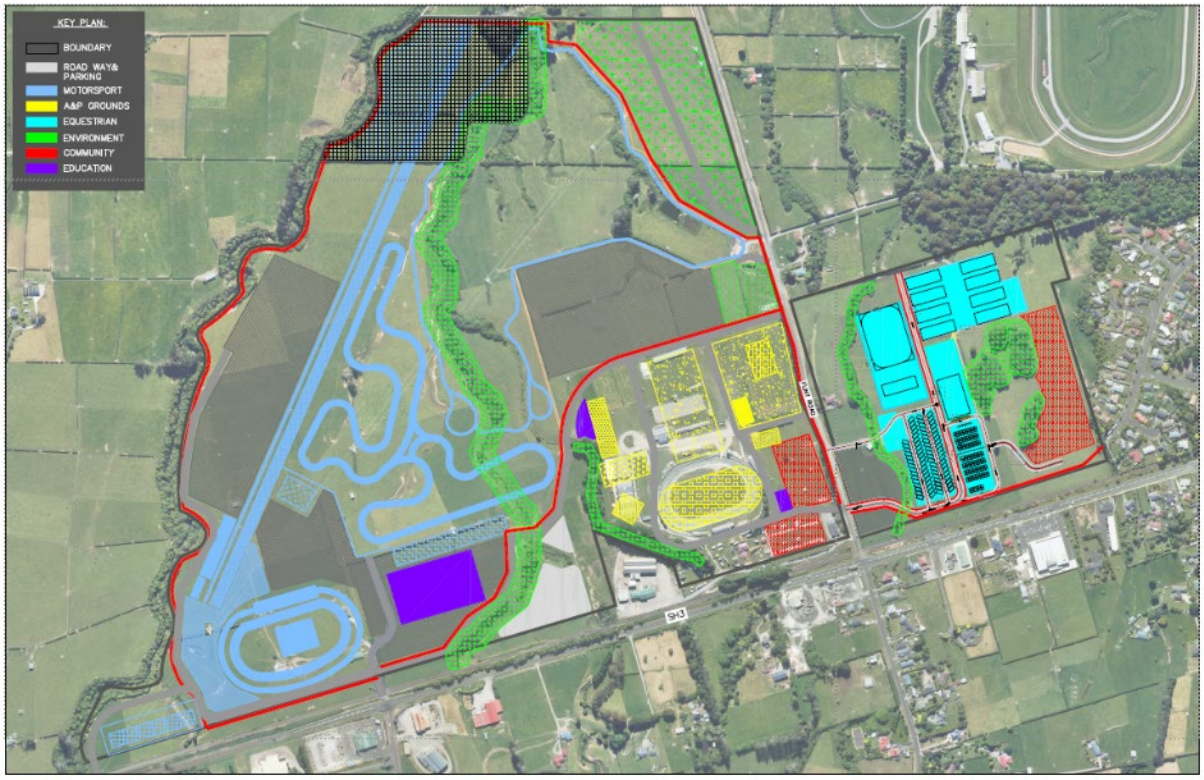

Stratford
PARK

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

DOCUMENT CONTROL

VERSION	AUTHOR	REVIEW DETAILS	APPROVED BY	DATE
Draft	A Lane	New document draft for review		

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1 Introduction

The Stratford Park project is a joint venture between the Stratford A&P Association and the Taranaki Motorsport Facilities Trust to develop a multi-use complex to host A&P shows, motorsports, and equestrian events. Stratford Park will also provide community and education facilities, parks, and walkways.

The Stratford Park site (the Site) covers an area of approximately 115 hectares of mostly flat to rolling land on the outskirts of Stratford township. The Site was historically farmland, with the Stratford A&P Association having utilised parts of the Site since approximately 1910.

The Site lies on each side of Flint Road East on the northern outskirts of Stratford township and is bounded on the northern side by the Kahouri Stream, to the west by State Highway 3 and to the south by Pemroke Road. The majority of the eastern side of the Site adjoins farmland with a small area of native bush on the south-eastern corner.

Figure 1 shows the site and proposed layout of the facilities.

