Ordinary Meeting of Council

25 October 2023

ITEM 9.2

UNDER SEPARATE COVER ATTACHMENTS

ITEM 9.2

QUEANBEYAN-PALERANG REGIONAL COUNCIL

Council Meeting Attachment

25 OCTOBER 2023

ITEM 9.2 JERRABOMBERRA PUMP TRACK PROJECT

ATTACHMENT 1 JERRABOMBERRA PUMP TRACK ENGAGEMENT REPORT

Jerrabomberra Pump Track Community Submissions

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Ref: Doc Set ID

Your Voice Feedback

We received 94 completed surveys, either through Your Voice, or completed paper surveys which were provided to Council (these have been added to the Your Voice results). The survey was intended so that participants could provide feedback on the locations and the design. The questions asked were:

1. Please rank your preferred location for the pump track (1 is first, 4 is last):
2. If you'd like to provide any reasons for your preferred location, you can do that here
3. Are there are any other alternative locations in Jerrabomberra that we haven't considered?
4. We plan to build the track for beginner to intermediate riders. Do you have any feedback on this plan?
5. Should a learn-to-ride track also be included, so very young riders can progress from there to the pump track?
6. Do you have any other feedback that should be considered for the design of the track?

Questions were not compulsory. The responses to these questions are included below.

Question 1 - Location ranking

On Your Voice, participants were asked to rank their preferred site from 1-4, with 1 being highest preference and 4 being lowest preference. Not all participants ranked every location, some only selected their first preference. Totals for these votes are in the table below.

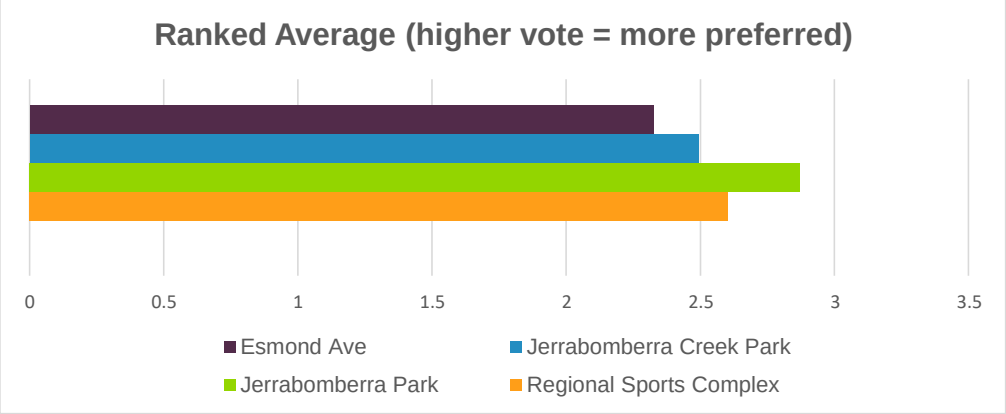
Proposed location	**1st**	**2nd**	**3rd**	**4th**
Regional Sports Complex on Environa Drive	38	8	11	31
Jerrabomberra Park on Elm Way/Acacia Drive	14	43	20	2
Jerrabomberra Creek Park on Waterfall Drive	32	7	11	31
Esmond Avenue Park /Dixon Playground on Esmond Avenue	8	21	36	12

These results show that Regional Sports Complex received the most 1st preference votes, but also the equal most 4th preference (along with Jerrabomberra Creek Park). Jerrabomberra Creek Park received second most 1st preference votes, but also the equal most 4th preference votes. Jerrabomberra Park received a majority of 2nd preference votes. Esmond Avenue Park was the least preferred site.

To help compare these results, a ranked average of these votes has also been produced below (a first preference vote worth 4 points, second preference worth 3 votes, third preference worth 2 votes and a fourth preference worth 1 vote).

Given the combination of strong support and strong opposition to both the Regional Sports Complex and to the Jerrabomberra Creek Park locations, Jerrabomberra Park has more 2nd preference votes which puts it slightly ahead in the ranked average result.

JERRABOMBERRA PUMP TRACK **COMMUNITY SUBMISISONS**



Question 2 – Reasons for preferred location

Respondent 1 - Preference - Regional Sports Complex

Whilst council plans for this not to be a 'destination' pump track there is no room to accomodate parking at the neighbourhood sights should this eventuate. The immediate demographic of all the neighbourhood sites does not meet the need for a pump track so there will always be a need so some kind of parking.

Respondent 2 – Preference - Regional Sports Complex

Regional Sports complex on Environa drive is by far the only really suitable location where it is not causing issues for residents and rate payers. Other considerations not mentioned are environmental issues.

Respondent 3 – Preference - Regional Sports Complex

You have failed to mention the environmental impacts related to Wombat holes in the area and the trees that council planted a few months ago (using rate payer funds) that would likely be taken out to make way for the track and facilities at waterfall drive. You have failed to include any of the feedback in cons for the area to make the votes go towards decision already made. There is conflict of interest as all information has not been provided. This conflict needs to be escalated through other channels.

Respondent 4 – Preference - Regional Sports Complex

Whilst this is an awesome item and such an asset to our community, as residents whose backyard backs directly on to the proposed area of Esmond Avenue/Dickson Park we would be opposed to this location for a number of reasons; - a large group of teenagers currently congregate at the existing Park at late night/early morning to have parties/drink. They have caused damage to the exisiting playground on multiple occasions and some of this still hasn't been rectified by council. - There are no provisions for parking and Esmond Avenue is often used much like a race track by a number of local residents (a speed bump or two would be recommended, especially as this is an area which houses a park often full with young children) -police are currently having issues with a number of teenagers on dirt bikes in this particular area so we wonder if this would be misused and destroyed.

JERRABOMBERRA PUMP TRACK **COMMUNITY SUBMISISONS**

Respondent 5 – Preference – Esmond Avenue Park/Dixon Playground on Esmond Avenue

There are very few play areas for kids in Jerrabomberra. I would prefer the track to be closer to where the kids are than in the new sports complex.

Respondent 6 – Preference – Jerrabomberra Creek Park on Waterfall Drive

Waterfall drive is a great location, and large enough to accommodate extensions if/when required.

Respondent 7 – Preference – Jerrabomberra Park on Elm Way/Acacia Avenue

Central to the suburb with existing off road pathway access.

Respondent 8 – Preference – Regional Sports Complex

Please do not put this At waterfall drive - enough damage occurs to this area from teens & there is a huge wombat population that we need to protect.

Respondent 9 – Preference – Jerrabomberra Park on Elm Way/Acacia Avenue

Jerrabomberra Park is the most central area and closest to the school where many children ride their bikes to and from.

Respondent 10 – Preference – Regional Sports Complex

The sport complex is the logical location considering the amount of money invested, parking & traffic access.

Respondent 11 – Preference – Regional Sports Complex

Utterly ridiculous that developers and council would consider putting this so close to houses … and in an area where there are already issues with cars, wildlife and open spaces .

Respondent 12 – Preference – Jerrabomberra Creek Park on Waterfall Drive

There is limited options for older kids in jerra and this is great. Consideration to adding the planned pathway to link up with the lake would decrease kids having to cross the main road.

Respondent 13 – Preference – Jerrabomberra Creek Park on Waterfall Drive

Wide open space away from main roads shops etc near the waterhole makes sense.

Respondent 14 – Preference – Esmond Avenue Park/Dixon Playground on Esmond Avenue

There is a large population of wombats that live at the proposed location of waterfall dr. A group of us locals have been treating them for 8 weeks so far to rid them of mange. We still have another 8 weeks to go then lots more areas to attend too at 16 week treatment plans for ea area. This wombat habitat is critical as so many are getting displaced due to new development. If this area is chosen for the pump Track this important area will most likely cause lots of wombat deaths due to increased traffic pushing them out. I think the pump track is an amazing idea for jerra. Just not in this location, this location is critical to the wombat population.

Respondent 15 – Preference – Regional Sports Complex

JERRABOMBERRA PUMP TRACK **COMMUNITY SUBMISISONS**

There is always going to be a divide within the community given the separation of Jerrabomberra Heights and Jerrabomberra Parkway due to Edwin Park Landway running through the middle, and even more so now that the school zone issue is in play. It would be impossible to deliver a pump track that isn't a 'destination' as people would most likely have to travel to a degree depending on where the track is located, where they live and the age of the children. There are children of all ages spread across the Heights and the Parkway. Given a significant amount of money is being poured into the development of South Jerrabomberra and the state of the art facilities being constructed - most people who live in the Heights or Parkway would be travelling across to South Jerrabomberra to utilise these facilities. It would make sense that the proposed pump track and other elements listed in the proposal are constructed at the Regional Sports Complex on Environa Drive in South Jerrabomberra. Younger children will need a lift over from their parents if little legs can't ride that far (but parents should be supervising children anyway), and older children can pedal the distance. However, at the Jerrabomberra Residence Association (JRA) meeting on 22 August 2023, it was advised that there are already plans underway for South Jerrabomberra to construct their own pump track facility. This claim needs to be investigated further. It would seem strange for the Council to propose this location if a pump track was already in play. I have young children and have recently moved from the Heights to the Parkway and welcome the proposal noting there are limited facilities for children, with most parks requiring significant upgrades. I have lived in Jerrabomberra for 20 odd years and have rarely seen upgrades to the parks other than the Rotary Club donations of equipment, more tambark and the odd shade sail. The location and track being constructed needs to be right for the community. In having said this - the pump track proposal has lacked planning with little community consultation noting the grant has already been approved and the tender awarded. To have a member of the Council knock on your door with a pamphlet and tell you there is a pump track being constructed behind your property does not count as consultation. Noting this grant has stemmed from a handful of kids building their own pump track on Numeralia Drive in a vacant space - where is the data to support the grant application (what are the demographics for Jerrabomberra and what are the ongoing costs for maintenance etc?), and why wasn't the wider community consulted as part of the grant application process? I am sure many of the residents within the community would agree that $400k could be better utilised and spread across a number of community-based infrastructure upgrades/developments including the pump track.

Respondent 16 – Preference – Jerrabomberra Creek Park on Waterfall Drive

Waterfall drive makes the most sense. Down the road from the school, backs onto fields rather than houses like Acacia drive

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Respondent 17 – Preference – Jerrabomberra Park on Elm Way/Acacia Avenue

I am a keen Mountain Biker who has lived in the Queanbeyan/Jerrabomberra region for 15 years. This pump track is a fantastic opportunity and I thank QPRC for getting the project to this stage. As a Jerrabomberra resident, I sometimes feel as though the area is neglected in terms play/recreational infrastructure. I am also a parent of three primary age children who are very excited by this project. Acacia Drive is a central location that can be easily and safely accessed by kids on a bike. There is also ample parking nearby. The park next to this location will allow younger children an alternative play option. The nearby footpath and

residences provide passive surveillance. It is located close to the primary school. There is also plenty of space allowing for greater design scope for the project. While it is close to some residential areas there is sufficient distance to minimise noise etc, which should be low anyway, no worse than any children's play area. Finally, it is located at the informal 'trailhead' for the Jerrabomberra mountain bike/hiking trail network at Brudenell Pond. Looking to the future, with work in progress to formalise these trails in a similar manner to what has happened at Bruce Ridge, placing a pump track close to the trailhead will increase the appeal of the network as a destination and bring greater economic benefit to local businesses. There are a number of concerns with the other locations. Esmond Avenue is located peripherally and requires children to cross busy roads to access the area. The Waterfall drive location is also peripheral and does not have good bikepath access, requiring riders to use the Bicentennial Drive path. There are also concerns from the community about environmental impacts. The Regional Sports Complex is very remote and I am concerned that it is not a safe location because of this. Younger children would not feel safe coming here and it is a long way from any residential areas. The Acacia Drive location is the only option that I would feel comfortable with my children riding to unsupervised or in the company of their friends. I am concerned that the other locations would be underutilised and not provide the best 'bang for buck' of this grant money.

Respondent 18 – Preference – Regional Sports Complex

Central place for all Jerra residents.

Respondent 19 – Preference – Jerrabomberra Creek Park on Waterfall Drive

Proximity to schools with large areas that can be safely utilised by users. Large and safe areas to cross, with clear existing pathways. Links nicely to the large development and exercise pathways around "The Lake", and links further to local swimming areas in summer

Respondent 20 – Preference – Jerrabomberra Creek Park on Waterfall Drive

Easy riding access for kids

Respondent 21 – Preference – Regional Sports Complex

Due to environmental impact relating to wombats habitat.

Respondent 22 – Preference – Jerrabomberra Creek Park on Waterfall Drive

Easy accessibility.

Respondent 24 – Preference – Jerrabomberra Park on Elm Way/Acacia Avenue

The area around Waterfall Drive has a Wombat habitat near and would like to see it built somewhere it won't impact the environment.

Respondent 25 – Preference – Regional Sports Complex

Waterfall drive has no parking and there will be adverse impact on wombat holes close to the site. It is also very close to residential housing. The sports complex will have facilities to handle groups of people and it makes sense for it to be colocated.

Respondent 26 – Preference – Regional Sports Complex

JERRABOMBERRA PUMP TRACK **COMMUNITY SUBMISISONS**

Waterfall drive location is home to wombats and would see them lose their habitat.

Respondent 28 – Preference – Regional Sports Complex

Makes sense to have it as part of the new regional sports complex, away from residential homes. Will be room for car parking and other facilities such as toilets. If children are old enough to ride unsupervised on the track then they are capable of riding to this location from anywhere in Jerrabomberra. If children are too young to ride to this location then inevitably they will require a parent with them, which means cars. The same would apply for any other location. Car parking and lack of toilet facilities for young children is a concern at all locations within residential areas. I don't believe the track would only be utilised by the locals. A new facility such as this will attract users from other areas, possibly from all over Canberra, especially once you start adding BBQ's etc. This must be considered when choosing an appropriate location. I note that one of the "cons" listed for building the track at the sports complex is that the site is subject to flooding. If this is truly the case, why has the sports complex been built there?? Surely the measures taken to mitigate this for the new playing fields can be applied to the pump track? Spend the extra $$ up front, build a safe channel crossing and put the track in the appropriate location please.

Respondent 29 – Preference – Jerrabomberra Park on Elm Way/Acacia Avenue

Better location

Respondent 31 – Preference – Regional Sports Complex

The Jerra Creek park on Waterfall Drive is surely the least suitable location, due to its lack of parking, close proximity to housing, and more importantly, the impact this will have on local wildlife and natural environment. There is little to no local support for this location.

Respondent 32 – Preference – Regional Sports Complex

Putting the pump track near the sporting hub makes sense. Additionally, the children who are old enough to go on their own can access it. Children who are younger should be accompanied by an adult, therefore negating the need to have it near a residential area. It should be kept away from houses and being right near fences.

Respondent 33 – Preference – Jerrabomberra Creek Park on Waterfall Drive

Jerrabomberra Creek Park is a brilliant location because the current climbing frame is underutilised (as there are no other amenities) and it's also at the end of the lake track, which would easily link JHS and JPS students to the pump track.

Respondent 35 – Preference – Regional Sports Complex

Passive surveillance is not a positive for the surrounding private residences. The fact it needs surveillance of any kind is a negative, this and that it is likely to be a major eye sore will definitely reduce the value of the adjacent private residences.

Respondent 36 – Preference – Esmond Avenue Park/Dixon Playground on Esmond Avenue

Not enough facilities located in Jerrabomberra Heights. Existing kid-built track is in this part of Jerrabomberra.

Respondent 37 – Preference – Regional Sports Complex

JERRABOMBERRA PUMP TRACK **COMMUNITY SUBMISISONS**

The idea of passive surveillance near a residential area is flawed. It relies on residents to be the local police of badly behaviing kids. Today we have CCTV for that function.

Respondent 38 – Preference – Regional Sports Complex

Regional Sports Complex is away from residential housing. Car parking and toilet facilities available there. Any noise from bikers won't annoy nearby residences. This facility will attract large numbers youth of all ages. Regional Sports can better cater for this.

Respondent 39 – Preference – Regional Sports Complex

It makes sense to have it at the sports complex as there it would be able to be used by both schools as well as everyone using the new complex for all the sporting events. There is parking and it can also be used by the people in the new housing development as well as those in the older parts of Jerrabomberra. I can't see why the Waterfall Drive area is being considered as it's a wildlife corridor and there are wombats in this creek area that are trying to be looked after. It is also close to a very busy road and round a bout with dangerous parking options. As best I can tell the track would be very close to some housing but behind a fence and along a creek line, so it would be hard for people to actually see what is going on in this area for the passive surveillance you mention. Surely if you are having not only the pump track but BBQ and other things this would increase the amount of rubbish going into this creek area again causing environmental harm for the wombats and the black cockatoos you are trying to conserve in this area? (Passing by I constantly see kangaroos, a great variety of birds -both in trees and on the grass area, wombats and even the odd echidna and turtle.) It is also my understanding that there aren't many children in this area as most homes seem to have older residents. I can also see there would need to be a number of trees removed to build this track which also goes against your environmental comments put out about the council area and being sustainable and responsible. Again, this makes more sense to put this track into a complex you are building so everything can be factored in rather than taking away from established or establishing areas. If you observe this area in wet weather you will also see it is prone to flooding or long periods of water, so I think this negates your mention of this in the sport complex (and why are you building a sport complex where it floods?). I also wonder that as this track will be behind houses and out of site for most people, if bullying (and even drug deals etc) may become part of what happens here. Just a thought. Another thought, funny the council put up a 'reserve' sign, but it seems they don't want it to be an actual reserve to protect the flora and fauna. I have limited knowledge on the two other areas you propose as I don't visit them often or haven't visited them, so I won't make uniformed comment on these.

Respondent 40 – Preference – Regional Sports Complex

Jerra creek on Waterfall Dr has an existing population of protected base-nosed wombats currently under treatment for mange. QPRC have recently disturbed without great regard for wombat population within QPRC and this recasting loss for such a trivial development is irresponsible.

Respondent 41 – Preference – Regional Sports Complex

The Jerrabomberra Creek Park location poses a risk to the native wombats. It is also roughly as far away from most of Jerra as the Sports Complex and has no safe parking space,

reducing the convenience of the location. Whilst the Jerrabomberra Park location has good space and surveillance as is in a great location proximity-wise and parking-wise, the drainage could be a significant problem, leaving the park flooded and unusable from time to time. The only drawback to the Regional Sports Complex is the fact that it is further away; however, it has the parking facilities to cope with this.

Respondent 42 – Preference – Jerrabomberra Creek Park on Waterfall Drive

Good use of available space and away from McDonalds

Respondent 43 – Preference – Regional Sports Complex

The Regional Sports Complex is a purpose built site for sports. It will have all the existing infrastructure (e.g. parking, toilets, lighting etc.), good access, close to schools and North Jerra. No impact on residential neighbourhood or greenspace i.e. its already being developed. Clearly the best medium to long term option for the community.

Respondent 45 – Preference – Jerrabomberra Park on Elm Way/Acacia Avenue

It's central to residents, in an area that is a throughfare and comes off the Jerra trails reserve which is popular for mountain biking. Limited environmental impact.

Respondent 46 – Preference – Jerrabomberra Creek Park on Waterfall Drive

Security and location

Respondent 47 – Preference – Regional Sports Complex

Ideal location, parking available, drainage issue likely fixed given sporting complex being built already. Plenty of space, not restricted by trees, unsaven land or wildlife. No complaints from residents. *Parking is important to allow younger children to use this facility as no matter the location, parents will need to drive and park.

Respondent 48 – Preference – Regional Sports Complex

It is closer to other sporting facilities and if flooding is an issue then sports complex should not have been there. If a sporting complex can go there, so can a pump track. It would not affect wildlife and trees like in other locations. This area would be best suited for parking facilities as well and not cramp up roads in residential areas creating traffic issues and possibly accidents.

Respondent 49 – Preference – Jerrabomberra Creek Park on Waterfall Drive

Because it is close to my house and in an open area

Respondent 50 – Preference – Jerrabomberra Creek Park on Waterfall Drive

It is an open area and is near lots of houses

Respondent 51 – Preference – Jerrabomberra Creek Park on Waterfall Drive

Open and less central

Respondent 52 – Preference – Jerrabomberra Park on Elm Way/Acacia Avenue

It is near the primary school, centre of Jerra

JERRABOMBERRA PUMP TRACK **COMMUNITY SUBMISISONS**

Respondent 53 – Preference – Jerrabomberra Creek Park on Waterfall Drive

It is the bigger space

Respondent 54 – Preference – Jerrabomberra Creek Park on Waterfall Drive

Less central. Open.

Respondent 55 – Preference – Jerrabomberra Creek Park on Waterfall Drive

More space so different levels of riders can go and not be in each others way

Respondent 56 – Preference – Jerrabomberra Park on Elm Way/Acacia Avenue

No thankyou

Respondent 57 – Preference – Jerrabomberra Creek Park on Waterfall Drive

Easy access

Respondent 58 – Preference – Jerrabomberra Creek Park on Waterfall Drive

1. Jerrabomberra Creek Park is designated public land. At present is used by the public as a 'dog off the leash' area and as such is is a costly usage option. 2. It presents as the best location for access by young people.

Respondent 59 – Preference – Regional Sports Complex

Regional Sports Complex is the best location as it is away from residential. Not up to local residents to provide passive surveillance. Noise factor also a consideration. Wombat wildlife are in the vicinity of Waterfall Drive, forage along Jerra Creek Park. Regional Sports Complex have toilet and park facilities.

Respondent 60 – Preference – Esmond Avenue Park/Dixon Playground on Esmond Avenue

Jertabomberra creek playground is surrounded by substancial numbers of wombats, and their established burrows. Site works here will destroy their native habitats.

Respondent 63 – Preference – Regional Sports Complex

The Regional Sports Complex would be the best option for the proposed Pump Track as its location would likely attract more participants due to walking distance to the new high school and other activities that will be offered at the complex. As the Regional Sports Complex will not be near residential areas it will not impact on existing residents and parking will be designated for this complex. A con for the site at Jerrabomberra Creek Park on Waterfall Drive is that it would be in a flood zone. Council staff have been informed of this on numerous occasions, however this has not been addressed. The overall consultation for this project seems to have been undertaken as an after thought, after residents strongly opposed the Jerrabomberra Creek Park site.

Respondent 65 – Preference – Jerrabomberra Creek Park on Waterfall Drive

Best location with no flooding

Respondent 66 – Preference – Jerrabomberra Creek Park on Waterfall Drive

Local to me. I can just imagine it here!

JERRABOMBERRA PUMP TRACK **COMMUNITY SUBMISISONS**

Respondent 67 – Preference – Regional Sports Complex

Opposite suppetos. Create a path that goes up the sides of the houses. Much less impact to the environment as it's already impacted

Respondent 68 – Preference – Jerrabomberra Creek Park on Waterfall Drive

Jerra Creek Park and Jerra Park are close to the school and it is a relatively flat ride which makes it easier to access.

Respondent 71 – Preference – Jerrabomberra Park on Elm Way/Acacia Avenue

Acacia Avenue has sufficient space and we'll located

Respondent 72 – Preference – Jerrabomberra Park on Elm Way/Acacia Avenue

It is more central to Jerrabomberra Impact to the wombat population in the Waterfall location has not been listed as a con despite being highlighted by various community members since April 2023

Respondent 73 – Preference – Regional Sports Complex

There is no off street parking at the location. There are resident wombats who live in the location. There are no amenities block proposed at the location and none nearby. There are a number of waterways nearby that pose a drowning threat to children who may wander out of site

Respondent 75 – Preference – Jerrabomberra Park on Elm Way/Acacia Avenue

Acacia Avenue is the most ideal spot for a pump track, as it enables people to have a more rounded biking experience. This option can more closely connect people to the existing mountain bike 'Jerra trail' that can be accessed only 100m away (at Brudenell Pond). It also has the largest footprint that if its cleverly built towards the shops (where the cafe Suppeto is), it can bring more people to purchase food/drinks locally as it has its own carpark.

Respondent 76 – Preference – Regional Sports Complex

There will already be facilities to support the public use of the area (toilets, parking etc). Other areas will have a major impact on those around it. The Waterfall Drive area is not usable as it is a natural habitat to the wombats in the area, one of the only areas that is not built up at all, has no facilities such as parking or toilets.

Respondent 78 – Preference – Jerrabomberra Creek Park on Waterfall Drive

I am a parent of a 4 year old and 2 year old twins, I am also a member of the Jerrabomberra Playgroup. The location of a park facility aimed at 4-12 years would be good if it is in an accessible location for walking and driving to. Not all families have access to drive to such locations or would require multiple cars and carers to transport bikes and children. The options of Jerrabomberra Park, Elm Way/Acacia Drive and Jerrabomberra Creek Park on Waterfall Drive would in my opinion be the best options for such a facility. The other options provided aren't in locations suitable for the age range proposed. They would cater better for older, independent teens and young adults which would potentially deter younger children and families. These other locations also mean that those who wish to walk to the pump track need to walk near the Jerrabomberra Larger roundabout which could pose a risk with small

children (and bikes). I believe it should be somewhere that won't take away from the current beauty of the suburb, therefore not removing too many trees where possible and avoid disturbing the current environment and home for local wildlife. The Waterfall Drive location is a great spot for such a track as there is room for unique shaped tracks which are situated in the bush. The existing facilities will support the addition of the track, for example the possible learn to ride section could be an addition to the playground area already there.

Respondent 79 – Preference – Regional Sports Complex

Whilst I live in Queanbeyan I have children and grandchildren that live in Jerrabomberra as well as friends that live there. We frequently walk especially around the lake. If you encourage children to ride on footpaths is Council going to upgrade the footpaths to allow for pedestrian as well as cyclists? The path to the regional sports complex has been designed for both. Whilst the pump track is grant funded consideration needs to be given to other facilities that will be required such as toilets. There is no toilet facilities at the other sites. These works that will be required after the completion of the pump track will be at rate payers expense whereas if the track is located at the sports complex this will have the required access and facilities.

Respondent 80 – Preference – Jerrabomberra Park on Elm Way/Acacia Avenue

Central location, little environmental impact

Respondent 81 – Preference – Jerrabomberra Creek Park on Waterfall Drive

Jerrabomberra creek is the location I immediately thought of before even knowing the options. It's close enough to homes to provide surveillance without being obstructive and the natural topography is perfect for this infrastructure. There's also not enough facilities down that end of Jerrabomberra for the residents there, the one climbing structure option is not enough and is never used because it's not suited to the community needs and there's nothing else there for people to use.

Respondent 83 – Preference – Esmond Avenue Park/Dixon Playground on Esmond Avenue

A lot of community facilities are concentrated on the school side of Lanyon Drive. It would be good to see some inclusions on the other side of the suburb. This location has a nice park that can also be used by families.

Respondent 84 – Preference – Jerrabomberra Creek Park on Waterfall Drive

The creek park on waterfall drive would make an extension off the well ridden lake walk. Access would be easy. It is close enough for families but is not completely surrounded by residential. It is also seperate from walking areas where many people walk their dogs. The Jerrabomberra Park on Elm Way/Acacia Dr would be unsuitable as it is a high transit area of kids going to and from school as well people walking their dogs etc and is surrounded by houses, very close.

Respondent 85 – Preference – Jerrabomberra Creek Park on Waterfall Drive

This is area is quite underutilised already. It has some infrastructure, but needs more to be fully utilised.

Respondent 86 – Preference – Jerrabomberra Creek Park on Waterfall Drive

JERRABOMBERRA PUMP TRACK **COMMUNITY SUBMISISONS**

Close to both schools

Respondent 87 – Preference – Regional Sports Complex

The regional sports complex will have all the infrastructure including lighting, parking and lots of space and is easily accessible for both Jerrabomberra and north Jerra residents.

Respondent 88 – Preference – Jerrabomberra Creek Park on Waterfall Drive

Jerra Creek Park is really the only viable option. Close to the schools and close to existing paths for easy access.

Respondent 89 – Preference – Jerrabomberra Park on Elm Way/Acacia Avenue

From the four proposed, Elm Way and Acacia Avenue or the Regional Sports Precinct make the most sense. Elm Way however is the most central, it is highly accessible for all people and all abilities, and it has road safety considerations already in place (crossing at the Jerrabomberra Parkway) and is safely nestled with few rounds around it. The environmental impacts here would be minimal. It is also close to amenities as well as the nearby reserve / connecting riders to the Jerrabomberra Mountain bike trails. This location is also nearby school and will be frequently used by students, promoting healthy lifestyles, nearby their school / adjoining neighbourhood.

Respondent 90 – Preference – Esmond Avenue Park/Dixon Playground on Esmond Avenue

regional Sports centre - pump tracks can not be muddy or have puddles or ponds so a flood prone area is no good. (Googong pump track suffers from puddles and is sometimes unusable because there is so much water lying around the track Waterfall Dv - this location is too far away for familys and kids to ride too

Respondent 91 – Preference – Jerrabomberra Creek Park on Waterfall Drive

Most logical location, well serviced by what shared paths there are in Jerra and accessible for younger riders, including primary and high school students

Respondent 92 – Preference – Jerrabomberra Creek Park on Waterfall Drive

I think the Jerrabomberra creek site has lots of room to make a good pump track and it isn't too close to houses but it's close enough if something goes wrong.

Respondent 93 – Preference – Jerrabomberra Creek Park on Waterfall Drive

It is a safe and central location for a large part of Jerrabomberra that is close to the schools, oval and existing pathways.

Respondent 94 – Preference – Regional Sports Complex

Is close to other sporting facilities and away from residences

Question 3 – Are there any other alternative locations in Jerrabomberra that we haven't considered?

Respondent 1

If there was area in the Halloran Drive precinct that would be the area where the immediate demographic would more likely meet the needs for a pump track.

Respondent 2

Next to the high school currently under construction. David Madew oval. These and other locations were sent to council via email several weeks ago.

Respondent 4

I would suggest somewhere with a high traffic flow and no secluded

Respondent 6

No

Respondent 7

Near the skate park

Respondent 8

Up near the scar dog park at Karabar?

Respondent 10

The Scar. It is already flat with sufficient space and vehicle access.

Respondent 11

Near McDonalds and Aldi

Respondent 12

Wombats?

Respondent 13

Hallotan drive in between the houses where kids have built jumps already you could capitalise on that

Respondent 15

Has there been any consideration of possible redevelopment and utilising an existing recreational space to include the proposed pump track - for example, there is a significant amount of space available between David Madew sporting fields, skate park, tennis courts and the park at Coral Drive (near the primary school)? This could be a great opportunity to create a community sporting hub in Jerrabomberra given it already has existing facilities (sports fields and toilets, tennis courts, park equipment and basket ball) and better utilising

the $400k grant to create the hub rather than just a very expensive pump track. The grant could also be put towards upgrading the park equipment and basketball courts whilst still providing for a pump track (other regional areas have built pump tracks for far less). There is scope to review the operation of the existing gravel car park off Coral Drive noting it provides for limited parking, and there is street parking along Coral Drive anyway. Alternatively, has there been any consideration to purchasing the vacant space at the end of Coachwood Avenue known as 'the block'? I understand it is currently being leased by the NSW Government for the primary school children to use during play time as their existing site is overwhelmed with primary and high school children. Perhaps this would be a suitable option to consider noting it's a suitable size of vacant land, adjacent to the school and playing fields, and centrally located and could still be part of the community sports hub. It would be interesting to see if the Council has considered a cost/benefit analysis for this site. (Once the high school has opened and the primary school has their playground restored - this site could be a valid option). The proposed location at Jerrabomberra Creek on Bicentennial Drive / Waterfall Drive is not a suitable location. In all honesty, the whole point of purchasing property here was to have less neighbours and quiet enjoyment. There is already play equipment in this space which was constructed without consultation and is rarely used. This location is some distance from the kids at Numeralia Drive and would require travel for children in the Heights (the school area would be somewhat more central) and has a high wombat population.

Respondent 16

Not sure

Respondent 17

No, Acacia Drive is the best location by far.

Respondent 20

No

Respondent 22

No

Respondent 23

End of Beech Place, between Bicentennial and Forest, kids are building their own track right now.

Respondent 24

David Madew Oval Area.

Respondent 28

No, but the Waterfall Drive location is NOT suitable due to native wildlife, specifically wombats that are abundant in the area. This area is a beautiful natural asset and it would be devastating to have it destroyed by a man made asphalt structure. There is a place for manufactured environments and I support the provision of this asset for the community, but not in that location.

JERRABOMBERRA PUMP TRACK **COMMUNITY SUBMISISONS**

Respondent 31

No, surely existing sporting complex sites are the most common sense locations.

Respondent 35

No

Respondent 37

n/a

Respondent 38

Behind Aldi

Respondent 39

I don't have young children so aren't aware of any but I do know that children built their own pump track in the past few years, so somewhere near that may be a possibility

Respondent 42

Note other than those identified

Respondent 45

none that I think are more suitable

Respondent 47

Near high school being built. Can Council negotiate with Gov? Maybe get permission to build on land. Close to majority of users.

Respondent 50

In the middle of the big roundabout

Respondent 53

No

Respondent 56

Maybe

Respondent 57

No

Respondent 58

No

Respondent 59

Behind Aldi?

Respondent 60

Acacia drive playground and bear brudenell pond

JERRABOMBERRA PUMP TRACK **COMMUNITY SUBMISISONS**

Respondent 62

The Scar on Southbar Rd. It is central to both Jerrabomberra and Queanbeyan. The Scar dirt jump park has great potential for expansion and has seen very little care/investment over the years we have lived here. Bmx/mtb is very popular in Queanbeyan but kids/adults have very few options for this kind of infrastructure unlike alot of other towns who are unvesting hugely in this area and see the potential as this sport is expanding rapidly.

