the EPBC Act.

Following a site inspection and assessment (12 February 2019), including a survey for hollow-bearing trees (HBT), it was confirmed that the area of direct impact resulting from the proposed activity lacks the habitat features required for the majority of threatened or migratory known to occur in the locality.

The area mainly contains managed grassland of native and exotic grasses and forbs regularly subject to maintenance activities associated with the existing road verge. A portion of the replacement water main also occurs under Lake Conjola Entrance Road. A total of three trees will be removed as part of the proposed activity being one (1) Blackbutt *Eucalyptus pilularis* (Photo 1), one (1) Bangalay *Eucalyptus botryoides* (Photo 2) and one Coast Banksia *Banksia integrifolia*. It may be likely that a small *Pittosporum undulatum* will also be removed (Photo 3).



Photos 1-3: Vegetation to be removed as part of the proposed activity. Photo 1 is of one (1) Blackbutt Eucalyptus pilularis located across the road from Lot 2 DP 203214; Photo 2 is of one (1) Bangalay Eucalyptus botryoides and Photo 3 of Coast Banksia Banksia integrifolia

The area of the proposed activity contains an overhanging canopy predominately of Bangalay. While some trees do contain hollows, no hollows are located within the overhanging branches likely to be removed.

One cryptic orchid species, the Leafless Tongue Orchid *Cryptostylis hunteriana* is known to occur in the locality. Targeted survey for the species was undertaken both as part of the REF and this addendum within areas of suitable habitat, namely in Lot 2 DP 777956 and Lot 135 DP 653762. Surveys were undertaken in accordance with the NSW Guide to Surveying Threatened Plants (OEH 2016) following confirmation the species was flowering and detectable at a reference site (Lake Tabourie). No Leafless Tongue Orchid were detected during the targeted survey.

It is expected that the vegetation adjoining, and overhanging, the area of proposed works provides occasional foraging habitat for a number of highly mobile species. Of those threatened and migratory species previously recorded in the locality, the following may utilise these habitats on rare occasions including:

- Large Cockatoos including the Gang-gang Cockatoo *Callocephalon fimbriatum* and the Glossy Black-Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus lathami*.
- Forest owls, including the Powerful Owl *Ninox strenua* and Masked Owl *Tyto novaehollandiae*.
- Uncommon transient birds including Swift Parrot *Lathamus discolor* and the Regent Honeyeater *Anthochaera Phrygia*.
- Microbats including the Eastern Bentwing-bat *Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis*, Eastern False Pipistrelle *Falsistrellus tasmaniensis*, Eastern Freetail-bat *Mormopterus norfolkensis* and the Greater Broad-nosed Bat *Scoteanax rueppellii*.
- Other highly mobile species including Little Lorikeet *Glossopsitta pusilla*, Varied Sittella *Daphoenositta chrysoptera*, Greater Glider *Petauroides volans* and the Grey-headed Flying-fox *Pteropus poliocephalus*.

Two trees and one Banksia will be removed as part of the proposed activity. Given that these trees are already located on the road reserve, it is concluded that no important habitat will be removed as part of the proposed activity. While there may be some temporary noise disturbances during the construction phase, ongoing disturbances during the operational phase of the replacement water main will be no different to those already present. It is therefore concluded that the habitat that would be indirectly affected by the proposal is not likely to result in a significant impact to the abovementioned threatened species due to the following:

- The area is insignificant to the area of available habitat in the immediate vicinity of the site.
- The area to be affected by the proposed activity is adjacent to suitable habitat but the site of activity is limited to an already disturbed area (existing car park and road verge).
- All of the species are capable of dispersing several kilometres and are highly mobile and not sensitive to relatively minor disturbances.
- There are no actual known populations to occur at the site.

Vegetation in the eastern portion of the proposed new water main comprises species characteristic of the endangered ecological community, *Bangalay sand forest, Sydney Basin and South East Corner bioregions* (Photo 4). The vegetation is highly modified and occurs as degraded remnant patches within residential lots and the road reserve. While no vegetation clearing is required, it is likely that some branches will be removed to allow for the construction of the new water main. As a result, a Test of Significance has been completed below.



Photos 4: Highly modified Bangalay Sand Forest adjoining and overhanging the proposed water main replacement footprint.

The water main will be scoured every five (5) years or greater if not required using a pressure of 500kpa. There is expected to be little impact to the environment resulting from scour valve 1 and 3 mapped in Figure 2. Valve 2 is located within a Category 2 riparian corridor mapped within the *Shoalhaven Local Environmental Plan 2014* that contains a canal system that flows into Lake Conjola. As a due diligence measure, the criteria identified in *Clause 7.6 Riparian land and watercourses* has been assessed below based off design information provided by Shoalhaven Water:

- (a) whether or not the development is likely to have any adverse impact on the following:
- (i) the water quality and flows within the watercourse,

Potable fresh water will be released approximately 40m from the unnamed watercourse once every 5 years. The water will temporarily flow through vegetation prior to reaching the watercourse resulting in a temporary increase in water volume and flow likely to mimic a high rainfall event. The fresh water will eventually flow into the estuarine environment of Lake

Conjola, 675m downstream. As the water will be clean fresh water and the flow will slowly enter the unnamed watercourse, it is expected that impacts to the lake will be negligible.

(ii) aquatic and riparian species, habitats and ecosystems of the watercourse,

The flow will be kept at a level to mimic a high rainfall event ensuring impacts to species, habitats and ecosystems of the watercourse are avoided.

(iii) the stability of the bed and banks of the watercourse,

The pressure of the water will be 500kpa through the pipe however water will flow over the land through approximately 40m of vegetation prior to entering the riparian corridor. As such it is likely that the volume and pressure will be at a level to mimic a high rainfall event ensuring the continued stability of the watercourse bed and banks.

(iv) the free passage of fish and other aquatic organisms within or along the watercourse,

The release of fresh water will not interfere with the free passage of fish or other aquatic organisms.

