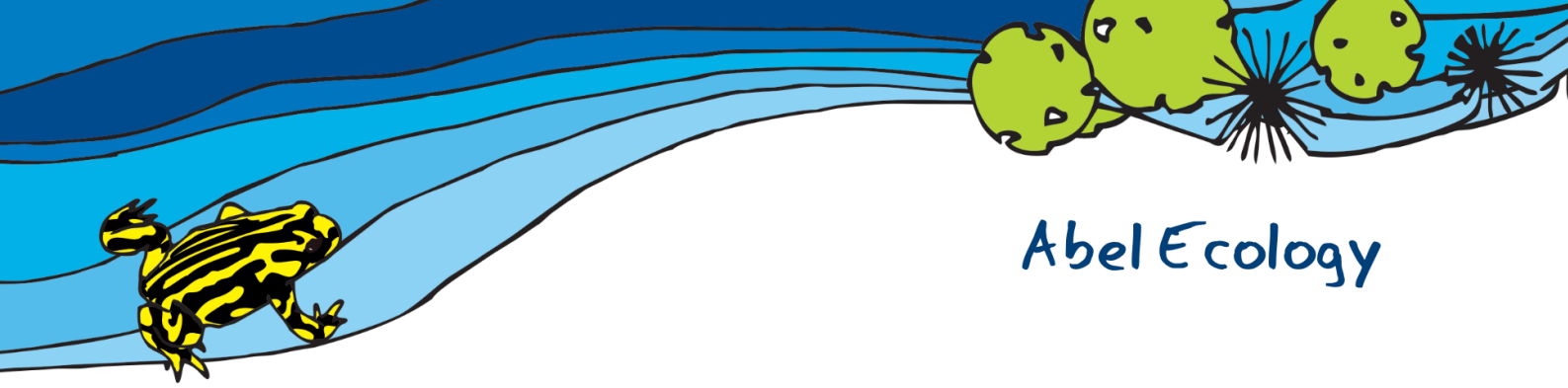


Biodiversity Assessment Report (BAR)

For

Albury Wodonga Regional Hospital

201 Borella Road East Albury NSW 2640 (Lot 14 DP 1175382)

Proposed Hospital Building and Car Park

Prepared for:	Johnstaff on behalf of Health Infrastructure NSW
Report No:	AE24-REP-2797-ISS 1
Prepared by:	Abel Ecology
Date:	1 April 2025

BAM Ecology Pty Ltd (T/A Abel Ecology)
2 Samuel 20:18
ACN 626 221 467 – ABN 37 626 221 467

PO Box 495, Springwood, NSW, 2777
Unit 2, 10-11 Ferguson Road
Springwood, NSW, 2777
56 Sharp Street Cooma, NSW 2630

T (02) 4751 9487
E info@abelecology.com.au
W www.abelecology.com.au
W www.snowymonaropdhub.com.au

Disclaimer

This report has been prepared in accordance with the scope of services described in agreement between Abel Ecology and the Client.

In preparing this report, Abel Ecology has relied upon data, surveys and site inspection results taken at or under the particular time and or conditions specified herein. Abel Ecology has also relied on certain verbal information and documentation provided by the Client and/or third parties but did not attempt to independently verify the accuracy or completeness of that information. To the extent that the conclusions and recommendations in this report are based in whole or in part on such information, they are contingent on its validity. Abel Ecology assumes no responsibility for any consequences arising from any information or condition that was concealed, withheld, misrepresented, or otherwise not fully disclosed or available to Abel Ecology.

The findings contained in this report are the result of discrete/specific methods used in accordance with normal practices and standards. To the best of our knowledge, they represent a reasonable interpretation of the general condition of the site in question. Under no circumstances, however, can it be considered that these findings represent the actual state of the site/sites at all points.

Any representation, statement, opinion or advice, expressed or implied in this publication is made in good faith but on the basis that Abel Ecology, its agents and employees are not liable (whether by reason of negligence, lack of care or otherwise) to any person for any damage or loss whatsoever, which has occurred or may occur in relation to that person taking or not taking (as the case may be) action in respect of any representation, statement, or advice referred to above. Any findings, conclusions or recommendations only apply to the aforementioned circumstances and no greater reliance should be assumed or drawn by the Client.

Furthermore, this report has been prepared solely for use by the Client. Abel Ecology accepts no responsibility for its use by other parties.

I confirm that I have read the NSW Land and Environment Court Practice Note commencing on 14 May 2007, Division 2, Part 31 of the Uniform Civil Procedure Rules 2005 and the Expert Witness Code of Conduct in Schedule 7 to the Uniform Civil Procedure Rules 2005. I have prepared this advice in accordance with the requirements of the Practice Note and Code of Conduct and believe this report is consistent with the requirements of the Practice Note and the Code of Conduct. I agree to be bound by the Practice Note and Code of Conduct.

Document History

Report	Version	Prepared by	Technical Review by	Proofread by	Submission method	Submission Date
Report	Draft A	Nicholas Tong Erin Parker	Nicholas Tong	Sue Simmons	Dropbox	14 March 2025
Report	Issue 1	Erin Parker		Sue Simmons	Dropbox	01 April 2025

Note regarding maps in this report

The diagrams/site maps used in this report have been supplied by and are used with the permission of the client.

Executive summary

The proposal is for a hospital building and car park (Figure 3).

Under Part 7.8 of the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (BC Act), if a Part 5 activity is likely to significantly affect threatened species, an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is required. The EIS must be accompanied by either a Species Impact Statement (SIS) or Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR).