Respondent 68

No

Respondent 72

No

Respondent 73

Bi-centennial driven opposite Baldon Ave

Respondent 75

Not really

Respondent 79

David Madew oval - could this be redeveloped as I have another grandson who plays soccer there and with the number of children and families that travel from Googong for the soccer maybe it could be shared between the two locations.

Respondent 81

No

Respondent 85

Near the Jerrabomberra Skate Park.

Respondent 87

Stockyard creek near shops.

Respondent 88

Not really anything. If it can’t be done at Jerra Creek Park the entire project may have to be reconsidered

Respondent 89

(1) The new recreational / open space to be located at the back of David Madew Oval, sort of behind where the new Jerrabomberra High school is being constructed. This would be ideal for a larger infrastructure project - a pump / jump / bmx track as well potentially a criterium track and supporting public infrastructure. This location provides good linkages to the lake, nearby cycling/walking paths, and it is centrally located, nearby to the shops/ cafes, as well as being a location that could support its own pop-up style cafe in summer/spring. I am happy to provide a map of where I am meaning, and this is land set out a green space in

the Regional Job Precinct master plan that is due to be publicly exhibited in the coming weeks.

(2) Corner of Halloran Drive and Numeralia Drive (the bush reserve area) - but I would like to see a development that extends right down to the oval - so a linear design, not a circular design. I propose that such a development should include a new pedestrian crossing in place over Numeralia Drive. This location is currently wasted land - it's an overgrown bushy mess that QPRC do not upkeep. However, it is a stone throw from existing public amenities at the oval, it is very close to our excellent jerra mountain bike trails in hills nearby, and it would therefore help to encourage all ages riding and skills. It wouldn't be hard to add some additional parking at the oval (in the future) to support the pump track and oval users. It's also only a short ride down to the shops to purchase a cold drink. This location is where kids have already stated to make a dirt pump track - so why not build it up and make it a high-quality space that's accessible for all.

Respondent 91

There was discussion a few years ago whether a pump track could be incorporated into the plans for the primary school 'block' however these don't appear to have progressed.

Respondent 93

Yes - along the creek in Jerrabomberra Park. This is further from the road than the QPRC option.

Respondent 94

Don't Know

Question 4 – We plan to build the track for beginner to intermediate riders. Do you have any feedback on this plan?

Respondents who simply answered 'No' or 'n/a' have not been included in this question.

Respondent 1

From my understanding the Grant funding was for youth between the age of primary school and adolescents and I don't see how the neighbourhood sites have the capacity to accomodate a pump track suitable for a 15 year old. Older children are going to need a track for advanced riders and council has not taken this age group into consideration.

Respondent 5

Great plan - there may need to be some traffic control in place if it is in a higher traffic area. Speed bumps to slow cars down for instance.

Respondent 6

Waterfall would allow space for a more difficult track in the future.

Respondent 8

Ensure there is some point of segregation as younger/beginner riders will be at risk otherwise.

JERRABOMBERRA PUMP TRACK **COMMUNITY SUBMISISONS**

Respondent 12

Like that it covers most riders

Respondent 13

Advances options would be great as well many of the kids around here are good riders with all the bush around us

Respondent 15

Whilst it was appreciated that Council representatives were at the JRA meeting, it would have been more suitable for Terry Campese to attend and conduct the Q&A - noting he is the one who spear-headed the grant and most likely better placed to help the community understand the project. What are the demographics for Jerrabomberra? Is the proposed plan to build the track for beginner to intermediate riders reflective of the population? Are there terms and definitions for what age groups fit into these categories?

Respondent 16

A great idea! Jerra needs more kids parks that are suitable for toddlers to year 6

Respondent 17

I feel this is appropriate as it will have the broadest appeal. A "difficult" jump line with some gaps and larger jumps such as that at Chislolm track as a progression would be absolutely amazing though, and appeal to older kids too. This particular track is done in a way that beginner/intermediate riders can safely ride the jumps but more advanced riders are still challenged.

Respondent 18

That's great.

Respondent 19

I strongly recommend expansion for members of our community that are also advanced riders. Activities for older teenagers that are yet to be able to drive have limited mobility and options in the Jerrabomberra area. It would be far more cost effective to expand this option at this stage, then identify the need at a later date and implement.

Respondent 20

Good idea

Respondent 28

Beginner riders will need to be accompanied by a parent. By necessity, this will mean families will drive to the location. Sufficient car parking is therefore required. The proposed locations amongst residential houses are not suitable.

Respondent 32

Sounds sufficient

Respondent 33

JERRABOMBERRA PUMP TRACK **COMMUNITY SUBMISISONS**

Great idea, there are plenty of other places for intermediate riders to drive to but none to ride to when they don't have a drive option. This would also give kids an opportunity to do something more athletic on bikes than just riding (and the skate park is too small for bikes)

Respondent 39

This seems like a good idea but I'm unsure how they beginner, presumably younger, children won't be bullied off the track, especially if you build in an area where there aren't a lot of people/parents around to supervise....like those at the sport complex while siblings may be playing sport. You can't expect residents to monitor what is happening at the track.

Respondent 41

If built at the Sports Complex, the track could be built to suit riders of all abilities in a location designed to encourage facility use and learning from all skill levels.

Respondent 42

Awesome thanks

Respondent 45

good idea

Respondent 46

Designed right advanced lines should be considered

Respondent 47

Different sections should be built for all age groups and experience levels.

Respondent 48

The area near Sports Complex should have enough space for a proper track and parking facilities.

Respondent 49

I think this is a good idea because it will teach beginner to get better

Respondent 50

I think this is great, lots of tracks for bmx riders

Respondent 51

Expand for different experience levels

Respondent 53

Maybe a hard jump line

Respondent 54

Have sections for them. Levels of ride ability.

Respondent 55

I like berms and table tops so not to steep berms

JERRABOMBERRA PUMP TRACK **COMMUNITY SUBMISISONS**

Respondent 56

Do that, but also build other parts for really good riders like most of us here

Respondent 57

Great!

Respondent 58

Support the QPRC intent

Respondent 59

A separate smaller track for beginners at Esmond Park Playground/Elm Way location. Pump track for older kids at Regional Sports Complex.

Respondent 60

Sounds like a good idea

Respondent 61

Good plan, there are sufficient options for advanced riders in the Canberra area

Respondent 62

Would be great, alongside the dirt jump park

Respondent 64

I think leaning more towards the intermediate level of pump track would be hugely advantageous for the community. Pump tracks are very basic and safe at any level, so by providing something more suited to an intermediate level would be best to allow the community to gain more skills and be able to take these skills into competition and potentially represent the region on a global scale such as National championships, world championships and other events like Crankworx. Other “beginner” pump tracks such as the ones out in googong and stromlo are a total failure and complete waste of money and resources.

Respondent 66

Sounds perfect

Respondent 67

Can we make two sections? Look up Brackenridge bike park in the northern suburbs of Brisbane. It is excellent. Splits the ability levels (and therefore age groups) so the teenagers have a skill appropriate area, and the younger kids have a skill appropriate area.

Respondent 68

It’s a great plan!

Respondent 70

Needs to be more than just a intermediate track to keep interest as skills develop quickly and use will drop away over a short time

JERRABOMBERRA PUMP TRACK **COMMUNITY SUBMISISONS**

Respondent 73

No, that is fine.

Respondent 75

A separate track, not at the expense of others - at some distance designed for children and toddlers would be an added benefit. This would bring more families there that want to give their kids confidence in riding.

Respondent 76

There will be a lot of young families using it during the day. Has thought been given to security at night with regards to vandailism etc?

Respondent 78

If this is the target audience, the location has to support that and take into account where families with this age group would be able to access easily.

Respondent 79

The only site that will allow for the track to be expanded for advanced riders is the sports complex.

Respondent 80

Yes, for beginners

Respondent 81

That’s perfect

Respondent 83

This is a terrific plan

Respondent 84

Great

Respondent 85

Jerrabomberra is full of small and isolated playgrounds for toddlers and small children, with very little infrastructure or facilities. If you are going to build something, build it big. I recommend that you build it to suit the intermediate to Advanced level of riders so it doesn't just become another orphan playground. I also hope that the project includes the greening and beautification of the area to make it pleasant for riders and their neighbours.

Respondent 86

Kids can progess quickly so hopefully the design has enough bumps, turns, jumps etc to keep it interesting and chalk for the kids.

Respondent 88

Great. I hope it can happen before the school holidays

Respondent 89

This is not at all strategic; it does not take into account recreational wellness benefits and skills development for all ages - which should be offered to taxpayers as "separate but co-located facilities" for example, a multisport facility that contains a learn to ride track, as well as pump, jump and BMX tracks, and a criterium track - so there are gradually harder / more advanced facilities for riders to progress onto. Such a location would be an excellent investment for our region, and perfect for Jerrabomberra, but it needs to be somewhere larger, and where linkages with mountain bike trails can be achieved. Such an investment would see local teams and clubs pay to use it and could be a source of revenue for QPRC. I highly recommend you look into the riding multi-sport precinct in Wagga Wagga (Pomingalarna Reserve), I am happy to introduce you to council and designers behind this initiative, if you need any further information please reach out.

Respondent 90

I think there is room for a design that is good for advanced riders as well as beginner / intermediate. I have ridden lots of tracks and kids can have a great time - as long as the surface of the track is good - eg. Stomlo pump track

Respondent 91

Good idea, intermediate to advanced riders will be able to access other facilities more easily

Respondent 92

Sounds fantastic

Respondent 93

It should be a track for for beginner to intermediate riders. More advanced riders have the scar and the Stringybark pathways/

Question 5 – Should a learn-to-ride track be included, so very young riders can progress from there to the pump track?

Respondent 1

No. Council has refused to upgrade other parks and playgrounds in other areas of Jerrabomberra so some consistency would be sensible.

Respondent 2

This would be a good idea considering the risk of injury

Respondent 4

Yes, this is a great idea

Respondent 5

Yes please

Respondent 6

No. Kids can progress from flat foot paths to intermediate pump tracks with ease, it would be a waste.

JERRABOMBERRA PUMP TRACK **COMMUNITY SUBMISISONS**

Respondent 7

Yes

Respondent 8

Yes

Respondent 9

Yes please.

Respondent 10

Unsure.

Respondent 12

Yes please.

Respondent 13

Yea I think this would be amazing for families

Respondent 14

Yes

Respondent 15

No. There are suitable existing paths within Jerrabomberra which are suitable for young children to learn to ride. All the other park facilities are also targeted to these age groups (toddlers to preschool).

Respondent 16

Yes 100%!! Alot of young families in Jerrabomberra

Respondent 17

I feel there are already plenty of places for kids to learn to ride and we should focus on building the best possible pump track with the grant money available

Respondent 18

That would be great.

Respondent 19

This would be a fantastic option, along with a more advanced track

Respondent 20

Should be added as an extra, not a compromise

Respondent 21

Yes

Respondent 24

JERRABOMBERRA PUMP TRACK **COMMUNITY SUBMISISONS**

Yes

Respondent 25

Yes, there is currently a lack of learn to ride facilities in the area

Respondent 26

If space available that would be great

Respondent 28

Very young riders will need to be accompanied by a parent. By necessity, this will mean families will drive to the location. Sufficient car parking is therefore required. The proposed locations amongst residential houses are not suitable. Please also consider toilet facilities for this age group. Please look at examples of parks in Canberra where suitable facilities have not been provided and the problems this has created. We do not want Jerrabomberra to become the "bush poo capital"!!

Respondent 29

If room permits

Respondent 31

Yes, if space allows, this makes perfect sense.

Respondent 32

If it is out near the sporting complex, there is the room for this necessary addition.

Respondent 33

Absolutely. That would also increase the passive surveillance from parents of young riders and older riders would need to be mindful of younger riders in the area and it wouldn't be taken over by high school riders.

Respondent 34

Yes

Respondent 35

No

Respondent 36

That would be beneficial.

Respondent 37

only if the beginners area is fenced from the older riders to stop older riders racing around the beginners track and creating a sfety issue.

Respondent 38

Yes

Respondent 39

JERRABOMBERRA PUMP TRACK **COMMUNITY SUBMISISONS**

If there is room this could be a good option. It may make it more inclusive for the whole family...or at least all the children in the family

Respondent 41

Yes, as this would make the track more accessible to families and encourage future usage of the track.

Respondent 42

Not essential

Respondent 43

Yes, if a suitable location like the regional sports complex is the chosen site. It should not be built if it has to be 'squeezed' in at one of the other sites. Has this already been included in the accepted tenderers response?

Respondent 45

yeah if it is separate to the main pump track so learners aren't intimidated and have a safe environment

Respondent 46

Yes next to pump track

Respondent 47

Yes

Respondent 48

Only if the space is large enough and has proper parking facilities rather than cramping up residential roads and marking them accident prone.

Respondent 49

Yeah sure

Respondent 50

Yes to help kids learn and grow their biking

Respondent 51

Yes

Respondent 52

Yes

Respondent 53

Yes but off to the side

Respondent 54

Yes, that way good riders can go on the bigger track.

JERRABOMBERRA PUMP TRACK **COMMUNITY SUBMISISONS**

Respondent 55

Yes

Respondent 56

Yes

Respondent 58

A good intent, include a learn-to-ride track

Respondent 59

Separate track for beginners at either Esmond or Elm Way location. Pump track located at Regional Sports Hub. Too much wild life at Waterfall Ave locality.

Respondent 60

I would not bother, south jerra estate plans to build one into their town center and this is sufficient for the area.

Respondent 61

Given the local demographic yes

Respondent 62

If there is room. They do have other paths/parks that are suitable to learn to ride. There is nothing like this around so should be the focus

Respondent 63

Yes, if there is sufficient space.

Respondent 64

Definitely, this is a must! For the safety of the older more advanced riders and for the people learning. High speeds can be achieved in a pump track and to allow very young riders on it will be a huge hazzard to all party's, so providing a "stepping stone" for them to learn the ropes and basic etiquette would be a huge advantage.

Respondent 65

Yes

Respondent 66

Yes!

Respondent 68

That would be fantastic

Respondent 69

Yes, a separate track for learn to ride would be a good.

Respondent 70

JERRABOMBERRA PUMP TRACK **COMMUNITY SUBMISISONS**

Yes and maybe a small beginner pump track loop.

Respondent 71

Yes

Respondent 73

Not at the rate payers expense

Respondent 75

Yes - see above

Respondent 78

Yes, many families with 4-12 year olds have various abilities and having the younger or less experienced included would be beneficial.

Respondent 79

This will require parking which is another reason for locating at the sports complex.

Respondent 80

Yes that would be great.

Respondent 81

Yes, many kids already use the footpath to learn to ride here due to the topography., having them off the path and further from the road would be ideal.

Respondent 82

Yes

Respondent 83

i like this idea so that kids can progress with their riding as they get more confident. If the inclusion of a learner track compromises the pump track, then I would suggest it be in a second location, so that a decently sized pump track is built. There are playgrounds for small children and an abundance of quiet streets to learn to ride, but a lack of soft risk taking opportunities for middle school aged children.

Respondent 84

If there’s space and funds then yes, it would provide the best facility.

Respondent 85

No. I have two children of my own. However, there are plenty of footpaths and other areas that children can 'learn to ride', but very few places for advanced riders to enjoy a pump track. I would recommend that you strongly fight the urge to make this an inclusive project or a project for all types of riders. An advanced pump track could become a real drawcard for this suburb and a place where advanced riders could develop competence for national competition. This will also ensure that the pump track does not just become another Skate Park (a place for undesirables to meet, spray paint and launch fireworks).

Respondent 86

I would prefer for all of the space to be used for the pump track.

Respondent 88

Sure. Not essential but also a good idea. The bigger the better.

Respondent 89

Yes, however this should be move to a different location, I do not feel the space would allow at any of the proposed. Maybe Regional Sports Precinct, however it is not near to mountains or downhill - so limited in that way.

Respondent 90

Yes

Respondent 91

Absolutely

Respondent 92

Yes

Respondent 93

Yes

Respondent 94

No

Question 6 – Do you have any other feedback that should be considered for the design of the track?

Respondent 1

Is this value for money? From my understanding an asphalt pump track was completed earlier this year by the Wellington Shire Council in Victoria for $150k and three years earlier they completed another pump track with a budget of $120k to $140k and their selected contractor was Common Ground.

Respondent 2

Soft landing areas in case of incidents

Respondent 4

I think advice/suggests from other similar projects should be used to influence the design process.

Respondent 5

Shaded areas would be fantastic.

Respondent 6

JERRABOMBERRA PUMP TRACK **COMMUNITY SUBMISISONS**

The environa (new sports fields) are too far away from Jerra residents homes, and would not be used to mazimum effect.

Respondent 7

I'd like to see consideration given to how users (especially younger kids) will get to each site (e.g. off road paths), nearby road traffic levels, parking (not all sites are easily accessible due to distance so youngers may be driven), proximity to existing playgrounds and safety for users of both facilities, amenities (shade, water taps, toilets, rubbish bins), etc.

Respondent 8

adequate safe parking adjacent for parents with small children/prams.

Respondent 9

Some sort of shaded area would be great.

Respondent 10

There are multiple wombat holes around the proposed waterfall drive site. Why would you destroy these to create a bike track?

Respondent 13

A foot path linking the lake which was proposed years ago would aid in children being able to ride the lake back to the skate park and not be near the main roads.

Respondent 15

I think it would be great to have a community day where the local kids can come and chat about the proposed pump track. There are more kids in the community across the Heights and the Parkway other than the handful that were building their own track at Numeralia Drive. There are kids currently building another track in the vacant space between Beech Place and Forest Drive near David McGrath oval - have they been consulted? Let the community be heard - young and old.

Respondent 16

Be good if there was a park built beside it that was fenced in.

Respondent 17

My only suggestion is to consider the possibility of sealing the track similar to the pump track at Mt Stromlo (and in the picture used on the webpage). Dirt pump tracks require ongoing maintenance and I am concerned that the track will end up in a similar state to The Scar and Googong (which is pretty average). While sealing the track will be a higher initial cost, it will significantly reduce the maintenance requirements and also make it safer and more appealling, especially for younger users. My son had a nasty crash at the Googong pump track after he slipped on some loose gravel and he hasn't been back.

Respondent 19

A great initiative that targets a subset of our community nicely. I look forward to the initial designs!

JERRABOMBERRA PUMP TRACK **COMMUNITY SUBMISISONS**

Respondent 20

Great idea, make it happen!

Respondent 25

The track should be built with proper consideration for local wildlife potentially impacted as well as the fact that there will be parking requirements.

Respondent 27

This non-essential project should not be undertaken if the council is struggling financially as alleged when raising our rates.

Respondent 29

Adequate shade and seating should be available

Respondent 30

I do not support this development given the 18% increase in rates with a reduction in basic services. Focus on the essentials, this is a nice to have.

Respondent 32

I would like to make sure our rate payer money is being well spent. Are the costs in line with the amount spent at Googong. If they are way above this cost, how can the council justify this.

Respondent 33

There are wombat holes on the edge of the Jerrabomberra Creek Park on Waterfall Drive that need to be considered in the design of the track. Although I am definitely pro-pump track, I would love for the wombats to be considered, especially as so many of them have been killed recently in other parts of Jerrabomberra.

Respondent 35

Overall i cant support a pump track being built anywhere given the massive rate increases pushed through recently, pump tracks are not core council business.

Respondent 37

Do not build near residential area.

Respondent 39

Something that doesn't take too much to look after as there was mention of shrubs etc. This could be good but could also harbor snakes and other nasties. Not having the track go into muddy holes like I've seen in Sth Aust would be great, but not sure how you do that. A new track always looks great but the ones I've seen 5+ years old, especially if not in an area where other sports maintenance takes place can look very sad very quickly and then doesn't get used much anymore.

Respondent 40

JERRABOMBERRA PUMP TRACK **COMMUNITY SUBMISISONS**

Do a proper environmental assessment and actually give consideration to your responsibilities.

Respondent 41

Please try and consult with both young riders from Jerra and more experienced riders from around the region to design a track that works for varying skill levels.

Respondent 43

There hasn' really been any consultation on this (only a small number of local families) and it appears other sites have only been included as an option after the fact. My hope is that this is genuine consultation and that other sites are seriously being considered despite the tenderer having already been chosen for a design based on a location at Waterfall Ridge. And finally, although I don't know how Council decides on these sort of things (e.g. Council staff and/or elected members) however my expectation would be that for anything signifcant like this which has a direct, and long term impact on residents, would be decided by those elected to our Council. Yours in good faith.

Respondent 44

Jerrabomberra Creek Park currently hosts significant fauna - wombats, kangaroos, numerous bird species. The walk along the creek and around the lake is beautiful, peaceful and a great amenity enjoyed by many in the community. While an improved footpath would be welcome along with a passive children's playground, I fear that the proposed pump track would be detrimental to that current amenity. Perhaps spend the money on rehabilitating the creek (feral plants removed etc.)

Respondent 45

build up the area with facilities (toilet, bbq, seating, water station, shade) and bike tools bench. I see it as an opportunity to incorporate the pump track as part of the Jerra mtb trails given there is a lot of mountain biking in close proximity to Elm Way/Acacia Avenue. Have a look at the Playground at Mt Stromlo, could incorporate some of the balance beams or other activities as part of the pump track that would take up a lot of space.

Respondent 47

Who will maintain the track? If built near residents who have asked for it to be built elsewhere chances are they won't maintain it. When considering location the needs of all residents and users should be considered. I want the best track possible to be built.

Respondent 48

Consider the environment, trees and wildlife. Please consider parking facilities and don't cramp up residential roads making them accident prone for both humans and wildlife. Also consider the stress and anxiety caused to residents next to where pump track is being built. Also consider that residents who don't want the track right next to their houses will not be looking after the track as is expected/hoped by the Council.

Respondent 49

Green track for beginner. Blue track for intermediate. Red track for advanced.

JERRABOMBERRA PUMP TRACK **COMMUNITY SUBMISISONS**

Respondent 50

We should do different colours on the difficulty

Respondent 51

Lights for night time

Respondent 52

It should be dog friendly at times of day. Should be easy access

Respondent 56

I would make it dirt so as people get better, so does the track.

Respondent 58

1. Landscaping will be important and a necessary investment. 2. Install a dog poo bin; residents will continue to use the area as a 'dog off the leash' area.

Respondent 60

Maintain existing shade trees to provide natural places to rest.

Respondent 64

Tar! This will be the only pump track in about a 2 plus hour drive that will be sealed in tar. This is an absolute non negotiable when it comes to public pumptracks, zero maintenance and long lasting. The region has produced a lot of world class athletes such as Caroline Buchanon, Harriott burbridge smith, Jackson Frew and myself and more. We all wish we had a nice pump track to train on. It doesn't have to be massive or advanced, just something we can have fun on and allow everyone to advance their skills. I think this project is very important to the region maybe more so than you think.

Respondent 65

Shade structures should be included at the recreational area

Respondent 73

Whilst the grant may pay for the initial construction, who is paying for the maintenance of the track.

Respondent 75

Please consider constructing a BBQ and including shaded seating area that's closest to the kids learn-to-ride track, so that families can come and have a picnic. Ideally it would be closest to where families can park their car.

Respondent 76

I don't think it is a good use of our beautiful area at all. With global warming we need to preserve the natural environment as much as possible.

Respondent 78

Wherever the track is built, it does not take away from the natural beauty of the suburb or take away environment for animals. Other feedback- have shade located around the track, maybe multiple shelters to allow for parents/carers and those using the park to have somewhere out of the heat when not riding.

Respondent 81

I agree with you're park 1 location at Jerrabomberra creek, that area is perfect and under-utilised, it's also quite shady there which will be ideal during the summer months.

Respondent 82

Sufficient off street parking must be provided. I think passive surveillance by close by residents is unfair to those residents. If these residents are close enough to monitor behaviour of children on the track then they are going to be continually affected by the noise and traffic of people using the track. It also has the potential to affect their house prices.

Respondent 85

I urge you to look at the existing playground on Waterfall Drive. Its highly under-utilised, because like so many playgrounds in Jerrabomberra, its small, isolated and did I mention small - it would have cost an enormous amount of money and yet it sits there unutilised and corroding in the sun. Please don't look back in five years and think, "we really missed an opportunity". Build it big and they will come.

Respondent 88

Path required from Mariners Court. Would also support a community BBQ shade area and if at all possible a toilet block although not essential it would be good at have.

Respondent 89

Waterfall Drive reserve is not well suited for this type of development, and I implore QPRC to please consider alternative locations. The reasons why include: (1) There are some fragile environmental considerations in this location which are (disappointingly) being ignored. Deliberately leaving these off as a 'con' on marketing materials (even though residents have asked for this to be addressed) is disgusting and not fair/transparent process by QPRC - and is leading to distrust about whether this is true 'consultation' taking place. (2) Waterfall Drive reserve is virtually the only open / green recreational space for residents along Waterfall Drive. This site is not an ugly overgrown / wasted space. It is a beautiful reserve, and it adds so much character to the southern part of our suburb, encouraging dog walking, nature walks, it is a sanctuary where wildlife roam freely at sunset and sunrise, and it an important location to help break up the residential heat from nearby houses/roads. (3) A 'stand-alone' pump track proposed for Waterfall Drive reserve would not be central / easily accessible for all residents of Jerrabomberra (others wouldn't know it existed unless they drove past it), it only caters for a narrow age demographic, it would be a cement heat trap, it would not fit in with the existing natural surroundings. It would require so much additional development to make it work, such as a toilet block, bbq, picnic tables, shade sail, new car parking built – all of which would ruin this green space and cause irreversible harm the wildlife, creek life, and conservation land adjoining. Waterfall Drive reserve would only benefit a small few, and therefore t is a bad proposal which does not represent value for money for rate payers in

JERRABOMBERRA PUMP TRACK **COMMUNITY SUBMISISONS**

Jerrabomberra. I believe a pump track is an excellent idea for our community, and I fully support it. However selecting the right location should be done carefully and with strategic vision which takes into account things like the 10-20 year vision for growth in the area, particularly with South Jerra residential coming along, the education precinct development on Environa Drive, the investment in Poplars which will drive substantial economic growth, the ageing amenities in recreational spaces already in place around Jerrabomberra, as well as connecting pathways, all abilities access, lighting (for safety), roads, parking and absolutely with consideration for the environmental impacts such a project has for our wildlife, native trees and grasses. Look at other councils who have invested in pump tracks in recent years (Wagga Wagga, Lithgow City, Kangaroo Valley / Woolongong, Hunter - or even in the ACT at Mount Stromlo) and the evidence is clear that these facilities are BEST when they are co-located with public amenities, other riding facilities or other recreational facilities. Doing so ensures high usage, year-round, enjoyment by locals and visitors, and it promotes riding for all ages and skills. I personally feel we should look for a mountain side location or another larger location, and to slow down to think more wholistic about this development opportunity. I'd love to see it located centrally, but with consideration given to the existing (and excellent) Jerra mountain bike riding trails, and the rail trails project, and nearby open space, toilets, community bbq / picnic amenities, and with accessible parking that can improve existing public amenities as part of the same development. I think we should seek to add new development into 'wasted or unused' spaces, rather than taking over the last green space we have on Waterfall Drive, which is highly used, and very highly regarded by locals. Please, please, please do not push forward with a bad proposal that would ruin this lovely open green space. The environment, local wildlife and the neighbouring residents are counting on you QPRC to please listen and look at this issue more in depth. Can you please go back to the drawing board, and seek out alternative location proposals? Respectfully, XXXX XXXXX Residents of Jerrabomberra for the last 15 years (in various locations)

Respondent 90

The surface of the track is a key feature - even little kids have fun on a challenging track made from running track style material or bitumen because the grip is high and consistent. The pump tracks at Googong and the Scar can be very slippery and hard for begginer children to ride. Also the puddles/drainage and weeds overtake these tracks a lot. Stromlo is a great track to compare . Also: https://playandgo.com.au/pump-tracks-hallett-cove-sheidow-park-marino/

Respondent 91

The high school is running mountain bike classes, possibly providing opportunities for high school students to get involved in the design, construction, testing and ongoing maintenance of the pump track

Respondent 92

Wombats are extremely stubborn animals, a pump track used during the day won't disturb them in the creek area. The creek park is the perfect place for the pump track and isn't utilised to its full potential at the moment.

JERRABOMBERRA PUMP TRACK **COMMUNITY SUBMISISONS**

Respondent 93

This grant was for Jerrabomberra children in Jerrabomberra after a need for these types of activities was highlighted a couple of years ago. We need to get kids off their devices and in the outdoors. This is a great opportunity to do just that and it is such a fun activity. The park has never had such a great opportunity to get such a fantastic piece of infrastructure if it is built/vegetated like the Kangaroo Valley track. It would disappointing that the Jerra Creek location is dismissed due to the opposition of couple of residents that back onto this park. While its natural for people to protect their own interests and surroundings, we cannot let NIMBYism stop the the larger community benefits that this oportunity will present.

Respondent 94

There does not seem to be any provision for parking

Drop-in workshop

We held a drop-in workshop on Wednesday 30 August 2023 from 3pm to 6.30pm to collect feedback on the proposed locations and the design of the pump track. Approximately 60 community members attended and provided feedback verbally, through completing paper surveys and by voting for their preferred sites. The group included a number of students from Jerrabomberra High School nearby, as well as a number of residents who live nearby the proposed Jerrabomberra Creek Park location.

Paper surveys that were completed during the drop-in workshop, as well as any that were completed and dropped off to Council have been added into the Your Voice online survey results recorded in the previous section.

Participants were given one sticker to vote for their preferred location during the workshop. These results haven't been added to the Your Voice voting results above as many will be duplicates, given surveys either online or in paper form were also completed.

The voting for sites at the drop-in session was as follows:

Jerrabomberra Creek Park – 22 votes
Regional Sports Complex – 21 votes
Jerrabomberra Park – 11 votes
Esmond Avenue Park – 1 vote

During the workshop, community members also provided their views on some further pros and cons to the lists:

Jerrabomberra Creek Park – Cons

- Threat to wombat habitat currently in this location
- Flooding
- No parking – dangerous with traffic
- Behind housing so children can't be seen when riding (safety issue)
- Snakes
- Walkers may need to find alternative route

Regional Sports Complex – Pros

- Potential for future extension
- Topography suited for pump track

JERRABOMBERRA PUMP TRACK **COMMUNITY SUBMISISONS**

Email/Hardcopy Submissions

Email submissions (personal details redacted)

Rotary Club of Jerrabomberra
I am writing as the Youth Director of the Rotary Club of Jerrabomberra to convey our endorsement of the proposed Jerrabomberra Pump Track project at Jerrabomberra Creek Park on Waterfall Drive.

We firmly believe that establishing the Jerra Pump Track will greatly benefit the youth of our community. It will encourage active outdoor engagement, promote healthy lifestyles, and enhance the well-being of our young residents.

We urge the council to expedite the installation of the Jerra Pump Track without any further delays. Its role in fostering an active and healthy youth community cannot be overstated. By catering to outdoor enthusiasts and providing a dedicated space for our young residents to participate in physical activities, the Jerra Pump Track will undoubtedly create a safe environment for youth to gain bike riding experience, confidence and enjoyment. The Jerra Pump Track is not just a long-overdue necessity; it also symbolises our community's steadfast support for its youth.

Furthermore, we wholeheartedly endorse the selected location at Jerrabomberra Creek Park on Waterfall Drive. This park offers an ideal setting for the Jerra Pump Track, given its accessibility from both schools and easy access for the majority of young riders in Jerra. Existing pathways will help ensure youth-friendly access, reducing the need for parents to transport their children. Coupled with its openness, current park facilities and the proposed BBQ area, this location makes an optimal choice for this project. We are not aware of any other area that would be as suitable. Additionally, we recommend that Council consider including the installation of a drinking water fountain in the vicinity.

We acknowledge and appreciate the council's efforts to advance this project and thank you for your commitment to our community's growth and development.

We firmly believe that this project will not only enhance the lives of our youth but also significantly contribute to the vibrancy and well-being of our entire community.

Kind regards
xxxx xxxx
JRC Youth Director
Rotary Club of Jerrabomberra

JERRABOMBERRA PUMP TRACK **COMMUNITY SUBMISISONS**

Jerrabomberra Residents' Association (JRA)

Our option is in the Jerrabomberra Creek park but along side the creek. The track could be incorporated amongst the existing trees. I have attached a photo of the JRA's proposed area. There are no wombat holes in this area, the birdlife could continue to roost in the existing trees. Kids could come down to this area via existing pathways with parents able to park in Mariners Court to pick them up if riding home up the hill is too challenging. It can be linked to the existing path network from the Lake (schools) and also to Waterfall Drive. This location a fair distance from the existing homes and with the proposed landscaping like Kangaroo Valley Pump track, this location would be a significant asset to the Jerrabomberra Creek Community Park and Jerrabomberra as a whole.

JRA – Submission Two

Thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback on the Jerrabomberra Pump Track.

The Jerrabomberra Pump Track is a highly sought-after amenity by our community, and its presence presents an opportunity that we simply cannot afford to miss. It promises a range of benefits, from promoting outdoor physical activity to fostering a sense of community and belonging among the younger members of our community.

The primary intent of the Pump Track funding grant is to provide an exciting recreational facility for the children of Jerrabomberra, not to serve the broader regional sports precinct. The regional sports precinct is situated at a considerable distance from Jerrabomberra and involves crossing a busy road, making it less accessible and convenient for our young local children and peace of mind for the parents.