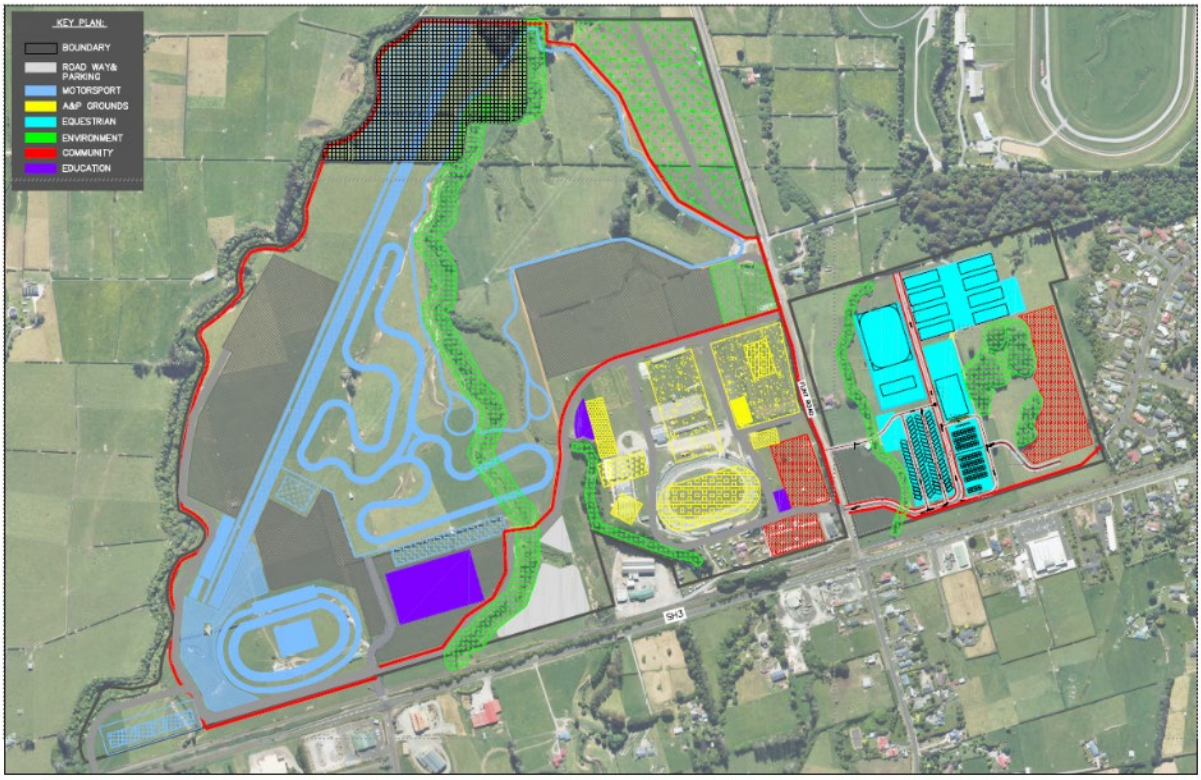

Figure 1 Conceptual Stratford Park Facility Layout

The Stratford Park Environmental Policy (Figure 2) sets out the values and commitments that lay the foundation for environmental management of the Site and activities at the facilities.

This Environmental Management Plan (EMP) provides the framework for understanding and effectively managing potential effects of Stratford Park's activities and provides a framework for developing activity specific plans and implementing measures to meet the stated environmental commitments and objectives.

Stratford PARK

Environmental Policy

Our vision is "To be a thriving community hub centred around education, wellbeing, recreation and entertainment for all to enjoy". As part of this vision Stratford Park is committed to the environmental stewardship and sustainable development of the site and facilities for the benefit of current and future generations.

Stratford Park commits to the following environmental values for the planning, development and ongoing management of the facilities:

- We will work in full compliance with all applicable environmental regulations and permits.
- We will work alongside tangata whenua to understand, protect and enhance the natural ecological values and mouri of the site including soil, native flora and fauna and waterways.
- We will strive to enshrine the principles of sustainability into all aspects of the project, and will explore ways to increase our self-sufficiency with respect of water and power and to minimise harmful emissions to air.
- We shall minimse waste generation as far as practicable, and any waste generated will be managed responsibly to minimise environmental impacts.
- We will be considerate of our neighbours.
- We will learn from our experience and will aim for continual improvement, and we will share our learnings and our environmental values with our community.

These values are enshrined in the Stratford Park Environmental Management Plan, which includes objectives and targets to guide our activities and which will be shared with all project personnel, contractors, and facility operators. Where management of individual facilities is delegated to other parties, Stratford Park will work with those parties to adopt and implement these values as part of their activities.

[signature]

[date]

Figure 2 Stratford Park Environmental Policy

Activities relating to the development of the site and activities of site users will lead to a range of interactions with receptors including people and the environment that may lead to environmental effects, referred to as Environmental Aspects. Effective environmental management requires understanding of each of these potential activity-aspect-receptor-effect pathways so that the effects can be avoided, reduced, or mitigated.

Figure 3 illustrates how just one of the aspects of construction activities could lead to effects on a range of receptors.

