

Section Three

Consultation and Issue Identification

This section outlines the process undertaken to identify and prioritise the issues raised regarding the Somersby Fields Project by the local community and relevant local and State Government agencies. The process focused on consultation with local stakeholders including neighbouring land owners and residents, the Parents and Citizens Association for the Somersby Public School, Gosford City Council, the Department of Planning and other relevant NSW government agencies. This section provides an all-encompassing summary of the consultative process for the project, which has been ongoing since the project was first proposed by the Proponent in 2000.

In addition to the outcomes raised during consultation, other issues were identified during a program of site specific environmental studies commissioned by the Proponent. Further issues also arose following a review of relevant State environmental planning policies.

Priority issues of concern were then determined by preparing a risk assessment matrix for all those issues identified. By assigning a level of impact rating to each issue based on the potential of the issue to cause significant or irreversible impact on the environment, and recording the frequency of identification, the key environmental issues to be assessed have been identified.

The issues identified in this section are assessed in Section 4.

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The identification of issues relevant to the design, establishment and operation of the Somersby Fields Project involved a combination of community and government consultation, preliminary environmental investigations and a review of legislative and statutory reference documents. This included:

- two periods of consultation (2000/2001 and 2005/2006) with the local community and State and local government agencies;
- a review of preliminary environmental investigations commissioned following the results of the 2000/2001 period of consultation; and
- reference to relevant State environmental planning policies.



Issues of greatest priority were then determined through a process assessing the frequency of identification and potential for impact and ranked in order from those of concern to all or the majority of local stakeholder groups with a high potential for environmental impact through to those issues identified by relatively few local stakeholders with low potential for environmental impact. Section 3.5 provides greater detail on how the frequency of identification and prioritisation were determined.

3.2 CONSULTATION

3.2.1 General Summary

The Proponent conducted a comprehensive community consultation program within two distinct periods, 2000/2001 and 2005/2006 leading to the preparation of the *Environmental Assessment*. Following the development of an initial proposal to remove and process sand from the Project Site in 2000, the Proponent commenced consultation with local land owners, Gosford City Council, the then Department Urban Affairs and Planning (DUAP) and other NSW government agencies, representatives of the Somersby Public School and local community representatives groups. As a result of this consultation, it became evident that there were a number of issues concerning the local community, Gosford City Council and DUAP. To address these issues, the Proponent commissioned several specialist environmental studies, primarily focussed on the viability of a local population of an endangered flora species (the Somersby Mintbush) and the continued access of local land owners to the groundwater table. As a result of these studies, and an alternate approach to project staging, the Proponent refined its proposal to that now referred to as the “Somersby Fields Project” and re-presented it to the local community, Gosford City Council, and the NSW Government through a renewed consultation program that commenced in March 2005.

The following sub-sections provide more detailed summaries of the consultation undertaken during these two distinct periods, ie. the presentation of the initial proposal in 2000/2001 (see Section 3.2.2) and the reviewed and refined project of 2005/2006 (see Section 3.2.3). Between the 2000/2001 and 2005/2006 periods, the issue relating to permissibility and Project Site zoning was resolved by the Gosford / Wyong Local Environment Plan 2001 – Central Coast Plateau Areas with ‘extractive industries’ now permitted on the entirety of the Project Site. Throughout the consultation process, key stakeholders, or stakeholder groups were identified. Section 3.2.4 presents specific summaries of consultation undertaken with each of these whilst the tables of **Appendix 3** identify the various issues raised during the consultation. In summary, considerable opposition was identified against the project, however, a number of individual residents, when approached on a one-to-one basis, expressed no objection to the project provided it was undertaken with a high standard of environmental management.

The results of consultation have been compiled, carefully reviewed and used in conjunction with other reference material, such as the preliminary environmental studies (see Section 3.3) and the State environmental planning policies (see Section 3.4) to identify the issues of greatest priority to each stakeholder.



3.2.2 Consultation – 2000/2001

In 2000, the Proponent made initial contact with the land owners/residents of approximately 15 properties surrounding the Project Site between 26 August and 25 September when an outline of the project and an opportunity to identify issues of concern was provided. The responses of each person consulted were noted with these ranging from “not interested” to various concerns relating to noise, dust and water resources. **Table A3-2 of Appendix 3** presents the comments provided and issues raised by each of those consulted.