The Jerrabomberra Residents Association (JRA) would like to propose what we believe to be the best location for this facility – along the creek in Jerrabomberra Creek Park. Specifically, our suggestion is to position the track adjacent to the creek, where it can seamlessly blend in with the existing natural surroundings, incorporating the existing trees and greenery into the track's design. We have attached a photo of this proposed area for your reference. We believe that this site offers the best location for not only the pump track

but also the proposed BBQ facilities. This community park has amble vacant space to accommodate all these facilities.

This location offers several advantages:

Environmental Harmony: Importantly, there are no wombat holes in this area, and the birdlife can continue to roost undisturbed in the existing trees. This will make a substantial improvement to the current Jerrabomberra Creek Park.

Accessibility: Children and families can access this area via existing pathways. Parents will have the option to park in Mariners Court for convenient pick-up if the uphill ride home proves challenging for younger riders. Furthermore, this location can be seamlessly linked to the existing path network from the Lake (schools) and Waterfall Drive, enhancing connectivity within the community.

Distance from Homes: While it may be a fair distance from existing homes, we believe that the proposed landscaping, akin to the Kangaroo Valley Pump Track, will make a significant enhancement to this location.

In conclusion, we strongly urge you to consider the JRA's proposal for the Pump Track's location. Placing it along the creek in Jerrabomberra Creek Park aligns with our vision of creating a sustainable, environmentally friendly, and accessible recreational facility that will be a source of pride for our community. We kindly request your support in making this vision a reality.

I wanted to bring to your attention a few disturbing issues resulting from yesterday's (30/8/23) community consultation at the Jerrabomberra Community Centre in relation to the Jerrabomberra Pump Track development.

Firstly, I want to say upfront that if there is a pump track at Waterfall Drive, this would have some impact on me as I live nearby. But, I was very upset to be told by another resident who lives nearby, that after they had a long discussion with one of the committee members at the meeting yesterday that they were glad the discussion points would be put to the Council for consideration, they were told they would not be put forward to you. What is the point of surveys and meetings if all points aren't put forward for final consideration? It seems there are a whole lot of very upset residents in the Waterfall Drive area who aren't being heard properly and after huge rate rises, planting of trees and a 'reserve' sign being installed at the park, they are confused to the messaging of the Council and the devaluation of their property because of the proposed track. It was also somewhat bewildering that, to our knowledge, no one from Council was there at any time for residents to raise concerns or add support to what is being proposed.

That aside, my reason for contacting you has far reaching effects for you as Council/General Manager in relation to people's safety going forward.

I have talked to ex-police and others about the proposed track after attending yesterday's meeting. An ex-police officer, who knows the Jerrabomberra and Waterfall Drive area well, was flabbergasted to hear the Council were considering building a pump track there. They can understand the good intentions but said these places, especially when close to bush land and housing is just asking for trouble with them becoming attractive places for crime to either take place or be conjured up for nearby areas. They couldn't believe Council would

consider any place very close to residences and asked why it wasn't being built out in the open (presumably with surveillance at this new site) at the new sporting ground. (Some wording on the proposals seem to suggest the sport complex wouldn't have any surveillance which they also couldn't believe in this day and age.) They said the sport complex was near a busy road but had parking and other facilities needed (I wondered about toileting facilities if built near residences, or if the fence would become the toilet), so it was easy to get to and to be seen by passers by. They commented that as Jerra has no Police Station, this too should be taken into account in making sure the place was easily seen with limited crime ability to local housing. The other point made by them and others is that Waterfall Drive is on a busy roundabout with 4 roads coming off it at funny angles, and limited safe parking as people would park near where people are entering and exiting the roundabout. The comments have been made that kids, bikes and roads, especially with intersections and multiple at that, don't mix well and it's not the Council that has to come out to these incidents but the first responders. It was asked what Council would do/say once a child is hit by a car or truck....just a thought!

I notice you don't currently have anyone in the environment space on the Council structure part of your website, so there is no one to write to with my concerns for the wildlife in this area, which is vast and varied. After all your work to start to create a safe wildlife passage and clean waterway, this will be lost. I am sure all the residential areas being considered would have this issue and would have endangered or vulnerable species if there was someone to investigate.

The last point I'll bring to your attention, as you may not see these via the pump track committee by the sound of things, is the excuse that there needs to be some form of safe passage for children to the sporting complex. This is laughable. Regardless of where you build a pump track, there needs to be safe bicycle and pram passage to the new sporting complex!

I have completed the 'your voice' survey on this issue, but it seems you may not hear my voice unless I write directly to you.

Thank you for taking the time to consider the points above and I ask you to seriously think about and maybe even consult the local police in the points made about this proposal/s. It's too late once a child is hurt or worse, and crimes happen.

I am emailing regarding the considered locations of the Jerrabomberra pump track. I am aware there is a community consultation meeting on Wednesday 30th August, however as a shift worker at Queanbeyan Hospital I may not be able to attend.

This is an impassioned plea for your consideration regarding the Jerrabomberra Creek park on waterfall drive to be removed as a site for the proposed bike pump track.

As a health worker I understand the need to invest in areas which increase youth engagement and physical activity. However, this needs to be balanced with conserving precious green corridors in our ever expanding urban landscape.

The area along Waterfall Drive is currently home to an active but fragile wombat population. I am a resident of Jerrabomberra and am involved as a volunteer in the Jerrabomberra Wombat Mange treatment program. This dedicated group of wildlife rescuers/

conservationists has been mapping and treating wombat populations for some time with QPRC support.

I draw your attention to the NSW Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 in which it is an offence to harm a wombat unless a license is obtained from the Department of Planning and Environment. I am uncertain if this has been obtained.

While bare nosed wombats are not on the endangered species list, Koala's weren't either until 12 February 2022. Do we need to wait until these beautiful native animals are endangered to protect them?

Our group has mapped many active burrows that will likely be decimated if the pump track is constructed in the area. If construction does not destroy their homes, the increased human presence and associated traffic will certainly kill them.

Incidentally, did you know wombats can burrow into the ground but cannot burrow out? If they are sleeping in their burrows during construction and the burrows collapse, they are entombed and suffocate to death.

I note the QPRC webpage only lists 'cons' for this location as 'close to residential homes'. This is incorrect and deceptive for those voting on this webpage. If the community were aware of the presence of these wombats they would not condone their death for a bike pump track that can be built elsewhere. While it is appreciated that council is canvassing the residents, they should amend this oversight ensuring all residents are aware of the significance of the space for a protected native animal. Votes should not be considered without full, correct and truthful disclosure of all 'cons'.

Locating the track closer to the two schools and existing skate/bike area at David Madew oval is far more logical despite storm drainage issues. The primary school could potentially embrace a learn to ride program, the high school could incorporate the park for sports offerings, the sports fields & organisations who utilise them could benefit from improved amenities and there is greater scope to improve safe, off street parking. It would have a much broader capacity to increase physical activity.

I would like to express my appreciation for affording the opportunity to contribute my input concerning the Jerra Pump Track project, regarding its preferred location.

Having carefully considered the matter, I am of the opinion that Jerra Creek Park serves as the optimal location due to its easy access from the two school and the existing Jerra pathways. Within the Jerra Creek Park area, I would like to propose the exploration of an elongated design, ideally positioned towards the rear of the park area and in proximity to the creek fence line.

In the interest of maintaining harmonious coexistence, I urge the Council to take reasonable efforts to ensure a minimum 3-meter gap between the Pump Track and any adjacent residential property fences.

Furthermore, I am fully supportive of the proposed introduction of a community BBQ facility in the area. I believe such an addition would contribute positively to the project's overall appeal and utility.

JERRABOMBERRA PUMP TRACK **COMMUNITY SUBMISISONS**

For the sake of facilitating ease of access, I also suggest that the Council give due consideration to the establishment of a suitable pathway connecting the Jerra Lake walking path from Mariners Court to the Jerra Pump Track area, and extending onward through to Waterfall Drive.

Principal, Jerrabomberra Public School

I would like to suggest that the preferred positioning for the pump track be the Jerra Creek location.

Reasoning:

It will add to the area with the already provided playground and shade area.

It is in Jerra and more readily accessible for young families. The Sports precinct is not accessible for young families and too far away.

Perhaps a BBQ could be added as well and it would become a family-attractive area for a day out.

It would add significantly to the amenity of an area that is pretty barren and unused.

It is easier to access by walking/riding than other areas.

I do not support it being placed away from the residential areas in Jerrabomberra. I know that the school P&C also support the Jerra Creek Park area.

Jerrabomberra Pump Track
Jerrabomberra Creek Park on Waterfall Drive - Endorsement

We endorse the proposed Jerrabomberra Pump Track project at Jerrabomberra Creek Park on Waterfall Drive.

Jerrabomberra Creek Park on Waterfall Drive is the most ideal location for the Jerrabomberra Pump Track for several reasons. Firstly, it offers convenient access for young riders in our community, especially those attending nearby schools. Its strategic positioning ensures easy access without the need for car travel or navigating major roads.

The success of a Jerrabomberra Pump Track relies on its placement within the Jerra community footprint. Easy access fosters a sense of belonging and ensures it serves its intended purpose of providing a safe and enjoyable recreational space for young Jerra residents. Encouraging use after school is pivotal, and locating the Pump Track within easy reach not only provides a convenient activity but also encourages regular use.

While some residents may have raised concerns about proximity to their homes and potential privacy issues, prioritising the greater good and supporting youth in our community is essential. Providing a safe and easily accessible recreational space for young residents outweighs any location-related concerns.

Key points supporting Jerrabomberra Creek Park as the preferred location:

Accessibility: Proximity to schools and residential areas minimises the need for young riders to venture far from home and school, promoting active lifestyles.

Safety: Existing pathways ensure easy and safe access, with minimal risks associated with traffic.

JERRABOMBERRA PUMP TRACK **COMMUNITY SUBMISISONS**

Community Benefits: The Pump Track fosters physical activity, social interaction, and a sense of community among the youth.

The Regional Sports Precinct is highly unsuitable as an alternative location, presenting problems such as distance and heavy traffic issues. A site visit is advised to understand the importance of easy access.

In conclusion, we urge the Council to consider the benefits of the Jerrabomberra Pump Track project at Jerra Creek Park for the community's youth. Jerrabomberra Creek Park on Waterfall Drive is the most suitable location, creating an ideal recreational zone. We respectfully request your consideration to ensure the project is delivered in this area.

Thank you for your attention, and we look forward to a positive outcome benefiting our community's future.

To Council

Now to the wombats of Waterfall Drive. I have looked at all the proposed sites and there is wombat activity at 2 of the four sites, Waterfall Drive and the New Sports Complex. I would also like to state for the record that Council is and has been aware of the work we are currently doing, treating the mange infested wombats along Jerrabomberra Creek and other parts of Jerrabomberra, they were also advised as early as April by various members of the public about the wombats in Jerrabomberra and yet the possible destruction of their habitat is not listed as a possible con on the Waterfall Drive site. I am currently in week 11 of a 16 week treatment program along that site with my team of awesome community members so it is an area I know extremely well. The intended build site is narrow and I have no doubt that the building would encroach on the creek and pose a threat to the wombats in that area. Further to this the wombats of Environa and South Jerrabomberra have been severely displaced by the current development and are being forced in the direction of Jerrabomberra creek via Lake Jerrabomberra. I know this by the increased sightings and messages I have received.

According to NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service (WIRES) 93% of the NSW wombats are currently threatened by mange. Add construction and road kills as a result on to that 93% and soon we will telling our children that there used to be wombats in Jerrabomberra. Do you want to tell your children you had the opportunity to prevent that but did nothing? Environmental Minister Tanya Plibersek announced yesterday that 48 New Species have been added to the threatened species list. 48 is a shocking number as people like you and me allowed this to happen. The common bare nose wombat is no longer that common and only a few years from being put on that list unless we do something now. We can all do our part, and it is all our responsibility not just mine and my teams, to protect the creatures who share Jerrabomberra with us.

Thank you and Regards

Good afternoon,

My name is XXXX, I am a resident of Jerrabomberra and I speak on behalf of the wombats of Waterfall Drive, my children and also the many ducks that live in and around the pond .

JERRABOMBERRA PUMP TRACK **COMMUNITY SUBMISISONS**

Unfortunately I was not able to attend the drop in session, however regarding my wombats and ducks on Waterfall Drive (I say MY WOMBATS as I have been a rural property owner for the last 20 years and during this time studied the movements, relationships and various issues faced by these creatures).

And MY DUCKS as I've rescued, removed from the road and administered aid to those who survived.. more importantly watching whole families - every season be mowed down by speeding motorists .. which I am sure has not been taken into consideration. We don't need more traffic here.

I am a primary producer and have worked hard to live in harmony with our native wildlife at both my properties in NSW. I have also been part of the wombat rescue for years and the Jerrabomberra mange management program over the last few months .. this program is one of which the council is aware.

Having reviewed the proposed sites with clear evidence of wombat and other "animal occupant" activities at 2 of the four sites, Waterfall Drive and the New Sports Complex, I do not believe either of these two sites is suitable in any way for your proposal.

It must be noted that "cons" for your sites do not include possible destruction of wombat habitat, does NOT include any environmental impact or cost to our wombats or ducks nor is it reflected that our Jerrabomberra group are in week 11 of a 16 week wombat mange treatment program along that site. It must be noted that every member of that team are rate payers, voters, and part of the local community, therefore it is a place known extremely well and the green space is supported by many more.

The intended build site is narrow and there is much concern the building would encroach on the creek and pose a threat to the wombats in that area, impacting future programs and displacing them from their current burrows .

We already have substantial evidence of displaced wombats of Environa and South Jerrabomberra, this has also had minimal consultation with wildlife groups. Our work is critical in NSW - NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service (WIRES) 93% of the NSW wombats are currently threatened by mange.

Environmental Minister Tanya Plibersek announced yesterday that 48 New Species have been added to the threatened species list. 48 is a shocking number as people like you and me allowed this to happen. The common bare nose wombat is no longer that common and only a few years from being put on that list unless we do something now.

We can all do our part, and it is all our responsibility not just mine, my children, my friends and my wombat mange team counterparts, to protect the creatures who share Jerrabomberra with us and cannot speak for themselves.

I'd like to know what further evidence and impact assessments will be undertaken before this initiative progresses any further.

Regards

JERRABOMBERRA PUMP TRACK **COMMUNITY SUBMISISONS**

Jerrabomberra Public School P & C

Thank you for the opportunity to provide a submission regarding the Jerrabomberra Pump Track.

The Jerrabomberra Pump Track was raised at the Jerrabomberra Public School Parents and Citizens Association (JPS P&C) meeting on Tuesday 5 September 2023, with agreement to provide a submission.

As you know, Jerrabomberra Public School is a K-6 school and is the only primary school in the suburb. Approximately 900 students attend the school each year, stemming from approximately 600 families. The JPS P&C is a motivated and active community not for profit, run solely by volunteers. We work in partnership with the JPS Executive to provide support and great outcomes for our students, and we connect with and contribute to the broader community as opportunities arise.

The JPS P&C fully support and greatly look forward to the Pump Track being realised in Jerrabomberra and would like to thank all involved for proposing and progressing this project to date.

Please see information on JPS P&C's location preference for the Pump Track below. In addition, our submission also includes parents' insights about the locations and other feedback provided through discussion at the 5 September 2023 meeting:

Location preference

1 - Jerrabomberra Creek on Waterfall Drive. Unanimous agreement as preferred location.

2/3 -Esmond Ave/Dixon Playground. Acknowledged as in Jerra, but not preferred*.

2/3 -Jerrabomberra Park on Elm Way. Acknowledged as in Jerra, but not preferred*.

4 - Regional Sports Complex. Unanimous agreement as unsuitable location.

*Note, these locations did not generate much discussion. Talks predominantly focused on the preferred location at Waterfall Drive, and concern over the location at the Regional Sports Complex.

Parents insights on location:

1. I like the idea of the Pump Track being close to Lake Jerra, it means we can walk around the Lake and go to the Pump Track as part of the same outing or play date.

2. If you want it to be for family use, it needs to go in a location that supports family use. I support Waterfall Drive.

3. Imagine trying to access the Pump Track at the Regional Sports Complex when there is a full day or weekend of sport on at the Regional Sports Complex! Spread it out.

4. The Jerra Pump Track arose because kids built their own jumps in Jerra during COVID. This is the next iteration of the Jerra Jumps; Jerra is in the name! It is not a Regional Sports Complex level of facility. It's a suburban facility. Are QPRC liaising with the kids who built Jerra Jumps?

5. When we ride (out of Jerra) on the weekend we need two cars with half the back seats down to get all bikes and all family members to where we are riding. I absolutely do not want to have to do this to access the new 'local' Pump Track because it is a drive away and not a ride away. In fact, I could only go on a weekend. I won't be able to go in the school holidays, or after school as my husband will have one of our cars and be at work most days. I would not want to ride on my own, with four kids under eight years old, cross Environa Drive, then ride down Environa Drive to the Pump Track at the Sports Complex. Then ride around the Pump Track. Then do it all again - uphill - to get home. No, that is too much. I just wouldn't do it.

6. I want my 10-year-old to be able to ride to the Pump Track with her friends, and get home again, without having to cross main roads. Expecting a primary school aged child to go out and cross Environa Drive, then ride down to the Regional Sports Complex is not a good idea, it is not safe. I would not let my child ride there and cross Environa Drive on their own. If a beginner/intermediate suburban Pump Track goes into the Regional Sports Complex, I worry that it would not get used.

7. No main roads for young kids. Full stop.

8. Can they factor the spider web rope climber into the design of the Pump Track. It could work as an aerial view for kids to film each other riding the jumps. And not all kids will be into the jumps, and it gives them something to do when others are riding. In the future, a few more pieces of playground equipment for kids, in that Waterfall Drive space would be good, the space is there. This could evolve to be a great space for families.

9. I'm less keen on the Pump Track being near Maccas, KFC and 7Eleven. Esmond Ave is close to the fast-food stores, and some are 24 hours. If our tweens are meeting for a ride at the Pump Track without their parents, they will likely end up at Maccas too. It is OK every now and then but not every time. I wonder if it will be the wrong kind of co-location, especially at night.

10. Elm Way/Acacia Ave is to narrow for a Pump Track. I do like that this location is close to Suppetos however. The Waterfall Drive location has more space, has good lines of sight for parents, and it is a nice walk to Suppetos.

Other feedback:

11. Regarding the wombats, people throw balls to their dogs down along the bottom of Waterfall Drive, people walk and ride through there, parents teach their kids to ride there as it is flat, kids ride to and from school along there and have done for two decades. The space is recreational use already. Adding an actual Pump Track to enhance recreational use is a good thing. Certainly, don't want to harm the wombats, however cars are the risk to wombats, not recreational facilities for kids and families.

12. It is good that the Pump Track is for beginners and intermediate riders. There are bike tracks for more advanced riders up the back on Mt Jerrabomberra and at the Scar. Advanced riders are usually older, 15 years + and can usually get themselves to and from these sites without needing to be driven and/or supervised by a parent.

13. A learn to ride bike track would be great. They have them in Googong and they're excellent there. And they are surrounded by residential streets. It would be great to have one walking or riding distance from home.

JERRABOMBERRA PUMP TRACK **COMMUNITY SUBMISISONS**

Thank you for providing the community with the time and opportunity to discuss and present feedback on the Pump Track through a submission, and to all involved for initiating this asset for our community. We appreciate the information that has been shared to date and the considerations around the pros and cons of each location proposed.

Please let me know if JPS P&C can provide any additional support for the Pump Track, we would be happy to work with you to bring this project to fruition. We look forward to the Jerrabomberra Pump Track being developed soon.

If you have any questions or would like to discuss our submission or support in more detail, please contact me via the details below.

Kind regards

XXXXXXX, President

Jerrabomberra Public School P&C

To whom it may concern,

First off I would like to object to the concept of a pump track in its entirety. Jerrabomberra is surrounded by excellent mountain bike tracks and the money could be better spent establishing services, signs etc. For these tracks. Even a dirt track for beginner mountain bikers would be better than a concrete lump in the middle of a park.

Noting that it is probably too late to change the proposal. I would like to raise an objection to the track being put in jerra Creek Park. The park is a beautiful green space and we are lucky to have such a space next to a river. A concrete monolith in the middle of the park would be a real shame and lacks consideration of the areas natural beauty.

Kind regards,

XXX XXX
XXX Waterfall Drive
Jerrabomberra

I think this is a great idea but my concern is the large amount of very woody bindis that pop my kids' tyres in that area. Please spray regularly if it's going near the Woodhill Link roundabout.

To the QPRC team

Thank you for the opportunity to provide a submission regarding the Jerrabomberra Pump Track. I acknowledge and appreciate the work of all those who have progressed this project to date. I have lived in Jerrabomberra for 16 years (noting I am currently in a short-term rental in Googong, before moving back to Jerra in November) and have three school age children all of whom attend the local Jerrabomberra public schools. Regarding the location for the pump track, I would like to communicate my support for the Waterfall Drive location please.

Of the locations offered within the consultation, I believe the Waterfall Drive location offers the most benefits, not just to my family, but to the broader Jerrabomberra community too. These benefits include:

- It's inside Jerrabomberra making it suitable and accessible for many families (including my own) to safely walk or ride to the site. Importantly, it is also the largest and most open space within Jerrabomberra and provides good lines of sight for parents and the community to provide oversight of the space.
- It is reasonably close to the little Jerra shops, as well as the schools, and moving between the shops, schools and pump track would be relatively simple and quite pleasant for my family and I, and others.
- The space is already used for suburban recreation including walking, riding and playing. A pump track here would enhance this space's identity, from one lone piece of play equipment to a suburban meeting place, with fit for purpose facilities that are different to our other playgrounds.
- There's also room to add other additional facilities in the future. This may include a toilet block, and other pieces of play equipment, or even an extension of the track suited to advanced riders.

I have had many conversations regarding the pump track with fellow parents recently and all (that I have liaised with) support the Waterfall Drive site. I have heard a small number of parents say their second choice was the Acacia Ave site, but they want it to be down the hill and as close to Suppeto Café as possible. Not one parent of school aged children has voiced support (to me) for the Dixon Ave site, or the Regional Sports Complex, as suitable sites.

In addition to the pros and cons listed on the QPRC webpage, I am hearing that the fast-food outlets are a bit too close for comfort to the Dixon Ave site. And regarding the Regional Sports Complex, the conversations I have been a part of have centred around concern that the site is not easily or safely accessible for walking or riding to with small children, due to the need to cross Environa Drive. It is too far away and industrial sites are planned to line Environa Drive in coming years. It is not the right fit. However, if, at some point the in future, there was an initiative to build a pump track for older riders, to support a regional level of competition, this advanced level of facility at the Regional Sports Complex (or elsewhere nearby the Jerrabomberra High School) would generate more support from the local community.

Thank you again for the opportunity to provide a submission. I hope the family and suburban pump track can be built in the very near future, for the Jerrabomberra community to enjoy.

Many thanks

JERRABOMBERRA PUMP TRACK **COMMUNITY SUBMISISONS**

Jerrabomberra Creek Park – feedback received after initial letter box drop

Council and/or Councillors also received feedback from nearby residents of the Jerrabomberra Creek Park location, following a letter box drop when the park was the first location being considered. Comments received in this process have been included below.

I want to express my concerns over the proposed pump track at 2 Waterfall Drive Jerrabomberra.

Please find below my concerns in dot point form for ease of reference.

- Impact to the environment.
  - There are many different grass feeding beautiful birds that frequent the area. The ducks also make their way in that area.
  - There are wombats which frequent the area. There is a wombat hole close to the area. There are many trees in the area and the council recently planted more trees in the area. They would need to be cut down for the track. Many birds have nests in these trees that would destroy their homes and also the noise would disturb them immensely.
  - Increased rubbish. I understand bins would be provided, however this is not a solution as there is currently a bin in the area and rubbish is often found on the ground which ultimately finds its way into the nearby Creek and the doorsteps of residents.
  - Noise pollution. The noise created from the additional use of the area would disturb the peaceful environment. This would result in reduced wildlife in the area.
- Safety issues
  - here is no available parking on Waterfall drive or Mariners court.
    - increased vehicle parking on these roads would force people to drive on the wrong side of the road with blind corners nearby.
  - Safety to users of the pump track.
    - Pump tracks are dangerous to ride and with no medical facility on site, it is asking for trouble.
- De-valuing or residents property. Having the pump track in this location would reduce the value of the nearby residents property.

Please find attached some images of a sign in the area depicting some of the local wildlife that visit the area provided by the NSW Environmental Trust. I apologise about the crude drawings that someone has spray painted over the top of the sign. This is the kind of behaviour that would be encouraged to the area by building a pump track.

Surely there is a better location for this pump track. Given that the majority of the people using the track would be in the high school age bracket, why not build it next to the high school currently being built or next to the current skate park? There is an option to build it away from any residential housing and would make for a much shorter commute for the majority of the users of such a facility. Children from the primary school would need supervision from parents/guardians who would most likely drive to the location.

I apologise again for the time it has taken to send you this feedback, I had to rely on a local resident sending me the flyer about this proposal. It was not delivered to my house even

though I live opposite the proposed site. There are many owners that haven't been notified of this proposal specially if they have rented their properties at this time.

Thank you for your time and consideration. I look forward to hearing a response from you shortly.

Kind regards

Email 1

I am writing express my concern for the identified site for the proposed pump track at Jerrabomberra.

Firstly, I will advise that I am the owner of XX Bicentennial Drive and this is one of the houses this development impacts the most.

Your correspondence indicates that you have consulted the youth and their parents regarding the proposed track, however have you consulted the wider community as to the best location for such a track? I don't believe the site you have identified is a suitable location for various reasons and that there is potentially more suitable locations in Jerrabomberra.

No other developed park or playground in Jerrabomberra is so closely located to the neighbouring houses. Some of the sites I am making comparison to are Dixon Playground, Acacia Drive Playground, Allan McGrath Playground, Coachwood Playground and the skate park at David Madew Oval. The area you have highlighted on your flyer is completely adjacent to the fence line of my property that council takes no responsibility for contributing to the maintenance of. Any damage to the fence caused by the users of the pump track will become my responsibility and I will incur the relevant repair costs.

Whilst the creek has not flooded since 2010 it is an area prone to flooding. Even in periods of heavy rain, water pools on the surface of the proposed site as the water cannot get away when underground water is at capacity. When this water pools on the track it will be a safety risk to the users and with water pooled underground, the asphalt track will quickly degrade and become a liability to council.

People are attracted to Jerrabomberra for its open spaces and many residents will agree that the creek precinct is one of the most serene areas in Jerrabomberra. It will be disappointing to lose such an asset that people enjoy for walking, kicking footballs and just being in nature.

Whilst on the topic of nature, have you considered the snake activity in the area? My understanding of the pump track, it will be an area where youth congregate without supervision of their parents. As opposed to the nearby climbing frame, it is designed for young children and they are accompanied by an adult to keep them safe. This will not be the case for the pump track and the asphalt track will be a warm surface for the snakes is summer.

Further consultation with the community is required regarding where to locate the pump track and maybe consider sites closer to the high school, Madew Oval near the skate park or in the Halloran Drive precinct that does not have developed recreational areas.

I hope that Jerrabomberra doesn't become over-developed where every bit of land has to be built on or developed and we can continue to admire the open spaces. After all, this is what has attracted people to Jerrabomberra in the first place.

Please advise when this matter will be discussed at Council meeting so I can attend along with other residents who share similar concerns.

JERRABOMBERRA PUMP TRACK **COMMUNITY SUBMISISONS**

Email 2

Thank you for your time on the phone earlier this week. As discussed, I am writing express my concerns for the identified site for the proposed pump track at Jerrabomberra.

Council correspondence indicates that they have consulted the youth and their parents regarding the proposed track, however has the wider community been consulted as to the best location for such a facility? I don't believe the site you have identified is a suitable location for various reasons and more suitable locations should be investigated.

The location identified is not consistent with the demographic of the immediate area which consists of many retirees and empty nesters. Whilst I understand it is within riding proximity of the schools, the users of the track will be riding further away from their homes to access the facility. Should people drive to the proposed location to use the pump track due to it not being near their home, it will cause issues for the residents as there is a lack of parking in the area. The notification indicates the area will potentially include BBQ facilities which again will be problematic for parking.

The proposed pump track will be made from asphalt which is inconsistent with other pump tracks in the Queanbeyan area that are made from dirt. The nearby climbing frame has bark chip as the soft fall surface which blends in with the environment. The asphalt pump track will not blend in with the existing environment and will detract from the natural landscape of the area.

I am the owner of 37 Bicentennial Drive and my house is one of the houses this development impacts the most. No other developed park or playground in Jerrabomberra is so closely positioned to the neighbouring houses. Some of the sites I am making comparison to are Dixon Playground, Acacia Drive Playground, Allan McGrath Playground, Coachwood Playground and the skate park at David Madew Oval. The area highlighted on the notification is adjacent to the fence line of my property that council takes no responsibility for contributing to the maintenance of. Any damage to the fence caused by the users of the pump track will become my responsibility and I will incur the relevant repair costs.

Whilst the notification indicates the approximate location of the pump track, it will be an obstruction for walkers and depending on the final location it will either push the walkers either completely along the fence line of my property or down to the creek. The pump track is almost being squeezed in between my boundary and the nearby climbing frame.

Further community consultation is required where to locate the pump track and maybe consider sites closer to the high school or David Madew Oval near the skate park where there is parking and other facilities available for the users. Whilst not an official pump track, my understanding is that there is an area that is used for BMX riding in the Halloran Drive precinct. If this is the area where the users of such facility live, why not investigate locations in that area?

People are attracted to Jerrabomberra for its open spaces and many residents will agree that the creek precinct is one of the most serene areas in Jerrabomberra. It will be disappointing to lose such an asset that people enjoy for walking, especially with their dogs, kicking footballs and just being in nature. I hope that we can continue to admire Jerrabomberra for its open spaces and walking tracks. After all, this is what has attracted people to the area in the first place.

Please advise when this will be and agenda item at Council so I can attend along with other concerned residents.

JERRABOMBERRA PUMP TRACK **COMMUNITY SUBMISISONS**

Email 3

I appreciate you taking this up with the appropriate Council staff and I look forward to a response. I will, along with other residents continue to question Council on the matter as the more I am looking into other developments in the wider Queanbeyan area, the more inconsistencies I am noticing regarding Council's proposed Pump Track at Jerrabomberra.

Can Council please advise if the area highlighted on the notification accurately captures of the size of the facility? After visiting the pump track at Googong over the weekend I notice it is the size of approximately four netball courts. The area highlighted on the notification is significantly smaller than the track at Googong which raises the question, if the defined area is accurate, why is Council proposing building a facility that will not suit the purpose due to being inadequately sized? Or is the proposed track stage one of a larger facility that is not being communicated to the affected residents?

As well as visiting the pump track at Googong, I have also visited other Council parks that are designed for an older age group, such as skate parks and notice they have been positioned with consistent parameters. They are across the road from housing and back onto either sporting amenities or other public land. They are not adjacent to residential properties, and they have car parking facilities available for the users. This is not consistent with the proposed pump track location at Jerrabomberra.

The parks I am making comparison to are:

- Queanbeyan Skate Park at Moore Park
- Railway Skate Park, Henderson Road
- Jerrabomberra Skate Park at David Madew Oval
- Googong Skate Park, Wellsvale Drive
- Googong Pump Track, Heazlett Street

I have obtained the location of the above facilities from Council's website and if there is other skate parks or pump tracks in the area that do share a boundary with private property please advise.

Again, thank you raising my concerns with the appropriate senior staff and please advise when the matter will be discussed at Council so I can attend along with other concerned residents.

It was nice to meet you both (plus the cute dog 😊) the other evening and I thank you for the information on the Pump Track proposal.

Please include me in any future information or meeting details.

Thank you for dropping in the other week, and for inviting feedback on the proposed Pump Track in the Jerrabomberra Creek Park.

I would respectfully petition the council to seek an alternative location for this development in consideration of the following:

- The existing "recreation precinct" at the David Madew Recreation Park would seem a more logical location, meeting the proximity requirement to both schools, but also allowing families a concurrent presence in an already designated, recognised and designed multi-recreation location. As a family with 2 teenage sons, despite the extra distance for us personally, I would prefer them to be conducting these activities in an area surrounded by other concurrent recreational activities and facilities (including toilets – Are new toilet facilities also planned to accompany the pump track?)

JERRABOMBERRA PUMP TRACK **COMMUNITY SUBMISISONS**

- The Jerra Creek Park is often used by folk for activities (dog walking, physical training groups etc.) more akin to the surrounding demographic.
- Per the previous point, the surrounding demographic appear to be (unconfirmed) an older demographic with few children of the age that would use the pump track.
- Likewise, like ourselves, they have bought in this area with no anticipation or proposal of a pump track that would potentially bring noise and crowds of people, not to mention the aesthetic impact. I am concerned about this development's impact on our local neighbourhood.
- I had heard that this pump track was being built in recognition of the community need and to replicate an "unofficial" dirt track that was earlier fashioned by locals and subsequently dismantled by council. Has consideration been given to locating this pump track nearer to the location of the "unofficial" track and where the community need appears to be?
- Have first aid implications/facilities been considered?
- What has the environmental impact statement identified? There are a number of wildlife species present in the creek environs and often wandering into the park. And we sometimes notice rubbish blowing into our yard or into the creek environs when the current playground bin is not emptied. Would the BBQ facility exacerbate this?