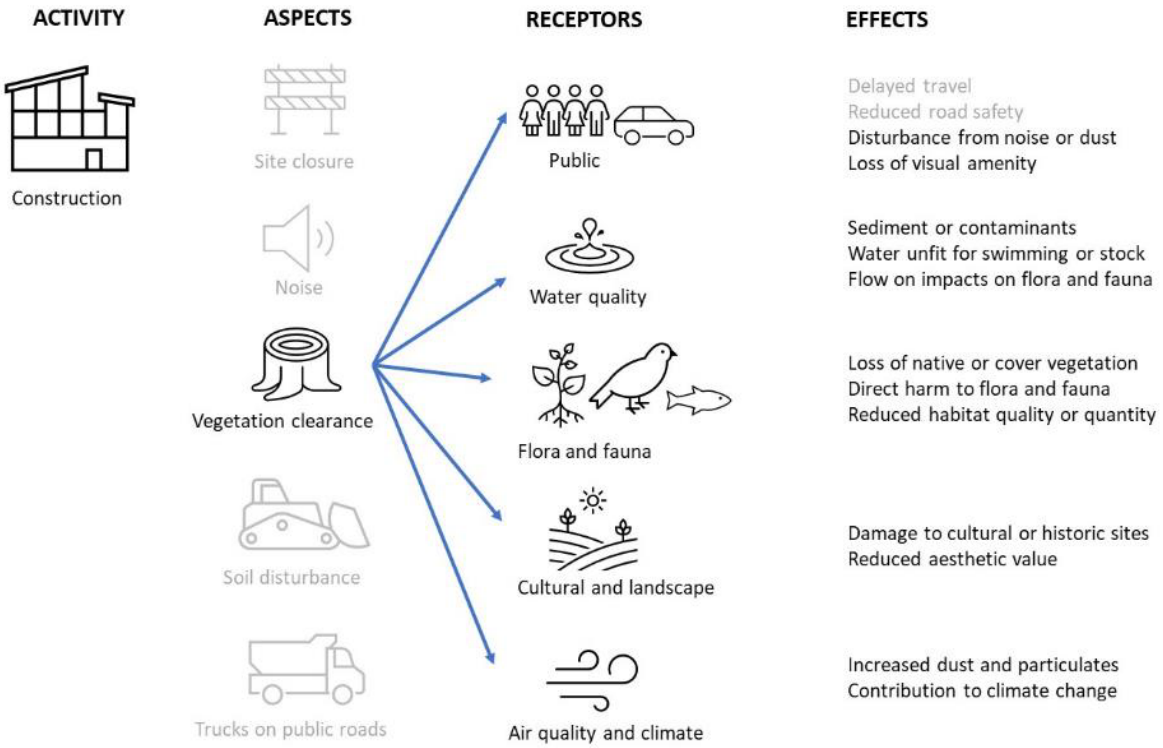

Figure 3 Example of Activity-Aspect-Receptor-Effect Pathway for a Single Aspect relating to Construction Activities

2 Scope of the Environmental Management Plan

This EMP addresses potential effects resulting from development and activities at Stratford Park including:

- Land clearing;
- Earthworks;
- Demolition, construction and maintenance of buildings and other structures;
- Planting;
- Use of the facilities including day-to-day use and events; and
- Fate of waste and other materials removed from the Site.

This EMP also considers secondary activities that are necessary for developing and operating the site such as traffic on local public roads.

The EMP describes the environmental context and values, potential risks to the environment, and the objectives of Stratford Park with respect to environmental protection and enhancement.

All new development and ongoing management of the Stratford Park site and third parties that utilise the facilities must consider the principles of this EMP.

3 Regulatory Context

The Site is located in the Stratford District and is subject to the provisions of the following local legislation:

- Stratford District Plan;
- Regional Freshwater Plan for Taranaki 2001;
- Regional Air Quality Plan for Taranaki 2011; and
- Regional Soil Plan for Taranaki 2001.

Activities on the Site are subject to the provisions of the Resource Management Act 1991.

A range of National Policy Statements and Environmental Standards may also be applicable to the Site and activities. For the most part the policies and standards are given effect through the District and Regional planning framework. National Policy Statements and National Environmental Standards with potential relevance to Stratford Park activities include:

- NPS Freshwater Management;
- NPS Indigenous Biodiversity;
- National Environmental Standard for Freshwater;
- National Environmental Standards for Air Quality; and
- Nationl Environmental Standards for Assessing and Managing contaminatnts in soil to Protect Human Health.

Also potentially of relevance, depending on the nature of the site development, are:

- National Enviornmental Standards for Plantation Forestry; and
- National Environmental Standards for Sources of Drinking Water.

4 Site Environmental Values

The Site encompasses a range of natural features and environmental values including:

- Wetlands and small streams in the form of shallow depressions where surface drainage runs down towards the Kahouri Stream.
- Small stands of native bush including three areas of old growth native trees covering approximately 1 ha that are classified by Taranaki Regional Council (TRC) as being Key Native Ecosystem (KNE)[1].
- Native birds and other wildlife.
- Productive agricultural land.

Figure 4 shows the location of the wetlands and waterways on the site.

[1] The A&P Bush Remnants KNE covers an area of approximately 1ha in total and are made up of three remnants in close proximity to each other that are currently in fair to poor condition. The remnants are in urgent need of management and restoration including a buffer where possible to avoid complete loss over time. Threatened flora species are present and the site provides additional habitat and connectivity to the nearby Te Kapua Park KNE. The KNE has a National Classification of Priority 1 – Threatened Land Environment; Priority 4 – Threatened Species.

