

Construction Soil and Water Management Report

Roseville College SWELL Centre

Prepared for: Taylor

Document no: SY190030_CSWMP REPORT

Issue no: Revision 02



Disclaimer

This Report has been prepared in accordance with the scope of services described in the agreement between ACOR Consultants Pty Ltd and the Client. The Report relies upon data, surveys, measurements and results based on instructions from, and in consultation with, the Client. Except as otherwise stated, ACOR Consultants Pty Ltd has not attempted to verify the accuracy or completeness of any information provided by the Client. If the information is subsequently determined to be false, inaccurate or incomplete then it is possible that changes may be required to the Report. Changes in circumstances or facts, the passage of time, manifestation of latent conditions or impacts of future events may also impact on the accuracy, completeness or currency of the information or material set out in this Report. This Report has been prepared solely for use by the Client, ACOR Consultants Pty Ltd accepts no responsibility for its use by any third parties without the specific authorisation of ACOR Consultants Pty Ltd. ACOR Consultants Pty Ltd reserves the right to alter, amend, discontinue, vary or otherwise change any information, material or service at any time without subsequent notification. All access to, or use of, the information or material is at the user's risk and ACOR Consultants Pty Ltd accepts no responsibility for the results of any actions taken on the basis of information or material provided, nor for its accuracy, completeness or currency. For the reasons outlined above, however, no other warranty or guarantee, whether expressed or implied, is made as to the data, observations and findings expressed in this Report, to the extent permitted by law.

REVISIONS

Revision	Date	Purpose	Prepared By	Approved By
01	28.07.2022	Issued for Review	S. Khan	M. Buttarelli
02	29.07.2022	Issued for Information	S. Khan	M. Buttarelli

Review Panel	
Division/Office	Name
Sydney	M. Buttarelli

COPYRIGHT

This document, including the concepts and information contained within it, are the property of ACOR Consultants Pty Ltd or any of its related or associated entities. Use or copying of this document in whole or in part without the written permission of ACOR Consultants Pty Ltd constitutes an infringement of copyright. No part of this document may be copied, reproduced, adapted, transmitted or stored in a retrieval system in any form or by any means without written permission or unless otherwise permitted under the Copyright Act 1968. Removal or modification of any copyright or other proprietary protection from this document will be a breach of copyright.

© ACOR Consultants Pty Limited

All intellectual property and copyright reserved.

Table of Contents

1.1	Purpose and Scope of Report	5
1.2	Reference Documents.....	5
2	Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control.....	5
2.1	General Principles.....	5
2.2	Sources of Pollution	6
2.3	Soil and Water Management Strategy	6
3	Erosion Risk Assessment	7
4	Site-Specific Erosion and Sediment Controls.....	7
4.1	Stabilised Construction Exit.....	7
4.2	Sediment Control Fence.....	8
4.3	Temporary Water Diversion / Cut Off Drains	9
4.4	Stockpiles.....	9
4.5	Sandbag Sediment Traps and Inlet Traps	10
5	Site management during wet weather.....	13
5.1	Topsoil Management (Preserving topsoil)	13
5.2	Minimising Soil Compaction	13
5.3	Stabilisation.....	13
5.4	General Maintenance Requirements	14
6	Emergency Spill Notification	15
7	Site Inspection and Monitoring.....	16
8	APPENDICES	17

Appendices

Appendix A - Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan.....	18
Appendix B - Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Details	19

List of Figures

Figure 3: Typical example of stabilised construction exit	8
Figure 4: Lack of maintenance resulting in heavy sedimentation	8
Figure 5: Typical example of sediment fence.....	9
Figure 6: Typical cut off drain on site	9
Figure 7: Stockpile surrounded with a sediment fence.....	10

Figure 8: Stockpile covered on site.....	10
Figure 9: Typical example of sandbags surrounding a kerb inlet pit.....	11
Figure 10: Sandbag sediment trap other than kerb inlet pit.....	11
Figure 11: Use of filter socks to form a sediment trap at sag inlet.....	12
Figure 12: A typical surface inlet trap.....	12
Figure 13: Table 4.4.7 - IECA 2008	14

Introduction

ACOR Consultants Pty Ltd has been commissioned by Taylor Pty Ltd to prepare a Construction Water and Soil Management (CSWM) plan and report to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the State Significant Development (SSD-9912) Consent Condition No B17 'Construction Soil & Water Management Plan' and Landcom Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction Volume 1 (2004) by NSW Department of Planning and Environment.