I note that the mentioned community engagement session canvassed proposed locations around Jerrabomberra. Are you able to detail each of these locations and a more exhaustive explanation of why Jerrabomberra Creek Park was proposed as the preferred location?

Thank you for your consideration and communication of this petition to relevant council staff and decision makers, and for your tireless work on behalf of our community.

I was given the notification of the proposed Pump Track by hand by one of my Neighbours.

I live on Eucalypt Rise and to my disappointment, I never received this proposal in my mail box. I have concerns that many people in the area did not receive this and can not put forward their own concerns.

I have lived in Jerrabomberra for the last 20years and in the past 5 to 10 years there has been a large increase in young teenagers riding their bikes around Jerra. So I completely understand why this proposal has been put forward. I can say though, that in the past couple of years, there has been a lot of incidents in the streets of Jerra. I have had to slow down and stop because 6 to 10 young teenagers where doing wheelies in the middle of the road going from bicentennial drive to the roundabout that comes up to Eucalypt Rise and splits to waterfall drive and wood hill link which is where the proposal of this pump track is. This section becomes very busy in the mornings but especially in the afternoons when children are walking and riding from school.

Many times I have seen children on bikes crossing through this section taking no consideration of the cars. Many are young teenagers that do not use the bike paths that are located on this street and believe it's ok to ride in the middle of the road weaving and doing wheelies laughing at cars that have had to stop or go onto the wrong side of the road to avoid hitting them.

I have also told young teenage boys not to ride in the shopping mall in front of the chemist and Woolworths and they have told me very rudely to mind my own business. I have elderly parents that had to move aside for teenagers on bikes.

Unfortunately, we have teenagers like this in our streets which ruin it for all the rest of the kids but also puts us and themselves in danger.

JERRABOMBERRA PUMP TRACK **COMMUNITY SUBMISISONS**

This is why I don't believe the proposed site is the best decision for anyone. The roads are to busy and most of these teenagers that will be using this track don't take into consideration road safety.

I do think the idea of a pump track is a good idea but needs to be placed away from busy roads and away from residential homes.

Thank you for inviting comments and feedback in relation to the proposed Jerrabomberra Proposed Pump Track.

We trust these comments will be taken seriously and that the consultation process is genuine. We would start by saying that we are very much in support of development and facilities which support the community. Having said that, we have some serious concerns about the location of the proposed pump track as outlined below.

1. The track is much too close to resident back fences, particularly 37 Bicentennial Drive. The inevitable noise, rubbish and anti-social behaviour the track will attract will cause much distress to us and our neighbours.

2. Does the 'approximate' location provided on the plan truly represent the entire footprint of the proposed work? e.g. the shelter and BBQ are not shown, where will they be? Will there be lighting at the track, shelter, BBQ and proposed pathway connector?

3. What other locations were considered and why weren't they chosen? There are some other locations that could have been considered which might be more suitable, some of which are closer to the high school and primary school e.g. new regional sports complex, land in and around the innovation or retail precincts, land south west of the highschool, skatepark at David Madew Oval, Coachwood playground or Acacia Drive playground?

4. Will any car parking be developed or will visitors who use the BBQ be expected to park along Bicentennial Drive?

5. We don't recall being invited to the consultation in September last year. It would have been nice to have been included in that consultation or, at the very least, before now.

We hope the decision to put the track in the proposed location hasn't already been made and this consultation is not just a "tick in the box" exercise.

More than happy to discuss further by phone or in person.

As a nearby resident of the proposed construction of a pump track at Jerrabomberra Creek I have the following concerns:

- Bicentennial Drive is a busy road already with car parking limited to the southern side of the street. Has any thought been given to additional traffic and where participants of this facility will park?
- As I have already stated Bicentennial Drive is a busy road which generates a lot of noise at the front of residents properties, therefore the rear of our properties have become our sanctuary. If this pump track goes ahead the rear of our properties will be subjected to additional noise, potential poor behaviour from youth and additional pollution, which is not acceptable.
- The parkland at the rear of our residents is used for walkers and their pets, on the majority of occasions the dogs are off their leads, this has the potential to cause major conflicts.
- When we purchased our land we were of the understanding that the rear of our property from the boundary to the creek would remain parkland and was in fact not able to be developed due to flood zoning.

JERRABOMBERRA PUMP TRACK **COMMUNITY SUBMISISONS**

- If this facility is going to include a BBQ and shelter which could mean people may be there for a substantial length of time, where are they meant to use toilet facilities?
- There could potentially be a negative impact on younger children who use the existing climbing frame, with the proposed pump track being established for older youth.
- After reviewing the plans for South Jerrabomberra I understand there is a provision for a pump track, so why does Jerrabomberra require two?
- Before the week beginning 1st May 2023 there has been no consultation in regards to this facility which is very poor considering the residents will be the ones mostly impacted.

I am writing to you to raise my concerns with the proposal of building a pump track at 2 Waterfall Dve in Jerrabomberra. I have previously written to the council through the appropriate channels, though I feel that the concerns of myself and many other local residents is being ignored.

Please see below a list of issues that I feel need to be addressed:

Environmental issues:

- There are many new trees which were recently planted by council. The reserve at 2 Waterfall Dve does not have the space to build an appropriate facility without removing trees in the area.
- There are birds which are on the protected/venerable list which visit the area (an example of some of these birds are: black cockatoos & scarlet robins).
- There are wombat holes in the area.
- The additional traffic through the area will cause species such as the ones mentioned above to stop visiting the area.
- The additional use of the area will create an increase to the rubbish in the area which ultimately will end up in the nearby creek and yards of local residents.
- The proposed pump track will be made from asphalt which is inconsistent with other pump tracks in the Queanbeyan area that are made from dirt. The nearby climbing frame has bark chip as the soft fall surface which blends in with the environment. The asphalt pump track will not blend in with the existing environment and will detract from the natural landscape of the area. Being made of asphalt would also increase the severity of injuries to riders who fall off their bicycles using such a facility.
- Noise pollution. The increased traffic in the area will disturb the peace of the area which is what attracted many of the residents.

Issues for the residents:

- Council indicates that they have consulted with youth and their parents regarding the proposed pump track. However, has the wider community been consulted as to the best location for such a facility? The identified site is not a suitable location for various reasons and more suitable locations should be investigated. Some other areas which could be more suitable are listed below:
    - Next to the high school which is currently being built.
    - Next to the skate park on David Madew Oval.
    - As part of the sporting complex to be built at Poplas Innovation.
- Residents such as myself and others whom I have spoken to were not notified or consulted by council about this proposal. I found out about this proposal through a resident who had found the information themselves and passed on the information.
- The only communication that I have received from council about this proposal has been in response to emails which I have sent them. These responses from council have seemed like generic responses.

JERRABOMBERRA PUMP TRACK **COMMUNITY SUBMISISONS**

- The area is currently used by walkers and children who play on the climbing frame. The proposed site would become an obstruction.
- The proposed position is much closer to private property than other developed parks/playgrounds in Jerrabomberra. Some sites to compare this to are Dixon playground, Acacia Dve playground, Alan McGrath playground, Coachwood playground and the skate park at David Madew Oval.
- The highlighted area on the notification is very close to the fences of the local residents. This will cause privacy issues. Can council confirm that the highlighted area is accurate to the location in which the proposal is planned to be built?
- Other pump tracks in nearby areas are approximately the size of four netball courts. Can council confirm that the size of the highlighted area is accurate to the planned proposal?
- One of the reasons stated for proposing the site is that it is between the local primary & secondary schools. The path around the lake is on the path that would be taken to access the pump track. This path is not able to handle additional bike traffic as well as walker. It is not wide enough to safely fit a walker and a bicycle rider.
- Council indicates the pump track is for use by primary school aged children through to adolescents. With the older age group in mind, it again is inconsistent with council planning of other parks that are designed for an older age group, such as skate parks. the pump track at the Googong and skate parks in the wider Queanbeyan area have been positioned with consistent parameters. They are across the road from housing and back onto either sporting amenities or other public land that has other facilities to support the development. They are not adjacent to residential properties, and they have car parking facilities available for the users. This is not consistent with the proposed pump track location at Jerrabomberra. Some parks to compare this to are:
    - Queanbeyan Skate Park at Moore Park
    - Railway Skate Park, Henderson Road
    - Jerrabomberra Skeate Park at David Madew Oval
    - Googong Skate Park, Wellsvale Drive
    - Googong Pump Track, Heazlett Street
- People are attracted to Jerrabomberra for it's open spaces. Many residents will agree that the creek area is one of the more serene areas in Jerrabomberra. It would be very disappointing to lose such a beautiful area.
- There is no parking at near 2 Waterfall Dve. Recently there was a fitness program which was being held in this area. When this was being held vehicles were parked on the side of the road which caused other road users to drive on the wrong side of the road leading up to the roundabout, which almost caused accidents. This also caused safety issues for the residents trying to reverse out of their driveways. The residents near the roundabout are unable to see traffic exiting the roundabout onto Waterfall Dve. Vehicles parked on the opposite side of the road to the houses will cause residents to have to reverse onto the incorrect side of the road to get out of their driveway. Vehicles pared on the same side of the road as the houses would further reduce the visibility of residents reversing out of their driveways.

Please respond to this email at your earliest convenience. I would like to invite you to meet in person to discuss this project with myself and/or a group of some of the residents who will be directly effected by having the proposal built at 2 Waterfall Dve.

Thank you for taking the time to read my email. I look forward to to hearing back from you.

I received the QPRC notice in my mail box about the proposal to build a Pump Track at the Jerrabomberra Creek Park (2 Waterfall Drive Jerrabomberra).

JERRABOMBERRA PUMP TRACK **COMMUNITY SUBMISISONS**

I am concerned that this will bring a group of unsupervised teenagers into what is a quiet residential area. The current play area at that location tends to be used by adults with young children. I foresee that older children will migrate from the proposed pump track to the younger children's play area (likely causing vandalism) and loiter around the area causing issues for the neighbourhood. This area feeds into the walking track around the lake and I would not want the path round the lake to become a racing track for those on bikes going to the pump track.

The proposed asphalt pump area will cause water run off which will need to be drained into the creek to prevent run off to the houses on the lower side. The proposed pathway to the proposed pump track will end up needing to be linked to the pathway around the lake due to the amount of traffic crossing from the lake area to the pump track.

Encouraging teenagers to come to an area and paly where there are no public toilets is not appropriate. They teenagers will resort to using the local area as a toilet.

I suggest a more suitable area for the proposed pump track would be between the current Jerrabomberra primary school and the new high school in the area near the skate park in the David Medew Oval area. That location would be more consistent with the existing spart facilities in the area and has public toilets available. This area is also serviced by the wide paths which can more safely accommodate pedestrians and those travelling to use the pump track.

Email 1

I refer to the May 2023 QPRC notification on this matter.

As a nearby resident at XX Eucalypt Rise I am appalled at, and strongly against, the proposed location for this track.

From the outset, let me assure you that I am not a 'wowser' or 'party pooper' and am all for BMX, scooter, skateboard, bike riding, etc, having done and enjoyed all these things in my youth, and fully encourage these activities and other healthy pursuits for kids. BUT ONLY IN THE RIGHT OR APPROPRIATE LOCATION.

Your suggested location is not right or appropriate for a number of reasons:

- the proposed track is way too close to existing residences and would definitely be quite noisy (especially in the warmer months)

- people driving down to use the park and parking in the vicinity would exacerbate the existing substantial traffic congestion in the area and thereby increase hazards to cars and pedestrians

- not trying to be negative, but I think the track will, in all likelihood, eventually attract undesirable louts and loutish behaviour such as drinking, swearing, loud noise, possibly drugs, fights, etc; this is unfair to the wider general community which currently uses/enjoys the park already in relative peace and quiet and the nearby residents; unfortunately, this sort of outcome is nothing new and has happened at many similar types of parks where young people congregate

- the park is a beautiful natural pristine community area which many existing little kids, families, and a wide variety of wild life currently use and enjoy, and it should not be spoilt by the construction of a pump track for the self interest of a small group such as BMXers

- there are many other existing and more appropriate locations for a pump track such as: the existing Scar BMX track at nearby Karabar is readily available for possible expansion to incorporate a pump track; ditto the existing skateboard/scooter park at main Jerrabomberra sports ovals; the area near Jerrabomberra tennis courts, basketball court, could be used;

and the area near the new Tralee regional sports precinct could easily incorporate the inclusion of a pump track which would be close to the Jerrabomberra schools.

I have canvassed a number of nearby residents on this matter and all are in opposition to the construction of a pump track at the proposed Jerrabomberra creek park location.

I urge QPRC to agree to change the location for the proposed pump track.

For your consideration and action please.

Email 2

I now understand the new sports hub at Tralee will include such a pump track. Thats a good spot.

Why do we need *another one* on the Waterfall Drive rerserve? Surely we are not envisaging a pump track 'on every corner'?

Seems unnecessary and doubling up. Scarce funds should be used in a better way.

QUEANBEYAN-PALERANG REGIONAL COUNCIL

Council Meeting Attachment

25 OCTOBER 2023

ITEM 9.2 JERRABOMBERRA PUMP TRACK PROJECT

ATTACHMENT 2 REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS FROM JERRABOMBERRA CREEK PARK

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REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

PART 5 ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT ACT 1979

Proposed
Pump Track Jerrabomberra Ck Park

Lot 939 DP850891, Waterfall Drive, Jerrabomberra, NSW.

Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council

June 2023

Version	Final-2
Date	4 Sept 2023
Project Number	140238_1

Contacts

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Document Control and Review

Review of Environmental Factors Proposed 'Pump Track' Jerrabomberra Ck Park, Lot 939 DP850891 Waterfall Drive, Jerrabomberra, NSW				
Macrozamia Environmental	Document Number	140238_1		
File Name	140238_QPRC_Jerrabomberra Ck Park			
Revision	**Date**	**Prepared**	**Reviewed**	**Approved**
Final Minor edits following public consultation	4 September 2023	P Guinane		P Guinane
Client review			Council Staff	
Draft for internal review	11 July 2023	P Guinane	N Harris	P Guinane

Contents

1 Introduction

1.1 Proposal identification

Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council (Council) are responsible for the provision and maintenance of public facilities across the local government area. As part of this responsibility Council maintain sportsground facilities to meet communities expectations for function, modernity and safety.

Along with open space and landscaping, the existing outdoor activity facilities at Jerrabomberra Creek Park are basic catering for children with a shaded climbing structure. The site has greater potential to cater to older children as well as adults, as a part of meeting this need Council proposes to construct an asphalt 'pump track', which is a short course of variable gradients and curvature designed to be traversed by wheeled vehicles typically bicycles.

It is proposed to construct the pump track in an area of open space at Jerrabomberra Creek Park complementing the existing developments and landscaping.

The proposal location and study area are identified in Map 1-1 of this report. The study area includes the site of the works and adjoining lands to the extent that they may be impacted by the works. Specific design details are provided in Appendix 1 Concept Plans.

1.2 Purpose of the report

This Review of Environmental Factors (REF) has been prepared by Macrozamia Environmental on behalf of Council under Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). For these works Council is the proponent and the determining authority under this Act.

The purpose of the REF is to describe the proposal, to assess, quantify and document the possible impacts of the proposal on the environment, and to detail ameliorative measures to be implemented at the time of works and maintained after works have been completed in order for the proposal to have a minimal and acceptable environmental impact.

This REF considers the study area to be the site of the proposed works and immediately adjoining lands to the extent that they could potentially be impacted, including the site of the works area. Map 1-1 in this report delineates this area.

The description of the proposed works and associated environmental impacts have been undertaken in context of clause 171 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021*, the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act), and the *Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). In doing so, the REF helps to fulfil the requirements of Section 5.5 (Duty to consider environmental impact) of the EP&A Act; that Council examines and takes into account to the fullest extent possible, all matters affecting or likely to affect the environment by reason of the activity.

The findings of the REF will be considered by the consent authority when assessing:

- Whether the proposal is likely to have a significant impact on the environment and therefore the necessity for an environmental impact statement to be prepared and approval to be sought from the Minister for Planning under Part 5 of the EP&A Act
- The significance of any impact on threatened species as defined by the BC Act and/or NSW *Fisheries Management Act 1994* (FM Act)

- The potential impact on Aboriginal Objects or places protected by the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NP&W Act)
- The potential for the proposal to significantly impact a matter of national environmental significance or other Commonwealth matter and the need to make a referral to the Australian Government Department of the Environment for a decision by the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment on whether assessment and approval is required under the EPBC Act.

Review of Environmental Factors
Proposed Pump Track Jerrabomberra Creek Park

Macrozamia Environmental

Map 1-1
Study Area and Locality

0 50 100 m

7

2 Need and options considered

2.1 Strategic and community need for the proposal

The proposed works are needed to meet community and user expectations for sportsground and recreation facilities.

The Jerrabomberra Creek Park is Council owned land classified as 'Community' under the Local Government Act 1993. It was reserved as parkland to provide open space and recreational uses to the community including outdoor activity infrastructure playground, pathways and amenities.

Due to community demand and needs to cater for a range of users Council proposed to develop the proposed pump track.

This improvement to available facilities is required to meet the needs of groups using Jerrabomberra Ck Park and the community more broadly.

2.2 Proposal objectives

The objectives of the proposal are to:

- Provide modern facilities and amenities for park user groups
- Provide a facility that caters to a wider range of the community to promote activity and outdoor activity.

2.3 Alternatives and options considered

Council have considered the options to '*do nothing'*, to '*undertake the works as proposed*'.

The '*do nothing*' option must be considered for public facility and amenity projects. In this case Council found that 'doing nothing' would fail to meet community expectations for the provision of community facilities. Attempting to maintain the facility or make minor upgrades to meet needs would not be good value for money for Council or ratepayers.

By not undertaking the project Council could be seen to be failing to meet their responsibility to provide safe services and infrastructure to the community.

Consequently this was considered an unacceptable option.

Having regard to the above considerations it is determined that the works proposed by Council, would provide the best value for money and greatest long term benefit for the community and rate payers in general.

3 Description of the proposal

3.1 The proposal

It is intended that works will be completed early in the 2023 – 2024 financial year depending on Council's operational schedule. The timeframe is expected to be up to 8 weeks. The following summarises the activities involved.

- Site preparation, including construction of and temporary erosion and sediment controls and safety barriers/ signage
- Removal of grasses and upper topsoil
- Shaping track alignment according to design criteria
- Placement of base material
- Construction of asphalt track
- Post construction works including clean-up and rehabilitation, commissioning.

3.2 Stockpile & work compound sites

Works compounds are used to store construction materials, machinery and chemicals that are typically used during construction projects.

Suitable stockpile & works compound areas occur in Jerrabomberra Creek Park.

Controls need to be designed to prevent contamination of receiving waters from runoff from any stockpile area or compound. In the establishment and management of works compounds and stockpile areas the following general criteria must be complied with:

1. Be in areas previously cleared of native vegetation
2. Not be located in areas subject to flooding, outside the 1 in 10-year Average Recurrence Interval (ARI)
3. Be provided with erosion and sediment controls prior to occupation
4. Drainage controls including diversion drains and perimeter banks, and the bunding of liquid storage areas must be installed prior to the compounds being occupied and must be maintained and renewed as necessary during the construction period to ensure their effectiveness
5. Not unduly interfere with the business or other economic activities in the area
6. Allow access that is safe to use for site workers
7. Be restored at the completion of the occupation
8. Preference should be given to re-occupying previously established works compound sites, stockpile sites or other highly disturbed areas
9. Concrete trucks must not be allowed to wash out concrete residue at the site
10. The works compound should be securely fenced against theft and vandalism if considered necessary by the Project Manager
11. Plant and machinery should be secured against theft/ vandalism and unauthorised access when not in use

12. All chemicals stored on-site should be stored in a lockable storage facility with a floor and bund that is able to contain at least 110% of the volume of the largest container stored in it
13. Materials for the cleaning up of any chemical spills such as hydrocarbon absorbent booms (for use in waterways) and loose absorbent material would be kept at the works compound. Fire extinguishers of a type appropriate to the materials stored at the compound would also be kept on site
14. No fuels would be stored at the works compound. Plant and equipment should be refuelled from refuelling trucks on-site, or at a contractor's depot off-site. Refuelling and other machinery maintenance would be undertaken in specially designated bunded areas designed to enable any spilled fuels and oils to be contained on-site and cleaned up.

3.3 Project activities

3.3.1 Work methodology

Works will be completed in one stage as follows;

Preliminary activities

- Undertake environmental assessment & obtain licences or approvals as required
- Complete and commence implementation of Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)
- Complete Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP)
- Complete project inductions.
- Secure works site

Site establishment and public access management

- Marking of the limit of works
- Installation of public safety barriers as required
- Installation of erosion and sediment controls in accordance with the ESCP and environmental specifications prescribed for the proposal and licence conditions where required
- Establishment of stockpile/ compound site.

Construction of pump track

- Clearing and grubbing (managed grassland only)
- Shaping according to design criteria
- Placement of base material
- Construction of asphalt track surface

Post construction works

- Landscaping as required
- Rehabilitation of erosion and sediment controls in the event of failure, replacement of any reserved topsoils and revegetation with grasses of the works compound site including replacement of trees

3.3.2 Construction hours and duration

The proposed works would be undertaken within the following working hours:

- Monday – Friday: 7:00am to 6:00pm
- Saturday: 7:00am to 5:00pm
- Sunday and Public Holidays: no work.

It is anticipated the works will commence in the 2023 – 2024 financial year and be completed within 8 weeks, weather conditions and competing priorities of Council may alter this timeframe.

3.3.3 Plant and equipment

Machinery to be used will consist of:

- Light vehicles
- Medium/ heavy ridged trucks
- Plant trailer
- Excavator
- Water carts for dust suppression (if required)
- Hand tools
- Asphalt application truck

There may be a need to bring in other machinery as the need arises.

3.3.4 Earthworks

Earthworks will be required as follows;

- Clearing and grubbing of footprint
- Shaping of track topography.

Balanced earthworks will reduce the need to import or export material. Any material needed to be imported will be clean fill from Council's existing stock, it is expected that less than 6 tonnes of material would required.

3.3.5 Source and quantity of materials

- Fuels and oils for the machinery and equipment
- Fill and base material
- Asphalt.

Materials will be sourced from Council's existing suppliers, the project is not expected to create a shortage of any materials available to the local economy.

3.3.6 Traffic management and access

There is no public vehicular access to the project area.

3.4 Ancillary facilities

Construction of the works would require one stockpile/ compound site. There are suitable areas in Jerrabomberra Creek Park to develop these temporary facilities.

Any sites to be used for ancillary facilities will be located by Council in accordance with criteria identified in Section 3.2 of this REF and within the study area of this REF. If these facilities are to be constructed outside the study area of this REF an assessment of the proposed area will be required.

3.5 Property acquisition and land access

The proposal will not require property acquisition or restriction of access to private lands. The works occur on Council owned community land, Lot 939 DP850891.

No access to or impedance of access to other lands will be required as part of the works.

4 Statutory and planning framework

4.1 Local environmental plans

4.1.1 Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Local Environmental Plan 2022 (LEP)

The project site occurs in the Queanbeyan Palerang Local Government Area (LGA), the LEP guides development throughout the LGA.

Land Use Table

Under this instrument the project area is zoned Zone RE1 Public Recreation.

The objectives of RE1 Public Recreation are as follows;

- To enable land to be used for public open space or recreational purposes.
- To provide a range of recreational settings and activities and compatible land uses.
- To protect and enhance the natural environment for recreational purposes.
- To protect and enhance the environment generally.
- To ensure areas of high ecological, scientific, cultural or aesthetic value are protected, managed and restored.

Clause 5.10 Heritage Conservation

The objectives of this clause are as follows

(a) to conserve the environmental heritage of Queanbeyan,

(b) to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas, including associated fabric, settings and views,

(c) to conserve archaeological sites,

(d) to conserve Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places of heritage significance.

No LEP listed heritage items or conservation areas occur on or in the vicinity of the works area.

A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) (**Appendix 2**) was undertaken which identified no known Aboriginal sites in the vicinity of the works area. The nearest record over 700m to the southwest of the project site, on private land. It is not at risk of impact by the proposal.

Part 7 Additional local provisions

7.2 Terrestrial Biodiversity

The objective of this clause is to maintain terrestrial biodiversity by—

(a) protecting native fauna and flora, and

(b) protecting the ecological processes necessary for the continued existence of native fauna and flora, and

(c) encouraging the conservation and recovery of native fauna and flora and their habitats.

This clause applies to land identified as "*Biodiversity*" on the Terrestrial Biodiversity the whole of the subject site is mapped as Biodiversity, a Biodiversity Assessment Report, at Appendix 2, has been prepared to address this clause.

4.2 State environmental planning policies

4.2.1 State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021

Chapter 2 of the State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) SEPP (T&ISEPP) aims to facilitate the effective delivery of infrastructure across the State by—

(a) improving regulatory certainty and efficiency through a consistent planning regime for infrastructure and the provision of services, and

(b) providing greater flexibility in the location of infrastructure and service facilities, and

(c) allowing for the efficient development, redevelopment or disposal of surplus government owned land, and

(d) identifying the environmental assessment category into which different types of infrastructure and services development fall (including identifying certain development of minimal environmental impact as exempt development), and

(e) identifying matters to be considered in the assessment of development adjacent to particular types of infrastructure development, and

(f) providing for consultation with relevant public authorities about certain development during the assessment process or prior to development commencing, and

(g) providing opportunities for infrastructure to demonstrate good design outcomes.

Division 1 of Chapter 2 of the T&ISEPP makes provisions for public authorities to consult with local Councils and other public authorities prior to the commencement of certain types of development. Consultation, including consultation as required by T&ISEPP (where applicable), is discussed in Section 5 of this REF.

4.2.2 State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021

Chapter 4 Remediation of land

(1) The object of this Chapter is to provide for a Statewide planning approach to the remediation of contaminated land.

(2) In particular, this Chapter aims to promote the remediation of contaminated land for the purpose of reducing the risk of harm to human health or any other aspect of the environment—

(a) by specifying when consent is required, and when it is not required, for a remediation work, and

(b) by specifying certain considerations that are relevant in rezoning land and in determining development applications in general and development applications for consent to carry out a remediation work in particular, and

(c) by requiring that a remediation work meet certain standards and notification requirements.

A consent authority must not consent to the carrying out of any development on land unless:

- it has considered whether the land is contaminated, and
- if the land is contaminated, it is satisfied that the land is suitable in its contaminated state (or will be suitable, after remediation) for the purpose for which the development is proposed to be carried out, and
- if the land requires remediation to be made suitable for the purpose for which the development is proposed to be carried out, it is satisfied that the land will be remediated before the land is used for that purpose.

Contaminated land was considered on this site, signs of previous land uses such as sheep dips, waste materials, signs of past structures or land fill were considered, and none found. Additionally, the NSW EPA online search tool for contaminated land was used which found no contaminated sites on this database in the vicinity of the works. There is no indication that past fire training activities have contaminated the land, as the works will not require excavation beyond footing construction it is expected that if contaminated soils were present the works would not increase the risk of exposure or dispersal of contaminated soils, works will involve the construction of concrete slab flooring and driveway areas which will protect site uses from any potential contamination of soils.

Due to an absence of any signs of potentially contaminating activities in the past no further investigation under this SEPP was considered necessary. However, if any signs of contaminated land are revealed during works, works must cease and the potential for contaminated land to be considered guided by actions in this SEPP.

4.2.3 State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021

The State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021 (BC SEPP) consolidates several repealed SEPPs that help to manage conservation of biodiversity.

Chapter 4

Chapter 4 Koala habitat protection 2021 of the BC SEPP applies to this project due to its zoning.

This Chapter aims to encourage the conservation and management of areas of natural vegetation that provide habitat for koalas to support a permanent free-living population over their present range and reverse the current trend of koala population decline.

Under Section 4.9, *Development assessment process—no approved koala plan of management for land*;

> *(2) Before a council may grant consent to a development application for consent to carry out development on the land, the council must assess whether the development is likely to have any impact on koalas or koala habitat.*
>
> *(3) If the council is satisfied that the development is likely to have low or no impact on koalas or koala habitat, the council may grant consent to the development application.*
>
> *(4) If the council is satisfied that the development is likely to have a higher level of impact on koalas or koala habitat, the council must, in deciding*

whether to grant consent to the development application, take into account a koala assessment report for the development.

It would be possible for Koalas to occur on the subject site on very rare occasions traversing the Jerrabomberra Ck corridor, koalas are very uncommon in this part of the Southern Tablelands and in urban areas due to over clearing in the past. The works area does support koala use tree species.

The proposed development does not remove any koala habitat and will not impact any possible future occurrence of koalas.

4.3 Other relevant legislation

4.3.1 Environment Planning and Assessment Act 1979 & Environment Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021

The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) supports a range of objects that encourage appropriate development across the state. It meets varied outcomes associated with promotion of social and economic welfare of the community and a better environment by the proper management, development and conservation of the State's natural and other resources and economically and environmentally sustainable development.

The Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021 (The Regulation) is a Statutory Instrument that supports the EP&A Act.

Clause 171 of Part 8 of The Regulation provides a list of factors to be taken into account when consideration is being given to the likely impact of an activity on the environment. Section 8 of this REF addresses these factors describing the nature of any impacts.

4.3.2 Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016

The purpose of the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (BC Act) is to maintain a healthy, productive, and resilient environment for the greatest well-being of the community, now and into the future, consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development. Specifically, it aims to conserve biodiversity at bioregional and state scales, providing mechanisms to assess extinction risk of species and ecological communities, and identify key threatening processes to biodiversity values, support biodiversity conservation on private land, avoid, minimise, and offset the impacts of proposed developments and land use changes on biodiversity and an offset scheme providing a market based offset trading economy.

The BC Act provides a clearing threshold, Biodiversity Values Map and test of significance triggers to determine the necessity for the impacts on biodiversity of a development to be assessed using the BC Act's Biodiversity Assessment Methodology through a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR). This proposal does not trigger any of these thresholds.

Sections 7.2 and 7.3 of the BC Act considers the likelihood of impact on threatened matters and the requirement for further assessment. If there is a chance of an impact on a BC Act listed matter a test of Significance is required to determine the significance of the impact. If this assessment establishes that there is a likelihood for a significant impact on threatened species, populations and their habitat or on ecological communities' further assessment through a BDAR is required.

This Act is addressed in detail in the attached Biodiversity Assessment Report at Appendix 2.

4.3.3 Fisheries Management Act 1994

The FM Act aims to conserve, develop, and share the fishery resources of NSW for the benefit of present and future generations. In particular, the objects of this Act are to:

- Conserve fish stocks and key fish habitats
- Conserve threatened species, populations and ecological communities of fish and marine vegetation
- Promote ecologically sustainable development, including the conservation of biological diversity.

The FM Act identifies threatened aquatic species, populations and ecological communities and requires an Assessment of significance for potential significant impacts to any of these entities. Any potential significant impact triggers the need for a test of significance.

Impacts to listed fish have been considered along with terrestrial matters in Section 6.2 of this REF.

4.3.4 Heritage Act 1977 & National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The NSW *Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act) is a statutory tool designed to conserve the cultural heritage of NSW and used to regulate development impacts on the State's heritage assets. This Act details the statutory requirements for protecting historic buildings and places and includes any place, building, work, relic, movable object, or precinct, which may be of historic, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, natural, or aesthetic value.

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) is the primary legislation for the protection of some aspects of Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW. Under section 86 of the NPW Act, it is an offence to 'harm' an Aboriginal object. 'Harm' means any act or omission that:

- Destroys, defaces, damages or desecrates the object
- Moves the object from the land on which it had been situated, or
- Causes or permits the object to be harmed.

Heritage issues are addressed in Section 6.6 of this REF.

4.4 Commonwealth legislation

4.4.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

Under the EPBC Act a referral is required to the Australian Government for proposed 'actions that have the potential to significantly impact on matters of national environmental significance or the environment of Commonwealth land.

The EPBC Act identifies nine matters of national environmental significance being:

- World Heritage properties
- National heritage places
- Wetlands of international importance (Ramsar wetlands)
- Threatened species and ecological communities
- Migratory species
- Commonwealth marine areas

- Nuclear actions
- Great Barrier Reef Marine Park
- Water impacts from coal seam gas and large coal mining actions

An assessment of the above matters has been undertaken and has concluded that none of these matters require further consideration due either to the absence of items of significance or relevance and the absence of suitable habitats for migratory and threatened flora and fauna and ecological communities. Any potentially occurring commonwealth listed biodiversity matters have been considered along with other biodiversity matters in this project REF.

4.5 Confirmation of statutory position

By adopting the requirements of the ISEPP, the proposal may be carried out without the need for development consent. The proposal is subject to environmental impact assessment under Part 5 of the EP&A Act. Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council is the proponent and determining authority for the proposal.

5 Stakeholder and community consultation

5.1 Landowners and community

The project site occurs in a suburban district, the local community is composed of those living and working in adjoining areas as well as people of Queanbeyan and visitors generally who use the sportsground facilities.

Given the improvement to the amenity of the parkland area it is expected the project will be well received by the local community.

Following public consultation sessions organised by Council with neighbouring residents, it was highlighted that wombats have been using the flats of project site for burrowing and would use the area for grazing. Measures have been included in the section 6.2 of this report to address the welfare of resident wombats.

5.2 Aboriginal community involvement

It is possible that artefacts important to the Aboriginal community could be found in the project area during works, if suspected finds are made Council will stop work and invite the Local Aboriginal Land Council to comment on the works.

