SNOWY MONARO REGIONAL COUNCIL

Part 5 Environmental Assessment Template (*NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act1979*)

Assessment completed by:	Pam Vipond	**Date:**	17th November 2023
Council designation:	Environmental Technical Officer		
Qualifications:	Bachelor Applied Science		
Assessment reviewed by: *Note:* *the primary reviewer should be a qualified planner who is not associated with the project* **Council designation:**	Sorrell Rangiihu Town Planner	**Date:**	13/12/2023

Location Name:	Cambalong Road	**Asset No:**	**J/N#** **Conquest N#**
Chainage:		**Datum:**	**Segment No:**
Location Description:	Cambalong Road over Bombala River, adjoining Lot 2 DP 810693 (Refer Map 1)		

Project Description:

Overview

Snowy Monaro Regional Council (Council) has received funding under the current phase of Fixing Country Bridges to replace five bridges within the Local Government Area. Council has determined that Cambalong 1 Bridge was a priority. The bridge is located on Cambalong Road and crosses over the Bombala River. The bridge is approximately 75.6 metres in length and is a single lane timber bridge.

The proposal is to construct a new single lane bridge which will comply with SM1600 (68T) specifications. The proposed new bridge will have a new alignment approximately 2-5 metres downstream from the existing structure. Currently the road approaches are not correct, the new approaches will be constructed within actual road corridor.

Map 1 – Location Map (Source: Six Maps)

Description of the environment

Cambalong Road is unsealed and runs off Delegate Road just south of Bombala through to Palarang Road to the north. Land use along this road is primary production, zoning is RU1. The landscape is predominantly cleared with remnant patches and single trees in the adjoining private land. Groundcover is a combination of native grasses, improved pasture grasses and introduced exotic weed species.

The Proposal footprint is modified with accumulated course sediment built up over years from flooding events. Downstream of the existing bridge is heavily infested with Willow species (Salix sp.) Willow species dominate upstream approximately 1km from the existing bridge. The Bombala River channel has been modified at this location due to the build up of sediment and Willows on site. Refer site photographs.

Scope/list of tasks

- Site establishment – ESC + Traffic Control + 30m north of proposal will be compound
- Bore abutment piles x 4 (2 each abutment)
- Construct abutments

- Bore pier piles x 18
- Construct piers x 9
- Place prestressed pre-cast concrete super T beams
- Pour insitu deck on beams
- Attach guiderail
- Construct approach slabs
- Upgrade road approaches to design alignment (separate task undertaken by Council)
- Remove old timber bridge (recycle what we can)
- Decommission and rehabilitation of site footprint
- Refer attached Design Plan prepared by 'Bridge and Marine Engineering Pty Ltd

Alternatives to undertaking the works
There are two alternatives to undertaking proposed works, those being to close the bridge or to repair the existing structure.

Closing the bridge was not considered to be a realistic option given Cambalong Road is a route from Delegate Road through to Palarang Road. Landholders living on Cambalong Road would be inconvenienced by this option and would have to travel north to Palarang Road which for some landholders this would be a unacceptable alternative route long term.

Repairs to the existing structure would be costly and would not result in being SM1600 compliant as support to timber bridges to achieve this standard is not possible.

Expected project time frame
Works are expected to commence December 2023 or January 2024 and expected to take up to 6 working months.

Legislation
Works are 'permitted without consent' as per Section 2.109 of the SEPP (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021.

Works are being assessed under Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.*

Location and site maps:	Within this report
Drawing No(s):	Cambalong 1 Bridge Reconstruction prepared by Bridge & Marine Engineering Pty Ltd (Appendix A)
List of photographs:	Within this report
List of environmental assessments:	Nil required
List of environmental checks:	AHIMS, Heritage NSW, BioNet, BVM, SEED database searches
List of permits:	Fisheries Permit application
Legislation	☒ *Fisheries Management Act 1994* (S 201, S219) ☐ *Water Management Act 2000* (S89, S90, S91) ☐ *Heritage Act 1977* (S58) (see Schedules 1 & 6 of CMSC LEP) ☐ *NPWS Act 1974* (S90) ☐ *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (S43 which then leads you to other sections if applicable)

☐ *Roads Act 1993* (S138)

Comments/notes:
A Fisheries Permit has been applied for as the Bombala River is listed as Key Fish Habitat (KFH).