A biodiversity survey was carried out at Albury Wodonga Regional Hospital, 201 Borella Road East Albury NSW 2640 (Lot 14 DP 1175382) to assess the likely impacts of the proposal on species and ecological communities present on the site.

The assessment found that the proposal is unlikely to significantly affect threatened species, as defined by section 7.3 of the BC Act, and no further assessment is required.

This report also describes whether there is likely to be any significant effect on any endangered ecological community, endangered population, threatened species or their habitats, as per the listings in the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act 1999) (Commonwealth legislation).

The provisions of the EPBC Act 1999 do not apply to this proposal and it does not require referral to the Commonwealth.

Abel Ecology recommends the following mitigation measure for the proposal.

Recommended mitigation measure	Reason
The contact details of the Project Ecologist or local wildlife rescue organisation to be displayed in site office. This organisation must be contacted in the event of dependent young (e.g. nestlings) or injured fauna being encountered on-site.	To reduce the risk of harm to “protected animals” as defined by Schedule 5 of the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016.

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

List of Appendices

List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
BAR	Biodiversity Assessment Report
BC Act	*Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*
BC Regulation	Biodiversity Conservation Regulation 2017
Cm, m, ha	Centimetre, metre, hectare
Comm. DCCEEW	Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
CEEC	Critically Endangered Ecological Community
EEC	Endangered Ecological Community
EP&A Act	*Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979*
EPBC Act	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
NSW DCCEEW	NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
PCT	Plant Community Type
SEPP	State Environmental Planning Policy
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community

1. Introduction

1.1 Legislative context

The subject site is at Albury Wodonga Regional Hospital, 201 Borella Road East Albury NSW 2640 (Lot 14 DP 1175382), within the Albury Local Government Area (Figure 1 & Figure 2).

Johnstaff on behalf of Health Infrastructure NSW (the proponent) proposes to construct a hospital building and car park (the proposal) at the subject site (Figure 3).

This Biodiversity Assessment Report (BAR) meets the requirements of the NSW Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (BC Act) and Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) to enable Health Infrastructure NSW to assess the proposal under Part 5 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act).

Throughout this report 'threatened' refers to those species and ecological communities listed in Schedules 1 & 2 of the BC Act and Sections 178 & 181 of the EPBC Act.

A biodiversity survey was carried out at the subject site to assess the likely impacts of the proposal on species and ecological communities present on the site. Tests of significance were undertaken in accordance with section 7.3 of the BC Act to determining if the proposal would significantly affect threatened species.

Under Part 7.8 of the BC Act, if a Part 5 activity is likely to **"significantly affect" threatened species or ecological communities**, an Environmental Impact Statement is required. The EIS must be accompanied by either a Species Impact Statement or Biodiversity Development Assessment Report.

The proposal was also assessed to find if it would have a significant effect on any threatened species or ecological communities listed under the EPBC Act.