Following the conclusion of this local land owner / resident consultation, and notification to the then Department of Urban Affairs and Planning (DUAP) of the Proponent’s intention to lodge a development application for the “Somersby Sand Extraction Operation“, a Planning Focus Meeting was held on 22 November 2000. DUAP invited representatives of various government agencies and local stakeholder groups (including the Somersby Public School Parents & Citizens (P&C) Association and the Somersby Action Group) to attend the Planning Focus Meeting and raise environmental issues for consideration. Attendees at the 2000 Planning Focus Meeting were as follows.

- Department of Land and Water Conservation (Dangar and Parramatta).
- Gosford City Council (Gosford).
- Department of Education and Training (Sydney).
- Department of Education and Training (Somersby Public School).
- Somersby Public School Parents & Citizens Association (Somersby).
- Environment Protection Authority (Newcastle).
- Department of Urban Affairs and Planning (Sydney and Newcastle).
- NSW Agriculture (Narara Research Station).
- National Parks and Wildlife Service (Sydney).
- Department of Mineral Resources (Sydney).
- Roads and Traffic Authority (Newcastle).

Some nearby residents also attended the November 2000 Planning Focus Meeting.

Table A3-3 of Appendix 3 presents a summary of the issues raised at the November 2000 Planning Focus Meeting. As a result of these wide ranging issues, the Proponent commenced several preliminary environmental studies (see Section 3.3) to gain a better understanding of the implications of various environmental issues. For example, the Proponent commissioned Robert Payne - Ecological Surveys and Management to survey the Somersby Mintbush population known to occur on the property and to establish whether the integrity of the population could be maintained if a sand removal operation was developed on the property.



As a result of the various investigations of the Somersby Mintbush population on the Project Site, a proposal was developed and discussed comprehensively with the then National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) regarding the definition and management of a Voluntary Conservation Area on the property. At that stage, given the reported existence of numerous Somersby Mintbush plants on the nearby Peats Ridge Road reserve, the National Parks and Wildlife Service recognised the benefit of a joint Voluntary Conservation Area involving both the road reserve and the Proponent's land.

During this initial period of consultation, the Proponent also engaged with representatives of the Somersby Public School specifically through the distribution of a document entitled "*A Proposal to Develop and Operate the Somersby Sand Extraction Operation – Background Paper*", and an information evening held in early 2001 at the Somersby Public School library, for representatives of Somersby Public School and parents. The information night included a presentation by Dr David Douglas on dust and effects on asthma and other lung conditions, as well as a discussion of other health issues raised by attendees. **Table A3-4 of Appendix 3** presents a summary of the issues raised and discussed at this information night. It is noted that Dr Douglas was not retained by the Proponent for the preparation of this document. Rather, the health assessment was carried out by Heggies Pty Ltd whose report is presented as Volume 1 – Part 4 of the *Specialist Consultant Studies Compendium*.

The consultation program was suspended in mid 2001 when the Proponent recognised that the Director-General's requirements for an Environmental Impact Statement for the project were unlikely to be issued because of an issue relating to the permissibility of extractive industries on the property.

3.2.3 Consultation – 2005/2006

Following the gazettal of the Gosford/Wyong Local Environmental Plan 2001 – Central Coast Plateau Areas, the permissibility issue was resolved and the property was recognised to have potential as an extractive industry and/or use as a tourist facility.

Contact with the local community recommenced in March 2005 through the circulation of a *Community Newsletter* presenting a summary of the refined "Somersby Fields Project" and including an invitation to two Information Displays held at a local venue. Apart from the circulation of the newsletter to local residents, the Proponent (now trading as Somersby Fields Partnership) prepared a press release, which resulted in various newspaper articles and news items on local radio stations about the displays. The Somersby Public School community was also informed about the displays in the Principal's report in the weekly newsletter from the school sent home with all school students. Copies of the newsletter and feedback sheet were also left at the school for any families who did not receive one in their letter boxes.



A total of 26 information panels were posted at the Information Display presenting initial concepts about the proposal, the results of the preliminary environmental studies, and data collected from the public record on land ownership and groundwater bores. The two display periods attracted some 120 persons including adjoining land owners, Somersby and district residents, local business proprietors, Central Coast sporting groups and local political representatives. Visitors to the Information Displays and recipients of the March Newsletter were also provided with a feedback sheet to record issues that they considered should be covered in the Environmental Impact Statement. As a result of feedback provided during the two displays and the receipt of completed feedback sheets, the issues raised have been tabulated together with details of where each issue is addressed in this document (see **Table A3-5** of **Appendix 3**).