5.3 T&ISEPP consultation

Chapter 2 Division 1 of T&ISEPP require that public authorities undertake consultation with Councils and other public authorities, when proposing to carry out development without consent. Table 5-1 of this report lists these items and assesses whether these are relevant to the proposal.

Table 5-1 T&ISEPP Chapter 2 Division 1 Consultation Factors

Item	Response
Clause 2.10 Consultation with councils—development with impacts on council-related infrastructure or services	
A substantial impact on stormwater management services provided by a Council	Not applicable – the proposal would not impact existing stormwater infrastructure.
Likely to generate traffic to an extent that will strain the capacity of the road system in a local government area.	While several truck movements would be required during the construction phase, they would be managed to limit impacts. Given the scale of the proposal, it is unlikely the capacity of the road system would be strained.
Involves connection to, and a substantial impact on the capacity of, any part of a sewerage system owned by a Council.	The proposal will not involve connection to Council's a sewerage system.
Involves connection to, and use of a substantial volume of water from, any part of a water supply system owned by a Council	The proposal will not involve connection to Council's water supply network.
Involves the installation of a temporary structure on, or the enclosing of, a public place that is under a Council's management or control that is likely to cause a disruption to pedestrian or vehicular traffic that is not minor or inconsequential.	There will be some disruption to public access to safely accommodate the works during construction. This is not a significant or onerous impact; activities of the public can continue.
Involves excavation that is not minor or inconsequential of the surface of, or a footpath adjacent to, a road for which a Council is the roads authority under the Roads Act 1993 (if the public authority that is carrying out the development, or on whose behalf it is being carried out, is not responsible for the maintenance of the road or footpath).	The proposal would involve no excavation of road surfaces or pathways.
Clause 2.11 Consultation with councils—development with impacts on local heritage	
(1) This section applies to development carried out by or on behalf of a public authority if the development— (a) is likely to affect the heritage significance of a local heritage item, or of a heritage conservation area, that is not	Not applicable – the proposal does not affect any local heritage items or heritage conservation areas.

also a State heritage item, in a way that is more than minor or inconsequential, and (b) is development that this Chapter provides may be carried out without consent. (2) A public authority, or a person acting on behalf of a public authority, must not carry out development to which this section applies unless the authority or the person has— (a) had an assessment of the impact prepared, and (b) given written notice of the intention to carry out the development, with a copy of the assessment and a scope of works, to the council for the area in which the heritage item or heritage conservation area (or the relevant part of such an area) is located, and (c) taken into consideration any response to the notice that is received from the council within 21 days after the notice is given.	
Clause 2.12 Consultation with councils—development with impacts on flood liable land	
(1) In this section, flood liable land means land that is susceptible to flooding by the probable maximum flood event, identified in accordance with the principles set out in the manual entitled Floodplain Development Manual: the management of flood liable land published by the New South Wales Government and as in force from time to time. (2) A public authority, or a person acting on behalf of a public authority, must not carry out, on flood liable land, development that this Chapter provides may be carried out without consent and that will change flood patterns other than to a minor extent unless the authority or person has— (a) given written notice of the intention to carry out the development (together with a scope of works) to the council for the area in which the land is located, and (b) taken into consideration any	Works are minor and small in size, they will not impact flood patterns.

response to the notice that is received from the council within 21 days after the notice is given.	
Clause 2.13 Consultation with State Emergency Service—development with impacts on flood liable land	
(1) A public authority, or a person acting on behalf of a public authority, must not carry out development on flood liable land that may be carried out without development consent under a relevant provision unless the authority or person has— (a) given written notice of the intention to carry out the development (together with a scope of works) to the State Emergency Service, and (b) taken into consideration any response to the notice that is received from the State Emergency Service within 21 days after the notice is given. (2) Any of the following provisions in Part 2.3 is a relevant provision— (a) Division 1 (Air transport facilities), (b) Division 2 (Correctional centres and correctional complexes), (c) Division 6 (Emergency services facilities and bush fire hazard reduction), (d) Division 10 (Health services facilities), (e) Division 14 (Public administration buildings and buildings of the Crown), (f) Division 15 (Railways), (g) Division 16 (Research and monitoring stations), (h) Division 17 (Roads and traffic), (i) Division 20 (Stormwater management systems). (3) This section does not apply in relation to the carrying out of minor alterations or additions to, or the demolition of, a building, emergency works or routine maintenance. (4) In this section, flood liable land means land that is susceptible to flooding by the probable maximum flood event, identified in accordance with the principles set out in the manual entitled Floodplain Development Manual: the management of flood liable land published by the New South Wales Government and as in force from time to time.	Not applicable

2.14 Consultation with councils—development with impacts on certain land within the coastal zone	
(1) This section applies to development on land that is within a coastal vulnerability area and is inconsistent with a certified coastal management program that applies to that land. (2) A public authority, or a person acting on behalf of a public authority, must not carry out development to which this section applies, which this Chapter provides may be carried out without development consent, unless the authority or person has— (a) given written notice of the intention to carry out the development to the council for the local government area in which the land is located, and (b) taken into consideration any response to the notice that is received from the council within 21 days after the notice is given.	Not applicable, works do not occur in a coastal environment
2.15 Consultation with public authorities other than councils	
(1) A public authority, or a person acting on behalf of a public authority, must not carry out specified development that this Chapter provides may be carried out without consent unless the authority or person has— (a) given written notice of the intention to carry out the development (together with a scope of works) to the specified authority in relation to the development, and (b) taken into consideration any response to the notice that is received from that authority within 21 days after the notice is given. (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the following development is specified development and the following authorities are specified authorities in relation to that development— (a) development adjacent to land reserved under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 or to land acquired under Part 11 of that Act—the Office of Environment and Heritage, (b) development on land in Zone E1	Not applicable, works are not *specified development*

National Parks and Nature Reserves or in a land use zone that is equivalent to that zone, other than land reserved under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974—the Office of Environment and Heritage, (c) development comprising a fixed or floating structure in or over navigable waters—Transport for NSW, (d) development that may increase the amount of artificial light in the night sky and that is on land within the dark sky region as identified on the dark sky region map—the Director of the Observatory, (e) development on defence communications facility buffer land within the meaning of clause 5.15 of the Standard Instrument—the Secretary of the Commonwealth Department of Defence, (f) development on land in a mine subsidence district within the meaning of the Mine Subsidence Compensation Act 1961—the Mine Subsidence Board.	

In relation to the above Clauses it is important to note Clause 2.17 Exceptions;

(1) Sections 2.10–2.15 do not apply with respect to development to the extent that—

(a) they would require notice of the intention to carry out the development to be given to a council or public authority from whom an approval is required in order for the development to be carried out lawfully, or

(b) they would require notice to be given to a council or public authority with whom the public authority that is carrying out the development, or on whose behalf it is being carried out, has an agreed consultation protocol that applies to the development, or

(c) they would require notice to be given to a council or public authority that is carrying out the development or on whose behalf it is being carried out, or

(d) the development is exempt development or complying development under any environmental planning instrument (including this Chapter), or

(e) the development comprises emergency works, or

(f) the development is carried out in accordance with a code of practice approved by the Minister for the purposes of this section and published in the Gazette.

5.4 Government and utility consultation

5.4.1 NSW Department of Planning and Environment (Environment and Heritage) (DPE)

Council will consult with DPE if unforeseen heritage (including Aboriginal Heritage) or biodiversity issues are raised during works.

5.5 Ongoing or future consultation

Council will engage with the local community, the Aboriginal Community and Government Agencies as required during the works if unforeseen issues arise.

6 Environmental assessment

All potential environmental impacts associated with the construction and operation of the proposal, given its scale and use, are addressed below as required under clause 228(1)(b) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*.

6.1 Traffic

6.1.1 Existing environment

No there is no authorised public vehicular access to the site.

The project area is subject to public access on foot and bicycle.

6.1.2 Potential impacts

Construction
No discernible impact, while cyclist and pedestrian access will be limited the project area is not enroute to anywhere and the activity will not impede access to any cyclist or pedestrian need.

Operation
No impact.

6.1.3 Safeguards and management measures

None required

6.2 Biodiversity

6.2.1 Existing environment

The existing environment is a sports and recreation venue, it has been a managed environment for many years and supports very little native vegetation or natural habitat.

The surrounding vegetation is a mown lawn, with landscape plantings. No significant vegetation occurs in the vicinity of the works area.

Wombats have been reported making use of the flats of the project area. It is possible the works may disturb existing wombat burrows and will remove an insignificant area of foraging habitat.

6.2.1 Direct Impacts

Resident wombats occurring in the vicinity of the works area may be disturbed during construction works. Any resident wombats using the area will vacate the site following consecutive days of noise and vibration from plant and equipment and are unlikely to be harmed. There is a large area of adequate burrowing and grazing habitat available to wombats, any wombats displaced will readily make use of these alternative sites. Safeguards and mitigation measures detailed below address this risk.

6.2.2 Indirect Impacts

No indirect impacts on biodiversity are likely.

6.2.3 Safeguards and mitigation measures

Impact	Environmental safeguards	Responsibility	Timing
Resident wombats in works area	• Prior to works commencing the works area will be surveyed by a person familiar with identification of wombats, their signs and burrows. Any areas occupied by wombat burrows are to be identified • Works will be scheduled so as to begin in areas not occupied by wombat burrows and progress over at least two days to areas occupied by wombat burrows • Prior to works commencing in areas that may disturb land within 6m of wombat burrows a survey is to be undertaken by a person familiar with identification of wombats, their signs and burrows to confirm the works area is unlikely to impact resident wombats, if wombats are still making use of the site additional measures to ensure the welfare of resident wombats must be employed.	Council/ Contractor	Pre-Construction & Construction

6.3 Soil and water

6.3.1 Existing environment

The proposed works occur close to the Jerrabomberra Creek, part of the Molonglo River - Murrumbidgee River Catchment. Surface water flows directly to the creek and run-on water is largely diverted via roadside gutters and pipes that transport stormwater to Councils storm water network.

6.3.2 Potential impacts

Construction impacts

There is low potential for disturbances to soils through establishment of site compound and stockpile areas, excavations, vehicle and plant movement. Exposed soils if unmanaged will be placed at risk of accelerated erosion and therefore sedimentation of receiving waters.

As works are minor and high in the catchment the potential consequences of impacts are minor on receiving, however, receiving waters will be at risk of impact if sediment laden runoff enters waterways. There is also a risk of oil spillage from broken hydraulic lines on plant and equipment. It is important to manage these risks to minimise the chances of them occurring and to be prepared in the event of a situation that may result in water pollution.

Operation impacts

No impact.

6.3.3 Safeguards and mitigation measures

Impact	Environmental safeguards	Responsibility	Timing
Soil and Water Management	• An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) will be prepared to mitigate impacts during construction including the following: o Erosion and sedimentation controls are to be installed prior to construction. o Disturbed areas are to be progressively stabilised o Erosion and sedimentation controls are to be checked and maintained on a regular basis (including clearing of sediment from behind barriers) and records kept and provided on request. o Erosion and sediment control measures are not to be removed until the works are complete and areas are stabilised. o Work areas are to be stabilised progressively during the works.	Council/ Contractor	Pre-Construction
Water and soil pollution	• A spill management plan must be developed which includes measures for refuelling, maintenance of machinery and response and notification procedures. It must also include the following measures: • Machinery must be regularly checked to ensure there is no oil, fuel or other liquids leaking from the machinery, including daily checks of machinery and equipment to be used for construction. • A spill kit including boom must be stored on onsite at all times to manage any potential accident spills.	Council/ Contractor	Pre-construction & During construction

Impact	Environmental safeguards	Responsibility	Timing
	• Where possible, re-fuelling of vehicles and equipment will be undertaken in an impervious bunded area at the compound site, located 50 metres from any creek or drainage line. • When re-fuelling remote from compound, trained staff will observe at all times and tanks will have an automatic cut off when full and vehicles will carry a temporary bund and spill kit. • If a spill occurs, follow the Environmental Incident Classification and Management Procedure and notify the Environmental Officer as soon as practicable.		

6.4 Noise and vibration

6.4.1 Existing environment

The project site occurs in a residential area and is generally peaceful. The greatest source of noise and vibration is currently traffic using nearby local roads and recreational users of the sports ground. Sensitive noise receivers are dwellings that adjoin the site.

6.4.1 Potential impacts

Construction noise impacts

Given the nature of the works noise generated is not expected to impact dwellings near the works area at any substantial level or for any extended duration.

Works will generate noise however not of a volume or duration that is of a safety concern to sensitive receivers. Works may result in complaints from nearby residents. Noise generated by the works is not likely to impact businesses or economic activities.

Construction vibration impacts

Vibration emitted by construction has potential to impact the comfort of nearby landholders and cause damage to architectural structures. There is no risk of vibration affects to any sensitive receptors.

Operational noise & vibration impacts

No impact.

6.4.2 Safeguards and mitigation measures

Impact	Environmental safeguards	Responsibility	Timing
Work hours	• Works to be carried out during normal work hours (i.e. 7am to 6pm Monday to Friday; 7am to 5pm Saturdays).	Council/ Contractor	Construction

6.5 Air quality

6.5.1 Existing environment

The existing air quality is moderate being an urban environment, it is affected by motorised traffic and industry in the Queanbeyan area.

6.5.2 Potential impacts

Construction

Earthworks, construction activities and vehicle movements will generate dust. This impact is very minor and insignificant if managed through current best practice.

Operation

No impact.

6.5.3 Safeguards and mitigation measures

Impact	Environmental safeguards	Responsibility	Timing
Air pollution	• Dust suppression measures (including watering and covering exposed areas) are to be used to minimise or prevent air pollution and dust. • Vehicles will be maintained to manufacturer's requirements and regular checks are to be made to ensure they are operating efficiently. • Vehicles transporting waste or other materials that may produce odours or dust are to be covered during transportation.	Council/ Contractor	Construction

6.6 Heritage

6.6.1 Existing environment

No items or sites of Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal heritage values are likely to occur in the vicinity of the works area.

There is potential for items or artefacts of cultural significance to be present in the study area reflecting the long occupation of the land by European and Aboriginal communities.

6.6.2 Potential impacts

No impacts to Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal heritage are expected however safeguards below will address unexpected finds.

6.6.3 Safeguards and mitigation measures

Impact	Environmental safeguards	Responsibility	Timing
Unexpected Aboriginal heritage	• Any work crews employed in ground disturbing works within the study area must be made aware of the legislative protection of Aboriginal sites and objects at the induction and toolbox talks and will be recorded. • All site staff are to be advised that it is an offence under the NPW Act to harm an Aboriginal object without appropriate approval. • If objects are encountered which are suspected to be of Aboriginal heritage value work is to stop and Council will seek advice from a representative of the Local Aboriginal Land Council and an archaeologist with expertise in Aboriginal heritage. The recommendations provided by any subsequent archaeological assessment should be implemented as part of the project.	Council/ Contractor	Continuous
Unexpected heritage	• If historical artefacts that become evident during excavation, work in the immediate vicinity should cease until an investigation is undertaken with guidance from Council's heritage advisor.	Council/ Contractor	Continuous

6.7 Land use and socio-economic

6.7.1 Existing environment

The economic environment of this area is diverse, Queanbeyan is a regional centre and important in the district for habitation, services jobs and education. The parkland itself is part of the economy providing value to nearby real-estate and being an attracting attribute for families considering moving to the area.

6.7.2 Potential impacts

No impact, the works are minor and will not impact road use or access to any private landholding or business.

6.7.3 Safeguards and mitigation measures

Impact	Environmental safeguards	Responsibility	Timing
Complaints	• Complaints received are to be recorded and attended to promptly in accordance with Council's complaints handling procedures.	Council/ Contractor	Construction

6.8 Waste and resource management

Waste management would be undertaken in accordance with the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001*. The objectives of this Act that are applicable to the proposal are:

(a) to encourage the most efficient use of resources and to reduce environmental harm in accordance with the principles of ecologically sustainable development,

(b) to ensure that resource management options are considered against a hierarchy of the following order:

(i) avoidance of unnecessary resource consumption,

(ii) resource recovery (including reuse, reprocessing, recycling and energy recovery),

(iii) disposal,

(c) to provide for the continual reduction in waste generation,

(d) to minimise the consumption of natural resources and the final disposal of waste by encouraging the avoidance of waste and the reuse and recycling of waste,

(e) to assist in the achievement of the objectives of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997.

6.8.1 Waste sources

The proposed works would generate general rubbish waste from works crews.

General waste would be temporarily stored on site prior to disposal at an appropriately licensed waste facility.

6.8.2 Safeguards and mitigation measures

Impact	Environmental safeguards	Responsibility	Timing
Production of packaging materials and other construction waste	• The resource management hierarchy must be followed at all times throughout the proposal: • *avoid resource consumption → recover recyclable materials for reuse → dispose material unable to be recycled.*	Council/ Contractor	Construction
Waste on site	• Waste material, other than vegetation and tree mulch, must	Council/ Contractor	Construction

Impact	Environmental safeguards	Responsibility	Timing
	not be left on site once the works have been completed. • Working areas must be maintained, kept free of rubbish and cleaned up at the end of each working day.		
Production of solid putrescibles waste	• Proper bins (with lids) must be available for the temporary storage of putrescible waste within the site compound and then disposed of by a licensed contractor.	Council/ Contractor	Construction

6.9 Cumulative impacts

It is a requirement under Clause 228(2) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000* to consider any cumulative environmental impacts with other existing or likely future activities. Cumulative impacts relate to the combined potential effects of different impact areas of the proposal as well as the potential interaction with other proposals in the local area.

6.9.1 Potential impacts

As this is a minor and beneficial proposal it is considered unlikely to be contributing in any significant way to any cumulative negative impacts.

6.10 Summary of beneficial effects

The proposal is expected to improve access and diversity of recreational opportunities as well as providing safer facilities to user groups. This will provide benefits to the local community and value for money for ratepayers.

6.11 Summary of adverse effects

Construction works will require temporary amenity impacts to the site. These impacts are minor and considered acceptable given the benefits the proposal will generate.

7 Environmental management

7.1 Environmental management plans

Several safeguards and mitigation measures have been provided by this REF that manage potential adverse impacts of the proposal. Whilst these measures are implemented and incorporated into the detailed design and applied during the construction and operation of the proposal any residual impacts are considered acceptable given the benefit of the proposal to the community.

A Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) including an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) will be prepared that specifies safeguards and mitigation measures provided by this project REF. This CEMP, and any activity/ contractor specific subplans will provide a framework that clearly identifies the implementation of these measures including responsible officers and monitoring and review processes.

The CEMP and any subplans will be prepared and certified by the Council Environment Officer prior to construction commencement. Plans will be working documents, subject to ongoing change and updated as necessary to respond to changing conditions.

7.2 Summary of safeguards and management measures

Environmental safeguards outlined in this document will be implemented during the project. These safeguards will minimise any potential adverse impacts arising from the proposed works on the surrounding environment. The safeguards and management measures are summarised in Table 7-1 of this report and must be kept on the site during works, this may be via incorporation into the CEMP.

Table 7-1 Summary of safeguards and mitigation measures.

No.	Impact	Environmental safeguards	Responsibility	Timing
1	General	• All environmental safeguards must be incorporated within the following: o Construction Environmental Management Plan o Detailed design stage o Contract specifications for the proposal o Contractor's Environmental Management Plan	Council/ Contractor	Pre-construction
2	General	• All businesses and residences likely to be affected by the proposed works must be notified at least five working days prior to the commencement of the proposed activities.	Council/ Contractor	Pre-construction
3	Resident wombats in works area	• Prior to works commencing the works area will be surveyed by a person familiar with identification of wombats, their signs and burrows. Any areas occupied by wombat burrows are to be identified • Works will be scheduled so as to begin in areas not occupied by wombat burrows and progress over at least two days to areas occupied by wombat burrows • Prior to works commencing in areas that may disturb land within 6m of wombat burrows a survey is to be undertaken by a person familiar with identification of wombats, their signs and burrows to confirm the works area is unlikely to impact resident wombats, if wombats are still making use of the site additional measures to ensure the welfare of resident wombats must be employed.	Council/ Contractor	Pre-Construction & Construction

No.	Impact	Environmental safeguards	Responsibility	Timing
4	Soil and Water Management	• An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) will be prepared to mitigate impacts during construction including the following: • Erosion and sedimentation controls are to be installed prior to construction. • Disturbed areas are to be progressively stabilised • Erosion and sedimentation controls are to be checked and maintained on a regular basis (including clearing of sediment from behind barriers) and records kept and provided on request. • Erosion and sediment control measures are not to be removed until the works are complete and areas are stabilised. • Work areas are to be stabilised progressively during the works.	Council/ Contractor	Pre-construction, Construction & Post-construction

No.	Impact	Environmental safeguards	Responsibility	Timing

5	Water and soil pollution	• A spill management plan must be developed which includes measures for refuelling, maintenance of machinery and response and notification procedures. It must also include the following measures:
		  • Machinery must be regularly checked to ensure there is no oil, fuel or other liquids leaking from the machinery, including daily checks of machinery and equipment to be used for construction.
		  • A spill kit including boom must be stored on onsite at all times to manage any potential accident spills.
		  • Where possible, re-fuelling of vehicles and equipment will be undertaken in an impervious bunded area at the compound site, located 50 metres from any creek or drainage line.
		  • When re-fuelling remote from compound, trained staff will observe at all times and tanks will have an automatic cut off when full and vehicles will carry a temporary bund and spill kit.
		  • If a spill occurs, follow the Environmental Incident Classification and Management Procedure and notify the Environmental Officer as soon as practicable.
			Council/ Contractor	Pre-construction, Construction & Post-construction

6	Construction noise and vibration	• Works to be carried out during normal work hours (i.e. 7am to 6pm Monday to Friday; 7am to 5pm Saturdays). • A complaints register is to be established. All complaints received during the works will be recorded into the register. Complaints will be responded to promptly. • Noise monitoring would be undertaken at any sensitive receivers which lodge a noise complaint, and methods of reducing noise levels to an acceptable level will be investigated.	Council/ Contractor	Pre-construction

No.	Impact	Environmental safeguards	Responsibility	Timing
7	Air pollution	• Dust suppression measures (including watering and covering exposed areas) are to be used to minimise or prevent air pollution and dust. • Vehicles will be maintained to manufacturer's requirements and regular checks are to be made to ensure they are operating efficiently. • Vehicles transporting waste or other materials that may produce odours or dust are to be covered during transportation.	Council/ Contractor	Construction
8	Aboriginal heritage	• Any work crews employed in ground disturbing works within the study area must be made aware of the legislative protection of Aboriginal sites and objects at the induction and toolbox talks and will be recorded. • All site staff are to be advised that it is an offence under the NPW Act to harm an Aboriginal object without appropriate approval. • If objects are encountered which are suspected to be of Aboriginal heritage value work is to stop and Council will seek advice from a representative of the Local Aboriginal Land Council and an archaeologist with expertise in Aboriginal heritage. The recommendations provided by any subsequent archaeological assessment should be implemented as part of the project.	Council/ Contractor	Continuous
9	Unexpected heritage	• If historical artefacts that become evident during excavation, work in the immediate vicinity should cease until an investigation is undertaken with guidance from Council's heritage advisor.	Council/ Contractor	Continuous
10	Changes in local access and traffic movement	• Road closures will be minimised as far as practical.	Council/ Contractor	Construction and operation
11	Complaints	• Complaints received are to be recorded and attended to promptly in accordance with Council's complaints handling procedures.	Council/ Contractor	Construction

No.	Impact	Environmental safeguards	Responsibility	Timing
12	Production of packaging materials and other construction waste	• The resource management hierarchy must be followed at all times throughout the proposal: *avoid resource consumption → recover recyclable materials for reuse → dispose material unable to be recycled.*	Council/ Contractor	Construction
13	Waste on site	• Waste material, other than vegetation and tree mulch, must not be left on site once the works have been completed. • Working areas must be maintained, kept free of rubbish and cleaned up at the end of each working day.	Council/ Contractor	Construction
14	Production of solid putrescibles waste	• Proper bins (with lids) must be available for the temporary storage of putrescible waste within the site compound and then disposed of by a licensed contractor.	Council/ Contractor	Construction

7.3 Licensing and approvals

No licences or approvals have been identified as being necessary for this proposal. If the scope of works were to change, this requirement may change.

8 Cl171 Review of environmental factors

In addition to the requirements of the *Is an EIS required?* guideline as detailed earlier in this document, the following factors, provided in clause 171 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021, have also been considered to assess the likely impacts of the proposal on the environment.

Factor	Impact
a. The environmental impact on a community? The proposal would improve infrastructure and services/ economic activity for the community.	Long term positive
b. The transformation of a locality? The proposal is consistent with existing use and will not cause significant transformation.	Nil
c. The environmental impact on the ecosystems of the locality? The proposal will not significantly impact ecosystems.	Minor
d. Reduction of the aesthetic, recreational, scientific or other environmental quality or value of a locality? The proposal would have a short-term impact of visual amenity during construction however no long-term impacts are likely.	Minor short term
e. Any effects 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? The proposal is unlikely to impact these anthropological factors.	Nil
f. The impact on the habitat of protected fauna (within the meaning of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*)? No impact.	Nil
g. The endangering of any species of animal, plant or other form of life, whether living on land, in water or in the air? The proposal would not endanger any species of animal, plant or other form of life.	Nil
h. Long-term effects on the environment? The proposal would not significantly change the environment, long term effects will be positive, due to improved road integrity.	Nil
i. Degradation of the quality of the environment? Short term amenity will be affected, no long-term degradation.	Minor short term

Factor	Impact
j. Risk to the safety of the environment? The proposal would pose minimal risk to the safety of the environment. Recommendations in this report ameliorate residual risk.	Manageable
k. Reduction in the range of beneficial uses of the environment? There would be no reduction in the range of beneficial uses of the environment.	Nil
l. Pollution of the environment? The proposal would be likely to result in short term air quality and noise impacts. These would be managed accordingly and are considered short term and minor.	Minor short-term negative
m. Environmental problems associated with the disposal of waste? Waste generated is minor and managed within Council's existing services.	Manageable
n. Increased demands on resources (natural or otherwise) that are, or are likely to become, in short supply? The proposal is unlikely to result in materials becoming in short supply, fuel use will be consistent with existing requirements of Council.	Nil
o. Cumulative environmental effect with other existing or likely future activities? The proposal will have insignificant cumulative effects.	Nil
p. Impact on coastal processes and coastal hazards, including those under projected climate change conditions? As the site is not in a coastal area there would be no impact on coastal processes and coastal hazards, including those under projected climate change conditions.	Nil
(q) applicable local strategic planning statements, regional strategic plans or district strategic plans made under the Act, Division 3.1	Nil
(r) other relevant environmental factors.	Nil

9 Conclusion

This proposal has been assessed under Part 5 of the EP&A Act REF process. It has examined and taken into account to the fullest extent practical all matters affecting or likely to affect the environment by reason of the proposed activity. This has included consideration of impacts on threatened species, populations and ecological communities and their habitats, critical habitat, other protected fauna and native vegetation. The REF has also considered soil and water impacts, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage impacts and a range of socio economic and amenity impacts.

From the assessment of the biophysical, socio-economic and legislative environment above it is concluded that there is likely to be no significant impact on the environment if this proposal proceeds incorporating recommendations provided by this REF.

- No significant impacts on terrestrial biodiversity are likely, minor impacts to resident wombats are managed through safeguards prescribed in this REF
- No significant impacts on heritage values are likely, recommendations in this report manage residual risk.
- Potential pollution impacts on air, soils and water are manageable through current best practices
- The proposal has the potential to cause minor short term visual and noise impacts during construction. These are considered acceptable and manageable impacts

Environmental impacts of the proposal are not likely to be significant and therefore it is not necessary for an environmental impact statement to be prepared and approval to be sought for the proposal from the Minister for Planning under Part 5.1 of the EP&A Act. The proposal is unlikely to affect threatened species, populations or ecological communities or their habitats, within the meaning of the BC Act or FM Act, therefore a Species Impact Statement is not required.

The proposal is also unlikely to affect Commonwealth land or have an impact on any matters of national environmental significance and therefore referral to the Commonwealth Environment Minster for approval is not required.

10 Certification

This review of environmental factors provides a true and fair review of the proposal in relation to its potential effects on the environment. It addresses to the fullest extent possible all matters affecting or likely to affect the environment as a result of the proposal.

Patrick Guinane

Environmental Consultant

Macrozamia Environmental

Date: 4 September 2023

I have examined this review of environmental factors and accept the review of environmental factors on behalf of Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council.

Name _____

Title _____

Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council

Date: _____

11 Appendix 1 – Works Concept Plans

Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council

12 Appendix – 2 Biodiversity Assessment Report

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BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Proposed
'Pump Track' Jerrabomberra Ck Park

Lot 939 DP850891, Waterfall Drive, Jerrabomberra, NSW.

Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council

June 2023

Version	Final
Date	9 Aug 2023
Project Number	140238_2

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

This report has been prepared by Macrozamia Environmental to support a Review of Environmental Factors (REF) for a proposal to construct a new 'pump track', a short course of variable gradients and curvature designed to be traversed by wheeled vehicles typically bicycles, to complement existing open space and playground facilities at Jerrabomberra Creek Park, Jerrabomberra. The development is sited in urban parkland and will include a footprint of up to 900m^2.

The project site occurs in the Southern Tablelands in an urban area 6km to the southwest of the Queanbeyan CBD in the suburb of Jerrabomberra.

The landscape is highly modified and characterised by suburban residential land uses, the western end of the subject site is in the Jerrabomberra Creek corridor. The works occur in a public open space designed as a parkland, landscaping and a children's playground.

The project is intended to improve facilities promoting active outdoor use of community open space.

This Biodiversity Assessment considers the potential impacts of the proposal on biodiversity matters. The proposal requires a small area, up to 900m^2, of clearing and grubbing managed grassland.

This assessment considers the impacts on biodiversity of all these components of the project, the concept plans at Appendix 1 of the REF detail the design of the proposal.

1.2. Site Description

The subject site is in an urban environment and has been used as a drainage corridor since development. It is generally unmaintained and has become densely populated with weed species.

Consistent with the Office of Environment and Heritage *Threatened Species Test of Significance Guidelines* (2018), in this report;

> ***Subject Site*** *means the area directly affected by the proposal. The subject site includes the footprint of the development and any ancillary works, facilities, accesses or hazard reduction zones that support the construction or operation of the development or activity.*

And

> ***Study Area*** *means the subject site and any additional areas which are likely to be affected by the proposal, either directly or indirectly. The study area should extend as far as is necessary to take all potential impacts into account.*

The *Subject Site* includes the footprint of the works.

The *Study Area* for this assessment includes the area of the works, and the whole of Lot 939 DP850891.

The proposal location and study area are identified on Map 1-1 of this report and the subject site is detailed in the concept plans at Appendix 1 of the REF.

1.3. Aims of this Report

The purpose of this report is to identify and assess the terrestrial biodiversity, including flora, fauna and ecological communities occurring in the study area and the likely impacts of the proposed development on these matters, with consideration of the site's landscape context. This report addresses the legislative framework below;

i. The Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act)

   a. Biodiversity Matters of National Environmental Significance

      Identification of protected matters at risk of impact and assessment of significance of any impact

ii. NSW *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act)

   a. Part 4, Divisions 2 and 5

      Consideration of listed species, ecological communities and key threatening processes to be considered under s7.3

   b. Section 7.3

      Test of Significance, for determining whether proposed development or activity is likely to significantly affect threatened species or ecological communities, or their habitats

iii. NSW *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act)

   a. Part 5, Infrastructure and environmental impact assessment

iv. NSW *State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021 (BC SEPP)*

      Chapter 4 Koala habitat protection 2021

v. Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Local Environmental Plan 2022 (LEP)

      7.2 Terrestrial Biodiversity

      (1)The objective of this clause is to maintain terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity including—

      (a) protecting native fauna and flora, and

      (b) protecting the ecological processes necessary for their continued existence, and

      (c) encouraging the recovery of native fauna and flora, and their habitats.

      (2) This clause applies to land identified as "sensitive land" on the Natural Resources Sensitivity—Biodiversity Map.

This Biodiversity Assessment aims to

- Provide a description of the subject site and study area
- Describe the methods used to assess biodiversity
- Identify the key flora and fauna species & vegetation communities present in the study area, including an assessment of potential habitat values of the site and their interaction with habitats outside the study area
- Identifies the listed threatened species, populations migratory species & ecological communities with potential to occur in the study area
- Define the potential impacts of the proposal on biodiversity and assess the significance of potential impacts on threatened species, populations and ecological

communities and migratory species.

It is important to note that not all species that occur on or use this site could be identified without an extended survey period of several seasons and over numerous site visits. A survey of this extent is beyond the scope of this assessment. To compensate for this, habitats have been assessed with consideration of potentially occurring species applying the principle, particularly in relation to listed matters.