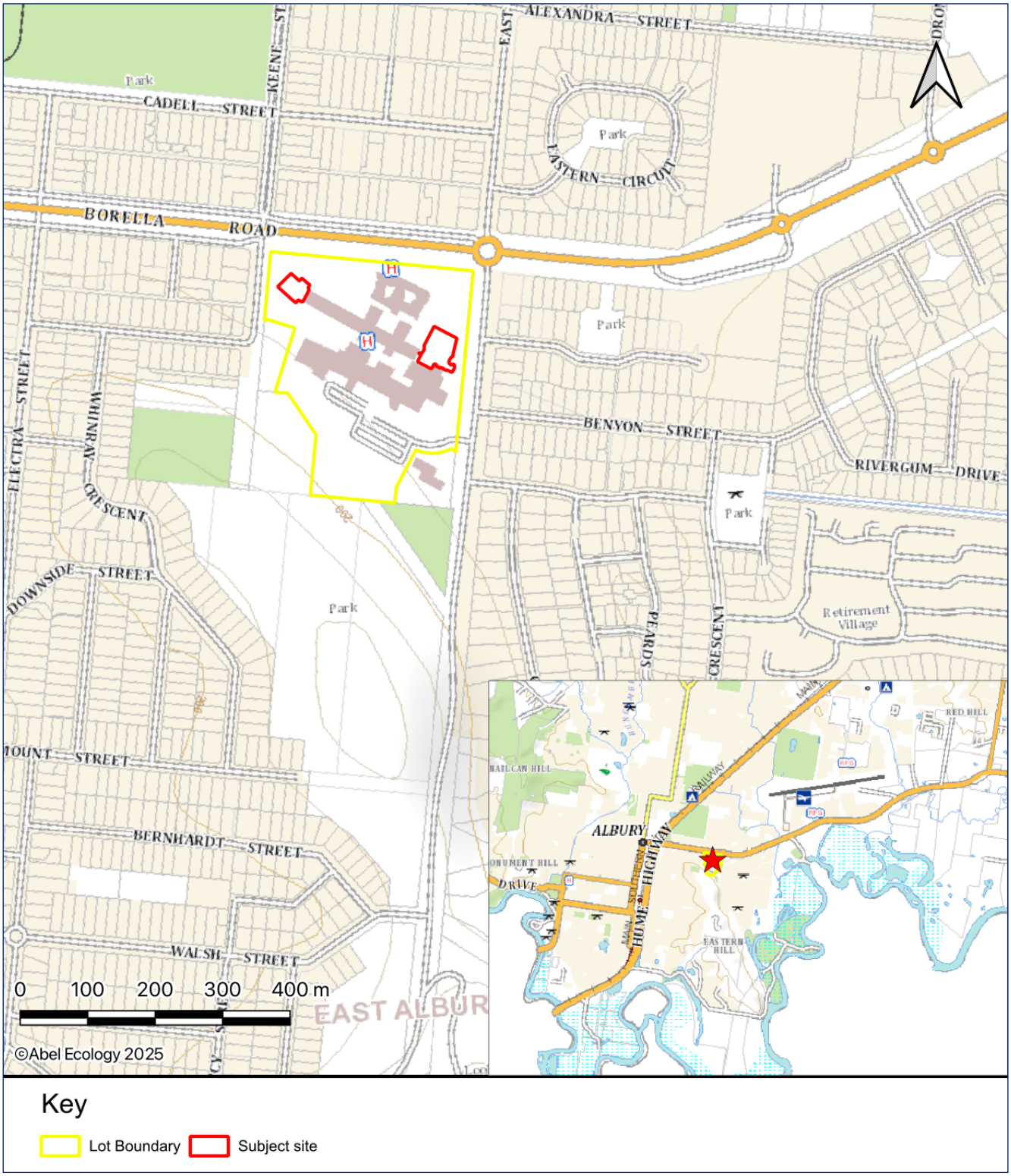


Figure 1. The locality

Source: (NSW Spatial Services, 2025)

Figure 2. The subject site on 3 August 2023

Source: (Nearmap, 2023)

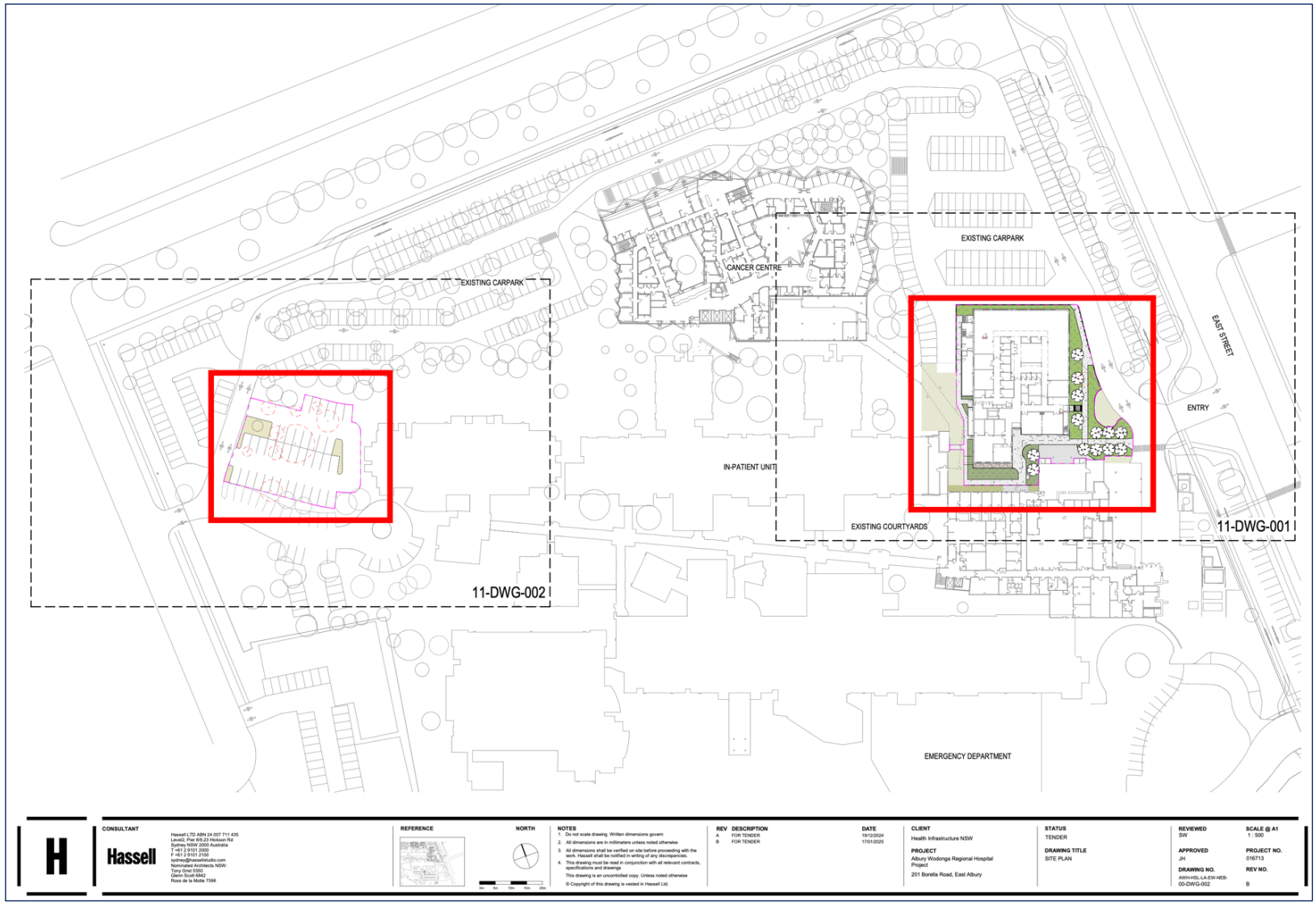


Figure 3. The proposal

Source: Dwg. No. AWH-HSL-LA-EW-NEB-00-DWG-002Rev. B by Hassell, dated 17/1/20

1.2 The proposal

The proposal (Figure 3) is to construct:

- northeast hospital building
- carpark and associated works.

The proposal would be assessed under an application under Part 5 of the EP&A Act.