In May 2005, a revised background paper entitled “The Somersby Fields Proposal” was circulated to the Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources (DIPNR) and relevant local and NSW government agencies. Representatives of each of agencies were invited to attend a Planning Focus Meeting for the revised proposal held on 31 May 2005, to discuss the revised proposal and provide comment on issues requiring assessment within an *Environmental Assessment* for the project. One or more representatives of the following government agencies attended the 2005 Planning Focus Meeting and **Table A3-6** of **Appendix 3** presents a summary of the issues raised at the meeting.

- Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources (Sydney/Dangar)¹.
- Gosford City Council (Gosford).
- Wyong Council (Wyong).
- Department of Primary Industries (Mineral Resources) (Maitland).
- Department of Primary Industries (Agriculture) (Somersby Field Station).
- Department of Education and Training (Sydney and Gosford).
- Roads and Traffic Authority (Sydney).

Table A3-6 of **Appendix 3** presents a summary of the issues raised by these agencies together with the Department of Environment and Conservation whose representatives were unable to attend the 2005 Planning Focus Meeting. Based on the issues raised at the 2005 Planning Focus Meeting and the written submissions of each government agency, the Department of Planning prepared and forwarded to the Proponent a list of issues requiring assessment in the Environmental Impact Statement, accompanied by the various written requirements from each government agency.

On 1 August 2005, the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* was modified through the introduction of a new part (Part 3A) relating to the assessment and approval of major projects. The Somersby Fields Project is of a scale that qualifies as a major project and hence the assessment of the project needs to follow the requirements of Part 3A.

¹ This Department has since been divided into the Department of Planning and the Department of Natural Resources.



One consequence of the introduction of Part 3A assessments was a change in terminology for relevant projects whereby Environmental Impact Statements were no longer relevant documents – rather, the assessment document is referred to as an “*Environmental Assessment*”.

Section 1.5 has previously described the approvals process under Part 3A. Suffice it to record at this stage that it was necessary for the Proponent to reapply to the Department of Planning for a Project Approval for which new Director-General’s Requirements (for an *Environmental Assessment*) were issued. These requirements (**Appendix 2**) identified a range of key issues that this *Environmental Assessment* needs to address.

The key issues identified within the Director-General’s requirements are summarised as follows, with reference provided to the section(s) in which these are assessed.

- Management of noise (see Section 4.3).
- Management of air quality (see Section 4.4).
- Management of soil and water and control of erosion and sedimentation (see Section 4.2 and 4.11).
- Management of traffic and transport (see Section 4.5).
- Management of flora and fauna (see Section 4.6 and 4.7).
- Management of heritage (see Section 4.10).
- Management of visual impact (see Section 4.9).

Subsequent to the 2005 Planning Focus Meeting, meetings have been held between the Proponent (and/or their consultants) with Gosford City Council, the Department of Primary Industries (Somersby Fields Station), the Department of Natural Resources and the Somersby Public School.

Throughout the 2005/2006 consultation period, the Proponent maintained open lines of communication with local land owners and residents. A log of consultation effort kept by the Proponent during this period identifies consultation was undertaken, either by a personal visit or phone call, on 20 separate occasions. In an additional effort to ensure that all local stakeholders were identified and consulted and all issues identified, Key Insights, a social impact assessment consultancy, was commissioned in August 2005 to undertake further consultation with the local community. Their report (Key Insights, 2006), is provided as Part 9 in Volume 2 of the *Specialist Consultant Studies Compendium*.

3.2.4 Specific Stakeholder Consultation Summaries

This sub-section provides a summary of the consultation undertaken with key stakeholder or stakeholder groups.



Somersby Public School

Initial contact was made with the then Headmaster of Somersby Public School in 2000 to outline the Proponent's concepts for the sand removal project and invite representation at a forthcoming Planning Focus Meeting organised by DUAP. With many concerns raised at, and following the meeting with the Principal, a number of environmental studies were undertaken resulting in an amended concept and the preparation of display material for two Information Displays held on 29 March and 2 April 2005.

The regular school newsletter to parents included an invitation to attend the Information Displays at a local venue ("Linton Lodge"). Additionally, a newsletter was circulated by postal delivery to the Somersby area and copies made available at the school.

