

General Manager
Byron Shire Council
PO Box 219
MULLUMBIMBY NSW 2482

Attention: Mr Steve Daniels, Project Officer – Planning Reforms

Dear Mr Arnold

RE: Planning Proposal for 53 McAuleys Lane Myocum - PP-2021-6076

Thank you for your referral dated 5 September 2022 about the planning proposal for land at 53 McAuleys Lane at Myocum seeking comments from the Biodiversity and Conservation Division (BCD) of the Biodiversity, Conservation and Science Directorate in the Environment and Heritage Group of the Department of Planning and Environment. I appreciate the opportunity to provide input.

The BCD forms part of a Group that has responsibilities relating to biodiversity (including threatened species and ecological communities, or their habitats), National Parks and Wildlife Service estate, flooding, and coastal processes and associated hazards.

We have reviewed the documents supplied and have identified issues in relation to biodiversity. Detailed advice on these issues is provided in **Attachment 1** to this letter.

The advice includes the need to address Action 2.1 of the North Coast Regional Plan 2036, which requires development to be focused to areas of least biodiversity sensitivity, and the implementation of the 'avoid, minimise, offset' hierarchy to biodiversity, including areas of High Environmental Value (HEV). The BCD recommended approach for assessing biodiversity at the planning proposal stage, including identifying and assessing HEV, is provided in **Attachment 2** to this letter.

The BCD has reviewed the Ecological Assessment (EA) prepared by Biodiversity Assessments and Solutions (dated November 2020) in accordance with the BCD guidelines. This review established the planning area contains land that meets the following HEV criteria:

- HEV Criterion 2.3 Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs)
- HEV Criterion 3.1 Key habitats for threatened species.

Generally, the BCD recommends validated HEV land be zoned C2 Environmental Conservation. The EA has not specifically addressed the BCD guidelines, particularly in determining the Plant Community Types present and whether they are TECs and in undertaking sufficient flora and fauna surveys to determine key habitats for threatened species (e.g. Hairy Joint Grass (*Arthraxon hispidus*), Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*), Coxen's Fig-Parrot (*Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni*) and Mitchell's Rainforest Snail (*Thersites mitchellae*)).

We note, however, that the planning proposal contains some measures to avoid impacts on HEV land, such as the proposed community title lot in the north of the planning area to encompass the existing C2 zoned lands, the waterway and a buffer area.

We also note the BCD was not provided with an opportunity to comment on the planning proposal prior to it being placed on public exhibition. We therefore provide the following recommendations based on our site inspection and our assessment of the impacts on areas of HEV:

For the planning proposal:

1. In relation to the proposed community title area, the association community lot should be expanded along the north-east corner to include and protect three Scrub Turpentine (*Rhodamnia rubescens*) and regenerating lowland rainforest as described in Figure 6 in Attachment 1.
2. Residential development should be excluded from the middle eastern part of the planning area containing lowland rainforest TEC, a large threatened Durroby (*Syzygium moorei*) and a second order stream. This could be achieved through amending the Minimum Lot Size (MLS) Map to retain the area with a 40ha MLS. A C2 zone could also be applied to this area.
3. Residential development should be excluded from the steep lands in the southern part of the planning area containing lowland rainforest TEC and Scrub Turpentine. This could be achieved through amending the MLS Map to retain the area with a 40ha MLS. A C2 zone could also be applied to this area.
4. Ideally, both the middle and southern areas identified above should be retained and protected in one ownership, with a requirement for a Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) to manage the land for conservation purposes.

At subdivision stage:

5. The assessment of the future lot configuration (and associated boundary fencing) should consider and ensure that creek lines and patches of lowland rainforest TEC are not bisected or impacted by roads, boundary fencing or other development and ensure that suitable setbacks as per the council's Development Control Plan can be achieved.
6. Should a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report be required, plot-based flora sampling should be undertaken in mapped areas of cleared land, which were observed by BCD officers to contain regenerating native species such as Mat-rush (*Lomandra* sp).

If you have any questions about this advice, please do not hesitate to contact Ms Rachel Lonie, Senior Conservation Planning Officer, at rachel.lonie@environment.nsw.gov.au or 6650 7130.

Yours sincerely



26 September 2022

DON OWNER
A/Senior Team Leader Planning, North East Branch
Biodiversity and Conservation

Enclosure: Attachment 1: Detailed BCD Comments – Planning Proposal for 53 McAuleys Lane Myocum - PP-2021-6076

Attachment 1: Detailed BCD Comments – Planning Proposal for 53 McAuleys Lane Myocum - PP-2021-6076

Background

The planning area (Lot 8 DP 589795) is zoned under the Byron Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2014 as part RU2 Rural Landscape and part C2 Environmental Conservation. It is approximately 35 ha in size and has a 40ha minimum lot size (MLS).