1.1 Purpose and Scope of Report

The purpose of this CSWM report is to design site-specific erosion and sediment controls to eliminate stormwater pollution resulting from the construction activities and reduce the impacts of land disturbance activities on nearby lands and local waterways.

The CSWM Plan relates only to the stormwater, potable and non-potable discharges from the site. Management of site waste and contaminated fluids (oil, grease, or chemical products, etc.) resulting from construction activities/site services shall be managed in accordance with Ku-ring-gai Development Control Plan DCP 2021 – are not within the scope of this report.

1.2 Reference Documents

The CSWM Plan has been designed to comply with the following standards and local authority requirements:

- a) Landcom Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction Volume 1 (2004)
- b) Ku-ring-gai Council Development Control Plan 2021;
- c) State Significant Development (SSD-9912) Consent Condition B17; and
- d) Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control Document (IECA) 2008.

This report must be read in conjunction with the following documentation:

- ACOR Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan, Drawing No SY190030-C15.01 Revision 04;
- ACOR Details Sheet 4, Drawing No SY190030-C11.08 Revision 03;
- Site topographic survey prepared by Rygate Surveyors, Plan No 78985, dated 25/07/2019.

2 Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control

2.1 General Principles

A Construction Soil and Water Management Plan has been prepared for the Roseville College site works, in accordance with the Landcom Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction Volume 1 (2004).

The following general principles of soil and water management are to be followed:

- Conserve topsoil for later site rehabilitation/revegetation
- Control water flow from the top of, and through the development area
- Ensure all stockpiles are stored within sediment fences
- Ensure all existing inground services should be diverted/decommissioned prior to any earthworks.
- Avoid excavation and stripping unless it is ready to build.

- Ensure slope lengths do not exceed 80 meters immediately before forecast rainfall or during shut down periods.
- Provide necessary compaction to any fill, and vegetation for steep batters (>1V:6H slope).
- Avoid constructing steep temporary driveways.
- Install site waste receptacles (mini-skip, bins, etc.).
- Check erosion and sediment control devices on a routine basis to ensure they are in good working condition.
- Be aware of the weather forecast and ensure any loose materials are stored away that can be washed into the stormwater system.
- Ensure all materials are removed from the site when work is completed.
- The SWM Plan shall be distributed to all contractors and sub-contractors attending the site.
- Sediment and erosion controls shall be installed prior to initial earth disturbance.
- Rehabilitate disturbed lands quickly.
- Maintain soil and water management measures appropriately during the construction phase.

2.2 Sources of Pollution

Based on the proposed development activities, the following sources of pollution during construction that could lead to earthworks erosion, sediment and silt transportation, and contamination of downstream stormwater systems have been considered:

- Earthworks undertaken prior to rainfall events without sufficient auxiliary measures to manage drainage
- Earthworks areas that have not been stabilised or are exposed prior to temporary or permanent ground cover
- Establishment time for rehabilitation/revegetation of exposed earthworks
- Construction works to existing stormwater pipelines and overland flow paths
- Vehicle entry and exit to the construction site and associated tracking of debris out of the site
- Clearing and grubbing of vegetation / organic matter and stripping of topsoil
- Stockpiling of excavated materials or construction materials (e.g., road base, ordinary and select fill, etc)
- Re-fuelling and general maintenance of construction plant and equipment
- Storage of chemicals, fuel, and other hazardous materials
- Ineffective/incorrect installation or maintenance of soil erosion and sedimentation control measures

2.3 Soil and Water Management Strategy

The following construction management methodology has been developed for the site works and included in the CSWMP:

- Establish sediment fencing to the downstream perimeter of the zone of disturbed works to prevent sediment-laden water from entering Bancroft Avenue and other properties
- Installation of stabilised construction entry and exit grids to prevent construction vehicles from tracking debris into adjacent authority roadways and stormwater systems

- Construction of cut off drains to minimise generation of sediment-laden and silt-laden water by managing water runoff velocities.
- Protection of materials stockpiles by suitable wind protection fencing and/or temporary covering of stockpiles
- Protection of existing and recently constructed surface inlet pits with temporary sediment traps using geotextile filter fabric and sandbags
- Protection of existing and recently constructed overland flow paths with vegetated ground cover
- General expedited revegetation and stabilisation of exposed earthworks to prevent sedimentation of stormwater runoff