On 3 August 2005, an update of consultants' findings was presented to the Parents and Citizens Association where the Headmaster was present.

A further information evening and public meeting was held at Somersby Public School on 16 November 2005 to specifically discuss dust, noise, water, site rehabilitation and Project Site end-use. At this meeting, the Proponent noted that support for a regional sports complex as proposed in the 2005 project description had failed to gain community or Council support. This proposed end-use was subsequently scaled down to a community "village green" oval concept, although it is noted that again, this has failed to gain widespread support throughout the Somersby Community.

A further meeting was held on 16 March 2006 as a follow-up to the 16 November 2005 meeting, but involving the wider community. Issues focussing upon dust, health (particularly silicosis) and social impacts were covered during this meeting.

The Regional Director of the Department of Education and Training (Mr Frank Potter) responsible for the Somersby Public School has participated in various discussions with the Proponent and its consultants principally to discuss social impact aspects of the project in relation to the school.

Department of Primary Industries (Somersby Fields Station)

At an initial meeting in 2000, the Manager of the station (Mr Paul Andersen) advised of concerns over the continuity of water supply to feed the main dam (DPI Dam) for irrigation purposes and dust, which may affect research on crop growth rates.

These matters have been passed to specific consultants for inclusion in specialist studies. An on-site meeting was held with Mr Andersen and the consultants on 29 August 2005 to fully understand the Department's water requirements, particularly given the Department's plans to relocate its research facility from Narara to the Somersby Field Station.



Further meetings have been held with Mr Andersen to clarify the Department's future requirements which have been reflected in the project design and assessment.

Local Media

The information displays and their location, held in March and April 2005, were promoted in local papers extending invitations for interested parties to attend scheduled meetings.

A local media consultant was commissioned to promote the information meetings and invite radio coverage to discuss this proposal.

Television interviews with principals of the Somersby Fields Partnership and consultant RW Corkery & Co were broadcast following the information meeting and a number of issues discussed during the coverage.

Gosford City Council

Regular communication has been maintained with various Officers, Directors and Councillors of Gosford City Council over the past 6 years. During that period, considerable work was undertaken with the Community Services Department where an end land use was progressively evolved. In 2003, Council Officers acknowledged the suitability of the Proponent's property in its final form to be suitable for a Regional Sports Complex for the Gosford/Wyong region.

Concept plans for a Regional Sports Complex were presented to a meeting of Council Directors and subsequently to a Strategy Meeting of Councillors. As a result of community feedback, the concept plans were not supported and an alternate proposal for a "Village Green" playing field was subsequently discussed.

Given the lack of support on this matter from Council and the Somersby community, the Proponent is no longer pursuing this proposal.

The Local Community

As outlined in the previous Sections 3.2.2 and 3.2.3, numerous meetings have been held with land owners, both immediate neighbours and the general community over the past 6 years.

The concerns expressed over that period are consistent with the schedule outlined in **Table A3-5** which was compiled from the Information Displays held in March and April 2005 and feedback sheets subsequently received.

The local community has strong ties with the Somersby Public School community and as such regularly participated in forums / meetings convened by either the school or Parents and Citizens Committee.



Other Community Consultation

Since the 2 April 2005 Information Display, individual contacts have been made with the following groups in order to increase their knowledge and understanding of the project.

- numerous local land owners (on 20 separate occasions);
- Central Coast Plateau Chamber of Commerce;
- Central Coast Soccer Association;
- Central Coast Cricket Association;
- Department of Planning;
- Gosford City Council;
- Somersby Field Station (Department of Primary Industries - Agriculture);
- Department of Education and Training;
- Somersby Public School; and
- local businesses.

3.3 PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Following the 2000/2001 consultation period, two issues were identified as of major concern to the local community and NSW Government, namely:

- the availability and access of the local community to groundwater resources; and
- the viability of a local population of the endangered flora species, the Somersby Mintbush, *Prostanthera junonis*.

It was recognised that both of these issues had the potential for impacts that would be unacceptable to the local community and the NSW Government.

Noting the discussions held with the then National Parks Wildlife Service regarding a proposed Voluntary Conservation Agreement on the Project Site, the Proponent commissioned Robert Payne - Ecological Surveys and Management to undertake annual monitoring of the identified Somersby Mintbush populations on and adjoining the Project Site. The results of the monitoring and additional studies have indicated that the population adjacent to and straddling sections of the northern boundary of the Project Site is essentially stable, but would benefit from long term careful management.