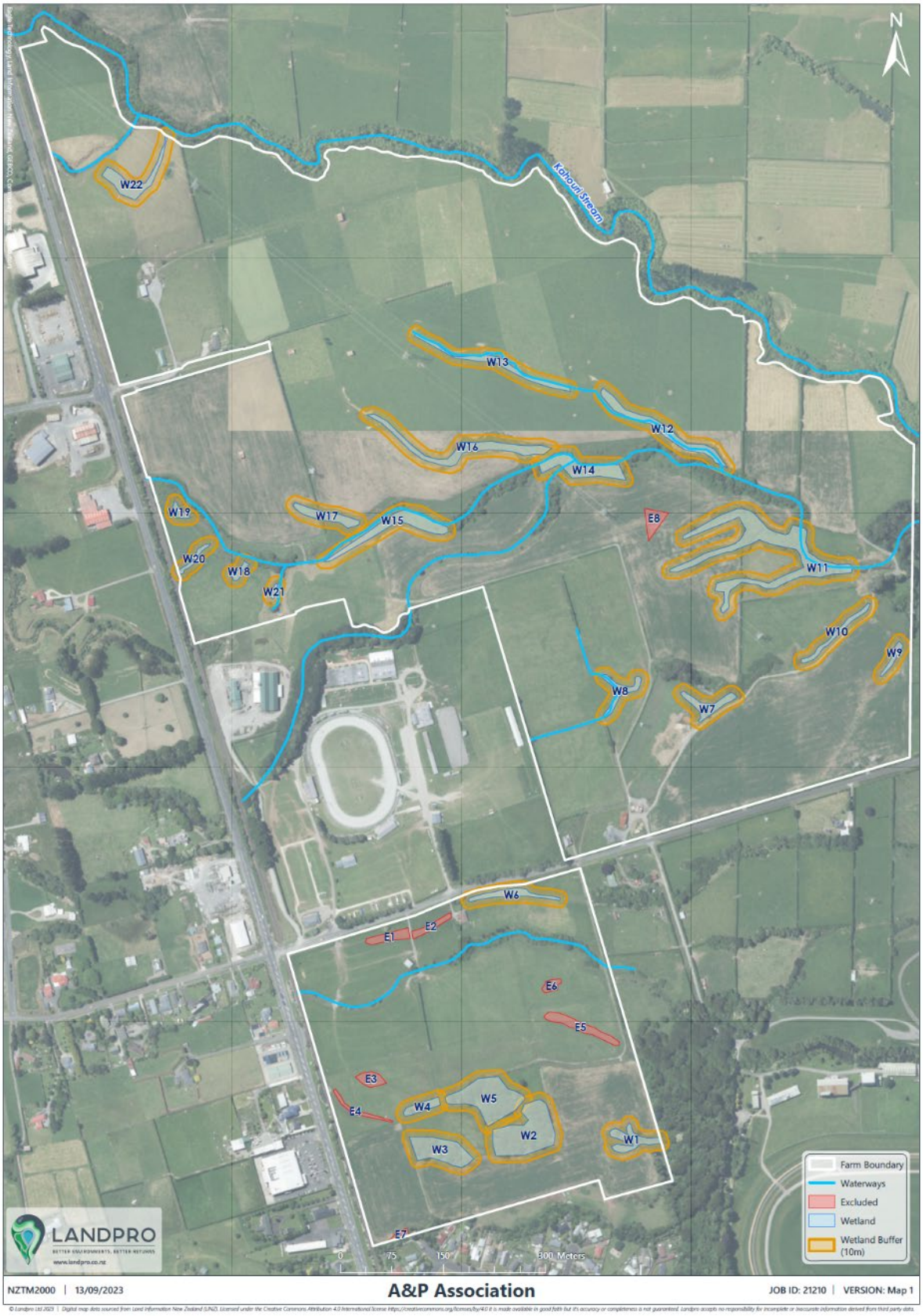

Figure 4 Wetlands and Waterways on the Stratford Park Site

5 Potential Effects on Environmental Values

The proposed development and activities on the Site will have a range of environmental aspects that may affect site environmental values and the broader environment. In some cases there is potential for negative effects, while certain activities such as riparian planting are expected to have a positive effect and enhance the environmental values of the Site.

A preliminary high-level environmental and impact register is included at **Appendix A** of this EMP and considers a wide range of foreseen activities relating to Site development, events and day-to-day use and management of the Site and facilities. Environmental aspects considered include:

- Emissions to air (e.g. climate gases, dust, odour, and smoke);
- Changes to site drainage resulting from earthworks, landscaping or paving etc.;
- Habitat changes (loss, alteration, and creation of new habitat);
- Landscape and visual amenity;
- Noise;
- Light;
- Resource use (non-renewable fuels, electricity, freshwater);
- Greywater and sewage;
- Stormwater;
- Traffic; and
- Solid and liquid waste.

The environmental aspects and impacts associated with individual activities should be reviewed in the context of any planned activity and the affected area of the Site and wider environmental values. The activity-specific assessment should also consider the significance of the effect (taking account of the magnitude and potential duration of the effect) along with measures that can be implemented to avoid, reduce, or mitigate any negative effects.

Examples of mitigation measures relating to a range of relevant environmental aspects are included in **Appendix B** of this plan. This list is intended as a guide to assist in planning for specific activities, and consideration should be given to other environmental aspects and options for controls that apply on a case-by-case basis.

6 Environmental Objectives

Stratford Park has defined performance objectives relating to each of the commitments in the Environmental Policy. These objectives are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Environmental Objectives

Commitment 1	**We will work in full compliance with all applicable environmental regulations and permits.**
Objective 1.1	Adhere at all times to consent conditions or relevant permitted activity standards within the South Taranaki District Plan and Regional Plans (Fresh Water, Soil, and Air Quality) for Taranaki that are relevant to the Stratford Park site and activities.

Commitment 2	**We will work alongside tangata whenua to understand, protect and enhance the natural ecological values and mouri of the site including soil, native flora and fauna, waterways and heritage values.**
Objective 2.1	Prior to any new development an assessment of potential effects of site disturbance and activities will be undertaken, and will be based on advice from tangata whenua along with specialist scientific and/or expert advice regarding the affected area/s, ecological receptors and heritage values.
Objective 2.2	Prior to any soil disturbance or new construction develop plans for the protection and enhancement of wetlands and waterways within and adjacent to the site, including riparian vegetation and water quality.
Objective 2.3	Prior to any soil disturbance assess whether there is currently any soil contamination of the affected area and develop a plan for management and/or remediation of identified contamination based on expert technical advice.
Objective 2.4	Prior to any soil disturbance develop plans for the ongoing protection and enhancement of native vegetation on the site with a focus on improving the ecological value of the site for native species and protection and enhancement of the QEII Trust area.
Objective 2.5	All new construction will require a Construction Management Plan to be developed that incorporates measures for the protection of soil, native vegetation, waterways and heritage values.
Objective 2.6	*Cultural narrative and design? is this a standalone objective or is it inherent in the other objectives. Can hapū representatives advise on wording that will help cover this off?*