3 Erosion Risk Assessment

An erosion risk assessment has been conducted using the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE). The calculated soil loss is then used to determine whether sedimentation basins are required, and for the volume of sedimentation basins required.

$$A = R \times K \times LS \times P \times C \quad (\text{Equation 1 Appendix 'A' Blue book})$$

$$A = 2960 \times 0.019 \times 0.91 \times 1.3 \times 1.0$$

$$A = 66.5\text{m}^3 / \text{Ha} / \text{Year}$$

$$\text{Disturbed Site Area} = 0.37 \text{ Ha}$$

$$A = 24.6\text{m}^3 / \text{Year} < 150\text{m}^3 / \text{Year}$$

Landcom Managing Urban Stormwater Volume 1 Section 6.3.2 states that a sediment basin is not required should the average annual soil loss from the site (A) is less than 150m³ / Year.

Where;

A is predicted soil loss (t/Ha/Yr)

K is the soil erodibility factor

R is the rainfall erosivity factor

LS is the slope length/gradient factor

P is the erosion control practice factor

C is the ground cover and management factor

4 Site-Specific Erosion and Sediment Controls

Site-specific controls are designed and documented on Drawing No SY190030-C15.01, to comply with general requirements of 'Landcom' Managing Urban Stormwater Volume 1, and Significant Site Development (SSD-9912) Consent Condition B17.

Construction details and notes for each control are provided on Drawing SY190030-C11.08.

Each of the nominated erosion and sediment controls are explained below:

4.1 Stabilised Construction Exit

Site access shall be managed to ensure that sediment is not tracked off the construction site. This can be achieved by providing a stabilised construction exit to divert sediment to a sediment trap where it is collected and removed. A diversion hump shall be provided within the site boundary to intercept sediment-laden water to the sediment trap. If the stabilised access is placed across a footpath,

pedestrian safety shall be taken into consideration. This is usually achieved by covering large rocks with smaller aggregates and gravel.

Stabilised access only requires periodic maintenance with topping additional gravel as conditions demand. Street sweeping on adjacent road will still be required to remove any washed or tracked off sediment. No hosing or washing of paved surfaces shall occur.

Construction and maintenance notes are provided on design drawing SY190030-C11.08.



Figure 1: Typical example of stabilised construction exit



Figure 2: Lack of maintenance resulting in heavy sedimentation

4.2 Sediment Control Fence

Sediment Control fences act as a sediment and wind erosion barrier on site. A typical sediment fence consists of self-supporting geotextile fabric. Sediment fences trap sediments while allowing filtered water to leave the site.

Sediment fences are relatively inexpensive and easy to construct on site. They should be placed as close as possible to parallel to the site contours to ensure surface flows are intercepted by the fence. The fence shall be installed minimum 200mm below the soil surface to ensure water does not bypass the fence.

Sediment fences can easily be crushed or damaged under building materials which can result in sediment-laden water escaping the site. Damaged portion of the sediment fences must be repaired promptly.

Refer to sediment fence construction notes and details on SY190030-C11.08. Location and layout of sediment fences are noted on Plan SY190030-C15.01.



Figure 3: Typical example of sediment fence

4.3 Temporary Water Diversion / Cut Off Drains

Temporary water diversion/cut off drains are generally provided to divert upstream 'clean' surface flows around the site. Cut off drains can be constructed of a wide range of materials such as compacted earth, plastic sheeting, shortsheeting, asphalt, etc.

Cut off drains have been designed for the site to convey 10% AEP storm flows. Cut off drains shall be constructed with necessary rock check dams to ensure that the flow velocities are within the acceptable limits. Details of cut off drains and check dams are provided on drawing SY190030-C15.01 and SY190030C11.08.



Figure 4: Typical cut off drain on site

4.4 Stockpiles

Stockpiles shall be stored in a designated location behind the sediment controls. Stockpiles shall be placed in a hazard-free area including footpaths, roadways, waterways, and floodway. Stockpile height shall be limited to 2 metres.