A determining authority shall consider the effect of an activity on any conservation agreement/s entered into under any legislation.

Note: A title search should be undertaken for the land parcel on which the activity will be undertaken.

Comment: A search of the Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) revealed there are no conservation agreements in place within this locality.

The Section 5.5 of the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979*, requires a duty to consider environmental impact:

(1) For the purpose of attaining the objects of this Act relating to the protection and enhancement of the environment, a determining authority in its consideration of an activity shall, notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act or the provisions of any other Act or of any instrument made under this or any other Act, examine and take into account to the fullest extent possible all matters affecting or likely to affect the environment by reason of that activity.

Comment: The environmental impacts associated with The Proposal are considered to minimal however consideration has been given to all potential impacts associated with each activity under The Proposal. The activity deemed as having the highest risk to the environment is driving of the piles. The technique for undertaking this activity is pile driving which is done with a steel pipe surrounding the boring head to minimise turbidity.
Mitigation for all activities will be outlined throught this report.
Overall the Proposal will have minimal impact on the environment.

(3) Without limiting subsection (1), a determining authority shall consider the effect of an activity on any wilderness area (within the meaning of the Wilderness Act 1987) in the locality in which the activity is intended to be carried on.

Note: The only declared wilderness areas within the SMRC LGA are within Kosciusko National Park, namely Pilot Wilderness and Byadbo Wilderness.

Comment: There are no declared Wilderness areas within this locality.

The Part 7 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* requires duty to consider whether the proposed development or activity is likely to significantly affect threatened species or ecological communities, or their habitats:

The following is to be taken into account for the purposes of determining whether a proposed development of activity is likely to significantly affect threatened species or ecological communities, or their habitats:

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

Comment: A search of the SEED BioNet database was undertaken on the 12th October 2023. Refer attached. Search results are discussed below.

Recorded sightings of the Southern Bell Frog and Booroolong Frog are listed approximately 1km to the east of the Proposal on Cambalong Road. These sightings were recorded in 1979

with nil further sightings captured, as such the assumption is these frogs are no longer at this locality.

There are severel recorded sightings of threatened birds approximately 1.3km to the west of the Proposal.

Dusky Woodswallow *(Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus)*
This species is listed as Vulnerable under NSW Biodiversity legislation.
The Dusky Woodswallow preferred habitat is dry open eucalypt forest and woodland including mallee associations. Preference is for open/sparse understorey made up of eucalypt saplings, acacias or other shrubs with a ground-cover of grasses or sedges with woody debris scattered throughout. This species can also be found in shrublands, heathlands and occasionall moist forest or rainforest. Farmland on the edges of wooded areas can also be utilised.

Food source is primarily invertebrates, mainly insects which are pounced upon. On occasions nectar, fruit and seed will be consumed.

Depending on temperature and rainfall the Dusky Woodswallow can be migratory or a year round resident. Post breeding, NSW birds migrate to the north and southeastern Queensland. Tasmanian birds mirgrate to southeastern NSW. Migration usually occurs between March and May, the return trip is made in Spring.

This species tend to breed as solitary pairs or occasionally in small flocks. Large flocks may form around abundant food sources and prior to migration.

Nest sites vary from shrubs or low trees (living or dead) horizontal upright forks in branches, hollow stumps/logs of behind loose bark or in a hollow at the top of a wooden fence post. Nests can be easily sighted or well concealed by foliage. The nest is an open cup-shape made of twigs, grass, fribrous rootlets and can be lined or unlined.

Spotted Harrier *(Circus assimilis)*
This species is listed as Vulnerable under NSW Biodiversity legislation.