Commitment 3	**We will strive to enshrine the principles of sustainability into all aspects of the project, and will explore ways to increase our self-sufficiency with respect of water and power and to minimise harmful emissions to air.**
Objective 3.1	Assess anticipated water use requirements for onoging site management prior to development of new facilities, and for programmed large events prior to the event occurring. As part of the assessment consider options for supply of the required water with a focus on reducing reliance on third-party water supplies.
Objective 3.2	All new roofed areas will feed into rainwater storage (tanks or dams) where practicable to provide for onsite water consumption.
Objective 3.3	Assess feasibility of on-site power generation and set targets for progressive introduction of on-site power sources.
Objective 3.4	Purchase electricity only from renewable sources where available and utilise low energy consumption fixtures and fittings (e.g. lighting).
Objective 3.5	Assess sources of emissions to air from proposed activities including construction and major events and seek expert technical advice on options to reduce emissions, including options for offsetting greenhouse gas emissions.
Objective 3.6	At least once every five years review new technologies that could be applied to existing and new activities to reduce harmful emissions to air.
Objective 3.7	As part of any new planned development seek options where practicable to reuse materials on site or waste products from other sites.
Objective 3.8	New development plans and designs will include an assessment of the end-of-life of the facilities, including designing structures, landscaping and selecting materials in order to minimise impacts from decommissioning and associated waste.

Commitment 4	**We shall minimse waste generation as far as practicable, and any waste generated will be managed responsibly to minimise environmental impacts.**
Objective 4.1	New development and major events will be required to have a Waste Management Plan[2] that defines specific measures to avoid or minimise waste and maximise reuse and recycling opportunities for any waste created.
Objective 4.2	Stormwater generated on site will be managed to minimise potential for contamination of soil or waterways, including designing low impact stormwater management systems to effectively treat all stormwater within the site.

[2] Waste Management Plans for construction may be included as part of the overall Construction Management Plan or Environmental Management Plan.

Commitment 5	**We will be considerate of our neighbours.**
Objective 5.1	New development or activities will be assessed prior to commencement to confirm that limits in the Stratford District Plan or applicable consent limits will not be exceeded (e.g. noise, traffic and lighting). Mitigation measures will be implemented to minimise noise at the site boundary as far as practicable.
Objective 5.2	New development at the site will take account of visual impacts for neighbours and local residents and options for visual screening using vegetation will be assessed and implemented where practicable.
Objective 5.3	New development and planned activities will consider impacts on local traffic and parking and seek options to minimise risks to safety of pedestrians and other traffic or nuisance to other road users.
Objective 5.4	Traffic Management Plans shall be developed for new construction[3] and major events.

Commitment 6	**We will learn from our experience and will aim for continual improvement, and we will share our learnings and our environmental values with our community.**
Objective 6.1	The Environmental Management Plan including objectives and progress towards targets will be reviewed at least annually and will be updated as required to reflect changes in the site and learnings from the previous period.
Objective 6.2	We will invite community participation in environmental enhancement projects at Stratford Park.
Objective 6.3	We will provide public access to the site where safe to do so and such access does not present a risk to native vegetation or waterways, and will make Stratford Park facilities available for environmental education programmes.

Commitment 7	**Where management of individual facilities is delegated to other parties, Stratford Park will work with those parties to adopt and implement these values as part of their activities.**
Objective 7.1	Leasors and facility operators will be provided with a copy of the Stratford Park Environmental Management Plan and required to produce an Environmental Management Plan for their activities that is consistent with the values of Stratford Park.

[3] Traffic Management Plans for construction may be included as part of the overall Construction Management Plan or Environmental Management Plan.

7 Implementation and Review

All new development and ongoing management of the Stratford Park site and third parties that utilise the facilities are required to consider the principles of this EMP and demonstrate how the objectives in this EMP will be translated into their activities.

7.1 Requirement for Activity Environmental Management Plans

In some cases an activity-specific environmental management plan and other plans (e.g. construction management or traffic management) will be required that align with the principles in this EMP. Activities requiring stand-alone plans include:

- Construction or demolition works;
- Earthworks; and
- Events that are expected to generate significant site traffic, noise, disturbance to neighbours, potential harm to vegetation, or waste.

Examples of aspect, impacts and control measures that may be relevant to specific activities are listed in **Appendix B**.

For events of a recurring nature (e.g. specific classes of motor sport meet or equestrian events) an overarching environmental management plan can be developed that applies to that event type. In this case the event environmental management plan will need to be reviewed prior to each event occurrence to confirm there have been no changes in the potential aspects, receiving environment, or potential impacts relating to the scale and any specific aspects of the event. This review will also help ensure that appropriate controls are being applied to each event occurrence.

The activity plan is to be provided to the Stratford Park Environmental Steering Committee for review at least two (2) months in advance of the activity occurring to enable review and feedback.

The activity plans are to include a description of how performance against the plan will be measured e.g. areas of land restored, waste volumes and fate, along with the outcomes of any other defined controls within the plan. The results of the performance measurement shall be provided to the Environmental Representative on the Steering Committee within two (2) months of completion of the activity so that lessons can be applied to future activities and this EMP can be revised as needed.

