SNOWY MONARO REGIONAL COUNCIL

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

Assessment completed by:	Pam Vipond	**Date:**	9th February 2024
Council designation:	Environmental Project Officer		
Qualifications:	Bachelor of Applied Science		
Assessment reviewed by: *Note:* *the primary reviewer should be a qualified planner who is not associated with the project*	Endorsed by: Sorrell Rangiihu – Town Planner	**Date:**	Endorsement date: 18 April 2024
Council designation:			

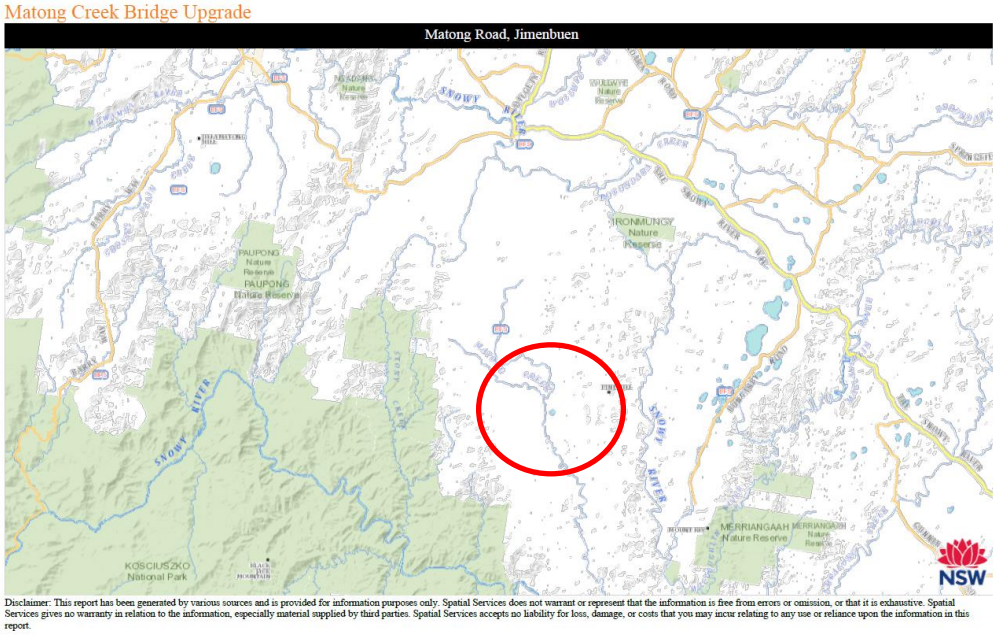
Location Name:	Matong Creek Bridge	**Asset No:**	**J/N#** **Conquest N#**
Chainage:	**Datum:**		**Segment No:**
Location Description:	Matong Creek Bridge, Matong Road, Jimenbuen (Adjoining Lots 3 + 4 DP 510379, Lot 145 DP 756701)		

Project Description:

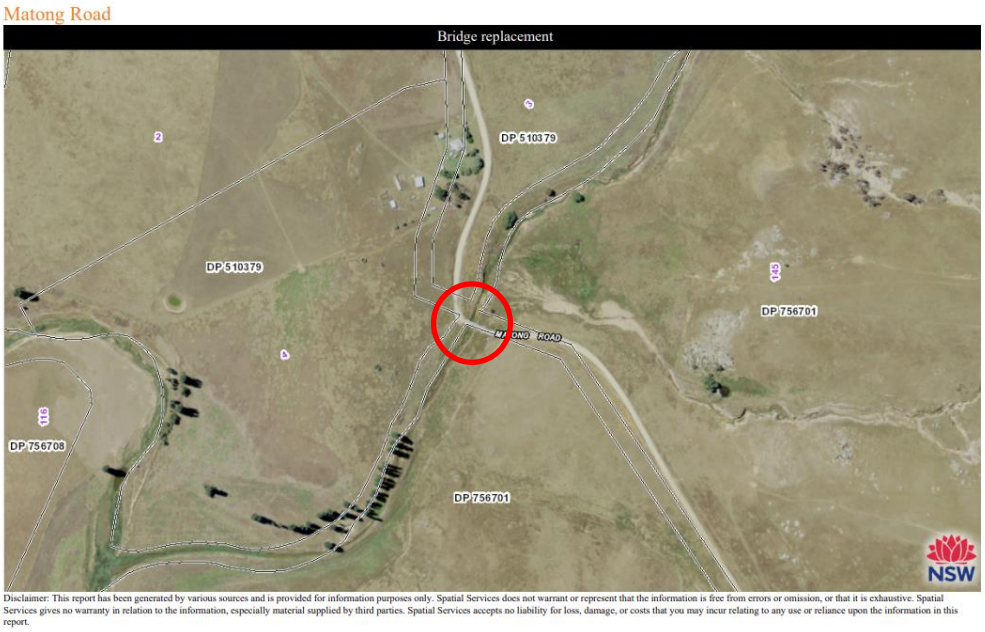
Overview

Proposed works (The Proposal) are to preplace the existing timber bridge structure with a concrete bridge meeting SM1600 specifications. The Proposal works include approach roads being reconstructed to achieve horizontal and vertical alignment blending the new construction to the existing road. In addition, proposed works will include updrading of Guard Railing, signage and line marking to meet current Transport for NSW (TfNSW) Standards.

The Proposal is being funded under the 'Funding Fixing Country Bridges Round 2B', administered by Transport for NSW (TfNSW) via the NSW Government.



Map 1 Regional Map



Map 2 Local map

Description of the environment

Matong Road runs north south off Jimenbuen Road south of Dalgety. Matong Road is unsealed the entire length and ends on to private property. Zoning at this locality is RU1 Primary Production.

This is highly modified environment due to road infrastructure and associated activities such as grading and surrounding landuse, agriculture. Surrounding vegetation is mapped as PCT 4085, 3341 and 3414 (SEED NSW Vegetation) however most of the road reserve is now highly modified with weed species including Thistle species, African Lovegrass, Wild Oats and Mustard Weed. Dominant non-native pasture species include Phalaris and Clover species.

List all the species found on site. Saffron thistle, Phalaris, Purple thistle, Juncus, Fleabane, Paspalum, Wild Oats

Within the immediate surrounds there are patches of River Tussock *(Poa labillardieri)*, expecially within the riparian zone upstream of the bridge. Other Poa's are scattered in the immediate surrounds. Within the road reserve there are some small patches of Natural Temperate Grassland (NTG) of 'medium' to 'low' quality and isolated clumps of Kangaroo Grass *(Themeda triandra)*. The road reserve at this location has neither of these patches.

Table 1. Site photographs

 P1. Overview of site facing north	 P2. Overview of site facing south
 P3. Existing structure	 P4. Upstream view

P5. Downstream from bridge. Note accumulated sediment. Small patch of Phragmites marked with red circle

P6. Downstream closer view – location for new bridge structure

P7. Accumulated debris under existing bridge

P8. Indicative groundcover onsite and surrounds

Scope/list of tasks

- Realign the existing road approaches to comply with current standards
- Construction of new bridge 10 metres downstream and parallel to the existing bridge
- Construction of new bridge to design traffic load SM1600 to AS 5100
- Demolish existing wooden bridge structure
- Refer attached Design Plan prepared by Chris O'Brien & Co. Pty Ltd (Consulting Civil & Structural Engineers)

Alternatives to undertaking the works

There are two alternatives to the Proposal, the 'do nothing' option or repair and upgrade the existing structure.

Option 1 - Do Nothing
The existing structure in its current state is not safe and does not meet community expectation with regard to tonnage. Add to this there is funding for works, as such the 'do nothing' option is not considered to be a viable option.

Option 2 - Upgrade existing structuce
This option would involve effectively the replacement of the entire structure. This option would match or potentially be more expensive that the Proposal and would still not result in compliance with current standards SM1600 (68T). As such this was also not considered to be a viable option.