(v) any future rehabilitation of the watercourse and its riparian areas, and

Not applicable.

(b) whether or not the development is likely to increase water extraction from the watercourse, and

Not applicable.

(c) any appropriate measures proposed to avoid, minimise or mitigate the impacts of the development.

The scour valve has been located approximately 40 m to the north-west of the existing unnamed watercourse. Water will flow over the surface of the land through vegetation prior to entering the watercourse, slowing down the speed and dispersing the entry point. The design of the scour valve therefore minimises impacts of the development.

Therefore, it is concluded that the development has been designed, sited and will be managed to avoid any significant adverse environmental impact.

Section 7.3 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* provides a Test of Significance (five-part test) to determine whether a proposed development or activity is likely to significantly affect threatened species or ecological communities, or their habitats. Each part is addressed below:

Part (a) in the case of a threatened species, whether the proposed development or activity is likely to have an adverse effect on the life cycle of the species such that a viable local population of the species is likely to be placed at risk of extinction.

Impacts to threatened species by the proposed activity were assessed in the main REF (2018).

Part (b) in the case of an endangered ecological community or critically endangered ecological community, whether the proposed development or activity:

(i) is likely to have an adverse effect on the extent of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction, or

(ii) is likely to substantially and adversely modify the composition of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction.

Bangalay Sand Forest in the Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions EEC has been mapped by Shoalhaven City Council's Biometric mapping scheme as remnants surrounding the study area. The local occurrence of the Bangalay Sand Forest EEC is considered to be approximately 82 hectares and is contiguous with large areas of native vegetation and Bangalay Sand Forest EEC to the north.

The proposed water main replacement will require the removal of one Bangalay, one Coastal Banksia and some trimming of overhanging branches along the existing disturbed edge of the local occurrence.

All works will be undertaken in a way that indirect impacts such as sedimentation and accidental encroachment into adjoining bushland will be prevented. Temporary inundation may result from scour valve release however the water will flow down an existing depression downslope into the unnamed watercourse near Milham Street. No water will remain within the vegetation community resulting in changed hydrology. Therefore, the proposed activity is not considered to have an adverse effect on the extent of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction.

The site inspection confirmed that the broader patch of the EEC is in 'good condition'. Although the EEC identified is in good condition, the area to be impacted has been subject to previous disturbance associated with the existing road reserve and residential development. The proposed activity is therefore unlikely to change the exiting composition of the ecological community in the broader locality such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction.

Mitigation measures will be implemented to prevent indirect impacts, such as sedimentation and increased occurrence of edge effects. It is unlikely that the condition of the Bangalay Sand Forest EEC will further decline given the recommendations within the REF (SCC 2018) and Section 7 herein.

Part (c) in relation to the habitat of a threatened species or ecological community:

(i) the extent to which habitat is likely to be removed or modified as a result of the proposed development or activity, and

(ii) whether an area of habitat is likely to become fragmented or isolated from other areas of habitat as a result of the proposed development or activity, and

(iii) the importance of the habitat to be removed, modified, fragmented or isolated to the long-term survival of the species or ecological community in the locality.

The proposed activity will be undertaken adjacent to Bangalay Sand Forest and will require the removal of one Bangalay and one Coastal Banksia. Minor modification of the vegetation will include the trimming of overhanging branches. The works will be completed in accordance with the mitigation measures provided within the REF and herein. Therefore, the extent of EEC in the locality will not be significantly altered by the proposed activity.

Similarly, as the proposed activity will be undertaken in already modified locations parallel to the existing water main and Lake Conjola Entrance Road, it will not result in the fragmentation or isolation of EEC from other areas of habitat in the locality.

Given the existing disturbance (i.e. cleared road verge), the area to be impacted is not considered to be important to the long-term survival of Bangalay Sand Forest EEC in the locality.

Part (d) whether the proposed development or activity is likely to have an adverse effect on any declared area of outstanding biodiversity value (either directly or indirectly).

No "areas of outstanding biodiversity values" have been declared in the City of Shoalhaven.

Part (e) whether the proposed development or activity is or is part of a key threatening process or is likely to increase the impact of a key threatening process.

Schedule 4 of the BC Act provides a list of key threatening process in NSW. Of these, the following are relevant to the proposed activity:

- Invasion of native plant communities by *Chrysanthemoides monilifera*
- Invasion, establishment and spread of Lantana (*Lantana camara*)

The works will be completed in accordance with the mitigation measures provided in the REF and herein. It is therefore unlikely that the abovementioned key threatening process will not be introduced or exacerbated as a result of the proposed activity.

Conclusion

The proposed activity is not deemed *likely to significantly affect threatened species* and a species impact statement (SIS) or a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR) is not required, as:

- The Test of Significance provided above deems that the proposed activity is unlikely to have a significant impact on Bangalay Sand Forest EEC.
- Similarly, due to the lack of suitable habitats within the proposed activity area, the proposal is unlikely to have a significant impact on any threatened species, populations or any other ecological communities listed in the schedules of the Act. Therefore there is no requirement to 'opt in' to the Biodiversity Offset Scheme.
- The proposed activity is not within an area declared to be of "outstanding biodiversity value" as defined in the Act.
- There are no *serious and irreversible impacts on biodiversity values* present at the site of the proposed activity.

The activity is considered permissible as this REF has been prepared and determined in accordance with the EP&A Act.

5. Acid Sulphate Soils

The subject site forming part of this addendum is mapped as having low risk of Acid Sulphate Soils (Figure 5).

While the proposed activity is located within 500 metres of Class 1-4 land, it is not likely to impact the water table. Therefore, it is considered very unlikely that Acid Sulphate Soils will be oxidised by the proposed activity.