7.2 Performance Reviews

Following completion of construction projects or major events the outcomes of the activity will be reviewed by Stratford Park against the objectives in this EMP to assess how well the objectives were met and identify scope for future improvement.

7.3 Plan Reviews

This EMP shall be reviewed at least every three years, or as required based on outcomes and recommendations from individual activity reviews.

8 Roles and Responsibilities

Roles under this EMP including reviews, communication and implementation are shown in Table 2. In all cases the overall responsibility for delegating roles and responsibilities lies with the Stratford Park Chairperson.

Table 2 Roles and Responsibilities

ROLE	FREQUENCY
Board*	
Review Environmental Policy	Annual
Review Environmental Management Plan	Every 3 years
Environmental - Steering Committee	
Communicate Stratford Park's commitment to environmental stewardship	Ongoing
Require contractors to meet EMP requirements**	As works are contracted and completed
Require events coordinators to meet EMP requirements***	Ad-hoc as events are planned and run
Review performance of major works and large events against the EMP	Ad-hoc following works and events

* Board reviews will be supported by the Environmental Steering Committee as required.

** Requirements may include construction, traffic, and waste management plans etc. as applicable.

*** Requirements may include event, traffic, and waste management plans etc. as applicable.

APPENDIX A- STRATFORD PARK PRELIMINARY ASPECTS AND IMPACTS REGISTER

GENERAL SITE USE AND MANAGEMENT

- Agriculture
- Grounds maintenance
- Structure maintenance
- Camping areas
- Riparian and other planting
- Third party indoor and outdoor facility use and recreation

POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT ASPECTS

Air – Climate gas emissions
Air - Dust
Electricity use
Freshwater use
Greywater and sewage
Habitat creation
Habitat loss (e.g. paving, structures)
Non-renewable resource use (e.g. oil, gas)
Soil contamination
Soil disturbance, excavation or filling.
Stormwater discharges
Traffic - Heavy vehicles
Traffic - Light vehicles
Waste – Organic
Waste – Solid Inorganic
Waste – Hazardous Liquids
Water use

RECEPTORS

Air quality
Climate
Cultural values
Event patrons
Fauna (e.g. birds, fish, reptiles and invertebrates)
Heritage values
Local residents and businesses
Other water users
Other facility users
Public road users
Public water and wastewater treatment facilities
Soil quality
Water quality
Vegetation
Visual amenity/landscape values

POTENTIAL HARMFUL EFFECTS

Contribution to climate change
Consumption of non-renewable resources
Damage to heritage sites and/or values
Direct and indirect harm to wildlife
Disturbance
Dust affecting neighbouring properties and site users
Eutrophication of waterways
Increased accident risk
Increased suspended solids in water
Increased journey times
Light pollution
Loss of native vegetation
Loss of surface soils
Loss of visual amenity
Loss of wildlife habitat
Reduced air quality
Soil contamination
Space taken up in landfill
Water contamination

POTENTIAL BENEFICIAL EFFECTS

Carbon sequestration – new planting
Improved water quality
New and enhanced wildlife habitat
Public environmental awareness
Improved visual amenity

SITE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

- Construction
- Demolition
- Earthworks
- Vegetation clearance
- Planting and vegetation restoration
- Wetlands construction

POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT ASPECTS

Air – Climate Gas Emissions
Air - Dust
Air - Odour
Drainage pattern changes
Electricity use
Freshwater use
Habitat creation
Habitat loss
Landscape and visual amenity changes
Noise
Non-renewable resource use (e.g. oil, gas)
Soil - Contamination
Soil disturbance, excavation or filling.
Stormwater
Temporary reduction in public access
Traffic - Heavy vehicles
Wastes – Organic/liquid/solid/hazardous/ construction and demolition waste

RECEPTORS

Air quality
Climate
Cultural values
Fauna (e.g. birds, fish, reptiles and invertebrates)
Heritage values
Local residents and businesses
Other facility users
Public road users
Soil quality
Water quality
Vegetation
Visual amenity/landscape values

POTENTIAL HARMFUL EFFECTS

Consumption of non-renewable resources
Damage to heritage values
Direct and indirect harm to wildlife
Disturbance/nuisance
Dust impacts on neighbouring properties
Impediments to fish passage
Increased accident risk
Increased suspended solids in water
Increased journey times
Loss of native vegetation
Loss of visual amenity
Loss of wildlife habitat
Soil contamination
Space taken up in landfill
Water contamination

POTENTIAL BENEFICIAL EFFECTS

Carbon sequestration – new planting
Improved water quality
New and enhanced wildlife habitat
Economic benefits to the community
Improved visual amenity
Improved fish passage

MOTORSPORT EVENTS AND DRIVER TRAINING

- Speedway
- Circuit racing
- Offroad track
- Drag racing
- Drifting
- Go carts
- Driver training
- Truck and trailer traffic and parking
- Event attendees including traffic, parking and sanitation
- Event catering

POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT ASPECTS

Air – Climate Gas Emissions
Air - Dust
Air - Odour
Drainage pattern changes
Electricity use
Freshwater use
Habitat creation
Habitat loss
Landscape and visual amenity changes
Noise
Non-renewable resource use (e.g. oil, gas)
Soil - Contamination
Soil - Disturbance
Stormwater
Traffic - Heavy vehicles
Wastes – Organic/liquid/solid/hazardous