This species utilises a variety of habitats from grassy open woodland including Acacia and mallee remnants and inland riparian woodland, grassland and shrub flats. Preferred habitat appears to be native grassland but can also be sighted in agricultural land and on the edges of inland wetlands.

Food source is terrestrial mammals including bandicoots, bettongs and rodents plus other bird species, reptiles and occasionally insects and rarely carrion.

Reproduction occurs in Spring with clutch sizes of 2-4 eggs. The nest is build in a tree and constructed from sticks.

Large Bent-winged Bat *(Miniopterus orianae oceanensis)*
This species is listed as Vulnerable under NSW Biodiversity legislation.

The primary roosting habitat for this species is caves however other sites such as derelict mines, storm-water tunnels and other man-made structures are utilised.

This species forms discrete populations centred on a maternity cave that is used annuall in spring and summer for birthing and rearing of the young. Maternity caves have specific temperature and humidy regimes essential to birthing and raising the young. Home range

can be up to 300km from the maternity cave. Breeding colonies can number from 100 – 150, 000. Food source is moths and other flying insects.

Flame Robin *(Petroica phoenicea)*
This species is listed as Vulnerable under NSW Biodiversity legislation.

This species breeds in upland tall moist eucalypt forest and woodlands. Preference is for clearings or areas with open understoreys and ground dominated by native grasses.

The Flame Robin can be found in non traditional habitat such as temperate rainforest, herbfields, heathland, shrublands and sedgelands in high altitudes.

Birds over-winter via migration to drier more open habitats in the lowlands. This species will often be found in recently burnt areas until regrowth becomes too dense.

Food source is invertebrates and flying insects. Fallen timber is an important habitat feature for foraging. Can occur singly, in pairs or in flocks of up to 40 or more birds. Outside of breeding time will mix with other insectivorous birds.

Breeding is spring to late summer with clutch sizes of 3-4 eggs. Nests are cup shaped and made of plant materials and spider webs. Nest location is often near the ground and are built in sheltered sites including shallow cavities in trees, stumps or banks.

Scarlet Robin *(Petroica boodang)*
This species is listed as Vulnerable under NSW Biodiversity legislation.

This species utilises a variety of habitats including dry eucalypt forest and woodlands with native grass groundcover and sparse shrub layer. It can also be found in mature and regrowth vegetation. The species has also been recorded in malle, wet forest, wetlands and tea-tree swamps.

An abundance of logs and fallen timber is am important habitat feature. Breeding occurs on ridge, hills and foothills of the western slopes, the Great Dividing Range and eastern coastal regions.

The Scarlet Robin is primarily found in forest and woodlands however some adulst and young birds dispers to more open habitats post breeding. Autumn and winter finds this species in open grassy woodlands and grasslands with scattered paddock trees.

Breeding occurs between July and January, two or three broods can be raised in a season. Clutch sizes range from 1-4. Nests are an open cup made of plant fibres and cobwebs which are located > 2m above the ground. Nests are often found in a dead branch on a live tree.

This species can be found singly, in pairs and occasionally in small groups. Pairs stay together year-round. As with the Flame Robin, outside of breeding time this species may join mixed flocks of other small insectivorous birds.

White-throated needletail *(Hirundapus caudacutus)*
This species is listed as Vulnerable under Commonwealth Biodiversity legislation.

This species does not breed in Australia. Breeding occurs from May to early June in the forests of south-eastern Siberia, Mongolia, the Korean peninsula or northern Japan from June to August. In Australia the species is most often seen in eastern Australia prior to storms, low pressure troughs and approaching cold fronts and occasionally bushfire. Such

conditions are often used by insects to swarmor tend to lift insects away from the ground which favours sightings of the White-throated Needletails as they feed.

Entry to Australia via the Torres Strait is usually September to October, and seldom through to December.

The species tends to root aerially however roosting locations have been recorded among dense foliage in the canopy or in hollows of forests and woodlands.

Varied sittella *(Daphoenositta chrysoptera)*
This species is listed as Vulnerable under NSW Biodiversity legislation.