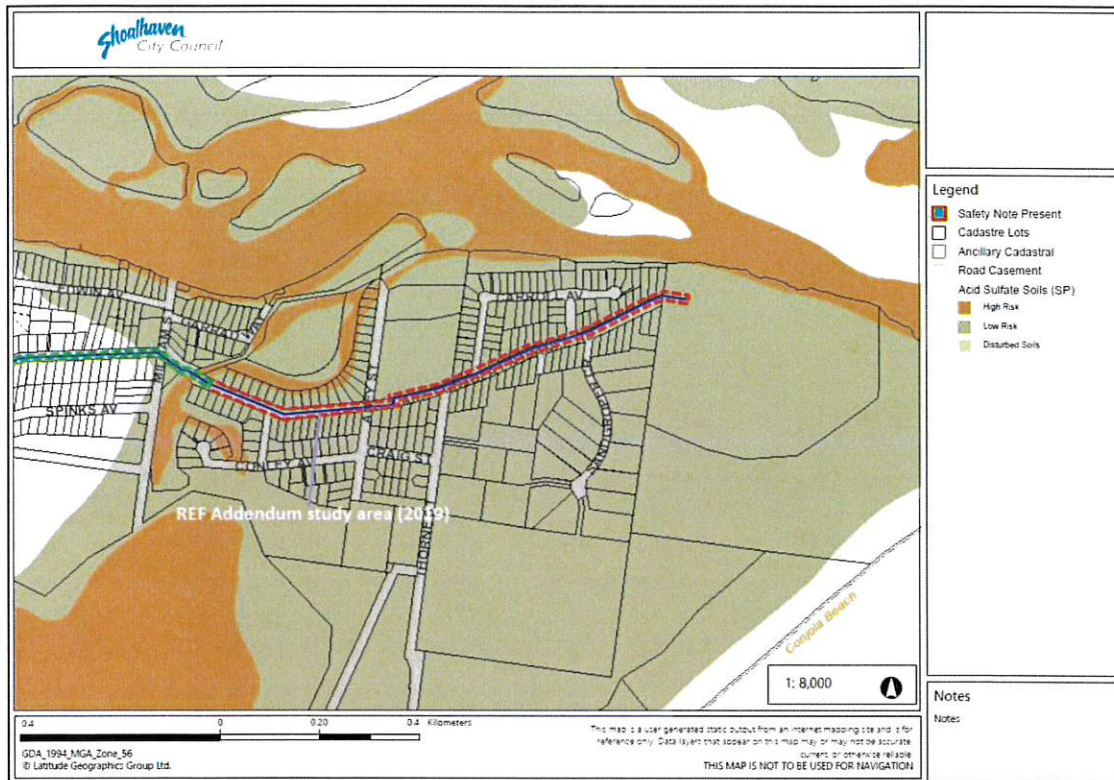


Figure 5: Acid Sulphate Soils risk mapping for the study area

6. Native Title on Crown Land

The majority of the SUP would be constructed within the Waratah Street road reserve that was in existence prior to the commencement of the Commonwealth *Native Title Act 1993* (NT Act). The dedication and use of the area as road reserve operates as a previous exclusive possession act under Section 23B(7) of the Act to extinguish all native title rights and interests. No further action is required for this area of path.

One small part of the new water main extends into Lot 486 DP 861543 which is a Crown Reserve with Shoalhaven City Council as Trust Manager (Figure 6). Native Title extinguished by way of vesting the land to Council as Trustee under the *Public Trusts Act 1897* for an estate in fee simple to hold for the purpose of Public Recreation in the following gazettal's:

- Government Gazette Notice Vesting Land in Trustees under the public trusts Act, R62146 dated the 17th December 1931.
- The reserve was gazetted for public recreation on the 26/09/1930 many years prior to the commencement of the *Native Title Act 1993* and the *Racial Discrimination Act 1975*.

Shoalhaven City Council is the Crown Land Manager. The new water main will be constructed adjacent to the existing water main within R62146 being the Lake Conjola Holiday Haven Tourist park and within an existing road that was constructed before the

introduction of the NT Act. This is also likely to have extinguished Native Title in this location.