The planning proposal is to:

- rezone part of the subject land from RU2 Rural Landscape to R5 Large Lot Residential Zone to enable the R5 zoned land to be subdivided and developed for large lot residential purposes (as shown in Figure 1 below)
- change the existing AB2 – 40ha minimum lot size for the proposed R5 zoned land to part W – 4000m², part Z2 – 2.5ha, and part 10 ha minimum lot size; and
- amend the Multiple Occupancy and Community Title Map (Sheet MOC_002) so that part of the subject land is outlined by a thick purple line and is thus able to be subdivided to create 6 neighbourhood lots and 1 association property lot.

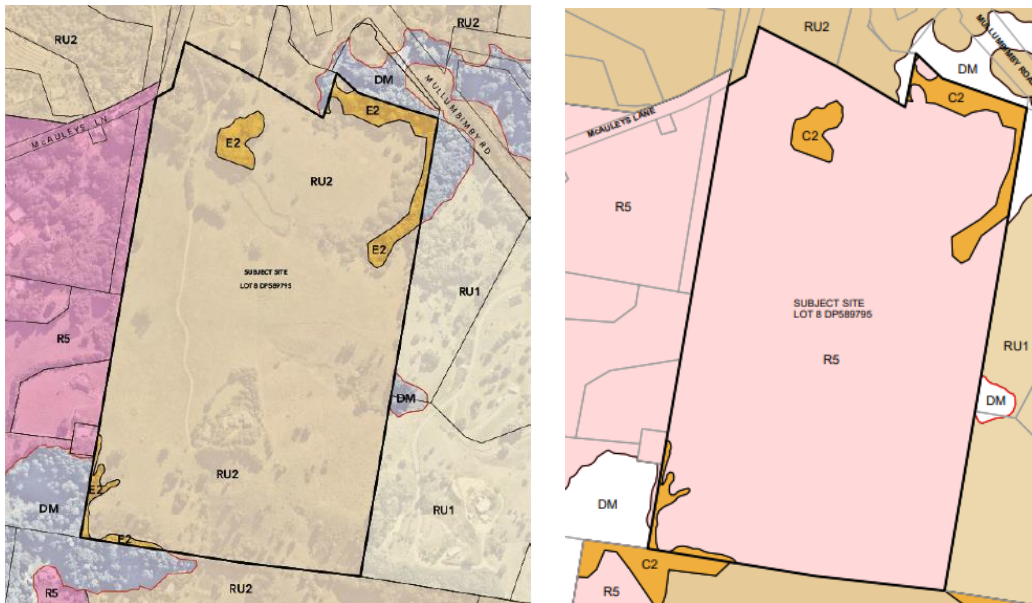


Figure 1. Current and proposed zoning

The planning proposal does not propose to alter the existing C2 zone boundaries but would reduce the MLS from 40 ha across the planning area to a mixture of MLSs as shown in Figure 2 below.

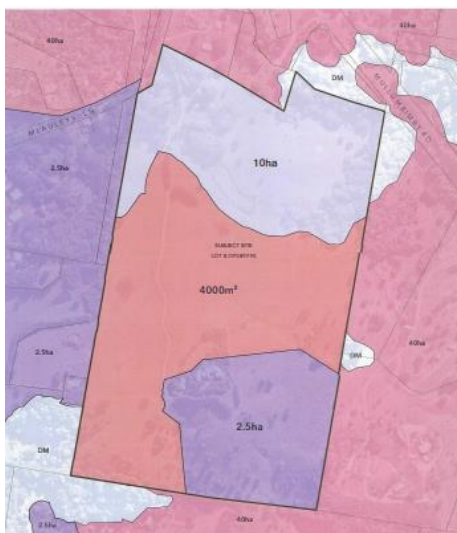


Figure 2. Proposed Minimum Lot Size Map

An Ecological Assessment (EA) has been prepared by Biodiversity Assessments and Solutions (dated November 2020). We note this has not been updated to refer to the revised zoning, MLS and concept plan layout.

The exhibition documentation also includes a Concept Masterplan as shown in Figure 3 below. We note this is indicative only, but it shows that within the community title area seven 'neighbourhood community title' (residential) lots (C02 – C07) and 1 common association lot (C01) are proposed. The common association lot includes the two northern patches of C2 zoned lands and the northern creekline. We note the discrepancy with the planning proposal report referring to six neighbourhood community titles. In the southern portion of the planning area 33 rural residential lots are proposed.

We note the council has identified the site as a priority site for future rural lifestyle opportunities in the Byron Shire Rural Land Use Strategy July 2018 with a potential dwelling yield of 25-45. We do not object to the proposed R5 zoning across most of the site. However, as discussed below some parts of the planning area contain HEV and these areas should be excluded from residential development as per Action 2.1 of the North Coast Regional Plan 2036, which requires development to be focused to areas of least biodiversity sensitivity.