Expected project time frame
Works are expected to start in June 2024 and take up to 16 working weeks.

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):	Refer Appendix A – Design Plan prepared by Chris O'Brien & Company Pty Ltd
List of photographs:	Within this report
List of environmental assessments:	Not required
List of environmental checks:	AHIMS, SEED (BioNet, NSW Vegetation, Heritage) Biodiversity Values Map, Native Vegetation Regulatory Map, Bombala LEP
List of permits:	NSW DPI Fisheries permit required as Matong Creek identified as Key Fish Habitat (KFH)
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 application has been submitted to DPI Fisheries.

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 be relatively minimal due to the existing site conditions i.e highly modified groundcover and silted up turbid watercourse.

Onground works will follow relevant Council Procedures and Best Practice (e.g. Bluebook) to ensure works do not further degrade this locality. 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 and boring of the piles. The abutment piles will be driven as they are out of the instream water. To reduce impact to the instream water the centre piles will be bored.

The technique for undertaking this activity is pile driving/boring which is done with a steel pipe surrounding the boring head to minimise turbidity.

Mitigation for all activities will be outlined throught this report.

(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 revealed there is a recorded sighting of The Spotted-tailed Quoll *(Dasyurus maculatus).* This species is listed as Endangered under Commonwealth legislation and Vulnderable under NSW legislation.

This species is found in a variety of habitats inclusive of rainforest, open forest, woodland, coastal heath and inland riparian forest between the sub-alpine zone and the coastline.

Den sites include hollow-bearing trees, fallen logs, other animal burrows, small caves and rock outcrops. Communal latrine sites are used in locations such as flat rocks, rocky cliff-faces or along rocky stream beds/banks. The faeces is fairly distinctive 'twisty-shaped'.

Whilst mostly nocturnal Quolls will hunt during the day. They are excellent climbers enabling them to hunt possums and gliders. However most time is spent on the ground. Preference is for medium-sized (500g-5kg) mammals. This predador is as opportunistic feeder and will prey on pretty much whatever is on offer from gliders and possum to reptiles and carrion.

Mating occurs from late autumn to early winter. Average litter size is 5 with life expectancy 3-4 years.

A site visit was undertaken on 14th February 2024. The site is open mixed native/non-native grassland with no canopy or shrub layer. As listed above in habitat preferences, there are none on site. A search was undertaken for scats (walking transects of site footprint)) with nil sighted. Another search for scats will be undertaken prior to works commencing.

A wombat burrow was found at the southern abutment. Fresh scats were found at the burrow entrance and under the bridge. Prior to the demolition of the existing bridge, search for activity at this burrow will be assessed. If it appears there is a resident using the burrow Councils one way burrow gate will be used to ensure the wombat is out of the burrow and unable to return.

(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: In the surrounds there is records of PCT 4085 Southwest Tableland Gorges Riparian Shrubland and PCT 3341 Monaro-Gourock Frost Hollow Grassy Woodland and in the broader surrounds PCT 3414 Monaro Kangaroo Grass Woodland Grassland Complex.

PCT 4085 – Southwest Tableland Gorges Riparian Shrubland

This PCT is defined as 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. Mapped 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. Vegetation is characterised by dense to patchy layers 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*.

Nil evidence of this PCT on site. Refer site photos.

PCT 3341 – Monaro-Gourock Frost Hollow Grassy Woodland

This PCT is defined as a mid-high to tall sclerophyll grassy woodland to open forest of broad valley floors, footslopes and gentle hillslopes in undulating tableland landscapes of the Monaro and Kybeyan-Gourock subregions of the South Eastern Highlands bioregion, and in lower valleys of the adjacent Australian Alps. This PCT is known from along the Victorian border near Delegate and Craigie, north to Captains Flat and Nithsdale, and west to Grosses Plain, Providence Portal and valleys around the Boboyan area of the southern ACT.