RCA Australia was also commissioned to predict the likely impact the sand removal activities would have on the local groundwater table and the continued availability of this resource to the local community. This study has culminated in the preparation of the Groundwater Assessment by RCA Australia (2006), provided as *Part 2 of the Specialist Consultant Studies Compendium*. Preliminary results from the assessment were presented at the Information Displays which indicated that the extent of groundwater drawdown could be minimised such that only a few land owners would be affected. At that stage, the Proponent acknowledged it was prepared to provide undertakings to those potentially affected landholders to ensure alternative measures are put in place to minimise any adverse impacts upon existing groundwater supplies caused by the Somersby Fields Project.

3.4 STATE ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING INSTRUMENTS

Four State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs) are relevant to the assessment of the Somersby Fields Project.

State Environmental Planning Policy (Major Projects) 2005

This SEPP was gazetted on 25 May 2005 and applies to all projects satisfying nominated criteria lodged following this date. As identified in Schedule 1 for Part 3A projects, the Somersby Fields Project would be classified as a Group 2 development, ie. mining, petroleum production, extractive industries and related industries given the size of the sand resource is greater than 5 million tonnes and the annual rate of sand removal would exceed 200 000 tonnes per year.

State Environmental Planning Policy No. 11 – Traffic Generating Developments

Clause 7 of SEPP 11 requires that certain development applications be referred to the NSW Roads and Traffic Authority (RTA). “Extractive industries” are listed under paragraph (m), Schedule 1 of this policy, and hence this project must be referred to the RTA.

State Environmental Planning Policy No. 33 – Hazardous and Offensive Development

Hazardous and offensive industries, and potentially hazardous and offensive industries, relate to industries that, without the implementation of appropriate impact minimisation measures would, or potentially would, pose a significant risk in relation to the locality, to human health, life or property, or to the biophysical environment.

The hazardous substances and dangerous goods to be held or used on the Project Site are required to be identified and classified in accordance with the risk screening method contained within the document entitled “Applying SEPP 33 2nd edition”, (DUAP, 1997). Hazardous materials are defined within DUAP (1997) as substances falling within the classification of the Australian Code for Transportation of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (Dangerous Goods Code).



The project would involve the storage of approximately 15 000L of diesel fuel, Class 3 C1 combustible liquid, and small amounts of other hydrocarbons including lubricating oils and grease, Class 3 C2 combustible liquids. The diesel stored on site would be used principally to fuel the equipment operating around the processing area. This fuel storage would supplement the daily / weekly delivery of fuel by a fuel contractor directly to the mobile earthmoving equipment used for sand removal operations. As the diesel fuel and lubricating oils and greases would not be stored adjacent to any other hazardous materials of the same class, DUAP (1997) does not require these to be considered further.

No assessment or screening thresholds are provided in relation to the transport of Class 3 C1 or C2 combustible liquids. However, experience with determinations for projects transporting similar quantities of Class 3 hazardous materials, via comparable transportation routes suggests transportation of diesel to the Project Site would not be considered potentially hazardous.

Based on the risk screening method of DUAP (1997), neither the storage nor transportation of the hazardous materials to be used on the Project Site would result in the project being considered potentially hazardous under SEPP 33. As such, there is no requirement to undertake a Preliminary Hazard Analysis for the Project.

State Environmental Planning Policy No. 44 (SEPP 44) – Koala Habitat Protection

Gosford Local Government Area is identified in Schedule 1 of this policy as an area that could provide habitat for Koalas. The policy requires an investigation to be carried out to determine if any Koala feed trees are present on the Project Site. Countrywide Ecological Service (2006) established there is no prime or potential Koala habitat on the Project Site.

3.5 ISSUE IDENTIFICATION AND PRIORITISATION

The issues identified during the preparation of the *Environmental Assessment* have been prioritised principally based on the frequency of identification and the potential for environmental impact. **Appendices 2 and 3** present summaries of the issues raised throughout the consultation process while the individual reports of the *Specialist Consultant Studies Compendium* record where each environmental issue raised by government agencies are addressed in those reports.