All delivery drivers shall be notified of the designated stockpile areas to deliver building materials on site. Stockpile losses can be minimised with the use of covers. A sediment fence is to be provided around the stockpiles.



Figure 5: Stockpile surrounded with a sediment fence



Figure 6: Stockpile covered on site

4.5 Sandbag Sediment Traps and Inlet Traps

All existing and proposed stormwater surface inlet pits need to be protected during earthworks to ensure sediment-laden water does not enter the pits. Silt and sediment can flow into surface inlet pits and settle in the drainage pipes resulting in blockage.

All kerb 'sag' inlet pits located at a low point in the roadway shall be protected by sandbag sediment traps. These sandbags shall be used to capture sediment and other suspended material from wash water which can be the result of concreting works on site. Geotextile sediment sandbags shall be filled with coarse sand or 15 to 25mm aggregate to perform better in public roadways. Road safety issues must be taken into consideration before the Installation of sandbags in public roads as these can easily be damaged by running traffic and can pose a traffic safety hazard. No sandbags shall be located within the road carriageway unless approval from the applicable Road Authority is obtained.



Figure 7: Typical example of sandbags surrounding a kerb inlet pit



Figure 8: Sandbag sediment trap other than kerb inlet pit



Figure 9: Use of filter socks to form a sediment trap at sag inlet

All proposed and existing surface inlet pit openings and grates shall be wrapped in geotextile fabric until the completion of works.



Figure 10: A typical surface inlet trap

Details and location of sandbag sediment trap and inlet trap are provided on drawings SY190030-C15.01 and SY190030C11.08.

5 Site management during wet weather

5.1 Topsoil Management (Preserving topsoil)

Topsoil needs appropriate management to preserve its long term value. Topsoil contains living organic matter that has physical and biological properties which can be damaged if not managed properly. Stripped soil shall be used as soon as possible.

Following practices shall be adopted to preserve topsoil:

- Adequate stripping and stockpiling of topsoil;
- Where practicable, topsoil shall be stripped and stockpiled immediately before bulk earthworks take place within any stage of works.
- Preservation and storage of topsoil for reuse wherever possible, topsoil shall not be stockpiled for over 12 months.
- Topsoil shall be stripped only while in a moist condition. Avoid stripping topsoil in too wet or excessively dry conditions;
- Avoid excavation of topsoil if it is not ready to build;
- Avoid excessive compaction and overworking of topsoil;

5.2 Minimising Soil Compaction

Undesirable and excessive soil compaction shall be limited on site by adopting the following controls:

- Provide designated access paths for vehicular traffic movements within the site to avoid dust generation and undesirable soil compaction on site outside the access path.
- Use gravelling techniques to minimise soil compaction around site compound.

5.3 Stabilisation

Erosion and sediment control shall consider appropriate staging of soil disturbances and site stabilisation measures. Soil stabilisation sequence including site preparation and revegetation shall commence soon after the completion of each construction stage. Bed slope of catch drains and swales shall be stabilised by check dams etc. as the bed slope is usually governed by the site gradient.

5.3.1 Criteria and deadlines for initiating and completion of Stabilisation

Criteria adopted for stabilisation is based on the erosion risk rating, calculated as per Table 4.4.4 of IECA, 2008.

The erosion risk rating based on the monthly rainfall erosivity is provided in the table below:

Table 4.4.1 – Erosion risk rating (default) based on monthly rainfall erosivity

Erosion risk rating	Average monthly erosivity (R-factor)
Very Low	0 to 60
Low	60+ to 100
Moderate	100+ to 285
High	285+ to 1500
Extreme	>1500

The subject site erosion risk rating falls within “High” for the months of January-June, and “Moderate” for the months of July-December. The required management and best practice requirements are to be adopted as per the table below (Table 4.4.7 of IECA, 2008):