It occurs at elevations of generally 700-1350 metres asl, with means of 500-1050 mm annual precipitation and 30-80 frost days annually, primarily on granitoids and sandstones and occasionally on basalts, acid volcanics and other sedimentary and metasedimentary rocks.

A sparse to mid-dense canopy very frequently includes *Eucalyptus pauciflora*, occasionally with *Eucalyptus rubida* or rarely *Eucalyptus viminalis* or *Eucalyptus stellulata*. The sparse to very sparse shrub layer includes occasional scattered *Bossiaea buxifolia, Mirbelia oxylobioides* or *Acacia dealbata*. The ground layer is mid-dense to dense and is dominated by grasses, very frequently with a high cover of *Themeda triandra* and *Poa sieberiana*, and commonly including *Elymus scaber, Microlaena stipoides* and *Poa labillardierei var. labillardierei.* Common forbs include *Scleranthus biflorus, Hydrocotyle laxiflora, Plantago varia, Hypericum gramineum, Geranium solanderi, Gonocarpus tetragynus, Dichondra repens, Glycine clandestina, Euchiton japonicus, Oxalis perennans* and *Acaena echinata*. This PCT may grade into shrubbier communities such as PCT 3742 on shallow soils of steeper slopes and crests in hilly landscapes.

There are no Eucalyptus species or native shrubs on site. It is unlikely this 'was' the PCT on site prior to modification.

PCT 3413 - Monaro Kangaroo Grass Woodland Grassland Complex

A tall to very tall grassland on undulating terrain on the Monaro Tableland in south-east New South Wales. The dense ground cover is 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 angustissimus* and *Asperula conferta* are all commonly occurring.

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. It is related floristically to PCT 3415 which is a grassland occurring in a somewhat milder environment in the Canberra region in which *Poa sieberiana* is rare.

It is most likely this would have been the PCT on site prior to modification. There are patches of the before-mentioned grasses and forbs within the road reserve and surrounds, noting the absence of canopy and shrub layer the entire length of Matong to to site.

Sadly there is little remaining presence of this PCT on site now. The odd *Poa seiberiana* was present but nil other native grasses were found. Commonly present on site with this PCT is *Chyrsocephalum apiculatum* however nil were found on site. Stock have access to the creek at this locality, know doubt this has contributed to the degredation of site.

This site would not longer be associated with PCT 3413 given the lack of native grasses and forbs and dominance of weed species including African lovegrass *(Eragrostis curvula),* Wild Oats *(Avena sp.),* Mustard Weed *(Brassica rapa),* Phalaris *(Phalaris sp.),* Saffron Thistle *(Carthamus lanatus),* Scotch Thistle *(Onopordum sp.),* Clovers *(Trifolium sp.)* and Fleabane *(Conyza sp.).*

Thistle species, African Lovegrass, Wild Oats and Mustard Weed. Dominant non-native pasture species include Phalaris and Clover species.

(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: None of the before-mentioned PCT's are present on site, as such there will be no impact to any ecological communities.

(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: Not applicable as no PCT's are present on site. Spotted-tailed Quoll may forage in this locality but nil habitat attributes on site for permenant residency.

(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: Not applicable as no longer present on site.

(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: Not applicable as no longer present on site.

(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: Proposed works are not identified as a Key threatening process as per Schedule 4 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016.* As can be see from site photographs the groundcover is dominated by non native exotic (Saffron thistle, African lovegrass, Mustard Weed, Lambs Tongue and Wild Oats) and pasture species such as Phalaris.

Refer Photographs 5 and 8 which show *Poa labillardierei* scattered amongst introduced species. Some Poa will be impacted by the Proposal, the number will not exceed 15. The Poa's shown in Photograph 8 will not be impacted at all by The Proposal.

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: Refer previous sections of this report. The Proposal will not significantly affect threatened species.

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 remain insitu whilst construction of the new bridge is being undertaken. Whilst traffic control will be in place, the road and bridge will be open throughout the project life. Impact to the community will be minimal.