The subject site is 3,644 m^2 in area. The proposal requires clearing of 185 m^2 of planted native tree canopy and 2,841 m^2 of planted exotic vegetation, as detailed in Table 1 and shown in Figure 4.

Table 1. Details of lot size and size of proposed native vegetation clearing

Component of subject site	Area m^2	Proportion of the subject site %
Whole subject site	3,644	100
Extent of proposed native vegetation clearing	185	5

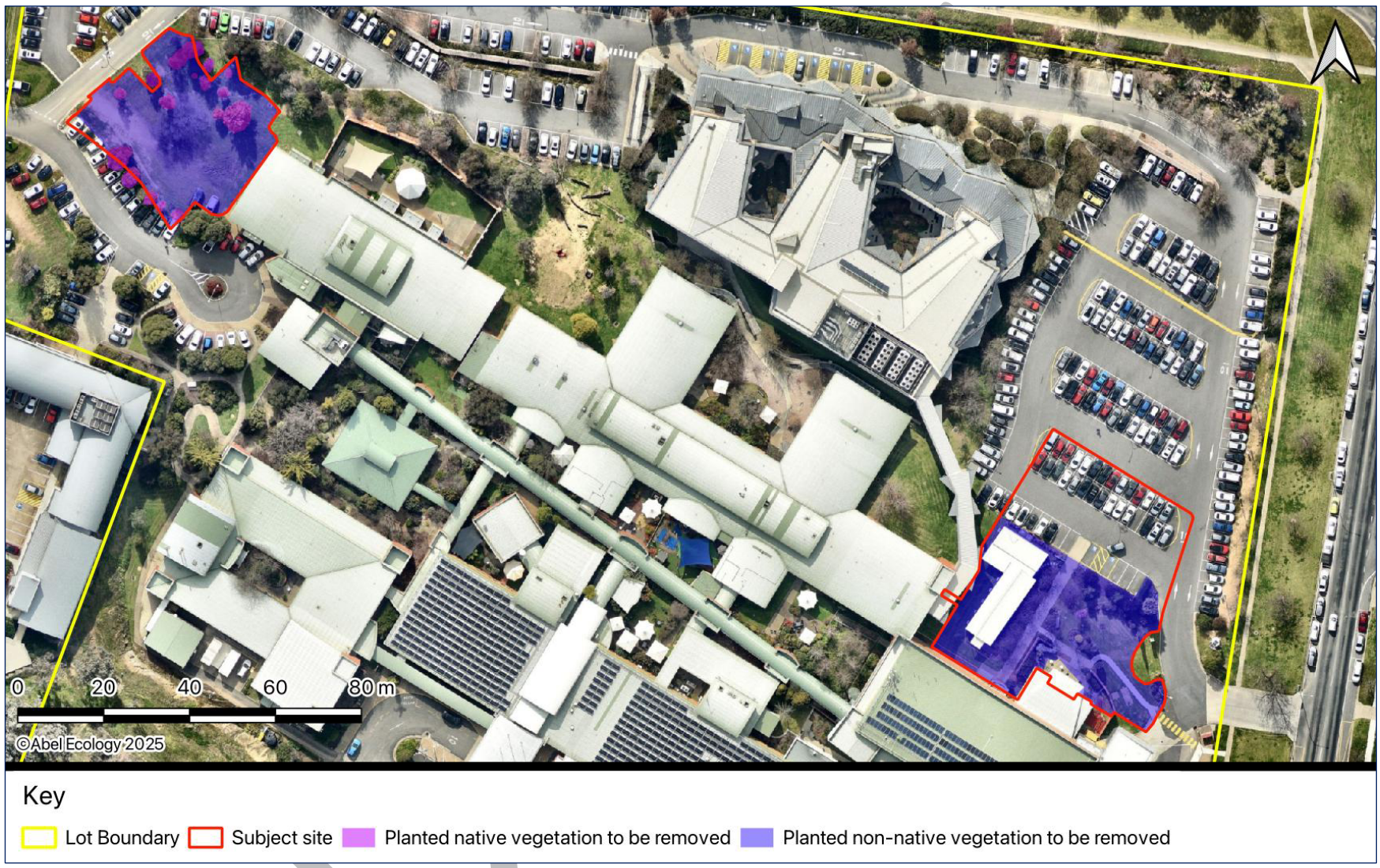


Figure 4. Vegetation proposed to be cleared

Source: (Nearmap, 2023)

2. Landscape features of the site and the locality

2.1 Site description

The subject site is 3,644 m^2 in area and is located within Albury Wodonga Regional Hospital.

The site has historically been cleared and flattened to facilitate construction of the hospital. Vegetation has been planted.

The subject site is surrounded by urban land uses and does not contain any notable landscape features.

2.2 Soils and Geology

The subject site overlaps with two soil profiles: Livingstone in the southwest and Wait-a-while in the northeast (Figure 5).