Frequency of identification was determined through a review of all consultation undertaken, however, the Proponent recognises that due to the length and breadth of the consultation for the project, some community representatives are likely to have been consulted on more than one occasion or as part of more than one stakeholder group. Similarly, the various government agencies consulted invariably duplicated many issues requiring assessment. As a consequence,



the frequency of identification for some issues may be slightly elevated. This duplication notwithstanding, and considering the comprehensive nature of the consultation program, the potentially elevated frequency of identification for some issues, is not assessed as unduly influencing the prioritisation of issues given those issues likely to be repeated would generally be noted by many stakeholders and are therefore likely to be highly identified in any event.

The potential for environmental impact has been classified as either low, moderate or high depending on the commentary received with consulted stakeholder or document. For example, at the Information Displays convened by the Proponent in March and April 2005, a feedback sheet was provided to attendees where they were able to rank the importance of relevant issues. A review of all the received feedback sheets therefore provided an indication of those issues considered to be of greatest priority to the local community, although it is recognised that for some members of the surrounding community, a different priority may exist for some of these issues. Another example may be the wording or written requirements received from the consulted government agencies or assessment of impact made by the specialist consultants.

Table 3.1 presents the environmental risk identification matrix incorporating a summary of each issue identified through the consultation process with the frequency of identification noted and perceived level of impact assigned.

Based on the summary of **Table 3.1**, the major environmental issues identified are listed in decreasing order of priority.

1. Groundwater.
2. Noise.
3. Air Quality – Dust.
4. Air Quality – Health.
5. Surface Water / Erosion/Sediment Minimisation.
6. Traffic and Transport.
7. Threatened Flora.
8. Socio-economic impacts.
9. Rehabilitation and Final End Use.
10. Visual impacts.

All other issues generally allocated a “low” level of priority, have been addressed to the level considered appropriate throughout the *Environmental Assessment*.



Table 3.1
Environmental Risk Identification Matrix for Issue Prioritisation

Environmental Aspect	Consultation									
	Government		Community		Specialist Consultant		Legislation, Policies & Guidelines		Summary	
	Frequency of Identification	Level of Impact	Frequency of Identification	Level of Priority	Frequency of Identification	Level of Priority	Frequency of Identification	Level of Priority	Frequency of Identification	Level of Priority
Air pollution - dust/odour/other	6	M	25	H	1	M	4	L	36	M/H
Air pollution – Health	3	L	28	H	1	H	1	M	33	M/H
Erosion/sediment minimisation	3	L	5	L	1	L	6	M	15	L
Surface water	10	M	17	M	1	M	3	M	31	M
Groundwater	9	H	26	H	1	H	3	M	39	H
Contaminated or polluted land	-	-	1	L	-		1	L	2	L
Threatened flora protection	7	M	7	L	1	M	5	M	20	M
Threatened fauna protection	6	L	3	L	1	L	1	L	11	L
Operational noise	6	M	23	H	1	M	8	M	38	H
Visual amenity	2	M	3	L	-	-	2	L	7	L/M
Aboriginal heritage	3	L	1	L	1	L	2	L	7	L
Socio-economic impacts	6	M	5	M	1	H	2	L	14	M
Bushfire	1	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	L
Rehabilitation and final land use	5	M	12	M	-	-	1	L	18	M
Soil	3	L	-	-	1	L	2	L	6	L
Waste	2	L	1	L	-		-		3	L
Traffic and transport	5	M	20	M/H	1	M	1	L	27	M/H
Property Values	-	-	1	L	-	-	-		1	L
Hazards / safety issues	2	L	2	L	-	-	1	L	5	L
Monitoring	2	L	4	L	5	L	-	-	11	L
Resource type / assessment	3	L	3	L	-	-	-	-	6	L
Employment	1	-	3	L	-	-	-	-	3	L
Note: L = Low Impact M = Moderate Impact H = High Impact na = not applicable										
Source Material: Issues raised following initial community consultation undertaken August/September 2000 – see Table A3-2 Issues raised for consideration at the Planning Focus Meeting on 22 November 2000 – see Table A3-3 Issues raised during Somersby Public School Information Evening March 2001 – see Table A3-4 Issues raised during Information Display on 30 March 2005 and 2 April 2005 and coverage in <i>Environmental Assessment</i> – see Table A3-5 Issued raised for consideration at the Planning Focus Meeting on 31 May 2005 – see Table A3-6										



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