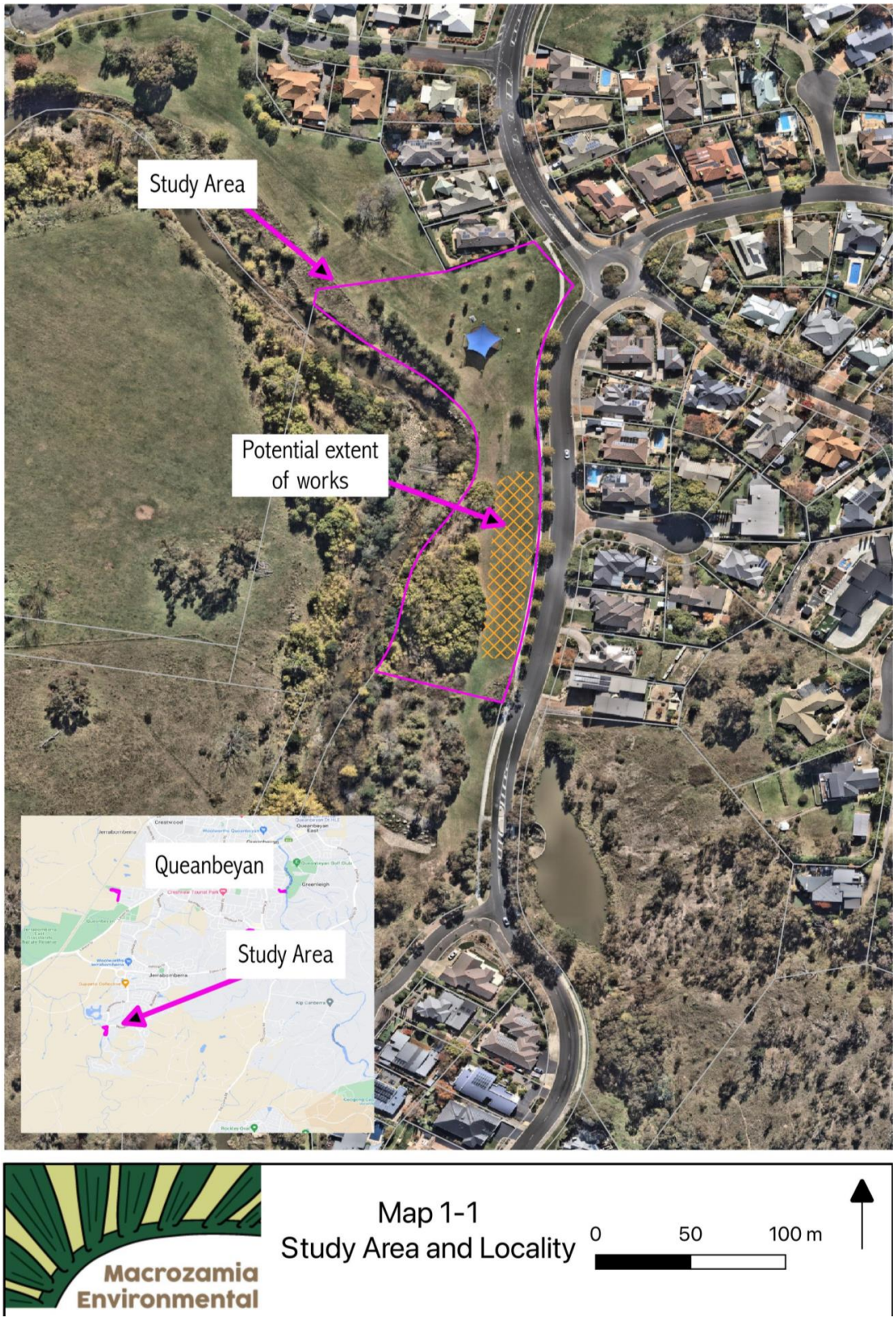
1.4. Description of Proposal

The proposal is to construct an asphalt pump track facility, up to 900m^2 in area in an existing parkland.

Specific details are available in the plans at Appendix 1 of the REF.

It is intended that works will be completed in mid 2023 depending on Council's operational schedule. The timeframe is expected to be up to 12 weeks. The following summarises the activities involved.

- Site preparation, including construction of access pads/ tracks, works compound/ stockpile area and temporary erosion and sediment controls and safety barriers/ signage
- Clearing and grubbing of up to 900m^2 of managed grassland
- Construction of track contours
- Placement of base material
- Construction of asphalt wearing surface
- Installation of signage and other park furniture
- Post construction works including clean-up and rehabilitation and commissioning.


Study Area
Potential extent of works
Queanbeyan
Study Area
Macrozamia Environmental
Map 1-1
Study Area and Locality
0
50
100 m

2. Methods

2.1. Literature and Database Review

The study area and its landscape context were considered through a literature and database review in preparation for field survey and to inform survey aims and threatened biodiversity assessments. Aerial photography, NSW Government GIS data and NSW & Commonwealth databases as well as Macrozamia Environmental's records from previous surveys in the landscape all informed this review, the following sources being key to this assessment;

- Current versions of legislation referred to in section 1.3 of this Biodiversity Assessment, NSW Legislation website
- NSW ePlanning Spatial Viewer, NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment
- BioNet Atlas of NSW Wildlife, NSW Office of Environment and Heritage
- Threatened Biodiversity Profiles, NSW Office of Environment and Heritage
- NSW Vegetation Information System, NSW Office of Environment and Heritage
- Land and Property Information SIX Map Topographic and Cadastral Data for this Local Government Area, periodically updated on our GIS
- EPBC Protected Matters Search Tool, Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment.

Wherever applicable, NSW and Commonwealth policies and guidelines have been adopted in the undertaking of this assessment, the following have been key to preparation of this report;

- Threatened Species Test of Significance Guidelines NSW Office of Environment and Heritage 2018
- The EPBC Act Matters of National Environmental Significance: Significant Impact Guidelines, Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts 2013.

Threatened species, populations and migratory species that were recorded within 10km of the study area in the BioNet Atlas of NSW Wildlife and listed in the EPBC Protected Matters Search Tool were considered for their likelihood of occurrence in the study area the following factors informed this assessment;

- The location, habitats and dates of records
- Habitat within the study area and habitats in the landscape including the continuity of suitable habitats for the matter under consideration
- Scientific literature pertaining to each matter and applying ecological knowledge to the assessment.

The potential for each threatened matter or migratory species to occur was then considered and the necessity for targeted field surveys was determined. Following field surveys and review of habitat occurring in the study area, the potential for species, communities or populations to use the study area or to be impacted directly or indirectly by the proposal was assessed, this assessment is summarised in the table at Appendix 1 of this report.

2.2. Field Survey

The study area was surveyed by an ecologist on 25 June 2023 in the early afternoon. Conditions were clear and cool, there had not been recent rain although the season had been wetter than usual, it was considered conditions were adequate for opportunistic fauna survey and of sufficient time to adequately assess each vegetation community throughout the area of the works. During site inspections the study area was defined, vegetation communities

mapped and notes made on the flora and fauna species identified within and adjacent to the impact area of the proposal, a photo/ videographic record was also made aiding in documenting the site characteristics.

2.3. Flora and Vegetation Communities

All flora and fauna species identified were recorded along with ecological communities and habitat components occurring on the site.

Flora was surveyed using the random meander technique focusing on each vegetation community occurring in the study area. Notes were made of individual plant species present and vegetation communities mapped and defined then compared with OEH defined Plant Community Types and checked against described listed vegetation communities.

Targeted surveys were undertaken for threatened species of plants that were considered to have potential to occur on the site based on desktop research or where habitats on site were found to be suitable.

Floral nomenclature is consistent with *The Plant Information Network System of The Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust* PlantNET online resource.

2.4. Fauna and Fauna Habitats

Incidental fauna survey was undertaken for birds, amphibians, reptiles and mammals, which included opportunistic observations of fauna, active searching of signs of direct and indirect occurrence including scats, tracks, scratch & feeding marks, burrows, calls, pellets and remnants such as bones, fur and feathers.

Where suitable habitat components were present, targeted searches were undertaken for fauna presence or signs of past presence. For example loose rocks and timber were lifted in search of reptiles and rocky areas observing for basking reptiles, wet areas were approached quietly to listen for frogs and in suitable habitat bird calls were used for identification.

Habitat components that may be used for foraging, roosting, breeding or nesting by any potentially occurring fauna were considered, along with the continuity of habitat present within the study area as well as stepping stone or corridor habitat that may connect the study area to other parts of the landscape, particularly to areas of quality habitat or conservation areas.

Habitat surveys targeted tree hollows, stags, bird nests, possum dreys, decorticating bark, rock shelters, rock outcrops / crevices, mature / old growth trees, food species particularly nectar producing and palatable species such as mistletoes and proteaceae species.

Artificial structures such as bridges/ culverts, dams, service pits and other structures were also considered for their habitat value.

Faunal nomenclature is consistent with;

- Cogger, H. (1992). Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia, Revised Edition. Reed, Sydney.
- Morcombe, M. (2000). Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing Pty Ltd, Queensland.
- Strahan, R. (1995). The Mammals of Australia. Australian Museum/Reed Books, Sydney.

2.5. Survey Limitations

The flora survey aimed to record all the key and most frequent species occurring on the study area in order to accurately describe vegetation characteristics and classify plant community types present as well as all important weed species. Beyond this, as many flora species as practically could be recorded were, however, a definitive list of the flora occurring in the study area cannot be derived without structured surveys over several seasons. Such survey effort is beyond the scope of this assessment given past land uses on the site, its degraded nature

and the nature of the proposal's impacts.

The site's steep terrain also limited the mobility of survey and will bias results to more easily accessible areas.

Despite these limitations the biodiversity assessment undertaken for flora, vegetation communities and fauna is adequate to undertake appropriate biodiversity impact assessment. Further flora species would be recorded during longer surveys over different seasons however sufficient data has been collected to detect flora and habitats of threatened matters.

Biodiversity survey following OEH's published threatened species survey and assessment guidelines was not undertaken as sufficient detail to determine the likelihood of occurrence of threatened species and communities as well as potentially occurring migratory species for the purposes of this assessment has been achieved through flora and habitat assessment during the field survey.

3. Results

3.1. Literature and Database Review

Desktop assessment has identified the following characteristics of the site;

Landform and drainage

The study area occurs at an elevation of 600m amsl it is gently sloping to the west draining to the Jerrabomberra Creek.

Soils and geology

The study area is mapped as the "*Ginninderra Creek*" Soil Landscape in the *NSW Soil Landscapes 1:150000 mapping*. This soil landsape occurs on nearly level to gently sloping alluvial flats of the Canberra Lowlands. Quaternary alluvium-gravel, sand, loam and clay. Bedrock is often >2 m below the soil surface. Gently undulating floodplain with local relief <10 m between 540 and 680 m elevation. Slopes are generally <3%, but are greater at the margins of the unit. This depositional system is the result of the inefficient drainage network that occurs over much of the Canberra Lowlands. Many imperfectly drained areas occur throughout this landscape.

Vegetation is extensively cleared for grazing and urban activities. Extensively cleared riparian woodland (savanna), scrubland, grassland and sedgeland. Sedgelands and rushlands occur in seepage areas and other places that are continually wet. Species present include Juncus spp. and Carex spp. Grassland includes Poa labillardieri which is widespread and common on alluvial flats. In drier areas, Themeda australis tends to be dominant.

Observations on the site generally concur with these characteristics in the context of an urban environment, native grasses were however not common. No significant erosion issues were noted on the site, soils are stable due to stable slopes and good vegetative cover.

Environmental planning

Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Local Environmental Plan 2022 (LEP)

Parts of the project site are mapped as '*Biodiversity*' on the *Terrestrial Biodiversity Map*, as such the following clause applies;

> *(3) In deciding whether to grant development consent for development on land to which this clause applies, the consent authority must consider—*
>
> *(a) whether the development is likely to have—*
>
> *(i) an adverse impact on the condition, ecological value and significance of the fauna and flora on the land, and*
>
> *(ii) an adverse impact on the importance of the vegetation on the land to the habitat and survival of native fauna, and*
>
> *(iii) the potential to fragment, disturb or diminish the biodiversity structure, function and composition of the land, and*
>
> *(iv) an adverse impact on the habitat elements providing connectivity on the land, and*
>
> *(b) appropriate measures to avoid, minimise or mitigate the impacts of the development.*
>
> *(4) Development consent must not be granted to development on land to which this clause applies unless the consent authority is satisfied—*
>
> *(a) the development is designed, sited and will be managed to avoid a significant adverse environmental impact, or*
>
> *(b) if a significant adverse environmental impact cannot be reasonably avoided—the*

development is designed, sited and will be managed to minimise the impact.

This Biodiversity Assessment addresses this clause throughout the report. The proposal has been designed and sited to minimise environmental impacts. Siting has ensured the ecological functions of the gully can continue and will be improved through the removal of exotic vegetation.

The State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021

The State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021 (BC SEPP) consolidates several repealed SEPPs that help to manage conservation of biodiversity.

Chapter 4 Koala habitat protection 2021 of the BC SEPP applies to this project due to its zoning.

This Chapter aims to encourage the conservation and management of areas of natural vegetation that provide habitat for koalas to support a permanent free-living population over their present range and reverse the current trend of koala population decline.

Under Section 4.9, *Development assessment process—no approved koala plan of management for land*;

> *(2) Before a council may grant consent to a development application for consent to carry out development on the land, the council must assess whether the development is likely to have any impact on koalas or koala habitat.*
>
> *(3) If the council is satisfied that the development is likely to have low or no impact on koalas or koala habitat, the council may grant consent to the development application.*
>
> *(4) If the council is satisfied that the development is likely to have a higher level of impact on koalas or koala habitat, the council must, in deciding whether to grant consent to the development application, take into account a koala assessment report for the development.*

This SEPP is addressed in Section 6 of this report.

Threatened Biodiversity

Section 4, *Threatened Species Populations & Ecological Communities*, of this report addresses findings of desktop review of threatened biodiversity.

Appendix 1 of this report presents these protected matters that have been considered in this assessment.

3.2. Vegetation communities and flora species

Areas of native vegetation persisting in the landscape close to and on the study area are mapped by the NSW State Vegetation Type Map as;

- Not native vegetation (majority of study area)
- PCT 3415 – Southern Tableland Red Grass-Spear Grass Grassland

Site surveys found very few components of these Southern Tableland Red Grass-Spear Grass Grassland in or nearby the project area. This community would likely have occurred in the area prior to urban development.

PCT 3376 – Southern Tableland Grassy Box Woodland is associated with the Critically Endangered Ecological Community;

> *White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland in the NSW North Coast, New England Tableland, Nandewar, Brigalow Belt South, Sydney Basin, South Eastern Highlands, NSW South Western Slopes, South East Corner and Riverina Bioregions,* (Boxgum Woodland).

This community was not found in or nearby the project area.

Native woody species recorded include only planted Casuarina glauca (River Oak) and recently planted seedlings of various local eucalypts. Several exotic species are also planted.

Grassland species are largely exotic common local species

No plants or communities listed under the BC Act or EPBC Act were recorded or considered likely to occur.

3.3. Fauna and Fauna Habitat

The site offers very little value to fauna habitat, the landscaping vegetation provide some cover to highly mobile fauna well adapted to urban environments.

No fauna species or fauna habitats were recorded or considered likely to occur that are listed matters under the BC Act or the EPBC Act.

3.4. Impacts

The proposal's impacts to vegetation will be the removal of up to 900m^2 of exotic grassland vegetation.

Vegetation impacted is not important habitat for any species or unique in the landscape.

4. Threatened Species, Populations and Ecological Communities

The BC Act provides a series of native vegetation clearing thresholds and the Biodiversity Values Map (BVM) to determine the necessity for the impacts on biodiversity of a development to be assessed using the BC Act's Biodiversity Assessment Method (BAM). As this project is being assessed under Part IV of the EP&A Act it is exempt from this criteria however clearing involved would not trigger the BAM and no part of the site is mapped on the BVM.

Where there is potential for BC Act listed matters (species, populations or ecological communities) to be impacted by the proposal a test of significance must be undertaken to determine the significance of any impact.

The potential for protected matters occurring in the area to be impacted has been assessed in the threatened matter evaluations table at Appendix 1 of this report.

The findings of this assessment are as follows;

4.1. Threatened species

Appendix 1 addressed several listed species that have been recorded within 10km of the of the study area in the past or in other parts of the Southern Tablelands and considered to have some potential to occur on the site.

Following this assessment, no Threatened Species listed under the BC Act were considered likely to occur on the site or be impacted by the proposal.

4.1. Endangered Populations

No Endangered Populations listed under the BC Act have been considered likely to be at risk of impact by the proposal.

4.2. Endangered Ecological Communities

Appendix 1 addressed 2 listed communities listed under the BC Act, none occur on or near the site or at risk of impact from the proposal.

5. Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) specifies that approval is required from the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment for actions that have, will have or are likely to have a significant impact on a matter of "national environmental significance".

The Act identifies nine matters of national environmental significance being:

1) World Heritage properties
2) National heritage places
3) Wetlands of international importance (Ramsar wetlands)
4) Threatened species and ecological communities
5) Migratory species
6) Commonwealth marine areas
7) Nuclear actions (including uranium mining)
8) Great Barrier Reef Marine Park
9) Water impacts from coal seam gas and large coal mining actions

Matters number 4 (Threatened species, ecological communities) and 5 (Migratory species) are relevant to this proposal.

5.1. Threatened Species & Ecological Communities:

Threatened species listed under this act have been considered in the Appendix 1 assessment along with NSW BC Act listed species.

The Commonwealth Environment Department protected matters search tool was used to highlight any maters of national environmental significance that could be of concern. No matters were considered likely to be negatively impacted by the proposal.

5.2. Migratory Species:

In addition to threatened species and ecological communities, the EPBC Act allows for the listing of internationally protected migratory species, i.e. species listed under the Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (JAMBA), the China - Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (CAMBA) and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention).

No protected migratory species were observed on site at the time of this assessment or considered likely to occur on the site or rely on resources provided by its habit

6. State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021

The State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021 (BC SEPP) consolidates several repealed SEPPs that help to manage conservation of biodiversity.

6.1. Chapter 4 Koala habitat protection 2021

Chapter 4 Koala habitat protection 2021 applies to the land due to RE1 Public Recreation zoning.

This Chapter aims to encourage the conservation and management of areas of natural vegetation that provide habitat for koalas to support a permanent free-living population over their present range and reverse the current trend of koala population decline. As no approved koala plan of management exists for the land, the following clause applies;

4.9 Development assessment process—no approved koala plan of management for land

(1) This section applies to land to which this Chapter applies if the land—

> *(a) has an area of at least 1 hectare (including adjoining land within the same ownership), and*
>
> *(b) does not have an approved koala plan of management applying to the land.*

(2) Before a council may grant consent to a development application for consent to carry out development on the land, the council must assess whether the development is likely to have any impact on koalas or koala habitat.

(3) If the council is satisfied that the development is likely to have low or no impact on koalas or koala habitat, the council may grant consent to the development application.

(4) If the council is satisfied that the development is likely to have a higher level of impact on koalas or koala habitat, the council must, in deciding whether to grant consent to the development application, take into account a koala assessment report for the development.

(5) However, despite subsections (3) and (4), the council may grant development consent if the applicant provides to the council—

> *(a) information, prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced person, the council is satisfied demonstrates that the land subject of the development application—*
>
> *(i) does not include any trees belonging to the koala use tree species listed in Schedule 3 for the relevant koala management area, or*
>
> *(ii) is not core koala habitat, or*
>
> *(b) information the council is satisfied demonstrates that the land subject of the development application—*
>
> *(i) does not include any trees with a diameter at breast height over bark of more than 10 centimetres, or*
>
> *(ii) includes only horticultural or agricultural plantations.*

The nearest Bionet records of koalas to the project area occur 6 – 10km to the east, on the eastern side of Queanbeyan, they have been recorded in this area over the past 10 to 30 years. Given the lack of habitat available in the vicinity of the project area, fragmentation of habitat in the landscape and the low local population size of koalas it is very unlikely this local population of koalas could make use of habitat in the project area.

Regardless, the proposal will involve no removal of koala habitat, construction impacts will not affect koalas and likely future uses of the project are unlikely to affect koalas or koala habitat.

7. NSW Fisheries Management Act 1994

The Fisheries Management Act 1994 provides for the protection of fish and marine vegetation, endangered populations and ecological communities by a listing process. No species, populations or communities listed under this act were recorded on site at the time of this assessment or are considered likely to occur on this site. No Tests of Significance have been prepared for species protected by this act in relation to the proposed development.

8. Assessment of the Biodiversity Impact

Considering the information detailed above that has been summarised from information collected during field and desktop investigations and assessments of significance for threatened species and communities the following final assessments are made.

8.1. Direct Impacts

The proposal's impacts to vegetation will be the removal of exotic vegetation as follows;

- Removal of up to 900m^2 of exotic grassland to accommodate pump track construction.

Construction impacts are minor and temporary, they will be restricted to a modified environment of exotic grassland.

Operational impacts are positive, the use of the site will result in better weed management of the area as a result of the development.

8.2. Indirect Impacts

There is a risk that plant and equipment used for the works may transport weed material from this site to other sites. Impact mitigation measures in Section 9 of this report address this risk.

8.3. Potential Impacts on Flora

Vegetation impacts described above will not significantly impact any threatened flora or endangered ecological communities.

Vegetation impacted is of limited biodiversity value due to exotic composition. Other habitats further from the project area would be preferred by biodiversity in most cases.

The proposal will not involve the removal of any significant vegetation, plant habitats or significantly degrade the ecological value of the study area.

8.4. Potential Impacts on Fauna and Habitat

No areas of important habitat or unique habitat components that are infrequent in the landscape will be removed as part of this proposal.

The impact of the proposal on fauna populations and their habitats is considered likely to be insignificant. This is largely due to the poor value of habitat currently available on the site. Fauna may use this area for movement across the landscape however for most habitat functions fauna will prefer areas, further from urban areas where habitats occur in much greater quality. No listed threatened fauna or their habitats are considered at risk of impact by this proposal.

9. Impact Mitigation Measures

The following impact mitigation measures are recommended for adoption to reduce the likelihood of any negative impacts on flora and fauna associated with this proposal both in the short and long term.

9.1 Council and construction contractors must ensure that they do not import weed material to the site, for example, in or on plant and equipment used on the site. At a minimum the following actions will be undertaken to achieve this;

- In order to manage the risk of indirect impacts of invasive species establishing in the project area, a weed management plan will be prepared and implemented to ensure the project does not increase the occurrence of weed species on the site or adjoining land the plan will incorporate the following practices;
- Plant and equipment will be cleaned prior to entering any part of the site ensuring no mud/ soil or vegetation material is imported into the area
- The site manager will ensure that procedures are in place to ensure plant and equipment entering the site are clean and free of mud, soil and vegetation material.

10. Conclusion

This report has assessed the flora and fauna associated with this site and the extent and nature of impacts on biodiversity of the proposed works.

It is essential that this report's impact mitigation measures be implemented in order to offset vegetation loss and to manage potential weed issues on the site and ensure that adjoining lands are not impacted.

There are no other biodiversity issues associated with this proposal and if the impact mitigation measures recommended by this report are implemented the overall impact of this proposal on flora and fauna will be negligible.

11. References

- Cogger, H. (1992). Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia, Revised Edition. Reed, Sydney.
- Commonwealth of Australia (1999). Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. Commonwealth Government, Canberra.
- Commonwealth Department of the Environment (DoE) (2013). Matters of National Environmental Significance: Significant impact guidelines 1.1 Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. Canberra.
- Commonwealth Department of the Environment (DoE). Protected Matters Search Tool. Accessed at: http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/protected-matters-search-tool
- Department of Environment and Conservation NSW Threatened Biodiversity Survey and Assessment: Guidelines for Developments and Activities Working Draft (November 2004)
- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) (2018). Threatened Species Survey and Assessment Guidelines.
- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) – Threatened Species website http://maps.nationalparks.nsw.gov.au/tsprofile/index.aspx.
- Environment Australia (2000). Administrative Guidelines for Determining whether an Action has, will have, or is likely to have a Significant Impact on a Matter of National Environmental Significance under the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.
- Fairley, A. and Moore, P. (2002). Native Plants of the Sydney District – an identification guide, Revised Edition. Kangaroo Press, Sydney.
- Morcombe, M. (2000). Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing Pty Ltd, Queensland.
- NSW Government, Threatened Biodiversity Data Collection. Online database of species records, various contributors, periodically updated.
- Strahan, R. (1995). The Mammals of Australia. Australian Museum/Reed Books, Sydney.

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Appendix 1 – Threatened Matter Evaluations Table

Threatened Species Evaluations

The following table present the evaluations for threatened species, endangered ecological communities and endangered populations found either

1. Within a 10km buffer of the study site in the Atlas of NSW Wildlife (Bionet).
2. Identified as potentially occurring in the area by the Commonwealth EPBC Protected Matters Search Tool.
3. Considered to have potential to occur in the landscape given habitats available

The assessment of potential for impact to the species or ecological community is based on the nature of the proposal, it's direct and indirect impacts and the ecology of the species. Where a potential impact to a threatened species, ecological community or endangered populations has been identified a *Test of Significance* for determining whether proposed development or activity is likely to significantly affect threatened species or ecological communities, or their habitats has been undertaken in line with Section 7.3 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*.

Abbreviations

Matter status under each act, *NSW Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) or the *Commonwealth Environment Protection & Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) (depending on the table column the abbreviation is placed in) are abbreviated as follows;

- E: listed as endangered
- V: listed as vulnerable
- CE: listed as Critically Endangered
- EEC: listed as an Endangered Ecological Community
- CEEC: listed as a Critically Endangered Ecological Community
- M: Migratory Species under the EPBC Act.

References

Department of the Environment. Species Profile and Threats Database, Department of the Environment, Canberra. [Online]. Available from: http://www.environment.gov.au/sprat.

Office of Environment and Heritage. Threatened Species Profile Search. [Online]. Available from: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/.

Department of Primary Industries. Listed threatened species, populations and ecological communities. [Online]. Available from: http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/fishing/species-protection/conservation.

Species name	Habitat requirements	TSC Act	EPBC Act	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential impact
Fauna						
Birds						
Anthochaera Phrygia Regent Honeyeater	The regent honeyeater inhabits dry open forest and woodland, particularly Box-Ironbark woodland, and riparian forests of River Sheoak. These woodlands have significantly large numbers of mature trees, high canopy cover and abundance of mistletoes. The Regent Honeyeater is a generalist forager, although it feeds mainly on the nectar from a relatively small number of eucalypts that produce high volumes of nectar. Key eucalypt species include Mugga Ironbark, Yellow Box, White Box and Swamp Mahogany. Also utilises *E. microcarpa, E. punctata, E. polyanthemos, E. moluccana, Corymbia robusta, E. crebra, E. caleyi, Corymbia maculata, E. mckieana, E. macrorhyncha, E. laevopinea*, and *Angophora floribunda*. Nectar and fruit from the mistletoes *Amyema miquelii, A. pendula and A. cambagei* are also utilised. When nectar is scarce lerp and honeydew can comprise a large proportion of the diet.	CE	CE	Present in landscape	Possible rare visitor to this landscape	Not likely to be impacted Proposal will not impact potential habitat
Grantiella picta Painted Honeyeater	Inhabits Boree/ Weeping Myall (*Acacia pendula*), Brigalow (*A. harpophylla*) and Box-Gum Woodlands and Box-Ironbark Forests. A specialist feeder on the fruits of mistletoes growing on woodland eucalypts and acacias. Prefers mistletoes of the genus *Amyema*. Insects and nectar from mistletoe or eucalypts are occasionally eaten. Nest from spring to autumn in a small, delicate nest hanging within the outer canopy of drooping eucalypts, she-oak, paperbark or mistletoe branches.	V	V	Woodland habitat and mistletoe present in landscape	Possible occasional visitor to this landscape	Not likely to be impacted Proposal will not impact potential habitat
Melithreptus gularis gularis Black-chinned Honeyeater (eastern subspecies)	Occupies mostly upper levels of drier open forests or woodlands dominated by box and ironbark eucalypts, especially Mugga Ironbark (*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*), White Box (*E. albens*), Inland Grey Box (*E. microcarpa*), Yellow Box (*E. melliodora*), Blakely's Red Gum (*E. blakelyi*) and Forest Red Gum (*E. tereticornis*). Also inhabits open forests of smooth-barked gums, stringybarks, ironbarks, river sheoaks (nesting habitat) and tea-trees. Feeding territories are large making the species	V		Absent	Unlikely	Unlikely

Species name	Habitat requirements	TSC Act	EPBC Act	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential impact
	locally nomadic. The Black-chinned Honeyeater tends to occur in the largest woodland patches in the landscape as birds forage over large home ranges of at least 5 hectares.					
Botaurus poiciloptilus Australasian Bittern	Favours permanent freshwater wetlands with tall, dense vegetation, particularly bullrushes (*Typha* spp.) and spikerushes (*Eleocharis* spp.). Hides during the day amongst dense reeds or rushes and feed mainly at night on frogs, fish, yabbies, spiders, insects and snails.		E	Absent	Unlikely	Unlikely
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper	The curlew sandpiper generally occupies littoral and estuarine habitats, and in New South Wales is mainly found in intertidal mudflats of sheltered coasts. It also occurs in non-tidal swamps, lakes and lagoons on the coast and sometimes inland. It forages in or at the edge of shallow water, occasionally on exposed algal mats or waterweed, or on banks of beach-cast seagrass or seaweed.		CE,M	Absent	Unlikely	Unlikely
Callocephalon fimbriatum Gang-gang Cockatoo	In spring and summer, the species is generally found in tall mountain forests and woodlands, particularly in heavily timbered and mature wet sclerophyll forests. In autumn and winter, the species often moves to lower altitudes in drier more open eucalypt forests and woodlands, particularly box-gum and box-ironbark assemblages, or in dry forest in coastal areas and often found in urban areas. May also occur in sub-alpine Snow Gum (*Eucalyptus pauciflora*) woodland and occasionally in temperate rainforests. Favours old growth forest and woodland attributes for nesting and roosting. Feed mainly on seeds of native and introduced trees and shrubs, with a preference for eucalypts, wattles and introduced hawthorns. They will also eat berries, fruits, nuts and insects and their larvae. Nests are located in hollows that are 10 cm in diameter or larger and at least 9 m above the ground in eucalypts.	V		Present in landscape	Possible, while passing through landscape to areas of better habitat	Unlikely to be impacted Proposal will not significantly impact potential habitat
Calyptorhynchus lathami Glossy Black-Cockatoo	Inhabits open forest and woodlands of the coast and the Great Dividing Range where stands of sheoak occur. Black Sheoak (*Allocasuarina littoralis*) and Forest Sheoak (*A. torulosa*) are important foods. Inland populations feed on a wide range of sheoaks, including Drooping Sheoak, *Allocasuaraina diminuta*, and *A. gymnathera*. Belah (*Casuarina cristata*) is also utilised and may be a critical food source for some	V		Absent	Unlikely	No unlikely to be impacted

Species name	Habitat requirements	TSC Act	EPBC Act	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential impact
	populations. Feeds almost exclusively on the seeds of several species of she-oak (*Casuarina* and *Allocasuarina* species), shredding the cones with the massive bill. Dependent on large hollow-bearing eucalypts for nest sites.					
Glossopsitta pusilla Little Lorikeet	Forages primarily in the canopy of open *Eucalyptus* forest and woodland, yet also finds food in *Angophora, Melaleuca* and other tree species. Riparian habitats are particularly used, due to higher soil fertility and hence greater productivity. Isolated flowering trees in open country, e.g. paddocks, roadside remnants and urban trees also help sustain viable populations of the species. Feeds mostly on nectar and pollen, occasionally on native fruits such as mistletoe, and only rarely in orchards. Roosts in treetops, often distant from feeding areas. Nests in proximity to feeding areas if possible, most typically selecting hollows in the limb or trunk of smooth-barked Eucalypts. Entrance is small (3 cm) and usually high above the ground (2–15 m). Riparian trees often chosen, including species like *Allocasuarina*.	V		Present in landscape	Unlikely but may pass through site	Not unlikely to be impacted Proposal will not significantly impact potential habitat
Lathamus discolour Swift Parrot	On the Australian mainland they occur in areas where eucalypts are flowering profusely or where there are abundant lerp (from sap-sucking bugs) infestations. Favoured feed trees include winter flowering species such as Swamp Mahogany *Eucalyptus robusta*, Spotted Gum *Corymbia maculata*, Red Bloodwood *C. gummifera*, Mugga Ironbark *E. sideroxylon*, and White Box *E. albens*. Commonly used lerp infested trees include Inland Grey Box *E. microcarpa*, Grey Box *E. moluccana* and Blackbutt *E. pilularis*. Return to some foraging sites on a cyclic basis depending on food availability.	E	CE	Absent	Unlikely, favoured feed trees absent	Unlikely
Polytelis swainsonii Superb Parrot	Inhabit Box-Gum, Box-Cypress-pine and Boree Woodlands and River Red Gum Forest. In the Riverina the birds nest in the hollows of large trees (dead or alive) mainly in tall riparian River Red Gum Forest or Woodland. On the South West Slopes nest trees can be in open Box-Gum Woodland or isolated paddock trees. Species known to be used are Blakely's Red Gum, Yellow Box, Apple Box and Red Box. May forage up to 10 km from nesting sites, primarily in grassy box woodland. Feed		V	Food source present in landscape	Unlikely but may pass through site	No - Potential impacts will not be to habitat present.