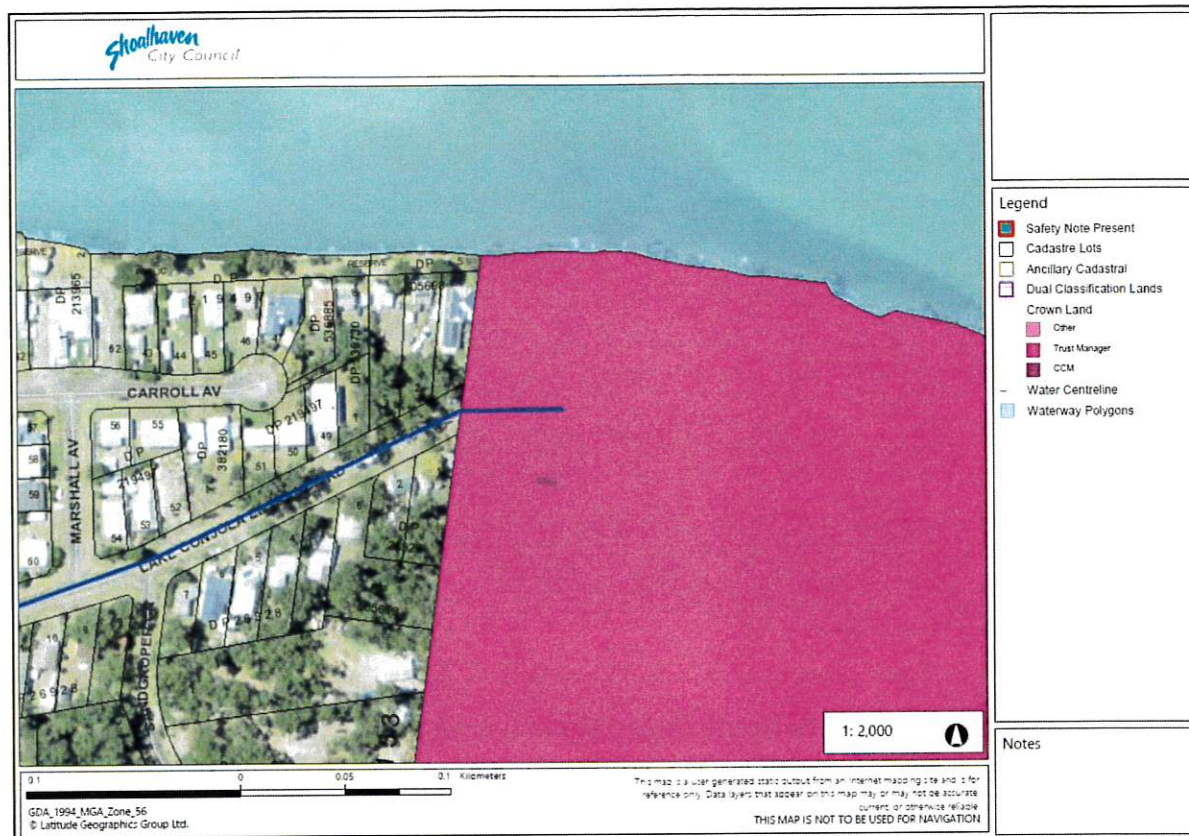


Figure 6: Crown Reserve land subject to assessment under the Native Title Act 1993

7. Safeguards

The following additional safeguards are recommended to accompany those provided in the REF:

- In locations adjoining native vegetation, ensure the limit of works are clearly delineated through the establishment of temporary fencing prior to construction to ensure machinery, equipment or material do not accidentally encroach into the adjoining vegetation.
- Any waste taken outside the road reserve or utilised for purposes other than roads in a public road reserve shall be utilised / applied to land in accordance with *The Excavated Natural Material Order 2014* and *The Excavated Natural Material Exemption 2014*. If no beneficial use can be found for the waste material or the waste does not comply with the Exemption, the waste material shall be disposed into a licenced waste facility.
- Undertake a “dial before you dig” to identify any underground services in this location. Confirm the location of underground services by potholing with hand tools.
- Notify residents and community members prior to works taking place.
- Implementation of a Roads and Maritime Services approved Traffic Control Plan where necessary.

- Implementation and maintenance of Environmental Safeguards, such as sediment and erosion control measures in accordance with the 'Blue Book' (Landcom 2004) to address possible water and sediment movement.
- Hollow bearing trees identified in Figure 7 below (and Figure 2 of the original REF) shall be located and marked for protection prior to works commencing. These trees must be protected from disturbance. There shall be no disturbance to the structural root zone of these trees.



Figure 7: Hollow-bearing trees located in the western portion of the alignment to be retained and protected during construction

- Provided that the area mapped in Figure 8 below (and Figure 3 of the original REF) including an appropriate buffer either side of the mapped area is under-bored or the main is above ground, acid sulphate soils will not be oxidised. If trenching is proposed, an Acid Sulphate Soil Management Plan shall be developed and implemented this section.

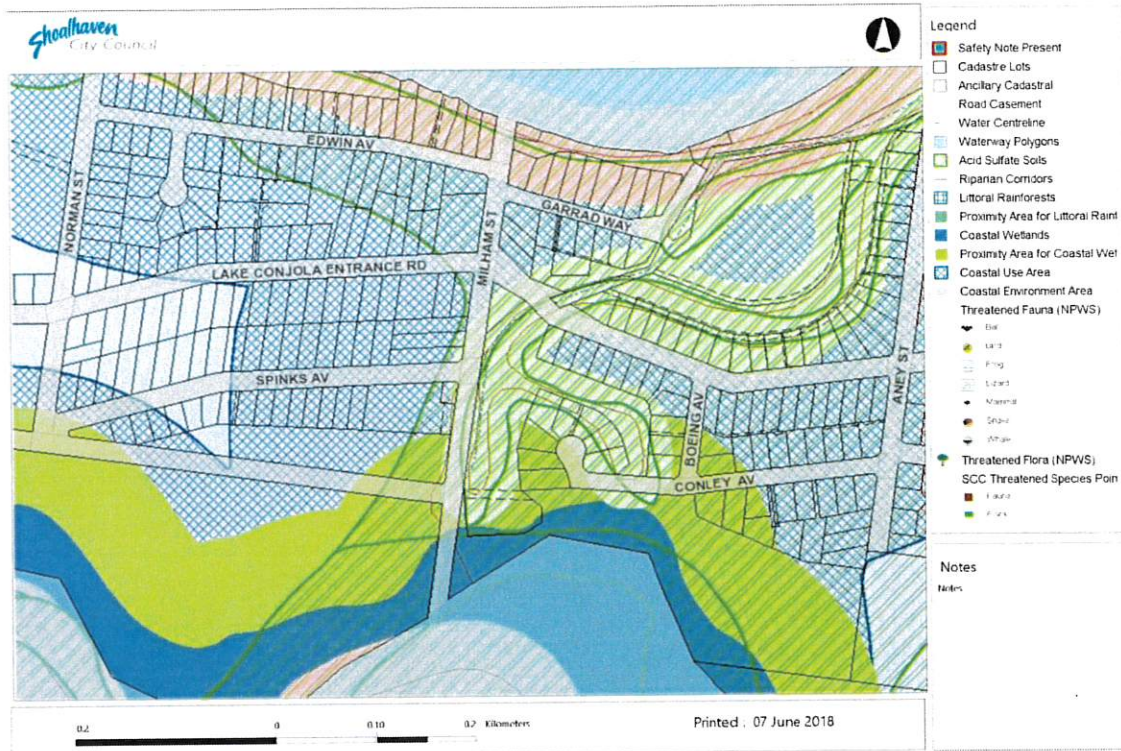


Figure 8: Acid Sulphate affected soils

- Spill kits on site for the management of chemical spills.

With regard to Clause 228 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*, the additional impacts associated with the area assessed within this addendum do not raise any additional issues to those assessed within the original REF. As such, the points of consideration identified in Section 4.2 and the safeguards identified in Section 5 of the REF must be applied to the entirety of the project.

