



AIR NAVIGATION, AIRSPACE AND AERODROMES BRANCH

CASA Ref: F18/3018-68

Your ref: (SSD-65490715) Email Thu 27/06/2024 9:27 AM

James Gibbeson Andrew Watson
Key Sites and Regional Assessments
Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure
12 Darcy Street, PARRAMATTA NSW 2150

james.gibbeson@planning.nsw.gov.au Andrew.Watson@planning.nsw.gov.au

CENTRAL PARK, BRADFIELD (SSD-65490715): CASA (NO) COMMENTS

CASA has reviewed the Aviation Safeguarding Assessment (Appendix Y to the EIS) by Avlaw of 22 May.

CASA has briefly reviewed the relevant sections of:

- The EIS by Ethos Urban (Sections 6.7 and 6.23)
- Appendix CC - Lighting Impact Report Central Park Bradfield by Steensen Varming
- Appendix DD - Wildlife Hazard Assessment Central Park Bradfield by Land Eco Consulting
- Appendix E - Consolidated Mitigation Measures

Appropriately for a development near an aerodrome, the Aviation Safeguarding Assessment considers the National Airports Safeguarding Framework (NASF) Guidelines.

CASA concurs with the Aviation Safeguarding Assessment in all respects. Implementation of the 'Key implications and recommendations', described at Section 4 the Aviation Safeguarding Assessment and the recommendations, mitigations and processes described in the above documentation should ensure that aviation risks are minimised and an acceptable level of aviation safety will be achieved.

While not being an Approval Authority, CASA has no objections to the proposed Central Park.

Very minor questions (could be typos):

The EIS 6.23 advises 'An Aviation Impact Assessment has been prepared by Avisure' We found an Aviation Impact Assessment by Avlaw. (Reference is made to 'Western Sydney Aerotropolis Draft Wildlife Management Assessment Report'. (Avisure 2020) and 'Preliminary Western Sydney Airport Bird and Bat Strike Risk Assessment' (Avisure 2016) in the Wildlife Hazard Assessment.)

EIS Section 6.7 advises:

'Bradfield Central Park will be typified by a structurally diverse grassland, woodland, forest and ephemeral wetland ecosystem supporting a wide array of locally indigenous flora, that have

been selected by Ecologists and Landscape Designers and planted in a manner that promote less hazardous wildlife such as small-bodied honeyeaters, fairywrens and finches, large-bodied hazardous birds that prefer open/disturbed habitats.'

The above implies promoting large-bodied hazardous birds. Should that be over or in preference to large-bodied hazardous birds that prefer open/disturbed habitats?

Yours sincerely

David Alder

David Alder
Aerodrome Engineer

5 July 2024