Species name	Habitat requirements	TSC Act	EPBC Act	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential impact
	in trees and understorey shrubs and on the ground and their diet consists mainly of grass seeds and herbaceous plants. Also eaten are fruits, berries, nectar, buds, flowers, insects and grain.					
Chthonicola sagittata Speckled Warbler	The Speckled Warbler lives in a wide range of *Eucalyptus* dominated communities that have a grassy understorey, often on rocky ridges or in gullies. Typical habitat would include scattered native tussock grasses, a sparse shrub layer, some eucalypt regrowth and an open canopy. Large, relatively undisturbed remnants are required for the species to persist in an area. The diet consists of seeds and insects, with most foraging taking place on the ground around tussocks and under bushes and trees. Pairs are sedentary and occupy a breeding territory of about ten hectares, with a slightly larger home-range when not breeding.	V		Absent	Unlikely	Unlikely to be impacted
Climacteris picumnus victoriae Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies)	Found in eucalypt woodlands (including Box-Gum Woodland) and dry open forest of the inland slopes and plains inland of the Great Dividing Range; mainly inhabits woodlands dominated by stringybarks or other rough-barked eucalypts, usually with an open grassy understorey, sometimes with one or more shrub species; also found in mallee and River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) Forest bordering wetlands with an open understorey of acacias, saltbush, lignum, cumbungi and grasses; usually not found in woodlands with a dense shrub layer; fallen timber is an important habitat component for foraging; also recorded, though less commonly, in similar woodland habitats on the coastal ranges and plains.	V		Present in landscape	Unlikely, no suitable habitat on or near site	Unlikely to be impacted
Daphoenositta chrysoptera Varied Sittella	The varied sitella inhabits eucalypt forests and woodlands, especially those with rough-barked species and mature smooth-barked gums with dead branches, mallee and *Acacia* woodland. Feeds on arthropods gleaned from crevices in rough or decorticating bark, dead branches, standing dead trees and small branches and twigs in the tree canopy.	V		Not present	Unlikely	Unlikely to be impacted

Species name	Habitat requirements	TSC Act	EPBC Act	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential impact
Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus Dusky Woodswallow	Dusky woodswallows are widespread in eastern, southern and south western Australia. The species occurs throughout most of New South Wales, but is sparsely scattered in, or largely absent from, much of the upper western region. Most breeding activity occurs on the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range. They inhabit dry, open eucalypt forests and woodlands, including mallee associations, with an open or sparse understorey of eucalypt saplings, acacias and other shrubs, and ground-cover of grasses or sedges and fallen woody debris. It has also been recorded in shrublands, heathlands and very occasionally in moist forest or rainforest. Also found in farmland, usually at the edges of forest or woodland. Dusky woodswallows eat invertebrates, mainly insects, which are captured whilst hovering or sallying above the canopy or over water. Also frequently hovers, sallies and pounces under the canopy, primarily over leaf litter and dead timber. Also occasionally take nectar, fruit and seed. Can be resident year round or migratory, depending on climatic conditions. In NSW, after breeding, birds migrate to the north of the state and to southeastern Queensland.	V		Present in landscape	Possible as stepping stone habitat	Unlikely to be impacted Proposal will not significantly impact potential habitat
Melanodryas cucullata cucullata Hooded Robin (south-eastern form)	Prefers lightly wooded country, usually open eucalypt woodland, acacia scrub and mallee, often in or near clearings or open areas. Requires structurally diverse habitats featuring mature eucalypts, saplings, some small shrubs and a ground layer of moderately tall native grasses. Often perches on low dead stumps and fallen timber or on low-hanging branches. Territories range from around 10 ha during the breeding season, to 30 ha in the non-breeding season.	V		Absent	Unlikely	Unlikely
Hieraaetus morphnoides Little Eagle	Occupies open eucalypt forest, woodland or open woodland. Sheoak or *Acacia* woodlands and riparian woodlands of interior NSW are also used. Nests in tall living trees within a remnant patch, where pairs build a large stick nest in winter. Lays two or three eggs during spring, and young fledge in early summer. Preys on birds, reptiles and mammals, occasionally adding large insects and carrion.	V		Small examples present, landscape habitat will support this species	Possible, as stepping stone habitat	Unlikely to be impacted Proposal will not significantly impact

Species name	Habitat requirements	TSC Act	EPBC Act	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential impact
						potential habitat
Haliaeetus leucogaster White Bellied Sea Eagle	The White-bellied Sea-Eagle is a large eagle that has long broad wings and a short, wedge-shaped tail, it is distributed around the Australian coastline, including Tasmania, and well inland along rivers and wetlands of the Murray Darling Basin. It is widespread along the east coast, and along all major inland rivers and waterways. Habitats require the presence of large areas of open water including larger rivers, swamps, lakes, and the sea. Occurs at sites near the sea such as around bays and inlets, beaches, reefs, lagoons, estuaries and mangroves; and at, or in the vicinity of freshwater swamps, lakes, reservoirs, billabongs and saltmarsh. Terrestrial habitats include coastal dunes, tidal flats, grassland, heathland, woodland, and forest (including rainforest). Breeding habitat consists of mature tall open forest, open forest, tall woodland, and swamp sclerophyll forest close to foraging habitat. Nest trees are typically large emergent eucalypts and often have emergent dead branches or large dead trees nearby which are used as 'guard roosts'. Nests are large structures built from sticks and lined with leaves or grass.	V		No specific habitat component for this species occur	Incidental occurrence is possible, unlikely to land on site	Unlikely to be impacted
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon	This falcon is sparsely distributed in NSW, chiefly throughout the Murray-Darling Basin, with the occasional vagrant east of the Great Dividing Range. The breeding range has contracted since the 1950s with most breeding now confined to arid parts of the range. Usually restricted to shrubland, grassland and wooded watercourses of arid and semi-arid regions, although it is occasionally found in open woodlands near the coast. Also occurs near wetlands where surface water attracts prey. Preys primarily on birds, especially parrots and pigeons, using high-speed chases and stoops; reptiles and mammals are also taken. Like other falcons it utilises old nests of other birds of prey and ravens, usually high in a living eucalypt near water or a	E		No specific habitat component for this species occur	Incidental occurrence is possible	Unlikely to be impacted

Species name	Habitat requirements	TSC Act	EPBC Act	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential impact
	watercourse; peak laying season is in late winter and early spring; two or three eggs are laid.					
Falco subniger Black Falcon	Widely but sparsely distributed in New South Wales, mostly occurring in inland regions. Some reports of 'Black Falcons' on the tablelands and coast of New South Wales are likely to be referable to the Brown Falcon. In New South Wales there is assumed to be a single population that is continuous with a broader continental population, given that falcons are highly mobile, commonly travelling hundreds of kilometres. The Black Falcon occurs as solitary individuals, in pairs, or in family groups of parents and offspring.	V		Absent	Unlikely	Unlikely to be impacted
Circus assimilis Spotted Harrier	Occurs throughout the Australian mainland, except in densely forested or wooded habitats of the coast, escarpment and ranges, and rarely in Tasmania. Individuals disperse widely in NSW and comprise a single population. Occurs in grassy open woodland including Acacia and mallee remnants, inland riparian woodland, grassland and shrub steppe. It is found most commonly in native grassland, but also occurs in agricultural land, foraging over open habitats including edges of inland wetlands. Builds a stick nest in a tree and lays eggs in spring (or sometimes autumn), with young remaining in the nest for several months. Preys on terrestrial mammals (eg bandicoots, bettongs, and rodents), birds and reptile, occasionally insects and rarely carrion.	V		Absent	Unlikely	Unlikely to be impacted
Ninox connivens Barking Owl	Inhabits woodland and open forest, including fragmented remnants and partly cleared farmland. It is flexible in its habitat use, and hunting can extend in to closed forest and more open areas. Sometimes able to successfully breed along timbered watercourses in heavily cleared habitats (e.g. western NSW) due to the higher density of prey on these fertile soils. Roost in shaded portions of tree canopies, including tall midstorey trees with dense foliage such as *Acacia* and *Casuarina* species. Preferentially hunts small arboreal mammals such as Squirrel Gliders and Ringtail Possums, but when loss of tree hollows decreases these prey populations the owl becomes more reliant on birds, invertebrates	V		Absent	Unlikely	Unlikely to be impacted

Species name	Habitat requirements	TSC Act	EPBC Act	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential impact
	and terrestrial mammals such as rodents and rabbits. Requires very large permanent territories in most habitats due to sparse prey densities. Monogamous pairs hunt over as much as 6000 hectares, with 2000 hectares being more typical in NSW habitats.					
Ninox strenua Powerful Owl	The Powerful Owl inhabits a range of vegetation types, from woodland and open sclerophyll forest to tall open wet forest and rainforest. It requires large tracts of forest or woodland habitat but can occur in fragmented landscapes as well. It roosts by day in dense vegetation comprising species such as Turpentine *Syncarpia glomulifera*, Black She-oak *Allocasuarina littoralis*, Blackwood *Acacia melanoxylon*, Rough-barked Apple *Angophora floribunda*, Cherry Ballart *Exocarpus cupressiformis* and a number of eucalypt species. The main prey items are medium-sized arboreal marsupials, particularly the Greater Glider, Common Ringtail Possum and Sugar Glider. As most prey species require hollows and a shrub layer, these are important habitat components for the owl. In good habitats 400 ha can support a pair of Powerful Owls; where hollow trees and prey have been depleted the owls need up to 4000 ha. Powerful Owls nest in large tree hollows (at least 0.5 m deep), in large eucalypts (diameter at breast height of 80-240 cm) that are at least 150 years old.	V		Absent	Unlikely	Unlikely to be impacted
Tyto novaehollandiae Masked Owl	Lives in dry eucalypt forests and woodlands from sea level to 1100 m. A forest owl, but often hunts along the edges of forests, including roadsides. The typical diet consists of tree-dwelling and ground mammals, especially rats. Pairs have a large home-range of 500 to 1000 hectares. Roosts and breeds in moist eucalypt forested gullies, using large tree hollows or sometimes caves for nesting.	V		Absent	Unlikely	Unlikely to be impacted
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew	In Australia, the eastern curlew is most commonly associated with sheltered coasts, especially estuaries, bays, harbors, inlets and coastal lagoons, with large intertidal mudflats or sandflats, often with beds of seagrass.		CE, M	Absent	Unlikely	Unlikely to be impacted

Species name	Habitat requirements	TSC Act	EPBC Act	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential impact
Petroica phoenicea Flame Robin	Breeds in upland tall moist eucalypt forests and woodlands, often on ridges and slopes. Prefers clearings or areas with open understoreys. The groundlayer of the breeding habitat is dominated by native grasses and the shrub layer may be either sparse or dense. Occasionally occurs in temperate rainforest, and also in herbfields, heathlands, shrublands and sedgelands at high altitudes. In winter lives in dry forests, open woodlands and in pastures and native grasslands, with or without scattered trees.	V		Potential habitat in landscape	Possible occasional visitor	Unlikely to be impacted, no important habitat impacted
Petroica boodang Scarlet Robin	Found from south east Queensland to south east South Australia and in Tasmania and south west Western Australia. In NSW, it occurs from the coast to the inland slopes. After breeding, some Scarlet Robins disperse to the lower valleys and plains of the tablelands and slopes. Some birds may appear as far west as the eastern edges of the inland plains in autumn and winter. This robin lives in dry eucalypt forests and woodlands. The understorey is usually open and grassy with few scattered shrubs. This species lives in both mature and regrowth vegetation. It occasionally occurs in mallee or wet forest communities, or in wetlands and tea-tree swamps. Scarlet Robin habitat usually contains abundant logs and fallen timber: these are important components of its habitat. The Scarlet Robin breeds on ridges, hills and foothills of the western slopes, the Great Dividing Range and eastern coastal regions; this species is occasionally found up to 1000 metres in altitude. The Scarlet Robin is primarily a resident in forests and woodlands, but some adults and young birds disperse to more open habitats after breeding. In autumn and winter many Scarlet Robins live in open grassy woodlands, and grasslands or grazed paddocks with scattered trees.	V		Potential habitat in landscape	Possible occasional visitor	Unlikely to be impacted, no important habitat impacted
Stagonopleura guttata Diamond Firetail	Found in grassy eucalypt woodlands, including Box-Gum Woodlands and Snow Gum *Eucalyptus pauciflora* Woodlands. Also occurs in open forest, mallee, Natural Temperate Grassland, and in secondary grassland derived from other communities. Often found in riparian areas (rivers and creeks), and sometimes in lightly wooded farmland.	V		Potential habitat in landscape	Possible occasional visitor	Unlikely to be impacted, no important habitat impacted

Species name	Habitat requirements	TSC Act	EPBC Act	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential impact
	Feeds exclusively on the ground, on ripe and partly-ripe grass and herb seeds and green leaves, and on insects (especially in the breeding season).					
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe	Prefers fringes of swamps, dams and nearby marshy areas where there is a cover of grasses, lignum, low scrub or open timber. Nests on the ground amongst tall vegetation, such as grasses, tussocks or reeds.	E	E	Absent	Unlikely	Unlikely to be impacted
Mammals						
Pteropus poliocephalus Grey-headed Flying-fox	Occur in subtropical and temperate rainforests, tall sclerophyll forests and woodlands, heaths and swamps as well as urban gardens and cultivated fruit crops. Roosting camps are generally located within 20 km of a regular food source and are commonly found in gullies, close to water, in vegetation with a dense canopy. Can travel up to 50 km from the camp to forage; commuting distances are more often <20 km. Feed on the nectar and pollen of native trees, in particular *Eucalyptus, Melaleuca* and *Banksia*, and fruits of rainforest trees and vines.	V	V	Absent, suitable habitat absent.	Unlikely, may fly over site	Unlikely to be impacted
Myotis macropus Southern Myotis	Generally roost in groups of 10 - 15 close to water in caves, mine shafts, hollow-bearing trees, storm water channels, buildings, under bridges and in dense foliage. Forage over streams and pools catching insects and small fish by raking their feet across the water surface.	V		Potential habitat in nearby forests	Unlikely while this bat may occur nearby it is not reliant or attracted to any habitat features on this site	Unlikely to be impacted
Chalinolobus dwyeri Large-eared Pied Bat	It is generally rare with a very patchy distribution in NSW. Roosts in caves (near their entrances), crevices in cliffs, old mine workings and in the disused, bottle-shaped mud nests of the Fairy Martin, frequenting low to mid-elevation dry open forest and woodland close to these features. Found in well-timbered areas containing gullies. This species probably forages for small, flying insects below the forest canopy.	V	V	Absent	Unlikely	Unlikely to be impacted

Species name	Habitat requirements	TSC Act	EPBC Act	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential impact
Micronomus norfolkensis Eastern Coastal Free-tailed Bat	Found along the east coast of Australia from south Queensland to southern NSW. Occurs in dry sclerophyll forest, woodland, swamp forests and mangrove forests east of the Great Dividing Range. It roosts mainly in tree hollows but will also roost under bark or in man-made structures. Usually solitary but also recorded roosting communally, probably insectivorous.	V		Absent	Unlikely	Unlikely to be impacted
Falsistrellus tasmaniensis Eastern False Pipistrelle	Prefers moist habitats, with trees taller than 20 m. Generally roosts in eucalypt hollows, but has also been found under loose bark on trees or in buildings. Hunts beetles, moths, weevils and other flying insects above or just below the tree canopy.	V		Absent, trees taller than 20 m absent.	Unlikely.	Unlikely to be impacted
Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis Large Bentwing-bat	Caves are the primary roosting habitat, but also use derelict mines, storm-water tunnels, buildings and other man-made structures. Form discrete populations centred on a maternity cave that is used annually in spring and summer for the birth and rearing of young. Maternity caves have very specific temperature and humidity regimes. Hunt in forested areas, catching moths and other flying insects above the tree top.	V		Absent, roosting habitat absent.	It is possible this bat, which has been recorded nearby in the past would pass through the site at times.	Unlikely to be impacted
Miniopterus australis Little Bentwing-bat	Occurs along east coast and ranges of Australia from Cape York in Queensland to Wollongong in NSW. Prefers Moist eucalypt forest, rainforest, vine thicket, wet and dry sclerophyll forest, Melaleuca swamps, dense coastal forests and banksia scrub. Generally found in well-timbered areas. Little Bentwing-bats roost in caves, tunnels, tree hollows, abandoned mines, stormwater drains, culverts, bridges and sometimes buildings during the day, and at night forage for small insects beneath the canopy of densely vegetated habitats. They often share roosting sites with the Common Bentwing-bat and, in winter, the two species may form mixed clusters. Only five nursery sites /maternity colonies are known in Australia.	V		Absent, roosting habitat absent.	It is possible this bat, which has been recorded nearby in the past would pass through the site at times.	Unlikely to be impacted
Scoteanax rueppellii	Utilises a variety of habitats from woodland through to moist and dry eucalypt forest and rainforest, though it is most commonly found in tall	V		Woodland habitat	Possible	No - Potential

Species name	Habitat requirements	TSC Act	EPBC Act	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential impact
Greater Broad-nosed Bat	wet forest. Although this species usually roosts in tree hollows, it has also been found in buildings. Open woodland habitat and dry open forest suits the direct flight of this species as it searches for beetles and other large, slow-flying insects; this species has been known to eat other bat species.			present in landscape		impacts will not be to habitat present.
Saccolaimus flaviventris Yellow-bellied Sheathtail Bat	Occurs across northern and eastern Australia it is a rare visitor in late summer and autumn in the most southerly parts of its range, being most of Victoria, south-western NSW and adjacent South Australia. There are scattered records of this species across the New England Tablelands and North West Slopes. Forages in most habitats across its very wide range, with and without trees appears to defend an aerial territory. Seasonal movements are unknown; there is speculation about a migration to southern Australia in late summer and autumn.	V		Potential habitat present in landscape	It is possible this bat would pass through the site at times	No, this bat does not rely on habitats on the site
Dasyurus maculatus Spotted-tailed Quoll	Recorded across a range of habitat types, including rainforest, open forest, woodland, coastal heath and inland riparian forest, from the sub-alpine zone to the coastline. Individual animals use hollow-bearing trees, fallen logs, small caves, rock outcrops and rocky-cliff faces as den sites. A generalist predator with a preference for medium-sized (500g-5kg) mammals. Consumes a variety of prey, including gliders, possums, small wallabies, rats, birds, bandicoots, rabbits, reptiles and insects. Females occupy home ranges up to about 750 hectares and males up to 3500 hectares. Are known to traverse their home ranges along densely vegetated creeklines.	V	E	Inadequate habitat	Unlikely, this species requires a very large home range and while it may occur on the site from time to time this would be very rare.	No, no habitat impacted
Pseudomys novaehollandiae New Holland Mouse	The New Holland Mouse has a fragmented distribution across Tasmania, Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland. It is known to inhabit open heathlands, woodlands and forests with a heathland understorey and vegetated sand dunes. It is a social animal, living predominantly in burrows shared with other individuals. Distribution is patchy in time and space, with peaks in abundance during early to mid stages of vegetation succession typically induced by fire.		V	Potential poor examples of habitat	Unlikely, habitat is poor	Unlikely to be impacted

Species name	Habitat requirements	TSC Act	EPBC Act	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential impact
Cercartetus nanus Eastern Pygmy-possum	Found in a broad range of habitats from rainforest through sclerophyll (including Box-Ironbark) forest and woodland to heath, but in most areas woodlands and heath appear to be preferred, except in north-eastern NSW where they are most frequently encountered in rainforest. Feeds largely on nectar and pollen collected from banksias, eucalypts and bottlebrushes; soft fruits are eaten when flowers are unavailable. Also feeds on insects throughout the year; this feed source may be more important in habitats where flowers are less abundant such as wet forests. Shelters in tree hollows, rotten stumps, holes in the ground, abandoned bird-nests, Ringtail Possum dreys or thickets of vegetation, (e.g. grass-tree skirts).	V		Absent	Unlikely	No - Potential impacts will not be to habitat present.
Petauroides volans Greater Glider	The Greater Glider occurs in eucalypt forests and woodlands. Feeds exclusively on eucalypt leaves, buds, flowers and mistletoe. Shelter during the day in tree hollows and will use up to 18 hollows in their home range. Occupy a relatively small home range with an average size of 1 to 3 ha.		V	Absent	Unlikely, habitats in landscape do not support this species.	No - Potential impacts will not be to habitat present.
Petaurus australis Yellow-bellied Glider	Occur in tall mature eucalypt forest generally in areas with high rainfall and nutrient rich soils. It inhabits a wide range of forest types but prefers resource rich forests where mature trees provide nesting hollows and tree species composition provides year-round continuity of food resources. Forest type preferences vary with latitude and elevation; mixed coastal forests to dry escarpment forests in the north; moist coastal gullies and creek flats to tall montane forests in the south. Feed primarily on plant and insect exudates, including nectar, sap, honeydew and manna with pollen and insects providing protein. Den, often in family groups, in hollows of large trees. Very mobile and occupy large home ranges between 20 to 85 ha.	V		Absent	Unlikely	Unlikely to be impacted
Petaurus norfolcensis Squirrel Glider	Inhabits mature or old growth Box, Box-Ironbark woodlands and River Red Gum forest west of the Great Dividing Range and Blackbutt-Bloodwood forest with heath understorey in coastal areas. Prefers mixed species stands with a shrub or Acacia midstorey. Require	V		Absent	Unlikely	Unlikely to be impacted

Species name	Habitat requirements	TSC Act	EPBC Act	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential impact
	abundant tree hollows for refuge and nest sites. Diet varies seasonally and consists of *Acacia* gum, eucalypt sap, nectar, honeydew and manna, with invertebrates and pollen providing protein.					
Petrogale penicillata Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	Occupy rocky escarpments, outcrops and cliffs with a preference for complex structures with fissures, caves and ledges, often facing north. Browse on vegetation in and adjacent to rocky areas eating grasses and forbs as well as the foliage and fruits of shrubs and trees. Highly territorial and have strong site fidelity with an average home range size of about 15 ha.	E	V	Absent, no rock escarpments in study area.	Unlikely	Unlikely to be impacted
Phascolarctos cinereus Koala	Inhabits a range of eucalypt forest and woodland communities, including coastal forests, the woodlands of the tablelands and western slopes, and the riparian communities of the western plains. Feed on the foliage of more than 70 eucalypt species and 30 non-eucalypt species, but in any one area will select preferred browse species. Inactive for most of the day, feeding and moving mostly at night. Spend most of their time in trees, but will descend and traverse open ground to move between trees. Home range size varies with quality of habitat, ranging from less than two ha to several hundred hectares in size.	V	V	Absent	Unlikely	Unlikely to be impacted
Amphibians						
Litoria aurea Green and Golden Bell Frog	There is only one known population on the NSW Southern Tablelands. Inhabits marshes, dams and stream-sides, particularly those containing bullrushes (*Typha* spp.) or spikerushes (*Eleocharis* spp.). Optimum habitat includes water-bodies that are unshaded, free of predatory fish such as Plague Minnow (*Gambusia holbrooki*), have a grassy area nearby and diurnal sheltering sites available. Some sites, particularly in the Greater Sydney region occur in highly disturbed areas.		V	Present, dams containing rushes present.	Unlikely	Unlikely to be impacted
Litoria booroolongensis Booroolong Frog	Live along permanent streams with some fringing vegetation cover such as ferns, sedges or grasses. Adults occur on or near cobble banks and other rock structures within stream margins. Shelter under rocks or amongst vegetation near the ground on the stream edge.	E	E	Absent, no permanent streams.	Unlikely	Unlikely to be impacted

Species name	Habitat requirements	TSC Act	EPBC Act	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential impact
Litoria littlejohni Littlejohn's Tree Frog, Health Frog	The majority of records are from within the Sydney Basin Bioregion with only scattered records south to the Victorian border and this species has not been recorded in southern NSW within the last decade. Records are isolated and tend to be at high altitude. This species breeds in the upper reaches of permanent streams and in perched swamps. Non-breeding habitat is heath based forests and woodlands where it shelters under leaf litter and low vegetation, and hunts for invertebrate prey either in shrubs or on the ground.		V	Absent, no breeding habitat (permanent streams)	Unlikely	Unlikely to be impacted
Reptiles						
Suta flagellum Little Whip Snake	The Little Whip Snake is found within an area bounded by Crookwell in the north, Bombala in the south, Tumbarumba to the west and Braidwood to the east. Occurs in Natural Temperate Grasslands and grassy woodlands as well as in secondary grasslands derived from clearing of woodlands. Found on well drained hillsides, mostly associated with scattered loose rocks.	V		No suitable habitat in study area	Unlikely.	Unlikely to be impacted
Aprasia parapulchella Pink-tailed Legless Lizard	Inhabits sloping, open woodland areas with predominantly native grassy groundlayers, particularly those dominated by Kangaroo Grass (*Themeda australis*). Sites are typically well-drained, with rocky outcrops or scattered, partially-buried rocks. Commonly found beneath small, partially-embedded rocks and appear to spend considerable time in burrows below these rocks.	V	V	Absent	Unlikely	Unlikely to be impacted
Delma impar Striped Legless Lizard	Found mainly in Natural Temperate Grassland but has also been captured in grasslands that have a high exotic component. Also found in secondary grassland near Natural Temperate Grassland and occasionally in open Box-Gum Woodland. Habitat is where grassland is dominated by perennial, tussock-forming grasses such as Kangaroo Grass *Themeda australis*, spear-grasses *Austrostipa* spp. and poa tussocks *Poa* spp., and occasionally wallaby grasses *Rytidosperma* spp. Sometimes found in grasslands with significant amounts of surface rocks, which are used for shelter.		V	Absent	Unlikely	Unlikely to be impacted
Varanus rosenbergi	Found in heath, open forest and woodland. Associated with termites, the mounds of which this species nests in; termite mounds are a	V		Absent	Unlikely	Unlikely to be impacted

Species name	Habitat requirements	TSC Act	EPBC Act	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential impact
Rosenberg's Goanna	critical habitat component. Individuals require large areas of habitat. Feeds on carrion, birds, eggs, reptiles and small mammals. Shelters in hollow logs, rock crevices and in burrows, which they may dig for themselves, or they may use other species' burrows, such as rabbit warrens. Generally slow moving; on the tablelands likely only to be seen on the hottest days.					
Fish						
Macquaria australasica Macquarie Perch	While extant populations are still found across the Murray-Darling Basin and in an east coast catchment, populations are often small and geographically separated. In New South Wales, extant populations are known to occur in the upper reaches of the Lachlan, Murrumbidgee and Murray catchments in the Murray-Darling Basin, and in the Hawkesbury/Nepean catchment on the east coast. Macquarie perch spawn at sites located at the downstream end of pools, with eggs then drifting downstream to lodge amongst gravel in riffles.	E	E	Absent, no permanent waterways in study area.	No	No
Insects						
Synemon plana Golden Sun Moth	found in the area between Queanbeyan, Gunning, Young and Tumut. Occurs in Natural Temperate Grasslands and grassy Box-Gum Woodlands in which groundlayer is dominated by wallaby grasses *Austrodanthonia spp*. the bare ground between the tussocks is thought to be an important microhabitat feature for the Golden Sun Moth, as it is typically these areas on which the females are observed displaying to attract males. Adults are short-lived (one to four days) and do not feed - having no functional mouthparts; the larvae are thought to feed exclusively on the roots of wallaby grasses.	E	CE	Requires very specific habitat criteria, not present.	No	No
Flora						
Bossiaea oligosperma	The Few-seeded Bossiaea is known from two disjunct areas - the lower Blue Mountains in the Warragamba area and the Windellama area where it is locally abundant. Occurs on stony slopes or ridges on	V	V	Absent	Not detected during field surveys –	No

Species name	Habitat requirements	TSC Act	EPBC Act	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential impact
Few-seeded Bossiaea	sandstone in the Yerranderie area. Occurs in low woodland on loamy soil in the Windellama area.				unlikely to occur	
Caladenia tessellate Thick-lipped Spider-orchid	The Thick Lip Spider Orchid is known from the Sydney area, Wyong, Ulladulla and Braidwood in NSW. Populations in Kiama and Queanbeyan are presumed extinct. Generally found in grassy sclerophyll woodland on clay loam or sandy soils, though the population near Braidwood is in low woodland with stony soil. The single leaf regrows each year. Flowers appear between September and November.		V	Absent	Unlikely	No
Diuris aequalis Buttercup Doubletail	The Buttercup Doubletail has been recorded in Kanangra-Boyd National Park, Gurnang State Forest, towards Wombeyan Caves, the Taralga - Goulburn area, and the ranges between Braidwood, Tarago and Bungendore. Recorded in forest, low open woodland with grassy understorey and secondary grassland on the higher parts of the Southern and Central Tablelands (especially on the Great Dividing Range). Leaves die back each year and resprout just before flowering. Populations tend to contain few, scattered individuals; despite extensive surveys, only about 200 plants in total, from 20 populations are known.	E	V	Absent	Unlikely	No
Eucalyptus aggregata Black Gum	Black Gum is found in the NSW Central and Southern Tablelands, with small isolated populations in Victoria and the ACT. Black Gum has a moderately narrow distribution, occurring mainly in the wetter, cooler and higher parts of the tablelands, for example in the Blayney, Crookwell, Goulburn, Braidwood and Bungendore districts. Grows in the lowest parts of the landscape. Grows on alluvial soils, on cold, poorly-drained flats and hollows adjacent to creeks and small rivers. Often grows with other cold-adapted eucalypts, such as Snow Gum (*Eucalyptus pauciflora*), Ribbon Gum (*E. viminalis*), Candlebark (*E. rubida*), Black Sallee (*E. stellulata*) and Swamp Gum (*E. ovata*). Black Gum usually occurs in an open woodland formation with a grassy groundlayer dominated either by River Tussock (*Poa labillardierei*) or Kangaroo Grass (*Themeda australis*), but with few shrubs.		V	Absent	Unlikely	No

Species name	Habitat requirements	TSC Act	EPBC Act	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential impact
Lepidium hyssopifolium Basalt Pepper-cress	In NSW, there is a small population near Bathurst, one populations at Bungendore, and one near Crookwell. In NSW the species was known to have occurred in both woodland with a grassy understorey and in grassland. The species may be a disturbance opportunist. The cryptic and non-descript nature (appearing like several weed species) of the species makes it hard to detect.		E	Absent	Unlikely	Unlikely
Leucochrysum albicans var. tricolor Hoary Sunray	In NSW and ACT, Hoary Sunray occurs in grasslands, grassy areas in woodlands and dry open forests, and modified habitats, on a variety of soil types including clays, clay loams, stony and gravely soil. Plants can be found in natural or semi-natural vegetation and grazed or ungrazed habitat. The Hoary Sunray is a low tufted to mounding perennial straw daisy. It grows to 15 cm tall and flowers in spring and summer. After flowering it dries out to rootstock.		E	Absent	Unlikely	Unlikely
Rutidosis leptorrhynchoides Button Wrinklewort	Local populations at Goulburn, the Canberra - Queanbeyan area and at Michelago. Other populations occur in Victoria. Occurs in Box-Gum Woodland, secondary grassland derived from Box-Gum Woodland or in Natural Temperate Grassland; and often in the ecotone between the two communities.	E	E	Absent	Unlikely	Unlikely
Ammobium craspedioides Yass Daisy	Found from near Crookwell on the Southern Tablelands to near Wagga Wagga on the South Western Slopes. Most populations are in the Yass region. Found in moist or dry forest communities, Box-Gum Woodland and secondary grassland derived from clearing of these communities. Grows in association with a large range of eucalypts (*Eucalyptus blakelyi, E. bridgesiana, E. dives, E. goniocalyx, E. macrorhyncha, E. mannifera, E. melliodora, E. polyanthemos, E. rubida*).	V	V	Absent	Unlikely	Unlikely
Dodonaea procumbens Trailing Hop-bush	Creeping Hop-bush is found in the dry areas of the Monaro, between Michelago and Dalgety. Here it occurs mostly in Natural Temperate Grassland or Snow Gum Eucalyptus pauciflora Woodland. There is one population at Lake Bathurst (the northern-most occurrence of the species). Grows in Natural Temperate Grassland or fringing eucalypt woodland of Snow Gum (*Eucalyptus pauciflora*), in open bare patches			Absent	Unlikely	Unlikely

Species name	Habitat requirements	TSC Act	EPBC Act	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential impact
	where there is little competition from other species. It is found on sandy-clay soils, usually on or near vertically-tilted shale outcrops. Often occurs on roadside batters					
Pomaderris delicata Delicate Pomaderris	Delicate Pomaderris is known from only two sites; between Goulburn and Bungonia and south of Windellama. At both known sites the Delicate Pomaderris grows in dry open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus sieberi* with a dense she-oak understorey.	CE	CE	Absent	Unlikely	Unlikely
Thesium austral Austral Toadflax	Austral Toad-flax is found in very small populations scattered across eastern NSW, along the coast, and from the Northern to Southern Tablelands. Occurs in grassland on coastal headlands or grassland and grassy woodland away from the coast. Often found in association with Kangaroo Grass (*Themeda australis*).		V	Absent	Unlikely	Unlikely
Swainsona sericea Silky Swainson-pea	The Silky Swainson-pea is a prostrate or erect perennial, growing to 10 cm tall. It is found in Natural Temperate Grassland and Snow Gum Eucalyptus pauciflora Woodland on the Monaro and in Box-Gum Woodland in the Southern Tablelands and South West Slopes. Sometimes found in association with cypress-pines Callitris spp	V		Present	Unlikely	Unlikely
Swainsona recta *Small Purple*-pea	Small Purple-pea is a slender, erect perennial herb growing to 30 cm tall. Before European settlement Small Purple-pea occurred in the grassy understorey of woodlands and open-forests dominated by Blakely's Red Gum Eucalyptus blakelyi, Yellow Box E. melliodora, Candlebark Gum E. rubida and Long-leaf Box E. goniocalyx. Grows in association with understorey dominants that include Kangaroo Grass Themeda australis, poa tussocks Poa spp. and spear-grasses Austrostipa spp. Plants die back in summer, surviving as a rootstocks until they shoot again in autumn. Flowers throughout spring, with a peak in October. Seeds ripen at the end of the year. Individual plants have been known to live for up to 20 years. Generally tolerant of fire, which also enhances germination by breaking the seed coat and reduces competition from other species.	E	E	Present	Unlikely	Unlikely
Ecological Communities						