(b) any transformation of a locality,

Comment: There will be a transformation of locality as there will be a new concrete bridge and the road will be realigned. The transformation will not be significant. Existing use is road and road reserve and this will remain the same.

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

Comment: The Proposal will improve the riparian ecosystem at this locality. At present the water is tubid and there are large islands of silted up material.

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

Comment: The existing use is road infrastructure, this will be unchanged post the Proposal. Database searches (LEP, SEED, AHIMS,) have not revealed any scientific or other environmental quality of value 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: There are two Heritage listings on Matong Road. These listings are under the Snowy River LEP 2013. One listing is 'Matong' and is 3km northwest of the Proposal, the other listings is a 'schoolhouse' and is 5.5km northwest of the Proposal. There will be no impact to these Heritage listings.

Database searches did not reveal any other 'special value' to this site.

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

Comment: Fresh wombat scats and a wombat burrow were found on the southern abutment. As previously stated the presence of wombat activity will be assessed prior to the removal of the existing structure. If there is fresh wombat activity Councils one way wombat gate will

be installed at least a week prior to removal of the bridge to ensure the wombat can leave and not return to the active burrow.

Given the proximity to water and the wider road reserve at this locality macropods and native birds would utilised this locality for both grazing and hydration. Given the lack of shrub and canopy layer at this locality it is highly unlikely protected species would complete their life cycle at this location. All species mentioned are highly mobile and would simply disperse if they felt threatened.

Numbla Creek feeds into Matong Creek which in turn feeds into The Snowy River. There is abundant hydration opportunities close by. There is also abundant 'like' ground cover for grazing. As such there will be minimal impact to habitat of protected species.

(*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: There will be ground disturbance associated with the Proposal. Most of the groundcover is non-native weeds and or introduced pasture species such as Phalaris. The introduced species on site such as Phalaris are highly invasive and will soon recolonise disturbed areas.

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

Comment: Long effects on the environment will be positive. The new bridge design will allow a wider channel flow which will reduce the likelihood of debris being trapped under the bridge as per photograph 7.

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

Comment: Both the creek and the road reserve are highly modified as demonstrated in photographs 1 - 8. This does not dismiss the responsibility to minimise further degradation. Plant Hygeine protocols will be closely followed. Plant will park and turn around in designated areas. Sediment controls will be installed prior to works commencing and will be monitored and amended as required throughout the construction process.
Consent conditions set out in the Fisheries Permit will be adhered to.
Constructions works will be monitored by both a Quality and Environmental Officer.

As per previous comments, the Proposal is likely to result in improved water quality and reduced sedimentation. Road approaches will be sealed meaning less sedimentation into the watercourse and the newly constructed bridge will allow greater flow to flush out the system. The new structure will also reduce the likelihood of accumulated debris (refer photograph X) into the future due to the reduction of piles and cross bracing in the new structure.

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

Comment: Daily toolbox start up meetings will identify any safety issues that have arisen overnight. A fully stocked spill kit will be on site at all times. Water turbidity visual monitoring. Cease works if water levels rise significantly due to heavy rain event.

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

Comment: The existing use is road and road reserve, usage will remain the same post works.

(l) any pollution of the environment,

Comment: A fully stocked spill kit 'fit for purpose' will be onsite at all times during construction works. All plant must have service records on site demonstrating proof of service history. Erosion and Sediment Controls will be installed prior to works commencing and will be monitored daily as part of the Start up/Daily Toolbox meeting. Erosion and Sediment controls will be 'live' throughout works and will be amended as required to ensure minimal impact to the watercourse.

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

Comment: Materials from the demolished bridge will be recycled where possible. All other waste material will be taken to Cooma Landfill. Rubbish (domestic and other) will be removed from site daily OR a bin with a secure lid will be on site for the duration of the works.

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

Comment: Materials for bridge construction and road works will be brought to site. It is assumed the contractor will bring water to site via a water truck. If the contractor intends to utilised the local fire bridages water stand, they are to liaise directly with the local brigade.