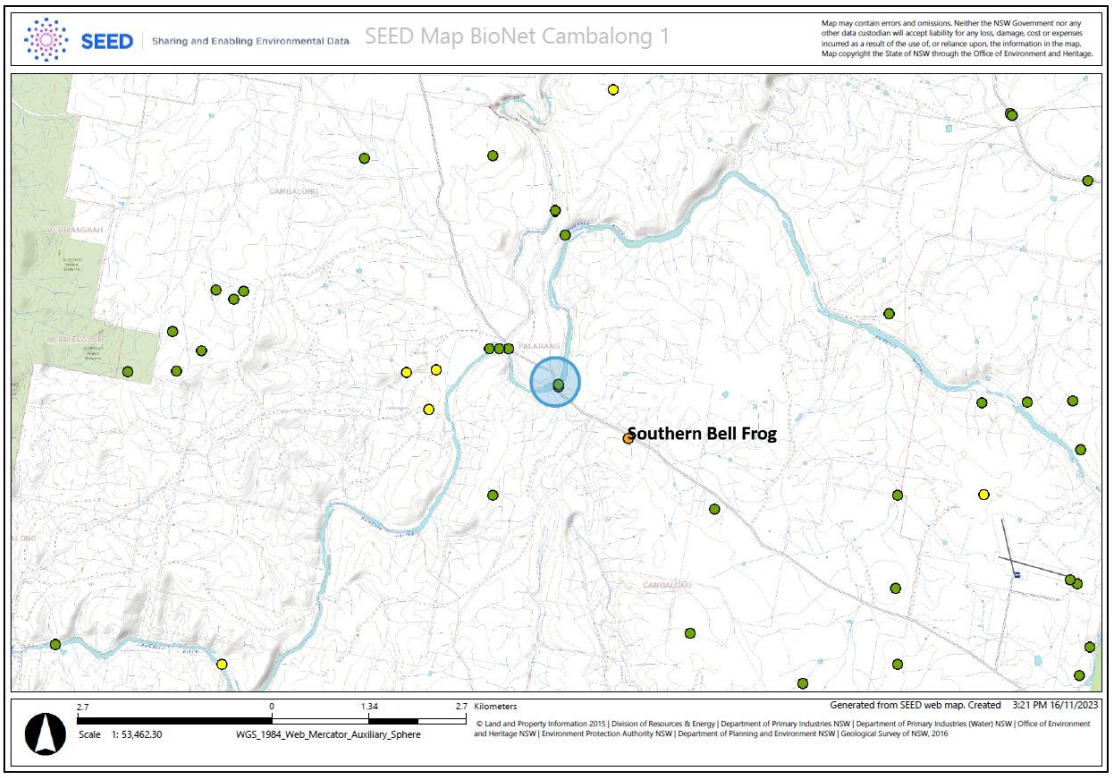
Preferred habitat for this species is forest and woodlands, especially those containing rough barked species and mature smooth-barked gums with dead branches, mallee and Acacia woodland.

Food source is spiders and insects. In September to December (in the southern hemisphere) larger flocks break up into smaller breeding flocks, most typically breeding pairs along with several unmated adults and immatures from the previous season.

Nests are constructed in an upright tree fork high in living canopies and often re-used is successive years. Nests are cup-shaped and constructed of plant fibres and cobwebs. Clutch size is 2-3 with incubation taking 18-20 days.

It is likely all the before-mentioned species utilise this locality given the proximity to permanent water, the native and introduced grass seeds and shelter on site. Shelter is dominated by non native species, namely Salix sp. (Willows) however species have adapted to the changing environments. An area of 60m x 15m Leptospermum (Teatree) will be removed on the northern approach however these are scattered plants and the majority of Teatree onsite will remain insitu. No canopy species will be removed. Given the approaches to the new alignment are built up with coarse sediment, few grass species are on site. There will be minimal impact to food sources and shelter sites in association with the Proposal.