Livingstone (lit) is described as:

> *"Geology*
>
> *Undivided Ordovician metasedimentary rocks (Os), comprising thinly interbedded siltstones, shales and phyllites, with minor schists and minor quartzites. Lithology varies over short distances. Thin (mostly <1.5 m) colluvial and slope-washed stony sands and clays on mid to lower slopes and in drainage depressions.*
>
> *Soils*
>
> *Shallow (<50 cm) Mesotrophic Paralithic Leptic Rudosols (Lithosols) on crests, ridges and upper slopes; moderately deep (50-100 cm) Mesotrophic Red Chromosols and Eutrophic Brown Kurosols (Red and Brown Podzolic Soils) on mid-lower slopes, and moderately deep (50-100 cm) Mesotrophic Brown Kandosols (Brown Earths) on lower slopes and in drainage lines."*

Wait-a-while (wal) described as:

> *"Geology*
>
> *Cainozoic/Quaternary alluvium of the Shepparton Formation (Czsws) on the Riverine Plains. Parent materials include clays, silts and sands from various past flow regimes of the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers and their associated palaeochannels.*
>
> *Soils*
>
> *Red and Brown Sub-plastic Chromosols and Sodosols (Red-brown Earths/transitional Red-brown Earths), with less common Reddish Brown Chromosol/Vertosols (transitional Red-brown Earths/Brown Podzolic Soils) and Grey and Brown Self-mulching and Epipedal Vertosols (Cracking Grey and Brown Clays"*

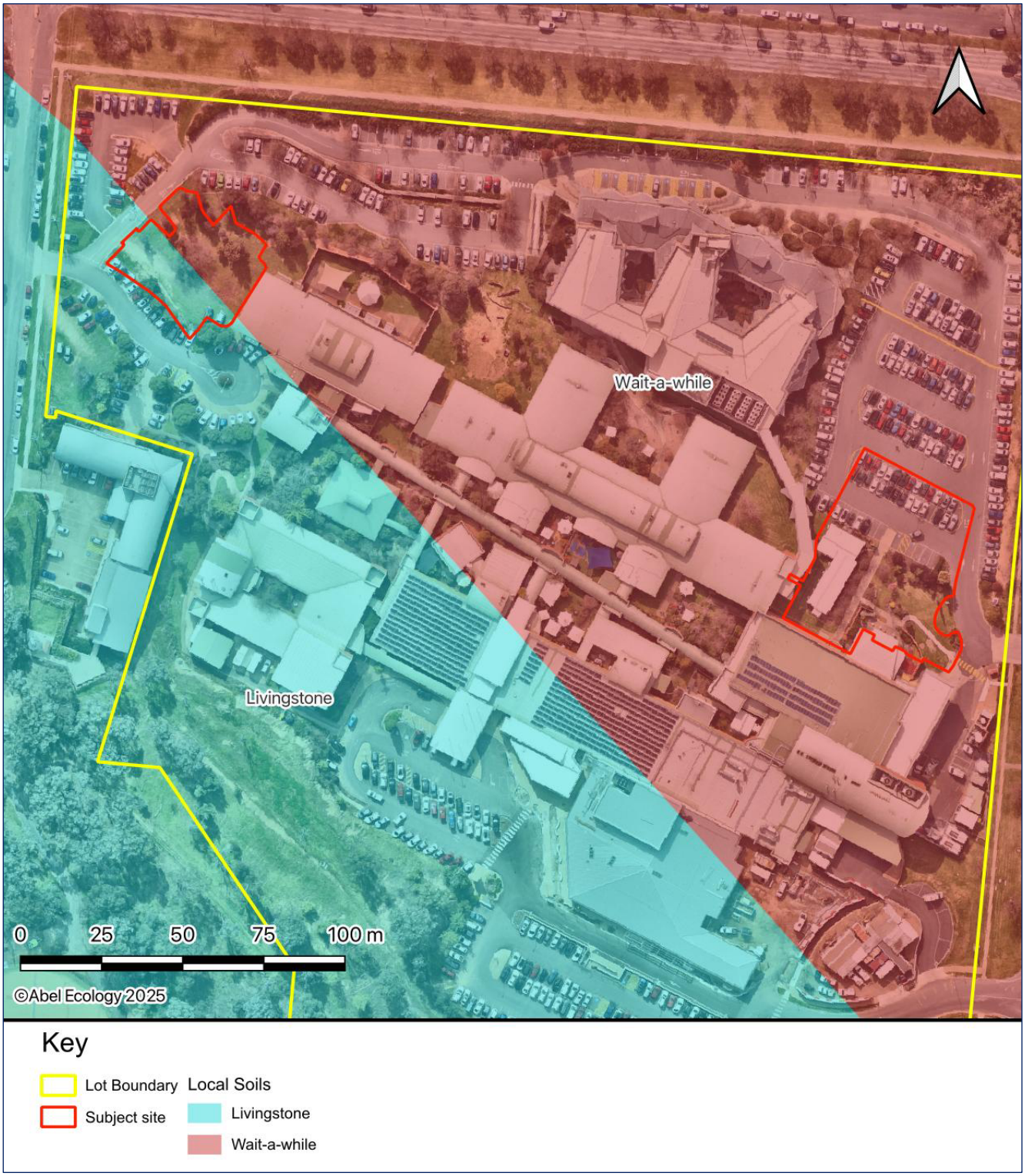


Figure 5. Soil landscapes

Source: (Nearmap, 2023; NSW DCCEEW, 2012)

3. Field survey methods

3.1 BioNet Atlas database search

Records from the BioNet Atlas database (NSW DEH, 2025) were accessed using the following search criteria:

> Licensed Report of all Valid Records of Threatened (listed on BC Act 2016) or Commonwealth listed Entities for a 10 x 10 km square centred on the site (selected area) [North: -36.03 West: 146.89 East: 146.99 South: -36.13] Records since 1 Jan 2000 until 3 March 2025 returned a total of 716 records of 40 threatened flora and fauna species.
>
> Data from the BioNet Atlas website, which holds records from a number of custodians. The data are only indicative and cannot be considered a comprehensive inventory, and may contain errors and omissions. Species listed under the Sensitive Species Data Policy may have their locations denatured (^ rounded to 0.1°; ^^ rounded to 0.01°). Copyright the State of NSW through the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment.