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

Comment: During the construction phase there is potential for further degradation of Matong Road given increased truck movement associated with materials. Longer term there will be fewer large plant movements as B-doubles will be able to cross over the new bridge. Larger stock capacity will mean reduced volumes of plant.

(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 with any of the before mentioned plans.

(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	There are no culturally modified trees on site.
2. AHIMS database result and any other sources of information (previous studies, reports or surveys)	AHIMS database results revealed there are no recorded sites within surrounding Lot and DP's.
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.	The Proposal is within 200m of Numbla Creek.
4. Can you avoid harm to the object or disturbance to the landscape feature?	If any objects are found during construction works, work will cease immediately and advice will be sought from DPE. Works will not recommence until approval has been given from DPE.

criteria	*comment*
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:

Assessment of the tenders submitted included environmental impacts associated with proposed design. Successful tender had the least impact of all submissions. Criteria for assessment also included cost.

Methodology of boring within watercourse will have a reduced impact on the watercourse. The rock beaching around the abutments has been increased to further reduce erosion and sedimentation associated with high rain events.

The chosen contractors methodology and bridge design will have a reduced ongoing maintenance cost.

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)
Search Result

Your Ref/PO Number : Kelley's Bridge
Client Service ID : 848638

Snowy Monaro Regional Council - Cooma

Date: 13 December 2023

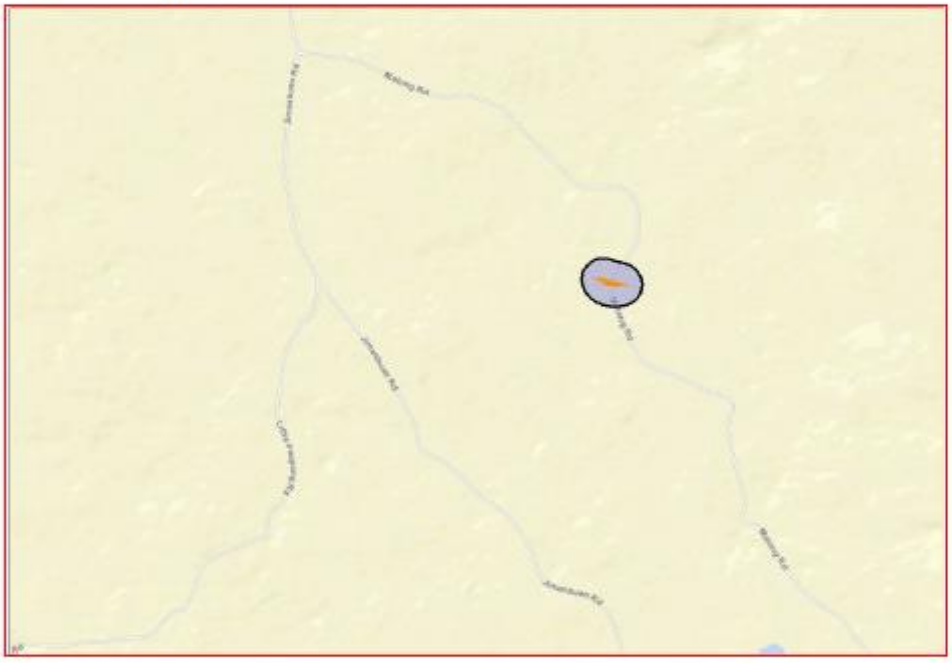
PO 714
Cooma New South Wales 2630
Attention: Pam Vipond

Email: pam.vipond@snowymonaro.nsw.gov.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 1, DP:DP130110, Section : - with a Buffer of 200 meters, conducted by Pam Vipond on 13 December 2023.

The context area of your search is shown in the map below. Please note that the map does not accurately display the exact boundaries of the search as defined in the paragraph above. The map is to be used for general reference purposes only.