Provided the proposed activity is conducted in accordance with the REF, an Environmental Impact Statement is not required.

8. Significance evaluation

If the environmental safeguards specified in the REF (SCC 2018) and above (Section 7) are implemented:

- It is unlikely that there would be any significant environmental impact and as a result an Environmental Impact Statement is not required.
- The proposed activity is not likely to significantly affect threatened species, populations or ecological communities, or their habitats and a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report is not required.
- No additional statutory approvals, licences, or permits are required.

- The proposed activity is not a 'controlled action' for the purposes of the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and referral to the Commonwealth Minister is not required.


The evaluation of 'not significant' determines that an environmental impact statement and/or species impact statement is not required.

9. Determination

This Review of Environmental Factors has assessed the likely environmental impacts, in the context of Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, of a proposal by Shoalhaven City Council for the Lake Conjola water main replacement.

Shoalhaven City Council has considered the potential environmental effects of the proposal and the effectiveness and feasibility of measures for reducing or preventing detrimental effects. It is determined that:

1. The proposed safeguards identified in the report shall be adopted and implemented.
2. It is unlikely that there will be any significant environmental impact as a result of the proposed work and an Environmental Impact Statement is not required for the proposed works.
3. The proposed activity is not likely to significantly affect threatened species, populations or ecological communities, or their habitats and a Species Impact Statement is not required.
4. No additional NSW or Commonwealth statutory approvals, licences, permits and external consultations are required.



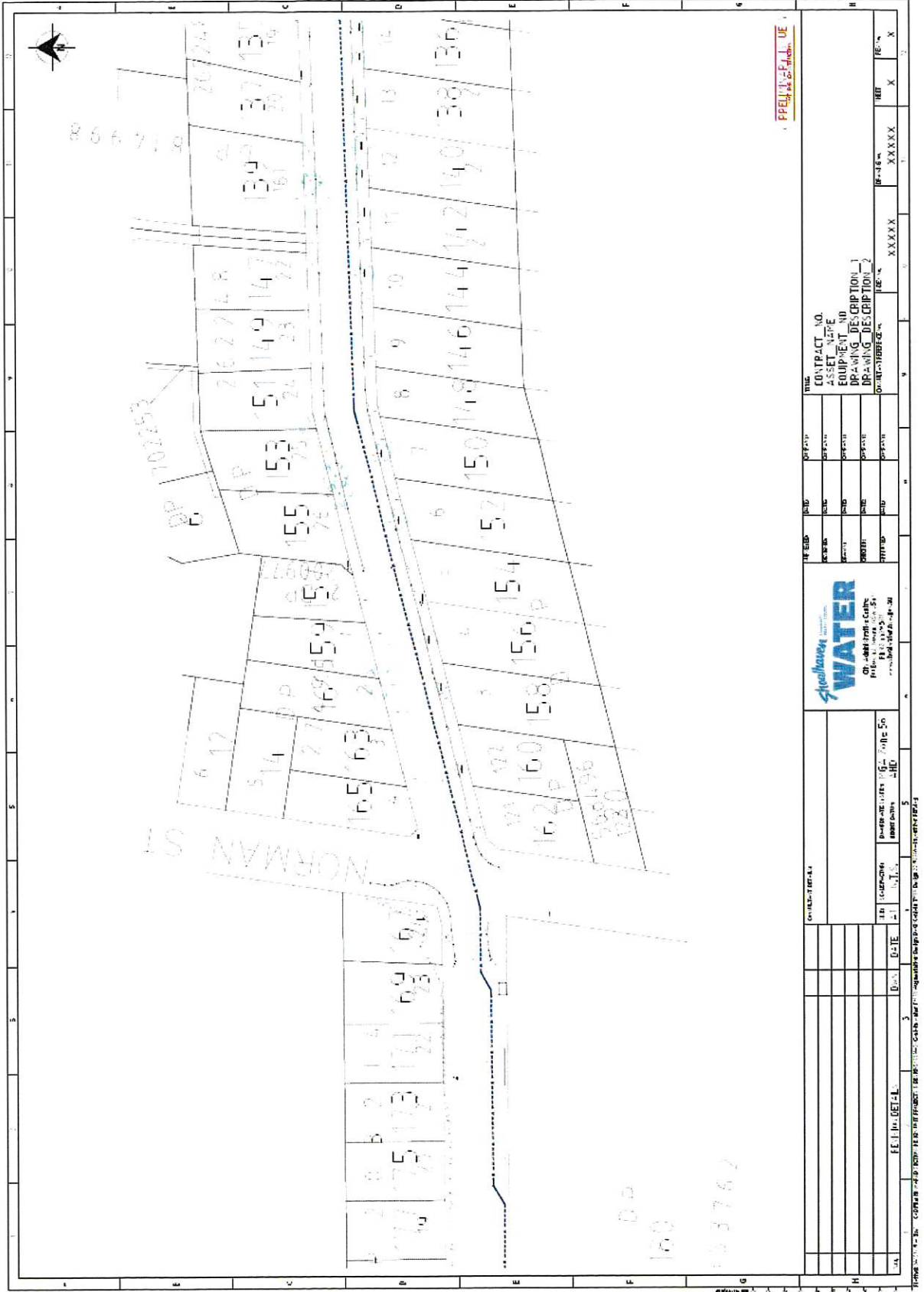
Signed by: **ROBERT HORNER**
Position: **A/DIRECTOR**
Shoalhaven Water - Shoalhaven City Council
Date: 17/10/2019

The REF has been prepared by: Kylie Reed

Position: Environmental Assessment Officer
Draft: 19/07/2019
Final 1: 23/07/2019
Final 2: 17/10/2019