The results were clipped to a 5 km radius of the subject site. Table 2 details the search listings and Figure 6 shows the location of the listings.

Error! Reference source not found. assesses if the subject site contains suitable habitat.

Five-part tests were undertaken for these species (section 8) to determine if the proposal would have a significant effect.

Table 2. BioNet threatened flora & fauna species records within a 5 km radius of the site since 1 Jan 2000

Common name	*Scientific name*	NSW status	Comm. status	Suitable habitat on site?	5-part Test undertaken?
Sloane's Froglet	*Crinia sloanei*	E1,P	E	N	N
Barking Owl	*Ninox connivens*	V,P,3		N	N
Black Falcon	*Falco subniger*	V,P		Y	Y
Black-chinned Honeyeater (eastern subspecies)	*Melithreptus gularis gularis*	V,P		Y	Y
Blue-winged Parrot	*Neophema chrysostoma*	V,P	V	Y	Y
Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies)	*Climacteris picumnus victoriae*	V,P	V	Y	Y
Diamond Firetail	*Stagonopleura guttata*	V,P	V	Y	Y
Dusky Woodswallow	*Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus*	V,P		Y	Y
Flame Robin	*Petroica phoenicea*	V,P		Y	Y
Freckled Duck	*Stictonetta naevosa*	V,P		Y	Y
Gang-gang Cockatoo	*Callocephalon fimbriatum*	E1,P,3	E	Y	Y
Latham's Snipe	*Gallinago hardwickii*	V,P	V,J,K	N	N
Little Eagle	*Hieraaetus morphnoides*	V,P		Y	Y
Little Lorikeet	*Glossopsitta pusilla*	V,P		Y	Y

Common name	*Scientific name*	NSW status	Comm. status	Suitable habitat on site?	5-part Test undertaken?
Magpie Goose	*Anseranas semipalmata*	V,P		N	N
Regent Honeyeater	*Anthochaera phrygia*	E4A,P,2	CE	Y	Y
Scarlet Robin	*Petroica boodang*	V,P		Y	Y
Speckled Warbler	*Chthonicola sagittata*	V,P		N	N
Spotted Harrier	*Circus assimilis*	V,P		Y	Y
Swift Parrot	*Lathamus discolor*	E1,P	CE	Y	Y
Turquoise Parrot	*Neophema pulchella*	V,P,3		Y	Y
Varied Sittella	*Daphoenositta chrysoptera*	V,P		Y	Y
White-bellied Sea-Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucogaster*	V,P		Y	Y
White-throated Needletail	*Hirundapus caudacutus*	V,P	V,C,J,K	Y	Y
Crimson Spider Orchid	*Caladenia concolor*	E1,P,2	V	N	N
Floating Swamp Wallaby-grass	*Amphibromus fluitans*	V	V	N	N
Woolly Ragwort	*Senecio garlandii*	V		N	N
Eastern False Pipistrelle	*Falsistrellus tasmaniensis*	V,P		Y	Y
Grey-headed Flying-fox	*Pteropus poliocephalus*	V,P	V	Y	Y
Koala	*Phascolarctos cinereus*	E1,P	E	N	Y
Squirrel Glider	*Petaurus norfolcensis*	V,P		Y	Y

Common name	*Scientific name*	NSW status	Comm. status	Suitable habitat on site?	5-part Test undertaken?
Yellow-bellied Sheathtail-bat	*Saccolaimus flaviventris*	V,P		Y	Y
Pink-tailed Legless Lizard	*Aprasia parapulchella*	V,P	V	N	N

Key:	2 = Category 2 sensitive species
P = Protected	3 = Category 3 sensitive species
V = Vulnerable	C = China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
E = Endangered	J = Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
E1 = Endangered Species	K = Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
E4A = Critically Endangered Species	