Figure 3. Concept Masterplan

High Environmental Value land assessment

The Biodiversity Conservation Division (BCD) provided advice to Byron Shire Council regarding the assessment of biodiversity in planning proposals in a letter dated 11 November 2021 (Our Ref: DOC21/15956-5) (see updated version provided as **Attachment 2**). The advice includes a recommended method to determine if High Environmental Value (HEV) land is present within the planning area and a description of how the impacts arising from the planning proposal should avoid and minimise impacts on HEV land.

Ministerial Direction 3.1 (1) directs that a planning proposal must include provisions that facilitate the protection and conservation of environmentally sensitive areas. The BCD recommends that confirmed areas of HEV should be protected through a conservation zoning.

In accordance with the BCD guidance material and HEV criteria, we have undertaken a desktop analysis and confirm the planning area is not:

- mapped on the Biodiversity Values Map (Criterion 1.1)
- within an over cleared Mitchell Landscape (Criterion 2.2)
- mapped as potential koala habitat in the Byron Coast Comprehensive Koala Plan of Management 2015. (Criterion 3.1)
- a mapped wetland or littoral rainforest or within a 100m buffer area (Criterion 2.4)
- a nationally important wetland or vulnerable estuary or intermittently opening and closing lake and lagoon (Criterion 4), or
- an area of geological significance (Criterion 5).

The EA does not assign Plant Community Types (PCTs) to the vegetation communities despite referring to using the BAM calculator and best matching PCTs to derive candidate flora and fauna lists. This step is required to consider whether the vegetation is an over-cleared vegetation type (as per Criterion 2.1) or a Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) (Criterion 2.3). Field investigation is required to consider other aspects of Criterion 3 threatened species. This includes key breeding habitat with known breeding occurrence, core koala habitat, habitat for known populations of species-credit-species and Serious and Irreversible Impact (SAIL) entities or key habitats for migratory species.

Threatened Ecological Communities

The EA considers TECs under section 3.2.2. It finds the disturbed subtropical rainforest on the site may represent the Lowland Rainforest in the NSW North Coast and Sydney Basin Bioregions TEC as listed in Schedule 2 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* and maps 'Sub-tropical rainforest' with varying degrees of camphor infestation in Figure 3.2. The BCD agrees this vegetation community is likely to qualify as the Lowland Rainforest TEC although it has been modified and fragmented and the remaining areas are small and impacted by weed invasion and grazing.

The planning area also includes areas mapped as being freshwater wetland, however the EA indicates this has resulted from dam construction for agriculture within non-perennial drainage lines. The dam/freshwater wetland area and former DM area containing large figs and macadamias will form part of the common lot. Impacts will therefore be avoided.

However, impacts on the areas of lowland rainforest have not been avoided. The EA states that "*Arguments could be had for the exclusion of most of the mapped areas for reasons including the small and fragmented size of most polygons, missing structural layers highlighting the lack of structural integrity, and the dominance of exotic species through most vegetation. It is likely that the condition of most vegetation on the site would result in a Vegetation Integrity Score (VIS) in accordance with the Biodiversity Assessment Method (BAM) which would exclude the vegetation from consideration as an EEC.*" This conclusion has not been supported by any BAM data.

The BCD considers more effort is needed to avoid impacts on the lowland rainforest areas as discussed further below.

Threatened Flora

Three threatened flora species, Durobby (*Syzygium moorei*), Rough-shelled Bush Nut (*Macadamia tetraphylla*) and Scrub Turpentine (*Rhodamnia rubescens*), were recorded in the planning area. Durobby and Scrub Turpentine are SAIL entities. The EA states that seven (7) living individuals and two (2) dead Scrub Turpentines were located at the site. All living specimens were impacted by Myrtle Rust.

The BCD undertook a site inspection on 19 September 2022 and verified the location of most of the threatened plants (as circled in yellow in Figure 4 below). One Scrub Turpentine location was not checked or verified, and one additional Scrub Turpentine was recorded in the north-east corner of the site (co-ordinates are 153.525228 E and 28.569687 N). We also note that only one Scrub Turpentine

could be located along the south-west boundary rather than two. Although all Scrub Turpentines were observed to have Myrtle Rust they were assessed as being in good to fair health and the plants in the north-east corner were substantial specimens in the best health. It appears the Scrub Turpentines in the north-east part of the planning area are outside the C2 zoned land, but we note there are discrepancies between the cadastre and zone mapping.

We note the C2 zone areas were previously Deferred Matters (DM) lands and that the final configuration of C2 zone areas is smaller than the previous mapped areas, which were identified as HEV in Byron Shire Council's 2007 HEV mapping.