10. References

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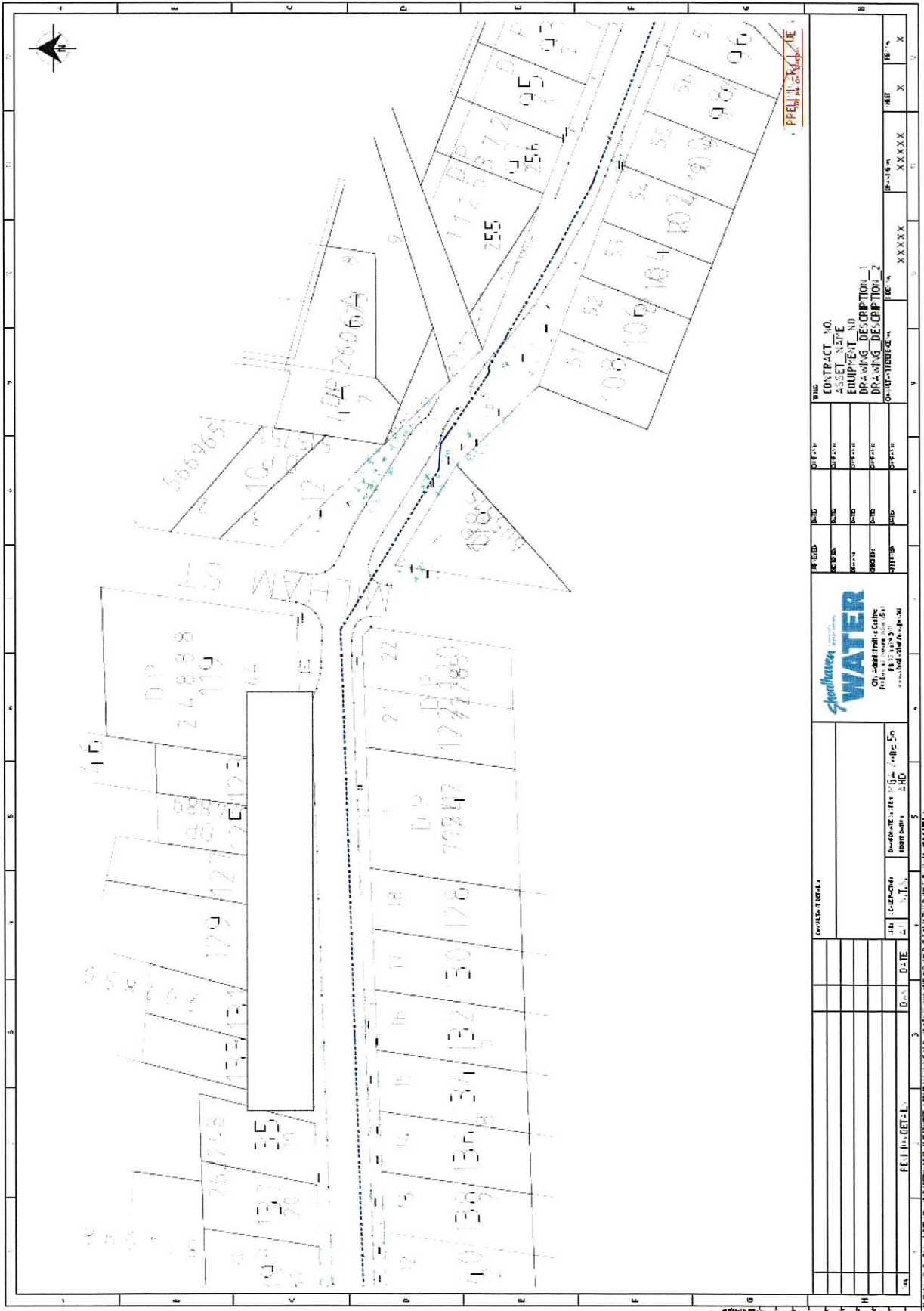


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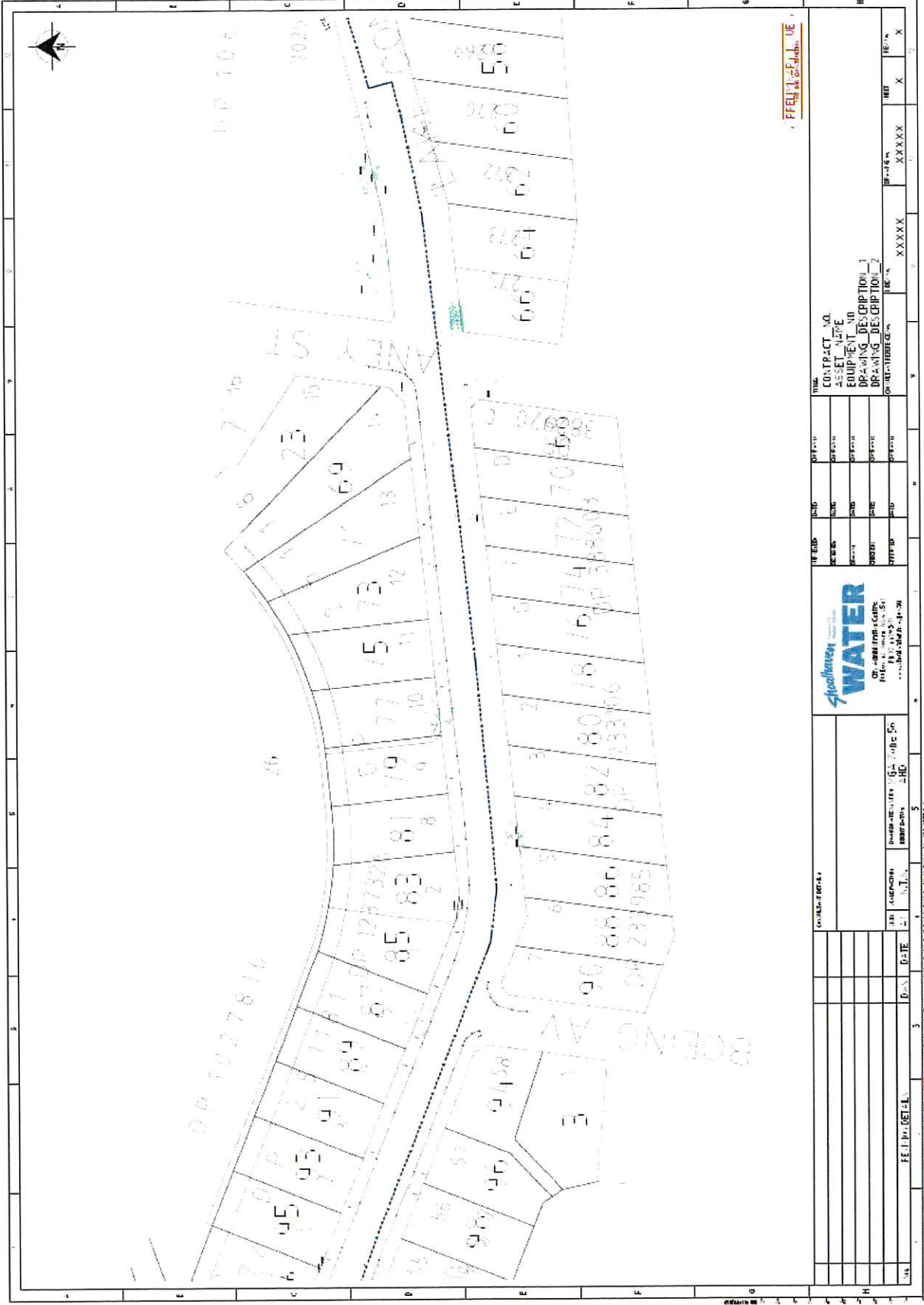
Shoalhaven Water
City of Shoalhaven
Water Supply