Risk ^[1]	Best practice requirements
All cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All reasonable and practicable steps taken to apply best practice erosion control measures to completed earth works, or otherwise stabilise such works, prior to anticipated rainfall—including existing unstable, undisturbed, soil surfaces under the management or control of the building/construction works.
Very low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land clearing limited to 8 weeks of work if rainfall is reasonably possible. • Disturbed soil surfaces stabilised with minimum 60% cover ^[2] within 30 days of completion of works if rainfall is reasonably possible. • Unfinished earthworks are suitably stabilised if rainfall is reasonably possible, and disturbance is expected to be suspended for a period exceeding 30 days.
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land clearing limited to maximum 8 weeks of work. • Disturbed soil surfaces stabilised with minimum 70% cover ^[2] within 30 days of completion of works within any area of a work site. • Unfinished earthworks are suitably stabilised if rainfall is reasonably possible, and disturbance is expected to be suspended for a period exceeding 30 days. • Appropriate protection of all planned garden beds is strongly recommended.
Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land clearing limited to maximum 6 weeks of work. • Disturbed soil surfaces stabilised with minimum 70% cover ^[2] within 20 days of completion of works within any area of a work site. • All planned garden beds protected with a minimum 75 mm layer of organic <i>Mulching</i>, heavy <i>Erosion Control Blanket</i>, <i>Rock Mulching</i>, or the equivalent. • Staged construction and stabilisation of earth batters (steeper than 6H:1V) in maximum 3 m vertical increments wherever reasonable and practicable. • Unfinished earthworks are suitably stabilised if rainfall is reasonably possible, and disturbance is expected to be suspended for a period exceeding 20 days.
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land clearing limited to maximum 4 weeks of work. • Disturbed soil surfaces stabilised with minimum 75% cover ^[2] within 10 days of completion of works within any area of a work site. • All planned garden beds protected with a minimum 75 mm layer of organic <i>Mulching</i>, heavy <i>Erosion Control Blanket</i>, <i>Rock Mulching</i>, or the equivalent. • Staged construction and stabilisation of earth batters (steeper than 6H:1V) in maximum 3 m vertical increments wherever reasonable and practicable. • The use of turf to form grassed surfaces given appropriate consideration. • Soil stockpiles and unfinished earthworks are suitably stabilised if disturbance is expected to be suspended for a period exceeding 10 days.

Figure 11: Table 4.4.7 - IECA 2008

5.4 General Maintenance Requirements

Following general maintenance requirements shall be followed on site:

- Establish waste collection areas.
- Ensure appropriate storage of chemicals and fuels (e.g. AS1940: The Storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids)
- Where required, establish drip pans, (or similar, e: g. filter cloth sheeting) in vehicle maintenance areas to control pollution runoff from the road surfacing equipment.

- Where necessary, install appropriate building waste receptors.

Ensure that all general pollution prevention practices are followed on site with any additional measure deemed necessary to minimize pollution on the construction site or fulfil the CSWMP requirements shall be developed and implemented.

6 Emergency Spill Notification

It is prohibited to discharge toxic or hazardous substances from the site. If a leak or spill of hazardous material occurs on site, it is a duty to report pollution incidents under section 148 of the *Protection of the Environment Preparations Act 1997 (POEO Act)*.

Leaks, spills and other pollution incidents can harm the environment. Each of the following response agencies needs to be informed of pollution incidents quickly, so action can be coordinated to prevent or limit harm to the environment and human health generally.

- The appropriate regulatory authority (ARA)
- Environment Protection Authority (EPA) if they are not the ARA
- Ministry of Health
- SafeWork NSW (formerly WorkCover)
- local authority, if they are not the ARA
- Fire and Rescue NSW

7 Site Inspection and Monitoring

Site inspection and monitoring shall be undertaken in accordance with section 6.17 and 7.4 of the Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control Document (IECA, 2008) which states the following:

CSWM plans should be considered as live documents that will require review and updating if the site conditions change, or the adopted CSWMP measures fail.

Effectiveness of an CSWM plan shall be monitored through a combination of site inspections and water quality monitoring. Monitoring is likely to include detailed logbook entries of the field observations, daily inspection times, and site maintenance activities.

Best practice site management requires all CSWMP measures to be inspected at the following intervals and include the following checks as a minimum:

- Daily – when rain is occurring
 - all drainage, erosion and sediment control measures;
 - occurrence of excessive sediment deposition (whether on-site or off-site);
 - all site discharge points.
- Weekly – (even if work is not occurring on site)
 - all drainage, erosion and sediment control measures;
 - occurrence of excessive sediment deposition (whether on-site or off-site);
 - occurrences of construction materials, litter or sediment placed, deposited. Washed or blown from the site, including deposition by vehicular movements;
 - litter or waste receptors;
 - oil, fuel and chemical storage facilities.
- Within 24 hours prior to expected rainfall
 - all drainage, erosion and sediment control measures;
 - all temporary flow diversion and drainage works;
- Within 18 hours of a rainfall event of sufficient intensity and duration to cause on-site runoff.
 - all drainage, erosion and sediment control measures;
 - occurrence of excessive sediment deposition (whether on-site or off-site);
 - occurrences of construction materials, litter or sediment placed, deposited. Washed or blown from the site, including deposition by vehicular movements;
 - occurrence of excessive erosion, sedimentation, or mud regeneration around the site office, carpark and material storage areas.