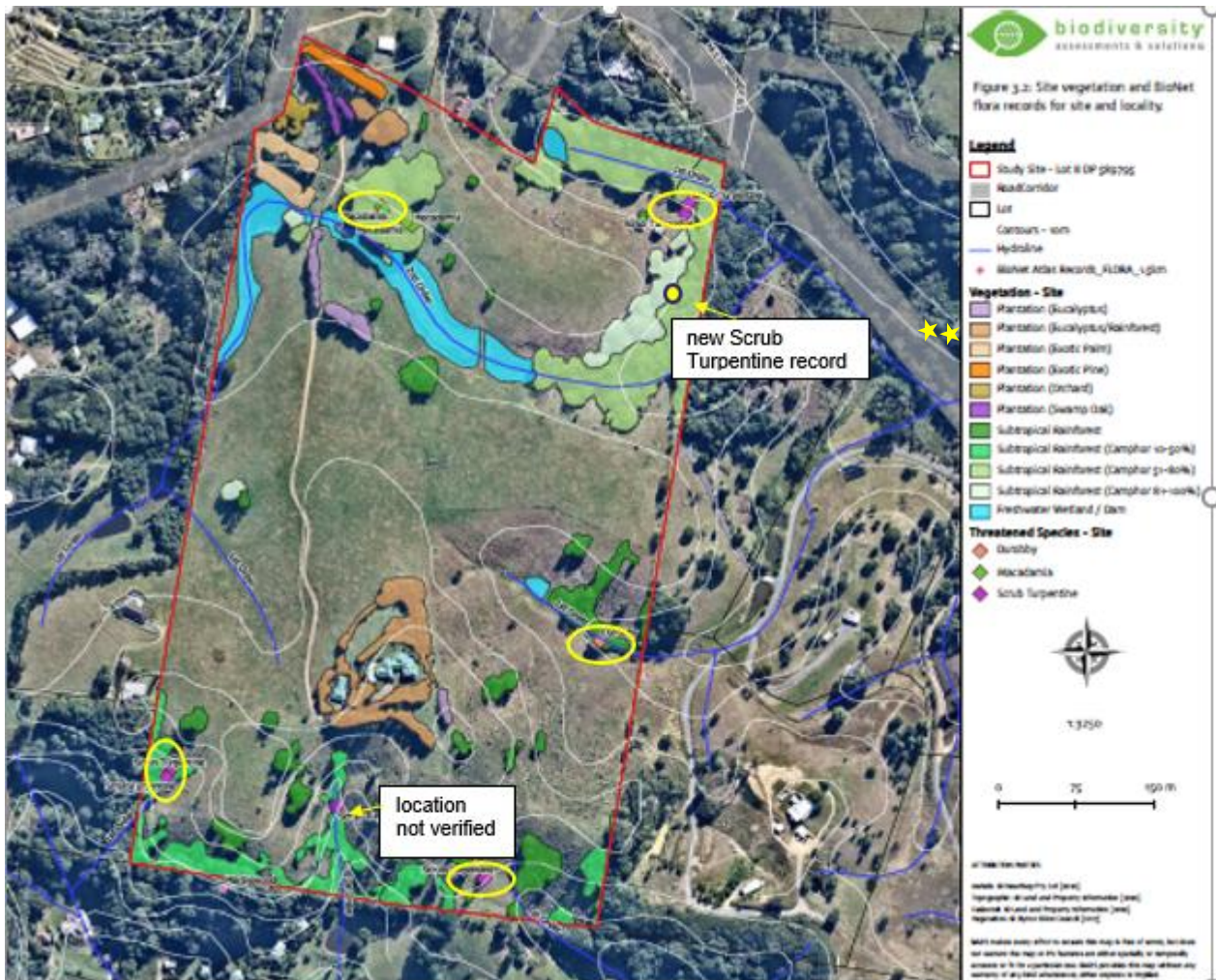


Figure 4. Annotated Figure from the EA showing Site vegetation and threatened flora records, records circled in yellow were verified during site inspection and a new Scrub Turpentine recorded.

The threatened flora and fauna records mapped in the EA within the planning area do not appear to have been loaded into BioNet. So, the BCD was not able to check the dates of the records or any associated information such as the observer.

The EA states seasonal constraints may have limited search results for specific flora species although “if preferred habitat requirements were met, threatened species are assumed to have the potential to occur” (p10). However, the planning area contains potential habitat for the threatened Hairy Joint Grass (*Arthraxon hispidus*), which was not surveyed for, or assessed, in the EA. Habitat for the species is likely to be on the edges of moist drainage lines. Potential habitat for this species should have been assessed as part of the planning proposal.

Threatened Fauna

No systematic or targeted fauna surveys have been undertaken to inform the ecological assessment. Potential fauna species could include species-credit-species such as Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*)

(a 'dual' species), Coxen's Fig-Parrot (*Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni*) and Mitchell's Rainforest Snail (*Thersites mitchellae*). We note there are numerous BioNet koala records in vicinity and koala feed trees (e.g. Tallowwood) are present in the planning area.

The EA states that an assessment was made of the potential for koala habitat to be present but provides no details on how the assessment was carried out. More details are required to address this criterion.