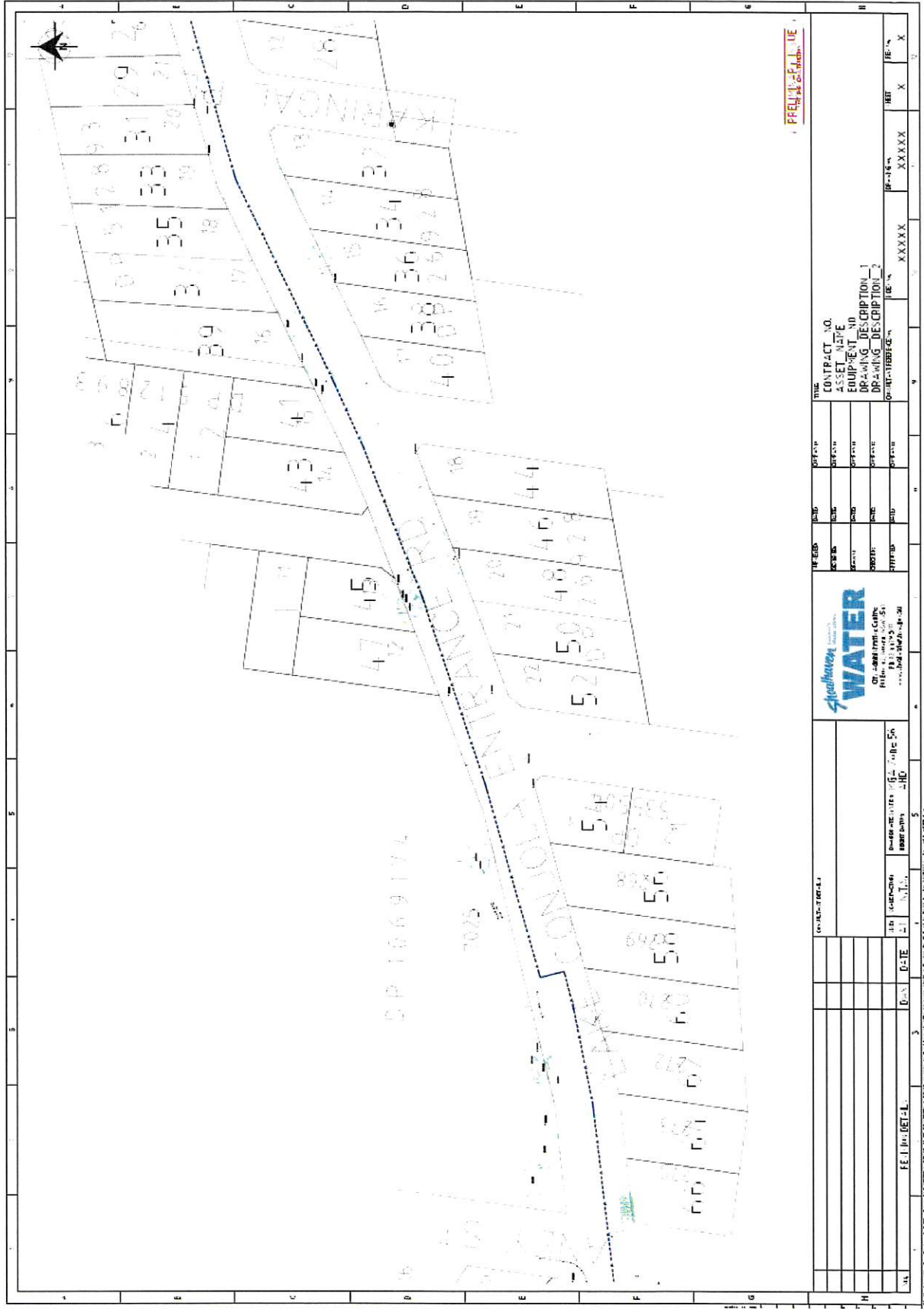
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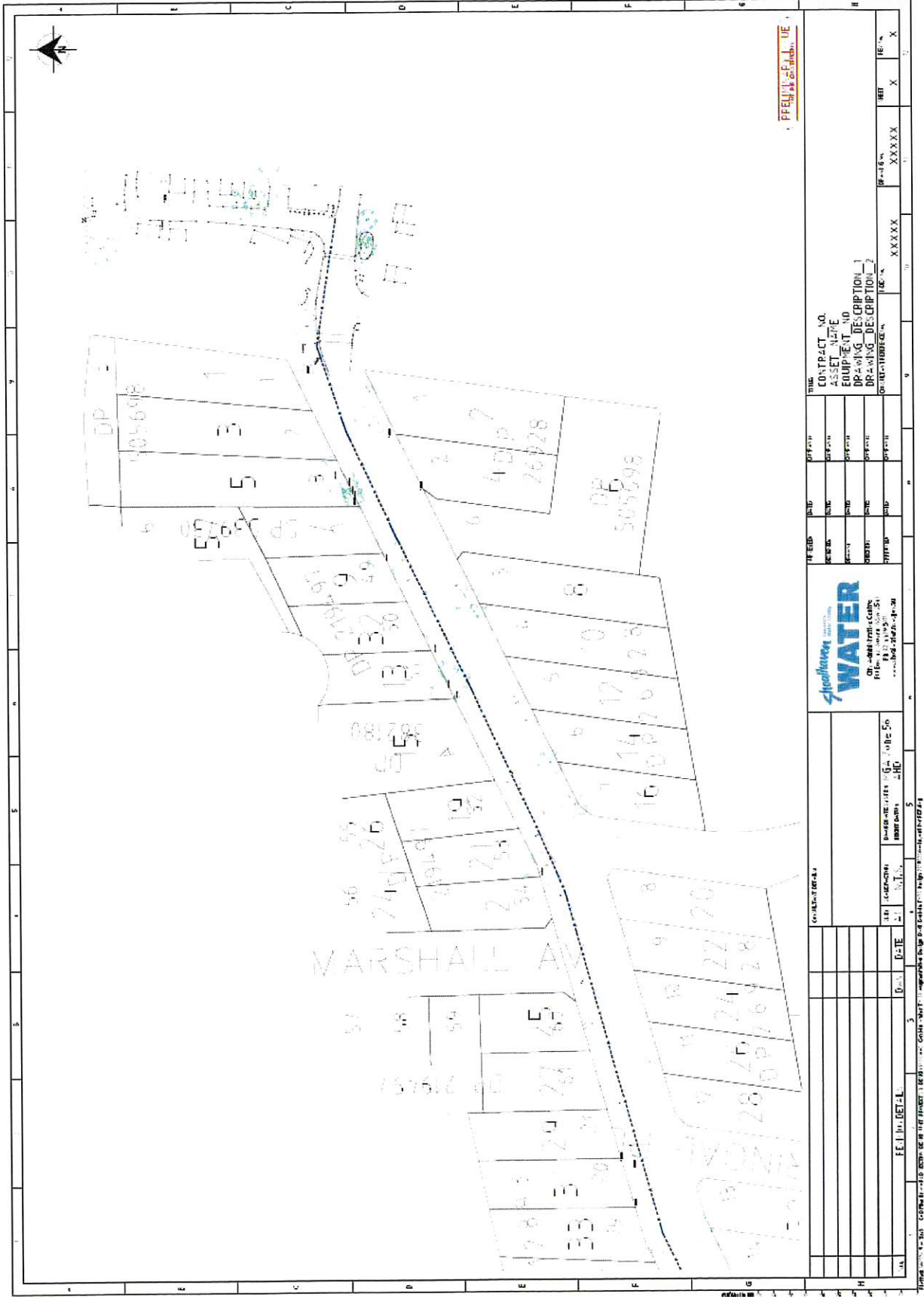
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Shoalhaven City Council - 2024/25 Financial Year - Budget - Capital Works - Sewerage Treatment Plant Upgrade - Environmental Assessment - Part 5 Assessment