A formal Monitoring and Maintenance Program shall be prepared prior to site establishment.

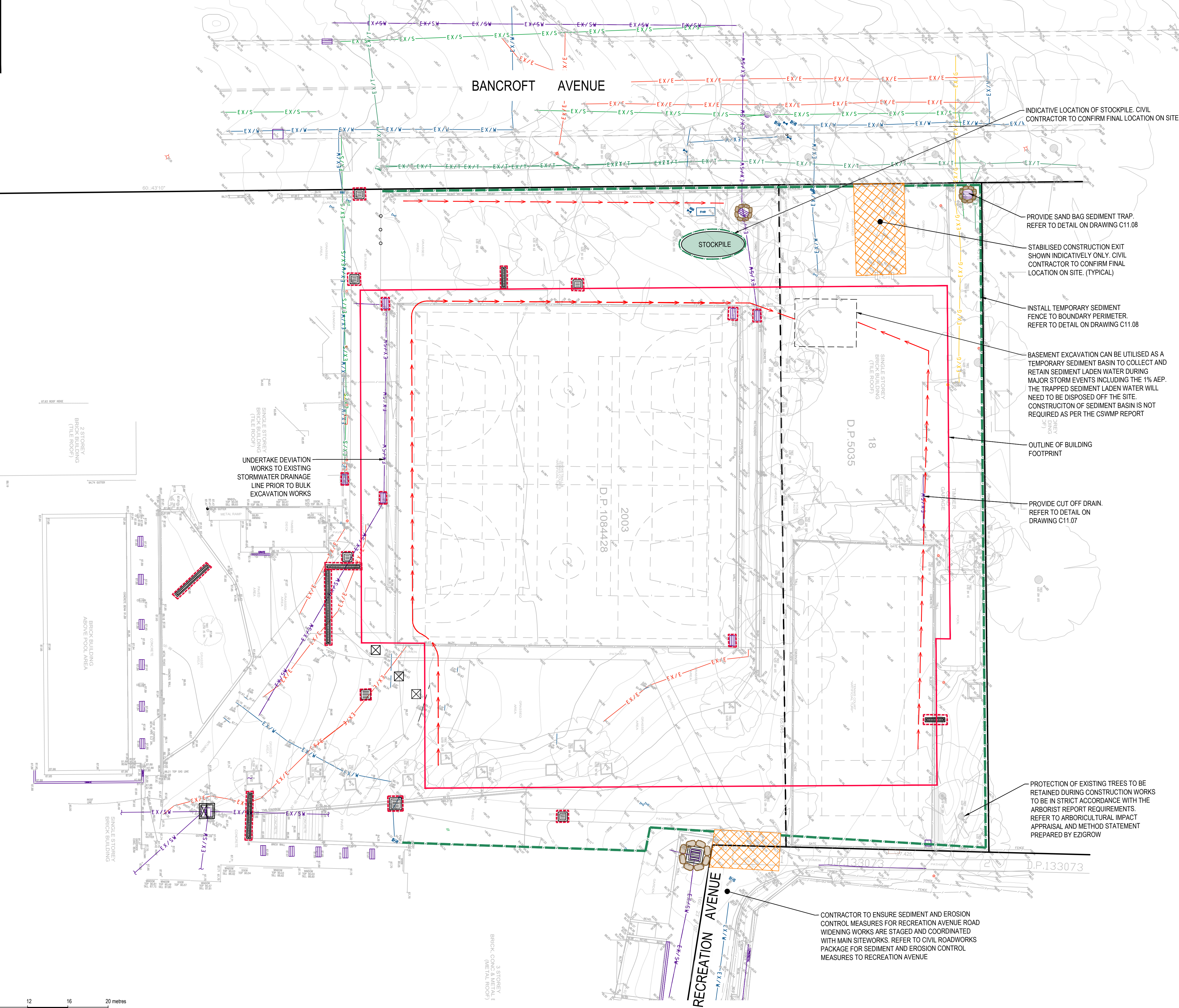
A weekly inspection report shall be maintained for record-keeping which shall include a checklist of all sediment and erosion control items with date-stamped photographs, a record of non-conformance or defects, details of maintenance and amendments made to achieve/maintain required treatment/performance, and any erosion and sedimentation control failure.