Other constraints

As Figure 12 in the EA shows (see our Figure 5 below), the land in the southern portion of the planning area is extremely steep. Our estimate is that some of this land exceeds 23 degrees (1:2.3) with much of it around 18 degrees in slope. This land is unlikely to be suitable for residential use. We also question whether there would be adequate space for onsite effluent disposal for each proposed lot that would not compromise the health of waterways or native vegetation areas, including habitat for threatened species. Such issues will need to be addressed at subdivision DA stage.

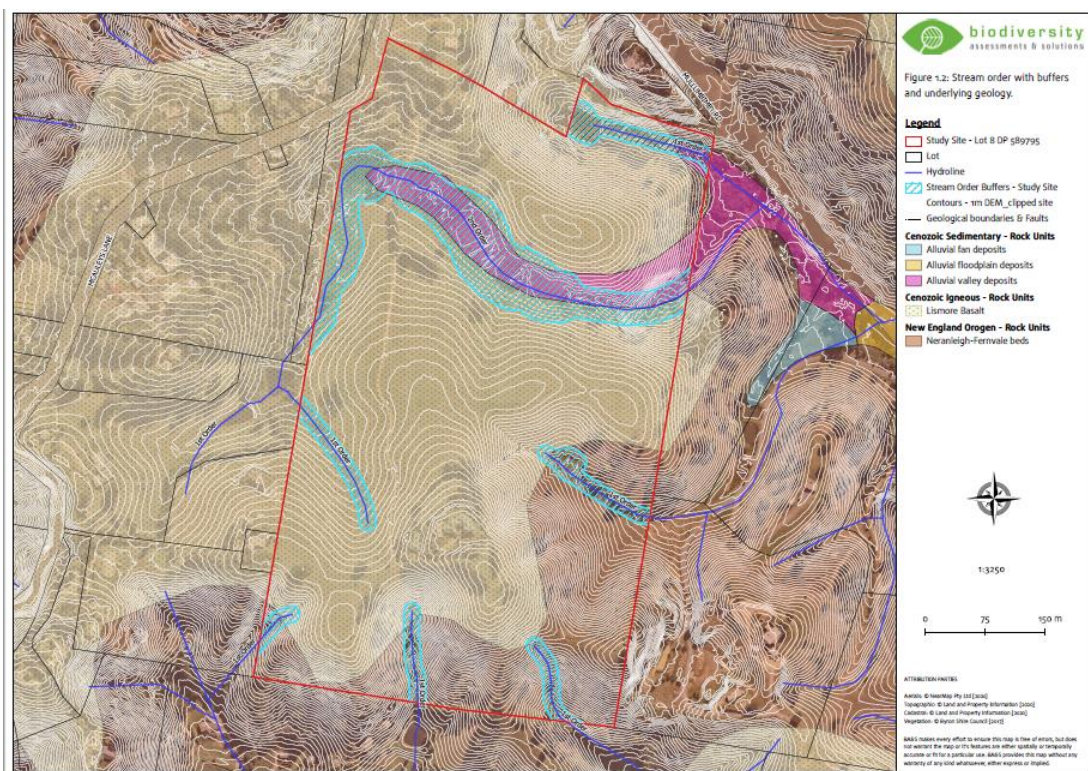


Figure 5. Figure 12 in the EA showing steep topography in south and south east parts of the planning area.

We note the Byron Shire Council Development Control Plan (DCP) contains prescriptive measures when defining development envelopes to consider and retain red flags and ecological setbacks (Table 3) on site (including any native vegetation therein). This identifies HEV as 'red flag' areas and prescribes ecological setbacks which include 30m to a TEC, a 10m species polygon for threatened flora, 20m setback for koala habitat and isolated or scattered koala use trees, a 10 m setback for first order streams or bushland on a slope greater than 18 degrees, and a 10 m setback to very large trees. Therefore, the council should consider the DCP red flag areas and recommended setbacks to ensure boundary clearing for proposed lots is appropriate.

Conclusions

Based on our assessment and site inspection we recommend that some areas should be excluded from the R5 zoned area. Ideally, these would all be zoned C2 and be managed in accordance with a Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) within one ownership. These areas are identified in Figure 6 below and would include:

- a. the three Scrub Turpentine and lowland rainforest TEC in the north-east part of the planning area (to also be included in the association community lot)
- b. the creekline containing the large Durobby and surrounding patch of lowland rainforest TEC in the middle eastern part of the planning area
- c. lowland rainforest TEC and habitat for Scrub Turpentine on steep land in the southern part of the planning area.