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Appendix 2 - Assessment of Potential Impact on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage



**Kelleher
Nightingale** Consulting Pty. Ltd.
ACN 30 100 451 274 ABN 62 100 451 274

Level 10
25 Bugh St
Sydney NSW 2000
p 02 9232 6373
f 02 9232 6316

27 September 2019

Jared Brignell
Unit Manager Projects/Regulatory
Shoalhaven City Council
Bridge Road (PO Box 42)
NOWRA NSW 2541

Dear Mr Brignell,

**RE. SHOALHAVEN CITY COUNCIL – LAKE CONJOLA REPLACEMENT PROJECT, LAKE CONJOLA NSW
ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL IMPACT ON ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE]**

Kelleher Nightingale Consulting (KNC) has undertaken an inspection of the Lake Conjola Replacement project area at Lake Conjola, NSW. The proposed works will involve a conventional trench and lay method involving the installation of the new main in a trench alongside the existing main. The location of project area is shown in Figure 1.

The inspection was carried out in accordance with the requirements set forth in Section 3 (page 7) of the *Addendum Review of Environmental Factors: Water Main Replacement Lake Conjola* report prepared by Shoalhaven City Council (2019). The inspection confirmed that no Aboriginal archaeological sites containing Aboriginal objects were visible on the ground surface within the project area and no areas of archaeological potential were identified.

Inspection

Inspection was undertaken of the entirety of the project area by Dr Matthew Kelleher (KNC) on 19 September 2019. The project area was located within the Lake Conjola Entrance Road corridor. The inspection confirmed that the project area was located within the existing road being a highly modified and disturbed context. No Aboriginal archaeological sites containing Aboriginal objects or areas of potential archaeological deposit were identified as a result of the inspection.

Conclusions and Recommendations

No Aboriginal archaeological sites containing Aboriginal objects or areas of potential archaeological deposit exist within the project area. This letter fulfils the requirements set forth in Section 3 of the *Addendum Review of Environmental Factors: Water Main Replacement Lake Conjola* report prepared by Shoalhaven City Council (2019).

If you have any questions or require further information, please do not hesitate to contact me on (02) 9232 5373 or email Matthew.Kelleher@knconsult.com.au.

Yours sincerely

Dr Matthew Kelleher
Director/Archaeologist