Teatrees nominated for removal will be checked for nests, nil were found on previous site visits. Given the fact the Teatree are spread out and not in dense clusters it is unlikely they would provide adequate sheltered nesting sites, they will however as stated be searched again prior to removal.



Map 2 – SEED database BioNet

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

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

Comment: According to the SEED database NSW Vegetation spatial layer, the surrounding vegetation is PCT3414 Monaro Snowgrass-Kangaroo Grass Grassland. Refer Map 3.

The site footprint is mapped as PCT4085 Southern Tablelands Gorge Riparian Shrubland.

A dense to patchy tall riparian shrubland to shrubby woodland found on rocky streambanks along the western fall of the southern tablelands and upper south-west slopes, and in the deep gorge of the Snowy River. Known locations are distributed from Yass and Bookham south to Molonglo and along the upper Murrumbidgee to Cooma, to the west on the Goobarragandra, and in the far south on tributary streams in the Snowy gorge. This PCT occurs at elevations of 200-750 metres asl with mean annual rainfall of 500-1050 mm, commonly on hard, quartz-rich sandstone, schist, ignimbrite or granitoid substrates. It is characterised by a dense to patchy layer of moisture-loving shrubs, very frequently including Kunzea ericoides and Callistemon sieberi, commonly with Acacia mearnsii and occasionally Bursaria spinosa, Dodonaea viscosa or Lespedeza juncea subsp. sericea. The sparse to patchy ground layer tends to be restricted to pockets of alluvium on bedrock and disturbed by occasional floods. It commonly includes taller species Lomandra longifolia, Carex appressa, and occasionally Juncus usitatus or Poa labillardierei var. labillardierei with shorter grasses Microlaena stipoides, Elymus scaber, and occasional Lachnagrostis filiformis, Rytidosperma racemosum or Cynodon dactylon. A mixture of semi-aquatic and drier tableland forbs is also present and commonly includes Rumex brownii, Cheilanthes sieberi subsp. sieberi, Geranium solanderi, Lythrum hyssopifolia, and occasional Persicaria prostrata, Acaena novae-zelandiae, Cynoglossum australe, Einadia nutans, Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides or Persicaria hydropiper. A sparse to very sparse, low to tall tree layer, often including regeneration from flood disturbance, commonly includes Eucalyptus bridgesiana, or occasionally Eucalyptus melliodora or Eucalyptus camaldulensis.

The surrounding PCT 3414 is characterised as a tall to very tall grassland on undulating terrain on the Monaro Tableland in south-east New South Wales. Ground cover is dense and typically comprised of grasses, forbs and some twiners. Poa sieberiana is almost always present, Chrysocephalum apiculatum, Austrostipa scabra and Acaena ovina are very frequent and Elymus scaber, Themeda triandra, Enneapogon nigricans, Bothriochloa macra, Brachyscome dentata, Scleranthus diander, Vittadinia muelleri, Convolvulus erubescens and Asperula conferta are all commonly occurring. As is the case on site, this PCT is sometimes very weedy and has a low species richness, possibly as a result of a long history of grazing and the cold, harsh environment in which it occurs. It occurs on heavy clay soils, usually derived from basalt, alluvium or granitoids primarily in the eastern Monaro around the Cooma, Nimmitabel and Bombala area, with smaller occurrences around Adaminaby and south of Jindabyne. The environment of this region is cold and dry with a mean annual rainfall typically below 690 mm. Climatic extremes are also a feature of this environment, ranging from warm summer days to an average of 50 frost days per annum in the colder months.

There quality of this PCT in the surrounds varies from moderate to low. There will be no impact to this community given the Proposal site footprint. The compound site will be located on the southern approach it what would have been PCT 3414, however this site is now dominated by non-native species and would not be defined as Natural Temperate Grassland. Refer site photographs.