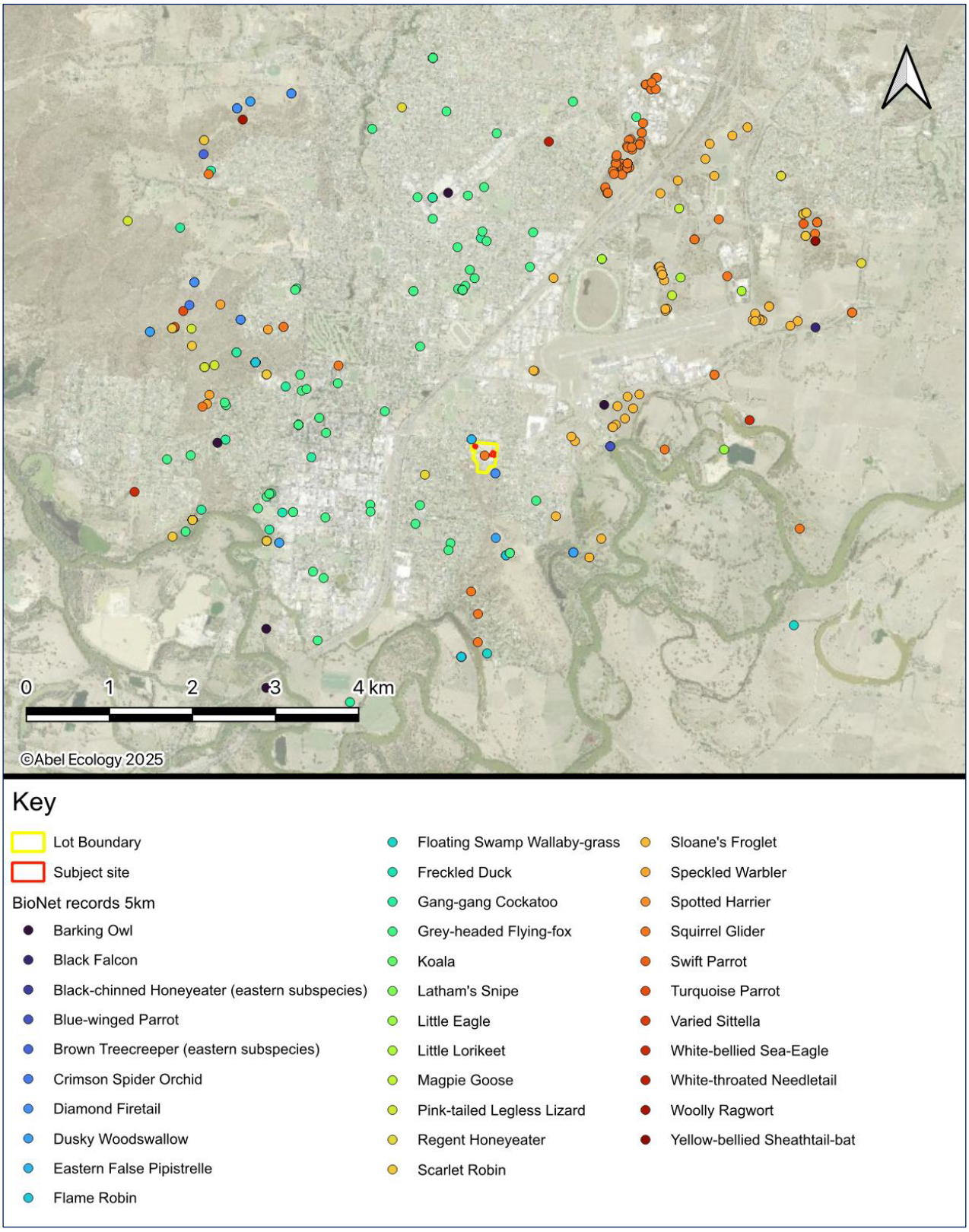


Figure 6. BioNet search results – 5 km radius

Source: (NSW DEH, 2025; NSW Spatial Services, 2016)

3.2 Staff associated with the field work

Table 3. Staff associated with field work and analysis of field work

Staff member	Field work	Analysis of field work
Mark Sherring	Vegetation & fauna survey	Nick Tong
Mark McKinnon	Vegetation & fauna survey	Nick Tong

3.3 Field work effort

A total of 4 hours were spent undertaking fieldwork over 1 day. Survey effort was concentrated within the subject site, however surrounding vegetation was also noted.

Table 4. Survey dates and weather conditions

Date	Temperature (^{O}C)	Weather	Task	Hours (hrs x no. people)
31/8/2023	5.2°C min 16.0°C max	Calm	Vegetation & fauna survey	4 hours

3.4 Flora survey methods, vegetation community and habitat classification

The groundcover at the subject site consists of planted exotic species. Native and non-native trees have been planted. No targeted flora surveys were undertaken.

3.5 Fauna survey methods

The methods of survey undertaken to detect the various faunal groups or their habitat are outlined below:

Searching, opportunistic observations and call recording provides an indication of types of species using a site. These methods are used to identify and record live animals, or record indirect evidence of animal presence on the site. On occasions, specific surveys may be conducted for a targeted group or species, such as searching the margins of a dam for frogs. Generally though, birds, reptiles, frogs and mammals, or evidence of them, may all be present in the same habitat at the time of survey, therefore searching for these faunal groups is generally run concurrently. This involved:

a. Searching shelter sites, basking sites, opportunistic observation, and assessment of shelter site diversity suitability for reptiles.

b. Searching shelter sites, calling sites, egg deposition sites, spotlighting and triangulation on calling males for frogs.

c. Opportunistic observations and identification of calls of species, and search for indirect evidence such as nests, feathers, scratchings and feeding signs for birds.

d. Searching for indirect evidence, such as diggings, droppings, runways and burrows, and opportunistic observations for mammals.

3.6 Limitations of the survey

This survey was conducted in the winter season. This was not suitable for species that may be hibernating during this time, such as reptiles.

Species that may use the site were not detected during the survey for the following reasons:

a) The species was present during the survey but was not detected due to dormancy, inactivity or cryptic habits.
b) The species use the site at other times of the year but were not present during the survey due to being nomadic or migratory.

4. Survey Results: vegetation and habitat description

4.1 Site vegetation and habitat

The subject site contains 1 vegetation and habitat zone which is described below. The State Vegetation Type Map for the area is shown in Figure 7.

No habitat trees were identified within the subject site.

There is generally a lack of fallen logs and dead wood/coarse woody debris.