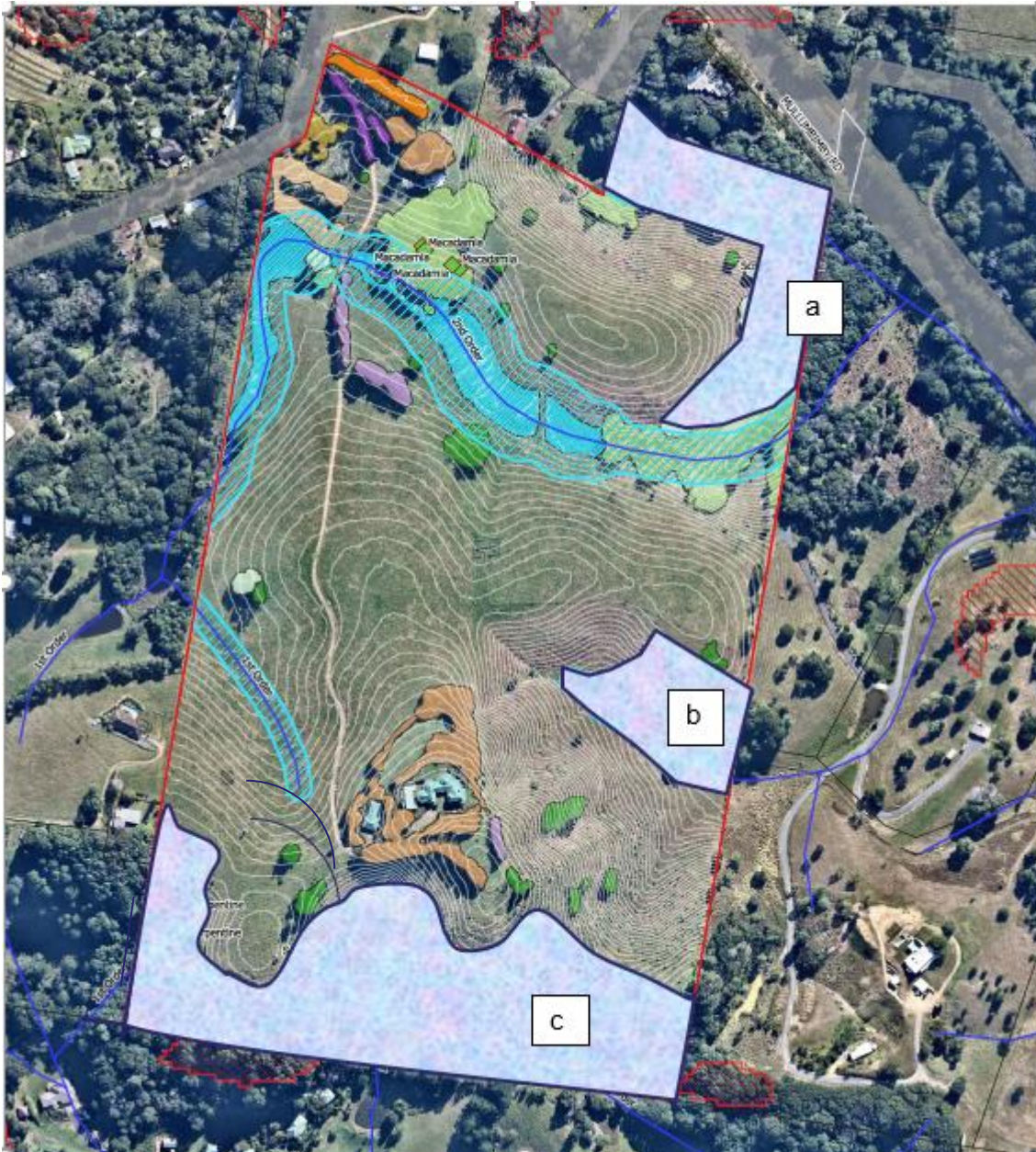


Figure 6. BCD recommended expanded C zone areas (blue shaded polygons).

If these areas are not zoned C2 they could still be added to the association community lot in the north to ensure they are protected.

In the middle and southern part of the planning area, the identified areas could also be protected through an amendment to the MLS map to retain the current 40ha MLS to ensure that it cannot be subdivided. At subdivision stage, consideration should be given to a lot configuration that enables such land to be attached to a future residential lot with arrangements to protect and manage the biodiversity values over the long term such as through a VMP. This might include areas for replanting in accordance with the council requirements to replant land where community title lots are permitted

(i.e. through an *environmental repair and enhancement management plan* under 17B (6) Byron LEP 1988 if applicable).

BCD Recommendations

For the planning proposal:

1. In relation to the proposed community title area, the association community lot should be expanded along the north-east corner to include and protect three Scrub Turpentine and regenerating lowland rainforest as described in Figure 6 in Attachment 1.
2. Residential development should be excluded from the middle eastern part of the planning area containing lowland rainforest TEC, a large threatened Durroby and a second order stream. This could be achieved through amending the Minimum Lot Size (MLS) Map to retain the area with a 40ha MLS. A C2 zone could also be applied to this area.
3. Residential development should be excluded from the steep lands in the southern part of the planning area containing lowland rainforest TEC and Scrub Turpentines. This could be achieved through amending the MLS Map to retain the area with a 40ha MLS. A C2 zone could also be applied to this area.
4. Ideally, both the middle and southern areas identified above should be retained and protected in one ownership, with a requirement for a VMP to manage the land for conservation purposes.