A search of Heritage NSW AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

0	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
0	Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location. *

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)
Search Result

Your Ref/PO Number : Matong Road
Client Service ID : 862816

Snowy Monaro Regional Council - Cooma

Date: 09 February 2024

PO 714
Cooma New South Wales 2630

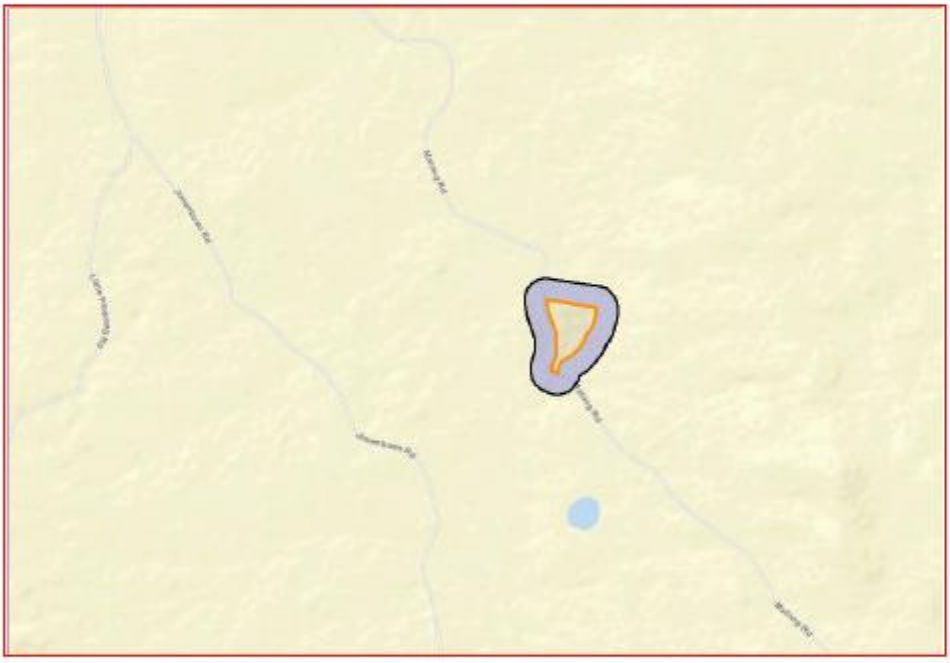
Attention: Pam Vipond

Email: pam.vipond@snowymonaro.nsw.gov.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 3, DP:DP510379, Section : - with a Buffer of 200 meters, conducted by Pam Vipond on 09 February 2024.

The context area of your search is shown in the map below. Please note that the map does not accurately display the exact boundaries of the search as defined in the paragraph above. The map is to be used for general reference purposes only.



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0	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
0	Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location. *