P1 Site overview

P2 Indicative groundcover

P3 Downstream of road

P4 Downstream channel created from sedimentation upstream

P5 Downstream built up course sediment

P6 Downstream aquatic and riparian vegetation

P7 Downstream from bridge

P8 Downstream aquatic

P9 Upstream from northern abutment

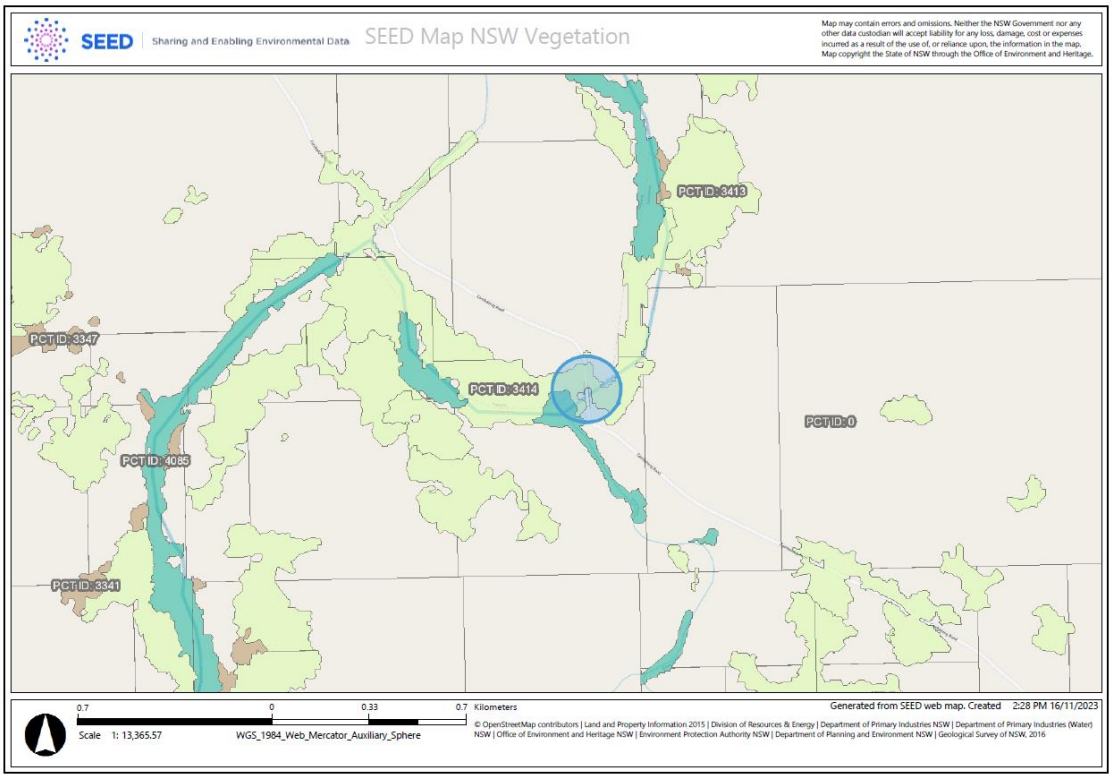
P10 Upstream from southern abutment

P11 Upstream accumulated sediment

P12 Location for new bridge downstream of existing bridge – scattered Teatree for removal

P13 New bridge location

P14 Compound location



Map 3 – SEED database NSW Vegetation

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

Comment: Only fragments of the ecological community pre-disturbance remains. Small patches of Tea-tree Leptospermum sp. will be impacted by works however there is Tea-tree remaining on site that will not be disturbed. Aquatic vegetation disturbance will be minimal as abutments on existing road pavement outside of water and piles will go into clear river bed or decomposing aquatic vegetation. Surrounding canopy is Willow species Salix sp. upstream and downstream.

There is no risk of local extinction of the recorded PCT's at this locality as within the Proposal footprint the PCT's are so modified they would no longer meet the criteria for each nominated PCT (PCT 3414 and PCT 4085).

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

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

Comment: Some habitat will be removed in association with the new bridge. Site photographs demonstrate how sparse the vegetation is at each approach. Removal is minimal and predominantly non-native.