At subdivision stage:

5. The assessment of the future lot configuration (and associated boundary fencing) should consider and ensure that creek lines and patches of lowland rainforest TEC are not bisected or impacted by roads, boundary fencing or other development and ensure that suitable setbacks as per the council's Development Control Plan can be achieved.
6. Should a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report be required, plot-based flora sampling should be undertaken in mapped areas of cleared land, which were observed by BCD officers to contain regenerating native species such as Mat-rush (*Lomandra* sp.).

Attachment 2 - BCD NE Branch Approach to Biodiversity Assessment for Planning Proposals

Planning proposals should demonstrate consistency with the strategic planning framework including the relevant Regional Plan. To achieve biodiversity goals, directions, and actions in the relevant Regional Plan for areas with High Environmental Value (HEV), planning proposals should identify HEV land at the property scale and the current land uses in such areas should not be intensified.

Areas of retained HEV land should instead be better protected by applying a conservation zone which has strong conservation objectives and limited land uses, and an appropriate minimum lot size so the land cannot be subdivided.

To provide certainty on future ownership and management arrangements for areas of retained HEV land, a planning agreement should be made between the council and the proponent that sets out the roles and responsibilities, objectives, targets, and timeframes for the management of that land. The planning agreement should be included in the exhibition documentation and could, for example, include a commitment to prepare and implement a Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) and/or a Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) and to dedicate the land to the council at a certain time should the council agree to that arrangement.

Biodiversity assessment for planning proposals should be undertaken in accordance with the following:

Step 1: Include the entire lot in the planning area

The planning area should cover the entire cadastral lot unless only a part of the lot is identified in a growth management strategy, in which case the planning area could be limited to just that part of the lot.

Step 2: Consider biodiversity certification

The proponent should consider seeking biodiversity certification of the proposed future development land in the planning area as part of the planning proposal.

Step 3: Identify HEV land

If biodiversity certification is not sought, then the planning proposal should identify and map HEV land in the planning area with desktop analysis and site investigations as set out in Appendix 1.

Step 4: Avoid and minimise impacts on HEV land

The planning proposal should be designed to avoid and minimise land use intensification in HEV land. It should provide justification to demonstrate how the land use zones, minimum lot sizes and other development controls have been applied.

Step 5: Protect retained HEV land

The planning proposal should use planning mechanisms to protect HEV land. These include conservation zones, minimum lot sizes to preclude subdivision, other development controls, and a planning agreement that provides details on how retained HEV land will be protected and managed.

Step 6: Calculate biodiversity credits for future development impacts

The planning proposal should apply the Biodiversity Assessment Method to assess biodiversity values and calculate the biodiversity credits that would be required to offset unavoidable biodiversity impacts as part of a future development.

Step 7: Secure a commitment to protect HEV land and retire biodiversity credits

The planning proposal should include a planning agreement between the council and the landholder to:

- a. commit to the preparation and implementation of the BMP or VMP for the HEV land and/or
- b. commit to the transfer of lands to the council if the council agrees to the arrangement, and/or
- c. secure the provision of the biodiversity credits from Step 6 at the development application (DA) stage unless the Biodiversity Offsets Scheme is triggered by that DA.

Appendix 1 - BCD NE Branch HEV Criteria and Identification Methods at the Property Scale