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)
Search Result

Your Ref/PO Number : Matong Road
Client Service ID : 862818

Snowy Monaro Regional Council - Cooma

Date: 09 February 2024

PO 714
Cooma New South Wales 2630

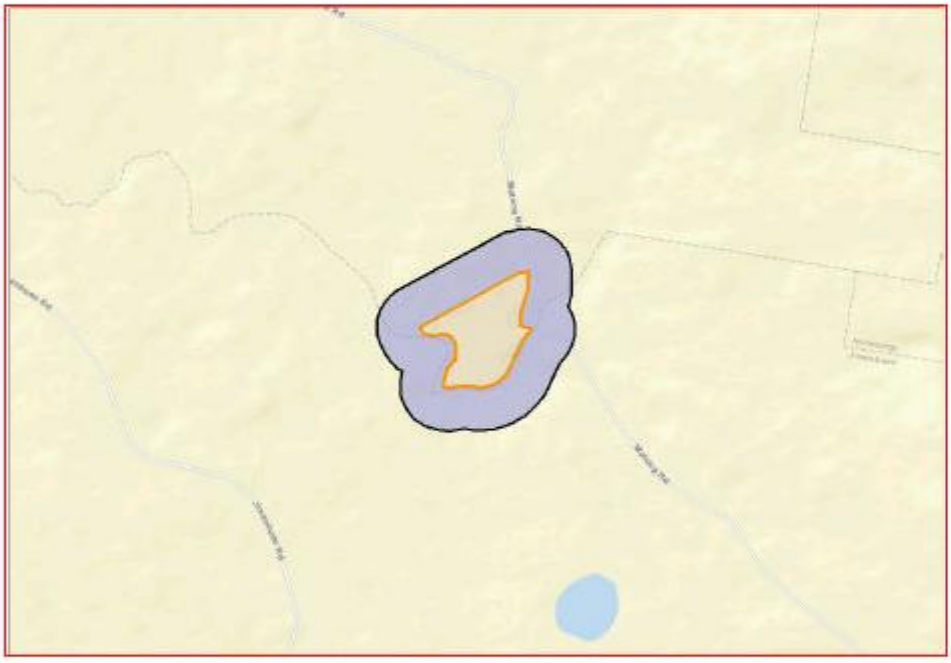
Attention: Pam Vipond

Email: pam.vipond@snowymonaro.nsw.gov.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 4, DP:DP510379, Section : - with a Buffer of 200 meters, conducted by Pam Vipond on 09 February 2024.

The context area of your search is shown in the map below. Please note that the map does not accurately display the exact boundaries of the search as defined in the paragraph above. The map is to be used for general reference purposes only.



A search of Heritage NSW AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

0	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
0	Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location. *

-

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)
Search Result

Your Ref/PO Number : Matong Road
Client Service ID : 862803

Snowy Monaro Regional Council - Cooma

Date: 09 February 2024

PO 714
Cooma New South Wales 2630

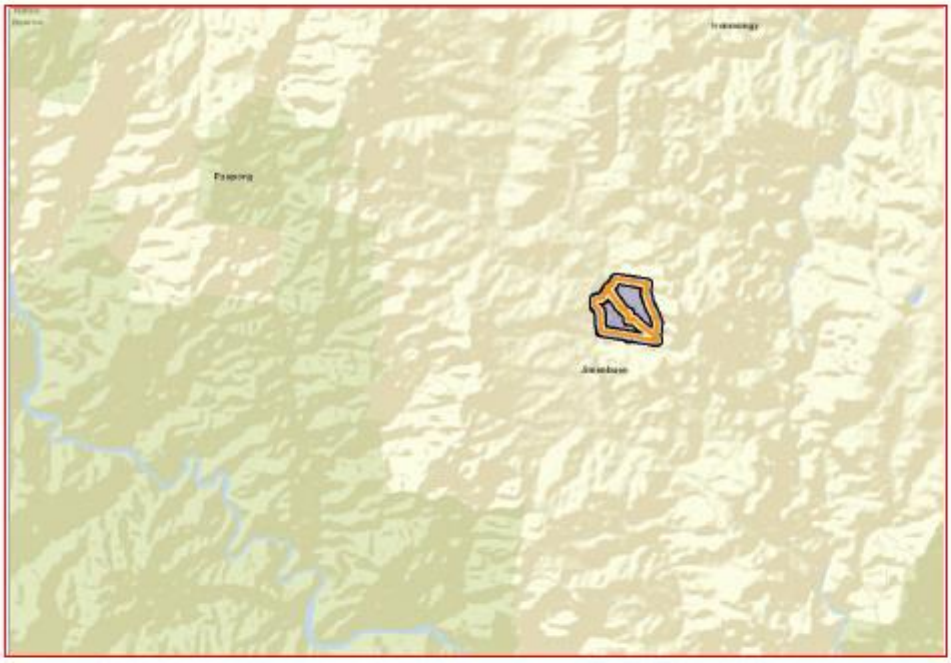
Attention: Pam Vipond

Email: pam.vipond@snowymonaro.nsw.gov.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 145, DP:DP756701, Section : - with a Buffer of 200 meters, conducted by Pam Vipond on 09 February 2024.

The context area of your search is shown in the map below. Please note that the map does not accurately display the exact boundaries of the search as defined in the paragraph above. The map is to be used for general reference purposes only.



A search of Heritage NSW AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

0	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
0	Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location. *