Details of Monitoring and Maintenance Program can be obtained from Chapter 7 of the Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control Document.

8 APPENDICES

Appendix A - Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

NOTE:
THIS PLAN SHALL BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH CONSTRUCTION SOIL AND WATER MANAGEMENT REPORT (CSWMP REPORT) TO COMPLY WITH THE STATE SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENT (SSD-9912) CONSENT CONDITION B17.

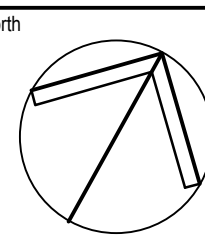


SCALE 1:200 @ A1
SCALE 1:400 @ A3

© COPYRIGHT of this design and plan is the property of ACOR Consultants Pty Ltd. ACN 079 306 246 ABN 40 079 306 246, all rights reserved. It must not be used, modified, reproduced or copied wholly or in part without written permission from ACOR Consultants Pty Ltd.

This drawing has been assigned an electronic code that signifies the drawing has been checked and approved by: ULRICA KNIGHT

Issue	Description	Date	Drawn	Approved
04	RE-ISSUE FOR CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATE	29.07.22	RP	SK
03	ISSUE FOR CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATE	26.07.22	DJ	SK
02	DRAFT ISSUE FOR CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATE	22.07.22	DJ	SK
01	ISSUED FOR TENDER ADDENDUM	13.04.22	RD	SK



Client
ROSEVILLE COLLEGE
27-29 BANCROFT AVE,
ROSEVILLE



Architect
BREWSTER HJORTH ARCHITECTS
4-14 FOSTER ST,
SURREY HILLS NSW 2010
PHONE +61 2 8231 7100



ENGINEERS | MANAGERS | INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNERS | DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANTS

ACOR Consultants Pty Ltd
Suite 2, Level 1, 33 Herbert Street
St Leonards NSW 2065
T +61 2 9438 5098

Project
ROSEVILLE COLLEGE SWELL CENTRE
27-29 BANCROFT AVENUE, ROSEVILLE

Drawing Title
SOIL EROSION AND AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

Drawn	Date	Scale	A1	G.A. Check	Date
DK	AUG 2019	1:200		UK	21.07.22
Designed	Project No.	Dwg. No.	Issue		
MB	SY190030	C15.01	04		

FOR CONSTRUCTION

PS:SY190030.dwg;C:\Drawings\SY190030_C15.01.dwg 13/07/2022 2:56pm

Appendix B - Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Details

03	ISSUE FOR CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATE	26.07.22	DJ	SK
02	DRAFT ISSUE FOR CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATE	22.07.22	DJ	SK
01	ISSUED FOR TENDER ADDENDUM	13.04.22	RD	SK
0	ISSUED FOR TENDER	11.03.22	RP	SK
Issue	Description	Date	Drawn	Approved

North



Client
ROSEVILLE COLLEGE

27-29 BANCROFT AVE,
ROSEVILLE



Architect
BREWSTER HJORTH ARCHITECTS
4-14 FOSTER ST,
SURRY HILLS NSW 2010
PHONE :+61 2 8231 7100



ACOR Consultants Pty Ltd
Suite 2, Level 1, 33 Herbert Street
St Leonards NSW 2065
T +61 2 9438 5098
 
ENGINEERS | MANAGERS | INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNERS | DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANTS

Project
ROSEVILLE COLLEGE SWELL CENTRE

27-29 BANCROFT AVENUE, ROSEVILLE

Drawing Title DETAILS SHEET 4					
Drawn RP	Date MAR 2022	Scale AS SHOWN	A1	Q.A. Check UK	Date 21.07.22
Designed MB	Project No. SY190030	Dwg. No. C11.08	Issue 03		