Species name	Habitat requirements	TSC Act	EPBC Act	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential impact
Natural Temperate Grassland of the Southern Tablelands of NSW and the Australian Capital Territory	The ecological community is characterised by a dominance of native perennial tussock grasses. There is usually a second, lower stratum of shorter perennial and annual grasses and forbs growing between the taller tussocks, and there may be a third discontinuous stratum of even smaller forbs, grasses and cryptogams. Sedges and rushes may also occur, particularly in seasonally wet areas. A tree and shrub stratum may be present, but with only up to 10% projective foliage cover of each being present. Variation in the composition and structure of the ecological community occurs as a result of intrinsic site factors (e.g. drainage patterns, soil characteristics) and agricultural practices applied since post-1788 settlement. The major dominant or co-dominant grass species are: *Themeda triandra* (kangaroo grass), *Poa sieberiana* (snowgrass), *Poa labillardierei* (river tussock grass), *Austrostipa bigeniculata* (kneed speargrass), *Austrostipa scabra* (slender speargrass), *Bothriochloa macra* (red grass), various *Rytidosperma* species syn. *Austrodanthonia* species (wallaby grasses), *Lachnagrostis filiformis* (blowngrass) and *Sorghum leiocladum* (wild sorghum).		CE	Absent	Unlikely	Unlikely
White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland (Commonwealth) White Box Yellow Box Blakely's Red Gum Woodland (NSW)	Box – Gum Grassy Woodlands and Derived Grasslands are characterised by a species-rich understorey of native tussock grasses, herbs and scattered shrubs, and the dominance, or prior dominance, of White Box, Yellow Box or Blakely's Red Gum trees. The tree-cover is generally discontinuous and consists of widely-spaced trees of medium height in which the canopies are clearly separated. Associated and occasionally co-dominant trees include, but are not restricted to: Grey Box (*Eucalyptus microcarpa*), Fuzzy Box (*E. conica*), Apple Box (*E. bridgesiana*), Red Box (*E. polyanthemos*), Red Stringybark (*E. macrorhyncha*), White Cypress Pine (*Callitris glaucophylla*), Black Cypress Pine (*C. enderlicheri*), Long-leaved Box (*E. goniocalyx*), New England Stringybark (*E. caliognosa*), Brittle Gum (*E. mannifera*), Candlebark (*E. rubida*), Argyle Apple (*E. cinerea*), Kurrajong (*Brachychiton populneus*) and Drooping She-oak (*Allocasuarina*	CEEC	CE	Absent	Unlikely	Unlikely

Species name	Habitat requirements	TSC Act	EPBC Act	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential impact
	verticillata). The understorey in intact sites is characterised by native grasses and a high diversity of herbs; the most commonly encountered include Kangaroo Grass (*Themeda australis*), Poa Tussock (*Poa sieberiana*), wallaby grasses (*Austrodanthonia* spp.), spear-grasses (*Austrostipa* spp.), Common Everlasting (*Chrysocephalum apiculatum*), Scrambled Eggs (*Goodenia pinnatifida*), Small St John's Wort (*Hypericum gramineum*), Narrow-leafed New Holland Daisy (*Vittadinia muelleri*) and blue-bells (*Wahlenbergia* spp.). This ecological community occurs in areas where rainfall is between 400 and 1200 mm per annum, on moderate to highly fertile soils where resources such as water and nutrients are abundant.					
Migratory Species						
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail	In Australia, the White-throated Needletail is almost exclusively aerial, from heights of less than 1 m up to more than 1000 m above the ground. Although they occur over most types of habitat, they are probably recorded most often above wooded areas, including open forest and rainforest, and may also fly between trees or in clearings, below the canopy, but they are less commonly recorded flying above woodland. When flying above farmland, they are more often recorded above partly cleared pasture, plantations or remnant vegetation at the edge of paddocks.		M	Absent.	Unlikely, aerial species, rarely lands in Australia.	Unlikely
Monarcha melanopsis Black-faced Monarch	In NSW and the ACT, the species occurs around the eastern slopes and tablelands of the Great Dividing Range. The Black-faced Monarch mainly occurs in rainforest ecosystems, including semi-deciduous vine-thickets, complex notophyll vine-forest, tropical (mesophyll) rainforest, subtropical (notophyll) rainforest, mesophyll (broadleaf) thicket/ shrubland, warm temperate rainforest, dry (monsoon) rainforest and (occasionally) cool temperate rainforest.		M	Absent, suitable ecosystems absent.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail	This insectivorous bird inhabits open country near water, such as wet grassland. Has been recorded in short grass, bare ground, swamp margins, sewage ponds, saltmarshes, ploughed land, town lawns. It picks small invertebrates from the ground or water surface, but may		M	Absent, large water bodies absent.	Unlikely	Unlikely

Species name	Habitat requirements	TSC Act	EPBC Act	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential impact
	also make short flights to take prey from the air or follow grazing livestock to take insects stirred up as they feed.					
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher	Satin Flycatchers are mainly recorded in eucalypt forests, especially wet tall sclerophyll forest, often dominated by eucalypts such as Brown Barrel, *Eucalypt fastigata*, Mountain Gum, *E. dalrympleana*, Mountain Grey Gum, Narrow-leaved Peppermint, Ribbon Gum, or occasionally Mountain Ash, *E. regnans*. Such forests usually have a tall shrubby understorey of tall acacia. In higher altitude Black Sallee, *E. stellulata*, woodlands, they are often associated with tea-trees and tree-ferns. They sometimes also occur in dry sclerophyll forests and woodlands, usually dominated by eucalypts such as Blakely's Red Gum, *E. blakelyi*, Mugga Ironbark, *E. sideroxylon*, Yellow Box, White Box, *E. albens*, Manna Gum or stringybarks, including Red Stringybark, *E.macrorhyncha* and Broad-leaved Stringybark, usually with open grassy understorey		M	Present, dry sclerophyll forests and woodlands containing preferred species occur.	Possible.	No - Potential impacts will not be to habitat present.
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail	The Rufous Fantail mainly inhabits wet sclerophyll forests, often in gullies dominated by eucalypts such as Tallow-wood (*Eucalyptus microcorys*), Mountain Grey Gum (*E. cypellocarpa*), Narrow-leaved Peppermint (*E. radiata*), Mountain Ash (*E. regnans*), Alpine Ash (*E. delegatensis*), Blackbutt (*E. pilularis*) or Red Mahogany (*E. resinifera*); usually with a dense shrubby understorey often including ferns. They also occur in subtropical and temperate rainforests; where they are recorded in temperate Lilly Pilly (*Acmena smithi*) rainforest, with Grey Myrtle (*Backhousia myrtifolia*), Sassafras (*Doryphora sassafras*) and Sweet Pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*) subdominants. They occasionally occur in secondary regrowth, following logging or disturbance in forests or rainforests. Sometimes recorded in drier sclerophyll forests and woodlands, including Spotted Gum (*Eucalyptus maculata*), Yellow Box (*E. melliodora*), ironbarks or stringybarks, often with a shrubby or heath understorey.		M	Absent.	Unlikely.	Unlikely

Species name	Habitat requirements	TSC Act	EPBC Act	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential impact
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper	The species utilises a wide range of coastal wetlands and some inland wetlands, with varying levels of salinity, and is mostly found around muddy margins or rocky shores and rarely on mudflats. Generally the species forages in shallow water and on bare soft mud at the edges of wetlands; often where obstacles project from substrate, e.g. rocks or mangrove roots. Birds sometimes venture into grassy areas adjoining wetlands.		M	Absent.	Unlikely.	Unlikely
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	The Sharp-tailed Sandpiper prefers muddy edges of shallow fresh or brackish wetlands, with inundated or emergent sedges, grass, saltmarsh or other low vegetation. This includes lagoons, swamps, lakes and pools near the coast, and dams, waterholes, soaks, bore drains and bore swamps, saltpans and hypersaline saltlakes inland. They use flooded paddocks, sedgelands and other ephemeral wetlands, but leave when they dry.		M	Absent.	Unlikely.	Unlikely
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper	In Australasia, the Pectoral Sandpiper prefers shallow fresh to saline wetlands. The species is found at coastal lagoons, estuaries, bays, swamps, lakes, inundated grasslands, saltmarshes, river pools, creeks, floodplains and artificial wetlands. The species is usually found in coastal or near coastal habitat but occasionally found further inland. It prefers wetlands that have open fringing mudflats and low, emergent or fringing vegetation, such as grass or samphire.		M	Absent.	Unlikely.	Unlikely
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe	Latham's Snipe occurs in a wide variety of permanent and ephemeral wetlands. They usually occur in open, freshwater wetlands that have some form of shelter (usually low and dense vegetation) nearby. They generally occupy flooded meadows, seasonal or semi-permanent swamps, or open waters, but various other freshwater habitats can be used including bogs, waterholes, billabongs, lagoons, lakes, creek or river margins, river pools and floodplains. They may be found in a variety of vegetation types or communities including tussock grasslands with rushes, reeds and sedges, coastal and alpine		M	Absent.	Unlikely.	Unlikely

Species name	Habitat requirements	TSC Act	EPBC Act	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential impact
	heathlands, lignum or tea-tree scrub, button-grass plains, alpine herbfields and open forest.					
Pandion haliaetus Osprey	Eastern Ospreys occur in coastal habitats and terrestrial wetlands of tropical and temperate Australia and offshore islands. They are mostly found in coastal areas but occasionally travel inland along major rivers, particularly in northern Australia. They require extensive areas of open fresh, brackish or saline water for foraging. They frequent a variety of wetland habitats. They may occur over atypical habitats such as heath, woodland or forest when travelling to and from foraging sites.		M	Absent.	Unlikely	Unlikely

13 Appendix – 2 Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System Search Result

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)
Search Result

Your Ref/PO Number : Pump Track Jerrabomberra
Client Service ID : 792933

Macrozamia Environmental

Date: 20 June 2023

473 Tathra Road
Kalaru New South Wales 2550

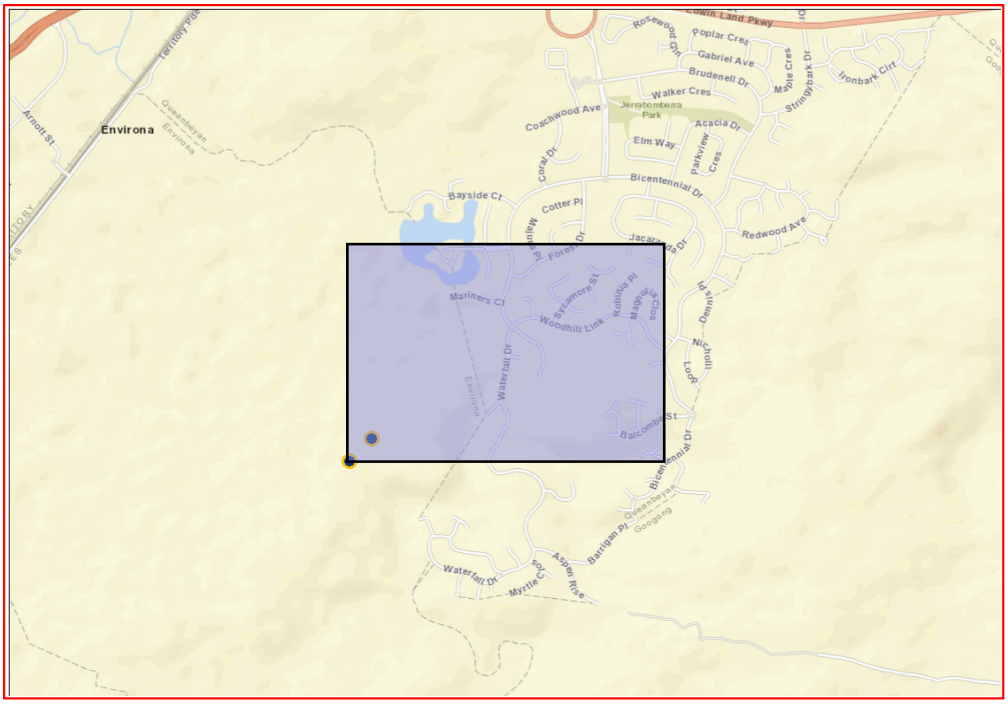
Attention: Pat Guinane

Email: pat@macrozamia.com.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lat, Long From : -35.4006, 149.1886 - Lat, Long To : -35.3918, 149.204, conducted by Pat Guinane on 20 June 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:

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

If your search shows Aboriginal sites or places what should you do?

- You must do an extensive search if AHIMS has shown that there are Aboriginal sites or places recorded in the search area.
- If you are checking AHIMS as a part of your due diligence, refer to the next steps of the Due Diligence Code of practice.
- You can get further information about Aboriginal places by looking at the gazettal notice that declared it. Aboriginal places gazetted after 2001 are available on the NSW Government Gazette (https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/gazette) website. Gazettal notices published prior to 2001 can be obtained from Heritage NSW upon request

Important information about your AHIMS search

- The information derived from the AHIMS search is only to be used for the purpose for which it was requested. It is not be made available to the public.
- AHIMS records information about Aboriginal sites that have been provided to Heritage NSW and Aboriginal places that have been declared by the Minister;
- Information recorded on AHIMS may vary in its accuracy and may not be up to date. Location details are recorded as grid references and it is important to note that there may be errors or omissions in these recordings,
- Some parts of New South Wales have not been investigated in detail and there may be fewer records of Aboriginal sites in those areas. These areas may contain Aboriginal sites which are not recorded on AHIMS.
- Aboriginal objects are protected under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 even if they are not recorded as a site on AHIMS.
- This search can form part of your due diligence and remains valid for 12 months.

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QUEANBEYAN-PALERANG REGIONAL COUNCIL

Council Meeting Attachment

25 OCTOBER 2023

ITEM 9.2 JERRABOMBERRA PUMP TRACK PROJECT

ATTACHMENT 3 WOMABT MAPPING RSC

GrassRoots Environmental

WOMBAT BURROW SURVEY AND MAPPING

360A Lanyon Drive, North Tralee

6th August 2020

Prepared on behalf of Queanbeyan Palerang Shire Council

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Introduction

As part of the planning process for the development of a Regional Sports Complex at Tralee (https://www.qprc.nsw.gov.au/Major-Works-Projects/Regional-Sports-Complex), Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council (QPRC) requested the survey and the mapping of Common Wombat (*Vombatus ursinus*) burrows prior to commencement of works.

Pre-Construction REF and SEE assessments for the site were undertaken by Cardno on behalf of QPRC in May 2020, which found that the site was generally ecologically degraded, with a significant level of contaminated waste that required removal as a priority.

Wombats were not mentioned specifically in these reports, however it should be noted that they are protected under the *NSW Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*. Specifically, it is an offence to harm a wombat unless a licence is obtained from the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE 2020). While this doesn't impact on the outcomes of the REF or SEE (i.e. it doesn't impose any changes to planning), it does mean that due care needs to be taken to minimise the risk of harm to wombats during planned works. This is in addition to the fact that QPRC do not want to see harm come to wombats on moral grounds.

Therefore, the purpose of the survey (and associated recommendations) is to minimise the risk of injury to wombats during the construction phase, and to provide options for management of the local population of wombats into the future.

The scope of the report is as follows:

- Undertake an assessment of wombat burrows for activity, and those that are active marked on-site so that disused burrows can be closed down, and active burrows identified and protected during construction;
- Survey and map all burrows (active and inactive) and identify suitable alternative habitat in the vicinity;
- Produce a report with survey maps and recommendations (informed by a desktop review) which looks at protection of wombats during construction as well as suggestions for management of wombats in future.

Methodology

Foot Traverse and Survey

The entire site designated for the planned Sports Complex at Tralee was traversed by foot in a systematic way and all wombat burrows were mapped and surveyed. This included the area of the development footprint and adjacent paddocks. The Jerrabomberra creek which is outside the site was also informally assessed for suitable habitat, however burrows were not recorded given that the likely impact on them from construction works is negligible.

Activity Classification and On-site Marking of Active Burrows

Once a wombat burrow was located, it was assessed for signs of activity including fresh digging, fresh scats, footprints, tracks, and odour. Wombat burrows that are active often display all of these characteristics, although some will only display one or two signs, which may or may not indicate recent activity.

Each burrow was assigned a classification, mapped on ARCGIS via a Collector Application, and active burrows marked on site using pink flagging tape attached to wooden garden stakes (**adjacent photo**) or in some cases overhanging vegetation where the stake was difficult to see.

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Classification Descriptions

Very active – all of the signs of activity (tracks, scats, digging, odour)

**Active wombat burrow.
Tracks, scats, digging, and footprints.**

Potentially active – some signs of activity but not all. For example, may be fresh digging but no scats, or some tracks but no digging. These may be recently abandoned or secondary burrows. These were assumed active and marked with flagging tape as a precaution. A series of sticks were also laid across the entrance so that if a wombat does use one of these burrows, it will be obvious that they have done so.

Some activity but recent use unclear. Marked with tape as a precaution and sticks laid across entrance for monitoring purposes.

Inactive – no signs of use other than a hole. These were not marked on-site but mapped on ARCGIS for reference.

No signs of activity. Vegetation and debris starting to enclose burrow entrance.

The ARCGIS mapping displays active burrows in red, potentially active burrows in orange and inactive burrows in yellow.

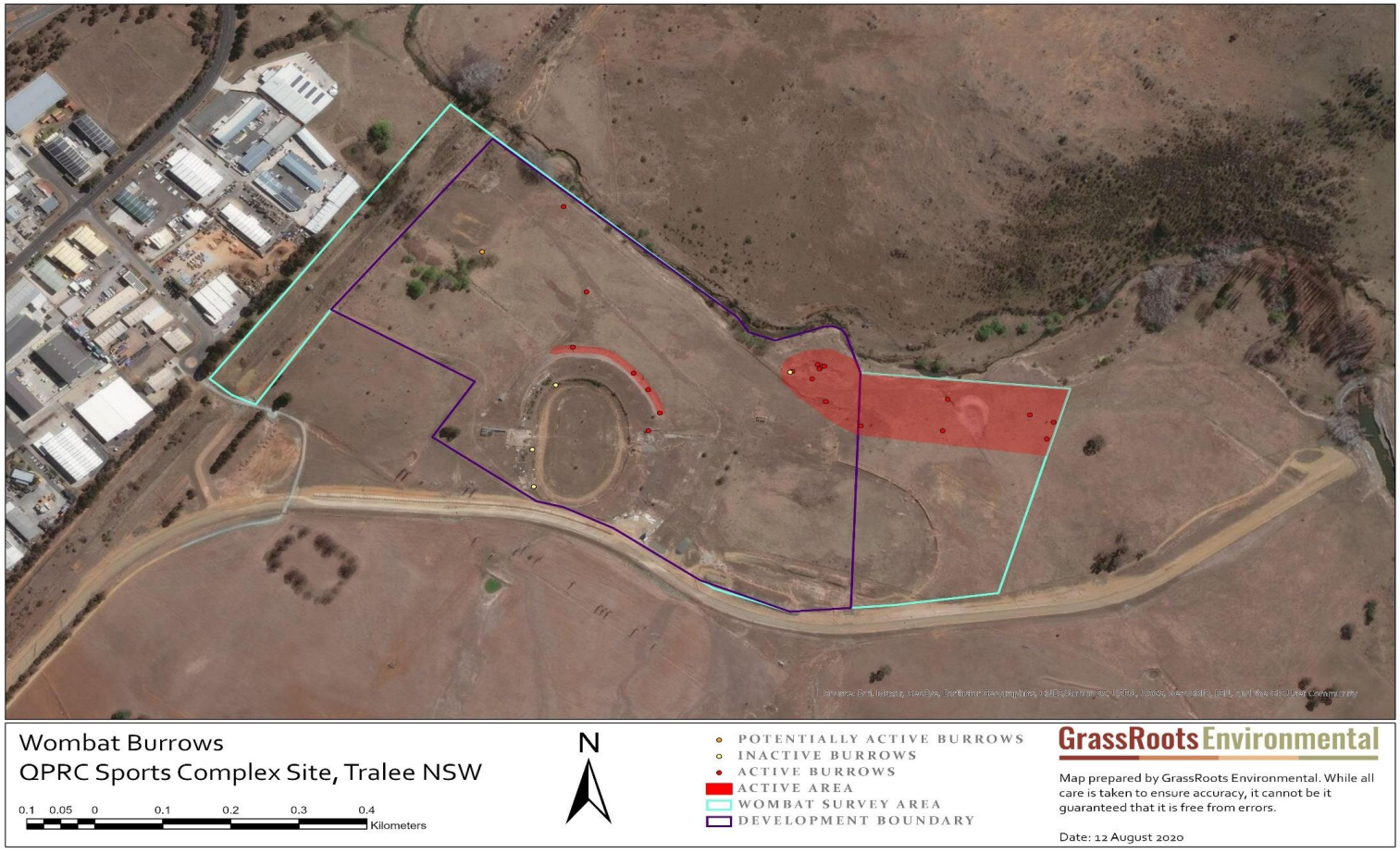
Other signs of wombat activity were also noted and included tracks and scats, characteristic large holes under fences (generally in association with a track and scats), and high numbers of scats in grazing areas.

Desktop Review

Prior to and following the on-site survey, a desktop review was undertaken to ensure that in the first instance, wombat survey protocols were being adhered to, and in the second instance, any recommended action adheres to best practice and current legislation. It should be noted that there are a broad range of opinions regarding wombats, particularly around the impacts they have on structures, farming and erosion as well as the multitude of ways in which people attempt to minimise these impacts. Only information from reputable sources has been included.

Findings

A total of 24 wombat burrows were surveyed and mapped. Of these, 19 were active and marked on the ground, four were inactive (and not marked on the ground) and one showed some signs of activity but did not appear to have been recently used. It was marked on the ground as a precaution and sticks placed across the entrance. The results of the surveys are shown on Map 1. There are two main areas of concentrated wombat activity on the site and these highlighted in red on the map.



Sites of High Wombat Activity

Site 1 is located on the sandy floodplain at the north eastern end of the site near the Jerrabomberra Creek. Suitable habitat extends outside the footprint of the development into the adjacent paddock and along the creek. Although there are one or two burrows located among the contaminated waste earmarked for removal, there is high quality habitat and a number of burrows nearby. It is possible that the smaller burrows in the waste even belong to the same wombat given their proximity to other burrows, although this cannot be confirmed without more investigative survey techniques such as infrared cameras and hair traps.

There were many burrows in the flat sandy floodplain with one or two holes in among the contaminated waste.

Site 2 is the second area of high activity and is in the very centre of the site, with burrows concentrated in the wall of the old speedway. These burrows are all very active and extended in clusters for much of the length of the bank.

Active burrows in the wall of the disused speedway.

There are a small number of additional active burrows that are not within 'active' areas. One is a burrow in the middle of the site and located under a large concrete pipe which would have offered extra shelter. It is not otherwise a particularly suitable site for a burrow. Another is located under a piece of tin against a bank and spiky exotic tree. These are both likely to be secondary or tertiary burrows or those of less dominant animals pushed out of the more suitable areas.

Locations of wombat burrows outside the areas of high activity making use of various structures.

There is also an active burrow complex to the north east of the site near the creek (marked in orange on Map 1). It was unclear whether this burrow complex is still in use as the digging substrate is very gravelly. It is not an area likely to be heavily colonised but marked as a precaution. This area is outside the development footprint in any case.

Discussion

When making decisions about the management of wombats it is useful to know a bit about their behaviour and habits. This has been included as Appendix A for reference. Having this knowledge may enable some of the more practical aspects of site development to be undertaken differently or reconsidered (as far as practical) or may assist with long term planning and management.

Wombats are notoriously difficult to discourage or remove once they are established in a particular location. This is largely because they are territorial and there is a hierarchy of dominance. The bigger stronger wombats colonise the best sites which pushes smaller weaker animals out to less desirable areas. It is not unusual to find a concentration of large active burrows in the soft sandy soils along creek banks and flood plains with a smaller number of burrows further afield in the less desirable soil which are smaller with less entrances. This has been found to be the case at the Sports and Regional Complex at Tralee.

This behaviour characteristic makes it difficult to estimate wombat numbers and counting burrow numbers do this is extremely unreliable in the absence of remote cameras, hair traps and other survey methodology. One wombat may have six or more burrows and some burrows have one or two entrances. A single wombat may also 'own' a generational burrow that over the years has been added to by other wombats. Wombats also have a wide home range – five hectares in good conditions and up to 23 hectares in poor conditions and can range as far as three kilometres in a single night (Cushman 2019). It is for these reasons, that an attempt to estimate numbers at Tralee has not been included.

As indicated Map 1 and Map 2 (below), there are two areas of high wombat activity at Tralee. The area to the north which is earmarked to be developed into an overflow carpark, and where much of the suitable habitat is outside the development footprint. Although there will be disturbance to some of this area (in particular the removal of contaminated waste), if carefully managed, wombats can be encouraged to

colonise the large area of suitable adjacent habitat. The main constraint is the burrows located among the waste, which will need to be carefully checked prior to works.

In the case of the active area in the bank of the old speedway, this presents more of an issue as wombats will have further to travel to establish new habitat. Map 2 shows relative distances between alternative habitat and current locations. In spite of this, there are no physical impediments to wombats reaching new habitat. The stock proof fence along the creek presents no barrier to wombat movement with numerous well-worn holes observed between the creek and the paddocks. It is unlikely (although possible) that displaced animals will move to other areas within the site that are less favourable, although they may try to dig new burrows in areas they have been discouraged from. As mentioned previously, wombat behaviour can be unpredictable and therefore a flexible adaptive approach is required.

Map 2 Sports Complex Master Plan adapted from Oxigen (2019) overlain with areas of high wombat activity shown in red and the areas of suitable adjacent habitat marked in yellow. Also shown is the relative proximity of the speedway population to suitable habitat.

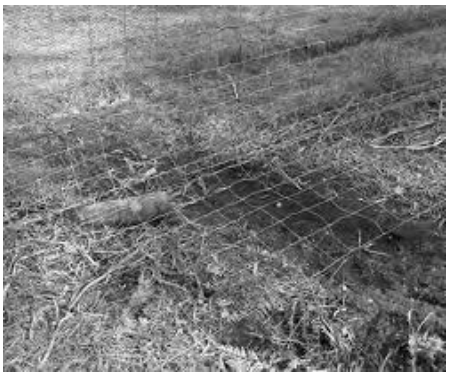
A number of actions are recommended to minimise the risk of injury to animals, noting that zero risk cannot be guaranteed as it is difficult to predict exactly how the wombats on-site will behave.

Recommendations

One Within 1-2 weeks prior to the commencement of works, all active burrows within the development footprint should be fitted with a one-way sturdy 'door' or 'gate' which allows wombats to leave but not return. Hard steel mesh or more flexible hinge joint fencing can be attached to a post so that it hinges, and buried deep into the top of a burrow, allowing the mesh to hang down and cover the entrance of the burrow from the outside. The wombat can push out by lifting the mesh (which closes behind it) but cannot push it back the other way. There are no specific designs for this as most of the published designs are for wombat gates in fences, however as long as the principle is adhered to the outcome should be just as effective.

The photos below illustrate the design of wombat gates. These are more complex than that which is required at Tralee however have been included to provide a visual of the basic principle. As long as the mesh (whether it be hard mesh or flexible chicken wire) is firmly secured to the top of the burrow so that the wombat can push out through it and not get back in, the sophistication of the design does not really matter.

This should be undertaken as close as possible to the commencement of works, so that animals have limited time to dig new burrows or new entrances to existing burrows. This, in combination with the disturbance created by the construction works, should discourage wombats to remain in areas where they are unwanted. The caveat is that they are often incredibly determined, and the effort to remove them may require some dedication.



These photos show the concept of wombat exclusion. The left photo shows flexible hingejoint mesh secured so that a wombat can push through (in this case) a fence but cannot get back in. The key is to secure the mesh so that it hinges up and the wombat does not remove it altogether. The right photo shows a hard, hinged steel mesh which can be secured over a burrow using steel posts and designed to be pushed out, but too large to swing back in. These are included to illustrate the concept, as there does not appear to be formally designed burrow covers available in the literature.

Another effective measure to prevent wombat access to unwanted areas is to use two electric wires at 15 and 30 centimetres above ground level, however this should not be used across a burrow unless it is absolutely certain that it is not being used. The practicality of using electric wire will depend on how much of a problem the wombats are at Tralee and may be a useful back up option if other options are not effective. For example, in the sites where contaminated material is being removed, if wombats continue to come back, it may be beneficial to construct an electric fence around the site until works are complete.

Two Construction works should begin in areas clear of burrows as shown on the map. Areas with active burrows should be left until last (where possible) noting that this may be difficult in the sites with contaminated waste which are earmarked to be cleaned up prior to construction starting. The disturbance and noise combined with the burrow entrance gates should discourage wombats from recolonising active sites and encourage them to find alternative sites. In addition, development works will remove much of the grass on the site which will also encourage wombats to seek better food resources.

Three Prior to any disturbance of wombat burrows, they should be thoroughly checked for signs of activity – fresh scats, tracks, strong odour and / or signs of digging (as well as disturbance to burrow gates). If there is fresh activity, ensure that burrow gates are in place and avoid disturbing the burrow. If the presence of a wombat is unclear and a burrow does need to be removed, it should be dug by hand and not machinery until it is confirmed to be empty.

Four Removal and relocation of wombats should be a last resort and is extremely difficult to achieve. This is because bigger dominant wombats will often kill or harass newly arrived translocated wombats which are not familiar with their release site. In the case where an animal does need to be removed, a licence is required from the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) and relocation undertaken

by qualified animal handlers. Information can be found at:

https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/animals-and-plants/native-animals/native-animal-facts/wombats/living-with-wombats

In the event that a wombat is injured, **WIRES Wildlife Rescue** should be called on **1300 094 737**. It is recommended that contact is made with this group prior to any planned excavation of burrows so that carers can be prepared in the small chance that a wombat is injured. If all due care is taken and burrows are checked and monitored prior to works, this is unlikely to happen, but as noted previously, the behaviour of these animals can be unpredictable.

Future Considerations

Fencing

Fencing design associated with the Sporting Complex should consider the future and ongoing management of wombats. The provision of grass and gardens will be an attractive food resource to them and being nocturnal are likely to take full advantage of this at night (in the absence of people). Standard stock proof fencing will not keep out a determined wombat, but sturdy metal fencing or mesh buried 25cm into the ground will help to reduce their access and thereby reduce risk to facilities as well as the wombats. Pressure will likely increase during times of drought when food resources decrease.

Creek Improvement

Any plans to 'improve' the condition of creek area should understand that the ideal habitat for wombats is sandy riverbanks with grassy adjacent paddocks. Dense tree planting should be avoided, however some plantings of native riparian vegetation in clumps would provide additional cover, improve biodiversity and the health of the creek while maintaining habitat for wombats. Sturdy wombat proof tree guards will be required to prevent grazing by wombats and other herbivores.

Summary of Recommendations

1. Construct one-way gates at active burrow entrances and check regularly.

2. Undertake works in areas that are free of burrows in the first instance (where possible).

3. Monitor sites for activity prior to planned disturbance of burrows. Avoid digging up burrows with machinery unless they are confirmed to be inactive (noting that burrows can extend up to 30m). Hand digging is acceptable if in doubt.

4. For stubborn animals seek advice from Department of Planning Industry and Environment (DPIE) and expert animal handlers to determine best course of action e.g. translocation or continuation of attempting to dissuade animals using burrows. Call WIRES on 1300 094 737 if an animal is injured.

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Appendix A: Wombat Behaviour

(*Excerpt from Abi Cushman Animal Fact Guide 2019*)

The common wombat (*Vombatus ursinus*) is solitary, and nocturnal in nature. Its preferred habitat is wet, forested areas with slopes (for good burrow drainage) and a good source of grass, shrubs, roots, bark, and moss. They are fond of pastures and open paddocks created by human modification to the environment, but do not generally compete well with sheep and cattle who provide competition for food. Wombats have been known to recolonise large properties from which domestic stock has been removed or increase in numbers during good growth seasons. They are sometimes at 'war' with landholders when their burrows cause erosion in creek banks or when they burrow into dam walls and under buildings. Fortunately, this ongoing battle has meant that there are some options for managing wombats in areas where they are not wanted or are in danger.

An important fact to note is that wombats are territorial animals. They mark their home range by grunting at intruders, rubbing their scent on trees, and scattering cube-shaped droppings including the creation of soils on elevated surfaces. The unique shape of their dung helps keep the markings in place around their territory.

They may have up to twelve burrows in its home range with three to four main burrows. A main burrow will house a network of sub-tunnels, which include multiple entrances and sleeping quarters. Most of the time wombats remain in their burrows to stay out of the heat and venture out at night. Therefore, in most cases, an active burrow (or system of burrows) will be home to a sleeping wombat. It is safest to make this assumption when undertaking activities that may impact on them.

Mating generally occurs on a seasonal basis in relation to their location of their territory and associated conditions. Like all marsupials, babies develop inside their mother's pouches for 6-8 months and are not fully mature until they are 2 years old. In the wild wombats have a lifespan of around 5 years (but can live up to 30 years in captivity).

Common wombats are classified by the IUCN Red List as a species of least concern, however they are protected by law in Australia (except for Victoria). Threats include destruction of habitat, competition with rabbits and livestock, poison, hunting, and road accidents. Foxes also spread deadly diseases to wombats such as mange.