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

Comment: The proposal will not result in fragmentation or isolation. Removal of scattered Teatree is a maximum of 60m x 15m. More than half the area of Teatree on site will remain insitu. There is abundant 'same' or higher quality riparian vegetation upstream and downstream of the proposal.

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

Comment: This has been discussed in previous sections. The PCT's on site are already highly modified and would no longer meet the PCT definition criteria. The Proposal will have minimal impact on further modification.

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

Comment: There are no declared areas of outstanding biodiversity value as per Part 3 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Regulation 2017,* within this locality.

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

Comment: An area of approximately 60m x 15m will impact scattered Teatree species on site. Refer photographs 12 and 13.

For the purposes of Part 5 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, an activity is to be regarded as an activity likely to significantly affect the environment if it is likely to significantly affect threatened species.

Comment: As outlined in previous sections of this report, the Proposal is highly unlikely to affect threatened species. Much of the new proposed bridge is over the top of accumulated course sediment with nil or sparse growth. An area of Teatree will be removed, the Teatree is scattered and would offer little in the way of shelter. Threatened birds recorded within the surrounds will not be impacted by the Proposal. Food source, shelter and water will not be removed as part of works.

In that case, the environmental impact statement under Part 5 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 is to include or be accompanied by:

(a) a species impact statement, or

Comment: Not required.

(b) if the proponent so elects – a biodiversity development assessment report.

Comment: Not required.

Note. The determining authority is not required to consider the effect of an activity on biodiversity values if:

(a) the activity is to be carried out on biodiversity certified land (within the meaning of Part 1 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*), or

(b) a biobanking statement has been issued in respect of the activity under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 and Biodiversity Regulation 2017*

***Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021*, Section 171, states:**

(1) When considering the likely impact of an activity on the environment, the determining authority must take into accound the environmental factors specified in the environmental factors guidelines that apply to the activity.

(2) If there are no environmental factors guidelines in force, the determining authority must take into account the following environmental factors.

(a) any environmental impact on a community,

Comment: The existing bridge will be left insitu until the new bridge and approaches are completed. This means the road will not be closed, as such there will be minimal impact to the community in association with the Proposal.

(b) any transformation of a locality,

Comment: There will be a transformation of locality as there will be a new bridge constructed. The transformation will be relatively minor given the existing use is road and bridge. The new structure will reduce impacts of flooding in to the future.

(c) any environmental impact on the ecosystems of the locality,

Comment: The ecosystems of this locality are already highly modified. Activities on site are minimal in nature with the driving of the piles and road approaches which are within the existing road reserve. Works have the potential to improve the environmental quality on site as in the next rain event the accumulated sediment upstream may get flushed through as the new structure will allow this.

(d) any reduction of the aesthetic, recreational, scientific or other environmental quality or value of a locality,

Comment: The existing use of this locality is road reserve and road infrastructure. The use will remain the same post works. As per comment above, the new structure may improve the aesthetics at this locality.

(e) any effect on a locality, place or building having aesthetic, anthropological, archaeological, architectural, cultural, historical, scientific or social significance or other special value for present or future generations,

Note: see Aboriginal cultural heritage due diligence assessment at end

Comment: Database searches (SEED Portal) have not revealed any of the above-mentioned values to the locality.

(f) any impact on the habitat of protected fauna (within the meaning of the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016),

Comment: Given the proximity of water native fauna would utilise this locality. This locality may be more appealing given easy access to the water from built up islands and accumulate sediment. The surrounding native and introduced ground cover would be a more reliable and palatable food source. These sites will not be impacted by the Proposal.

(*g) any endangering of any species of animal, plant or other form of life, whether living on land, in water or in the air,*

Comment: The driving of piles will generate noise and vibration. The methodology as outlined previously will minimise turbidity. The drilling of the piles is unlikely to impact acquatic species as they would dispurse if they felt threatened prior to the pile driving process.

Impacts to ground cover will be minimal as there is minimal ground cover on site, refer site phototgraphs. Impacts to the Teatree onsite have already been discussed.