High Environmental Value (HEV) Criteria and Components		Property Scale HEV Identification Method
Criterion 1. Sensitive biodiversity mapped on the Biodiversity Values Map		
1.1 Biodiversity Values Map		a. Identify the parts of the land on the Biodiversity Values Map. b. Inspect those mapped areas on the land to verify accuracy and map as HEV where the map is accurate.
Criterion 2. Native vegetation of high conservation value		
2.1 Over-cleared vegetation types		a. Identify Plant Community Types (PCTs) on the land through field work. b. Register and visit the Vegetation Information System (VIS) database. c. Use the VIS to determine whether the % cleared status of the PCTs identified through field work on the land is above 70%. d. Map all PCTs on the land with the % cleared above 70% as HEV.
2.2 Vegetation in over-cleared landscapes (Mitchell landscapes)		a. Identify over-cleared Mitchell landscapes by viewing map data from the SEED Portal – selecting NSW (Mitchell Landscapes) – latest version, selecting Show on Seed Map and viewing the View Over Cleared Land Status. b. Map all native vegetation on the land as HEV if it is in an over-cleared Mitchell landscape.
2.3 Threatened Ecological Communities - any vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered ecological community listed under the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> (BC Act), the <i>Fisheries Management Act 1994</i> or the <i>Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> and not mapped on the Biodiversity Values Map		a. Identify Plant Community Types (PCTs) on the land through field work. b. Register and visit the VIS database. c. Use the VIS to determine whether the PCTs on the land have Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) Status. d. If not <i>identified</i> as a TEC from steps a – c above, then refer to the NSW Threatened Species Scientific Committee determinations, schedules 4, 4A and 5 of the FM Act, and the EPBC Protected Matters Search Tool to consider whether the any of the PCTs accord with the determinations. a. Map all PCTs on the land that are TECs as HEV.
2.4 100m buffer on Coastal Wetlands and Littoral Rainforest areas as per the State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) (Resilience and Hazards) 2021		a. Locate the land on the SEPP (Resilience and Hazards) Maps b. Map any parts of the land shown as proximity areas for Coastal Wetlands and Littoral Rainforest as HEV.
Criterion 3. Threatened species		
3.1 Key habitat for threatened species (vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered species listed under BC Act)	Key breeding habitats with known breeding occurrence	a. Search BioNet for threatened species records on and within 5km of the land b. Undertake field work to identify potential breeding habitats on the land for threatened species. c. Either assume breeding occurrence and map identified breeding habitats on the land as HEV or undertake targeted surveys during the breeding season and map these habitats as HEV if breeding occurs there.
	Core Koala Habitat	a. Check council records for approved comprehensive or individual property Koala Plans of Management (KPoM). b. Identify areas of core koala habitat on the land mapped in any approved KPoM and map these areas as HEV. c. If there are no approved KPoMs, then undertake field work in accordance with the relevant State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) for koalas, e.g. SEPP (Koala Habitat Protection) 2020, to determine whether Core Koala Habitat is present on the land. d. Map any core koala habitat identified on the land through field work as HEV.

High Environmental Value (HEV) Criteria and Components		Property Scale HEV Identification Method
	Habitat for known populations of species-credit-species and SAI entities (species-credit species and SAI entities are identified in the Threatened Biodiversity Data Collection)	a. Search BioNet for threatened species records on and within 5km of the land. b. Undertake field work to identify populations of threatened species credit species on the land and their habitats. c. Map all habitats of known populations of species credit species on the land as HEV. The Biodiversity Assessment Method and the Department's survey assessment guidelines should be referred to for suitable habitat assessment methodologies. If a recent Biodiversity Development Assessment Report has been prepared for the land, then this could be referred to in support of demonstrating how this criterion has been considered.
	Key habitats for migratory species	a. Search BioNet for threatened migratory species records on and within 5km of the land. b. Undertake field work to identify habitats of threatened migratory species on the land. c. Map all habitats of threatened migratory species on the land as HEV.
Criterion 4. Wetlands, rivers, estuaries & coastal features of high environmental value		
4.1 Nationally important wetlands	Note: Rivers and their riparian areas comprising HEV are included in the Biodiversity Values Map under HEV Criterion 1 as protected riparian land	a. Search the Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia for those occurring in NSW. b. Identify any nationally important wetlands listed in the directory that occur on the land and map these areas as HEV.
4.2 Vulnerable Estuaries and Intermittently Opening and Closing Lakes and Lagoons (ICOLLs)		a. Identify whether any vulnerable estuaries or ICOLLs occur on, or in the vicinity of, the land by reviewing the Maps. b. Map any vulnerable estuaries or ICOLLs that occur on, or in the vicinity of, the land as HEV.
Criterion 5. Areas of geological significance		
5.1 Karst landscapes		a. Identify whether limestone outcrops or caves occur on the land. b. Consider any additional Karst landscapes that occur in the vicinity of the land, with reference to the NSW Government's Guide to New South Wales Karst and Caves and any other available karst mapping, such as karts maps associated with local environmental plans. c. Map any limestone outcrops or caves on the land and any other karst landscapes that occur in the vicinity of the land as HEV.
5.2 Sites of geological significance included in the State Heritage Register or Heritage Inventory		a. Identify whether the land contains, or is in the vicinity of, the sites of geological significance listed in Annexure A. b. Map any sites of geological significance that occur on, or in the vicinity of, the land as HEV.

Annexure A: Sites of geological significance included in the State Heritage Register or Heritage Inventory

Local Government Area	Name	Location
Canterbury Bankstown	Enfield Brickpits	7 Juno Parade, Greenacre
Cessnock	Bow Wow Creek Gorge	Sandy Creek Road, Mulbring
Eurobodalla	Myrtle Beach - Wasp Head Coastal Area	Durras
	Melville Point	Red Hill Road, Tomakin
Goulburn-Mulwaree	Badgerys Lookout View	Tallong
Kiama	Bombo Headland Quarry Geological Site	Princes Highway, Bombo
Port Stephens	Seaham Quarry	Torrence Street, Seaham
Shellharbour	Bass Point Area	Bass Point Tourist Road, Shellharbour
Warrumbungle	Narangarie Quarry Geological Site	Narangarie Road, Coolah
Uralla	The Captain Thunderbolt Sites – Thunderbolt's Rock	New England Highway, Uralla