RECEPTORS

Air quality
Climate
Cultural values
Fauna (e.g. birds, fish, reptiles and invertebrates)
Heritage values
Local residents and businesses
Other facility users
Public road users
Soil quality
Water quality
Vegetation
Visual amenity/landscape values

POTENTIAL HARMFUL EFFECTS

Consumption of non-renewable resources
Damage to heritage values
Direct and indirect harm to wildlife
Disturbance
Dust impacts on neighbouring properties
Impediments to fish passage
Increased accident risk
Increased suspended solids in water
Increased journey times
Loss of native vegetation
Loss of visual amenity
Loss of wildlife habitat
Soil contamination
Space taken up in landfill
Water contamination

POTENTIAL BENEFICIAL EFFECTS

Education and public awareness
Economic benefits to the community
Social and community benefits
Improved public safety

EQUESTRIAN EVENTS AND FACILITY USE

- All weather arenas
- Grass arenas
- Cross country events
- Bridle trails
- Stables and yards
- Wash bays
- Truck and float traffic and parking
- Onsite camping
- Splash pool
- Event attendees including traffic, parking and sanitation
- Event catering

POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT ASPECTS

Air – Climate Gas Emissions
Air - Dust
Air - Odour
Electricity use
Freshwater use
Greywater and sewage
Lighting
Noise
Non-renewable resource use (e.g. oil, gas)
Stormwater
Traffic - Heavy vehicles
Traffic - Light vehicles
Waste – Organic/solid/liquid

RECEPTORS

Air quality
Climate
Event patrons
Fauna (e.g. birds, fish, reptiles and invertebrates)
Local residents and businesses
Other water users
Other facility users
Public road users
Public waste-water treatment facilities
Soil quality
Water quality

POTENTIAL HARMFUL EFFECTS

Consumption of non-renewable resources
Direct or indirect harm to wildlife
Disturbance
Dust impacts on neighbouring properties
Eutrophication of waterways
Increased accident risk
Increased suspended solids in water
Increased journey times
Light pollution beyond site boundaries
Soil contamination
Space taken up in landfill
Water contamination

POTENTIAL BENEFICIAL EFFECTS

Generation of green waste for beneficial use (e.g. manure, animal bedding)
Economic benefits to the community

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS

- Grass arenas
- Livestock classes and sales
- Dog trials
- Woodcutting
- Community and education events
- Sporting events
- Pens and yards
- Wash bays
- Truck, trailer and float traffic and parking
- Onsite camping
- Home industries
- Trade exhibitions
- Event attendees including traffic, parking and sanitation
- Event catering

POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT ASPECTS

Air – Climate Gas Emissions
Air - Dust
Air - Odour
Electricity use
Freshwater use
Greywater and sewage
Lighting
Noise
Non-renewable resource use (e.g. oil, gas)
Stormwater
Traffic - Heavy vehicles
Traffic - Light vehicles
Waste – Organic/solid/liquid

RECEPTORS

Air quality
Climate
Event patrons
Fauna (e.g. birds, fish, reptiles and invertebrates)
Local residents and businesses
Downstream water users
Other facility users
Public road users
Public waste-water treatment facilities
Soil quality
Water quality

POTENTIAL HARMFUL EFFECTS

Consumption of non-renewable resources
Direct or indirect harm to wildlife
Disturbance
Dust impacts on neighbouring properties
Eutrophication of waterways
Increased accident risk
Increased suspended solids in water
Increased journey times
Light pollution beyond site boundaries
Soil contamination
Space taken up in landfill
Water contamination

POTENTIAL BENEFICIAL EFFECTS

Generation of green waste for beneficial use (e.g. manure, animal bedding)
Economic benefits to the community