(h) any long-term effects on the environment,

Comment: Long-term effects on the environment should be positive as with the new structure greater volumes of water can go under the bridge potentially moving some of the accumulated sediment during a heavy rain event. Downstream of the existing structure has islands of sediment and resulting channels. Greater volumes of water have greater strength to move sediment.
No long-term negative impacts have been identified in association with the Proposal.

(i) any degradation of the quality of the environment,

Comment: The Proposal is within a highly modified footprint. The Proposal will not contribute to further degradation of the quality of the environment. Water quality should improve as there will be greater volumes of water flushing through the system dispersing accumulated sediment.

(j) any risk to the safety of the environment,

Comment: All staff and contractors on site will have copies of Work Method Statements for all activities on site. Daily Toolbox meetings will identify new hazards on site with priority ratings and mitigation options. The methodology for

(k) any reduction in the range of beneficial uses of the environment,

Comment: Current use of this locality is road reserve and road infrastructure. The same usage will be assigned to this locality once proposed works are completed. Nil reduction of beneficial uses of the environment have been identified.

(l) any pollution of the environment,

Comment: A fully stocked spill kit will be onsite at all times. Sediment controls will be implemented as per Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (refer Design Plan). Plant on site will have records of servicing. Daily start checks on plant will be carried out.

(m) any environmental problems associated with the disposal of waste,

Comment: Where possible materials from the existing bridge structure will be salvaged and recycled. Materials that are too deteriorated will be desposed of at Cooma Landfill.

(n) any increased demands on resources (natural or otherwise) that are, or are likely to become, in short supply,

Comment: All materials required for works will be brought to site i.e. pre-cast bridge deck and associated infrastructure. Water will be required for activities including dust suppression and concrete works.

(o) any cumulative environmental effect with other existing or likely future activities,

Comment: Nil identified.

(p) any impact on coastal processes and coastal hazards, including those under projected climate change conditions,

Comment: Not applicable.

(q) applicable local strategic planning statements, regional strategic plans or district strategic plans made under the Act Division 3.1

Comment: Nil conflicts.

(r) other relevant environmental factors

Comment: Nil identified.

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Aboriginal cultural heritage due diligence assessment – refer to the document
Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales

http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/cultureheritage/ddcop/10798ddcop.pdf

criteria	*comment*
1. Will the activity disturb the ground surface or culturally modified trees	Ground surface will be disturbed for excavation and construction works. This ground cover has been disturbed in the past in assocaiton with road works and ongoing maintenance activities. There are no culturally modified trees within the site footprint.
2. AHIMS database result and any other sources of information (previous studies, reports or surveys)	AHIMS database searches have been undertaken for all Lot/DP's adjoining the site footprint. There are nil recorded AHIMS sites recorded.
3. Are there landscape features that are likely to indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects? - proposed activity within 200m of waters - located within a sand dune - located on a ridge top, ridge line or headland - located within 200m below or above a cliff face - within 20 m of or in a cave, rock shelter, or cave mouth Examples include but are not limited to: mountains, rock shelters, sand dunes, waterways, waterholes and wetlands.	Works are immediately adjoining and over the Bombala River.
4. Can you avoid harm to the object or disturbance to the landscape feature?	If any objects are found during proposed works, work will cease immediately and the Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) will be contacted for further advice. Works will not recommence until approval is given from DPE.
5. If the activity is on land that is not disturbed or contains known Aboriginal objects, has a desktop assessment and visual inspection confirmed that there are Aboriginal objects or that they are likely?	Refer previous comments.

Chapter 3, Section 8 (1) of the *Local Government Act 1993* lists a set of principles that guide council in the carrying out of its functions. One of those principles is "to properly manage, develop, protect, restore, enhance and conserve the environment of the area for which it is responsible, in a manner that is consistent with and promotes the principles of ecologically sustainable development"

Does the proposed project comply with these principles?
Comment:

The new structure is designed to minimise the impacts on the Bombala River and will improve river flow during high water events.