APPENDIX B- MITIGATION MEASURE EXAMPLES

POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT ASPECTS	POTENTIAL HARMFUL EFFECTS	RECEPTORS	EXAMPLES OF MEASURES TO AVOID, REDUCE OR MITIGATE NEGATIVE EFFECTS
Dust from speedway. Dust from construction or demolition works or soil disturbance.	Nuisance for neighbouring properties. Nuisance for event patrons and other facility users. Reduced air quality.	Local residents and businesses. Event patrons. Other facility users.	Regular use of water trucks or other sprinkler options in dry conditions. Rapidly cover and remediate areas of exposed soil from earthworks and other construction works. Screen planting around site.
Electricity use. Oil and gas use.	Consumption of non-renewable resources. Contribution to climate change. Reduced air quality.	Air quality. Climate. Resource depletion.	Selection of electric plant and equipment where practicable. Selection of fuel-efficient plant and equipment where electric options are not available or unsuitable. Speed restrictions on site (other than speedway). Do not leave vehicles and plant idling when parked.
Freshwater use.	Resource use, including resources for treatment of potable water.	Local council. Other water users.	New facilities to have low water consumption (e.g. automatic timing on taps, low flow appliances). Capture rainwater from roof areas for site use.
Greywater and sewage.	Offsite Treatment and Disposal – Pressure on public wastewater treatment facilities. Onsite Treatment and Disposal. - Soil and water contamination if disposed of on site. Odour.	South Taranaki District Council. Fauna. Downstream water users. Local residents and businesses. Event patrons. Other facility users.	Install low water volume facilities in bathrooms. Ensure stormwater is kept separate from water going for treatment. Minimise use of harsh chemical cleaners and soaps. Notify council prior to major events (e.g. A&P Shows) that will load the treatment facilities. Oxidation ponds and disposal fields to be designed and managed by suitably qualified experts. Discharges to be adequate distance from waterways.
Habitat loss or modification resulting from vegetation removal, soil disturbance, or creation of hard structures (e.g. paving and buildings).	Direct and indirect harm to wildlife. Damage to vegetation and wildlife habitat. Impediment to fish passage where waterways are modified. Water contamination.	Fauna. Vegetation. Downstream water users.	Identify potential wildlife values of areas prior to disturbance. Consider relocation of sensitive species where disturbance is unavoidable. Minimise volume and area of soil disturbance where practicable. Plan activities such as earthworks or vegetation removal to minimise risk of direct harm (e.g. avoid nesting seasons for birds etc.). Replace areas of vegetation or other habitat that has been lost to development. Manage runoff during construction works to avoid silt entering waterways. Consider effects on drainage patterns resulting from proposed recontouring.
Highway traffic associated with events.	Increased journey times for road users. Increased accident risk.	Other road users. Local residents and businesses. Event patrons.	Plan vehicle entry and exit points and parking areas to minimise congestion. Provide alternate transport options to reduce reliance on private vehicles. Have event traffic management in place. Provide for access for emergency services in design.
Lighting.	Light pollution beyond site boundaries. Direct and indirect harm to wildlife.	Local residents and businesses. Fauna.	Shield lighting to avoid light spill outside required area. Use low lighting levels where possible. Keep the physical height of lights low where only localised lighting is required. Confine lighting to areas where it is required at different times. Establish screening planting.
Manure and stable waste.	Soil contamination. Water contamination. Odour.	Water quality. Fauna. Soil quality. Local residents and businesses. Event patrons.	Establish composting or land treatment facilities on site or contract offsite treatment. Have designated areas for collection of manure and stable waste that includes management of liquid discharges (e.g. cover stockpiles to prevent rainfall ingress, direct runoff to onsite water treatment systems). Drainage patterns and distance from waterways to be managed to avoid contamination of waterways.

POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT ASPECTS	POTENTIAL HARMFUL EFFECTS	RECEPTORS	EXAMPLES OF MEASURES TO AVOID, REDUCE OR MITIGATE NEGATIVE EFFECTS
New materials use and solid and liquid waste from construction.	Consumption of non-renewable resources. Space taken up in landfills. Soil contamination.	Water quality. Soil quality. Climate. Other waste facility users and operators.	Seek to use recycled or repurposed materials in construction projects. Plan construction to minimise waste (e.g. offsite prefabrication methods, waste targets for contractors). Reuse or recycle waste materials where possible onsite or offsite.
Noise from motorsport and other events, construction or maintenance activities.	Disturbance to people, including local residents and businesses and other facility users. Disturbance of wildlife.	Local residents and businesses. Fauna.	Design facilities to create noise barriers where practicable. Establish screening planting dense enough to reduce offsite noise.
Soil disturbance, excavation or filling during construction or site management. Traffic – heavy vehicles.	Damage to cultural or heritage sites and/or values.	Cultural values. Heritage values.	Assess sites to confirm absence of cultural and heritage values prior to disturbance. Plan activities to minimise area of disturbance. Avoid cultural or heritage sites or features during development or disturbance. Designate traffic areas on site – minimise traffic footprint and avoid sensitive areas.
Solid and liquid waste from events.	Space taken up in landfills. Soil contamination. Water contamination.	Water quality. Soil quality. Climate. Other waste facility users and operators.	Require use of compostable or reusable packaging by vendors. Avoid use of non-recyclable materials (e.g. plastic packaging or serving ware). Set waste minimisation targets for events. Establish zero-waste stations (organics, recycling etc.) in multiple locations on site with contracted collection for different waste streams.
Smoke and odour from motorsports.	Nuisance for neighbouring properties. Nuisance for event patrons and other facility users. Reduced air quality.	Local residents and businesses. Event patrons. Other facility users.	Screen planting around site. Emission standards for vehicles Controls around timing and duration of activities Siting of activities.
Stormwater discharges.	Eutrophication of waterways. Water contamination. Soil contamination. Localised flooding.	Water quality. Soil quality. Fauna. Downstream water users.	Avoid use of contaminants (e.g. detergents) in areas where stormwater discharges. Establish water treatment facilities on site – filtration, constructed wetlands etc. to process stormwater before final discharge to land or water. Design roads and other paved areas to manage stormwater to reduce peak flows (e.g. use grass swales and low impact structures in place of kerbing).
Traffic use on site – heavy and light vehicles.	Direct and indirect harm to wildlife. Loss of native vegetation. Dust affecting neighbouring properties and other site users. Reduced air quality.	Fauna. Vegetation. Local residents and businesses.	Designate traffic areas on site – minimise traffic footprint and avoid sensitive areas. Speed restrictions on site (other than speedway areas). Traffic Management Planning
Unplanned releases (spills) of fuel or other hazardous substances.	Health and safety hazards. Soil contamination. Water contamination.	Local residents and businesses. Event patrons. Other site users. Water quality. Soil quality. Fauna.	Fuel and other hazardous substances to be stored in a secure, bunded area. Refuelling to occur only in designated areas with containment. Spill kits to be provided in refuelling areas. Spill plan in place for responding to any incidents and handling waste generated during clean up.