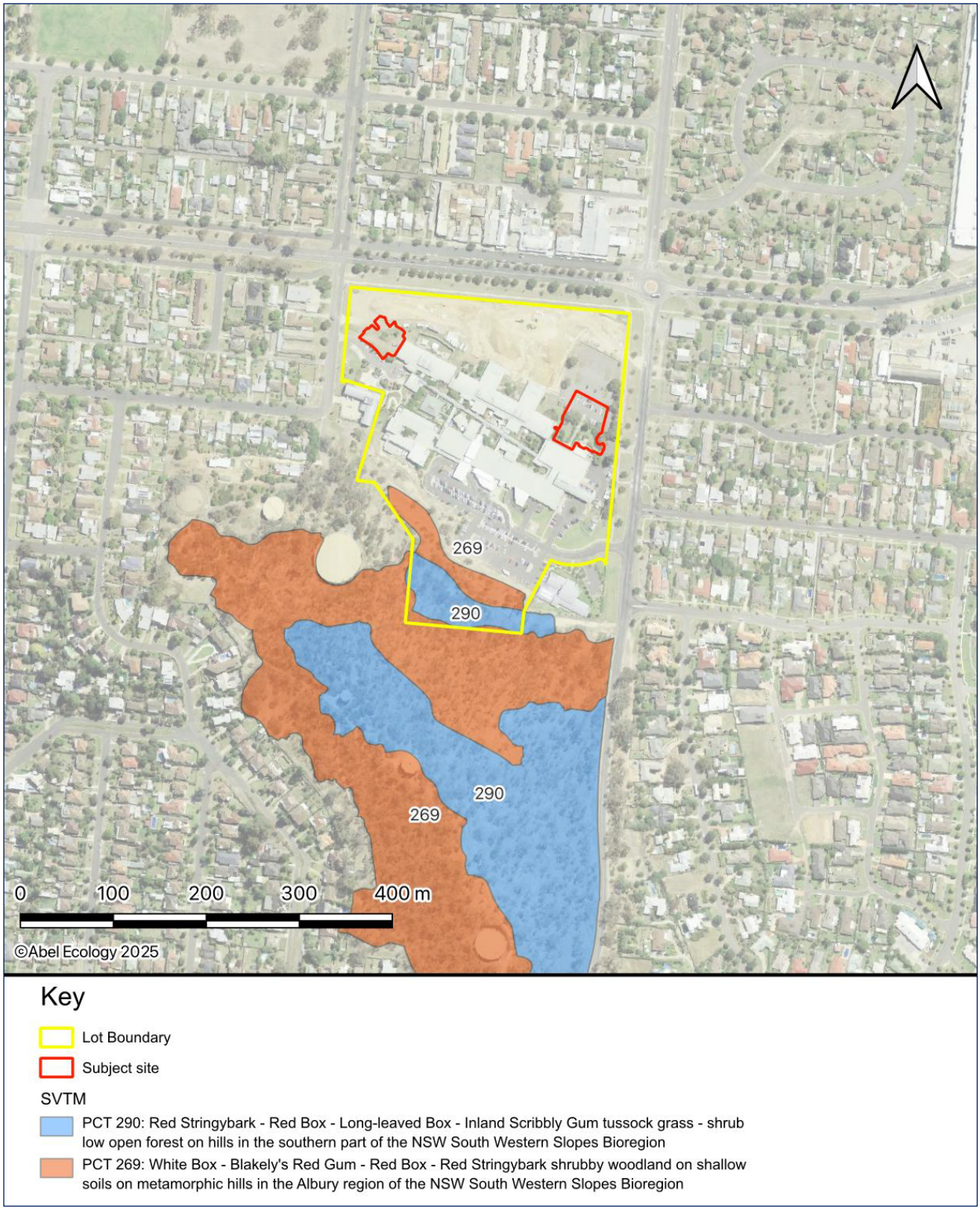


Figure 7. State Vegetation Type Map Version C2.0M2.1

Source: (NSW DCCEEW, 2024)

4.1.1 Vegetation and habitat- Zone 1 – planted gardens

The vegetation consists of planted gardens.

The groundcover is exotic.

53 trees are proposed to be cleared. Of these, 24 are native to Australia:

- Tree 9, 10, 18 & 19: Mugga Ironbark (*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*)
- Tree 12, 13, 16, 20, 69 & 72: Yellow Box (*Eucalyptus melliodora*)
- Tree 17: Eucalyptus sp.
- Tree 75, 76, 78, 79 & 80: Prickly-leaved Paperbark (*Melaleuca styphelioides*)
- Tree 65, 66 & 67: Silky Oak (*Grevillea robusta*)
- Tree 68: Bottlebrush (*Callistemon cv.*)
- Tree 222, 227 & 228: Tea Tree Cultivar (*Leptospermum cv.*)
- Tree 226: Native Frangipani (*Hymenosporum flavum*)

Refer to the Arborist Report for further details.

Figure 8. Photograph of vegetation Zone 1.

Important habitat features that have significance for fauna occupation of the site are discussed below (Table 5). These include both site disturbance and natural features.

Table 5. Significant features and observations for Zone 1.

Significant features	Observations
Frequency of large trees (approx. > 80 cm DBH)	Absent
Tree regeneration and tree stem-size diversity	Tree regeneration appears absent
Logs, woody debris and litter cover	Logs, woody debris and leaf litter – low
Food resources	Eucalyptus trees provide food resources of blossoms and seeds.

The vegetation is planted and does not comprise any Plant Community Type.

The vegetation within this zone qualifies as Cleared class.

None of these trees are threatened under the BC Act or EPBC Act. No hollow-bearing trees were recorded.

4.2 Species and communities of conservation concern

No threatened flora species or ecological communities were identified within the subject site.

4.3 Weeds

The *Biosecurity Act 2015* requires each landholder and/or occupier to control biosecurity matter (weeds) on their property. The landholder and/or occupier is to develop an effective control strategy and plan to ensure they meet their General Biosecurity Duty.

The General Biosecurity Duty (GBD) is imposed on any person who deals with biosecurity matter (weeds), and who knows (or ought reasonably to know) of the biosecurity risk posed (or likely to be posed), has a biosecurity duty to ensure that the risk associated with those weeds is prevented, eliminated or minimised - so far as is reasonably practicable. A requirement is that all public and private landowners or managers and all other people who deal with weed species (biosecurity matter) must use the most appropriate approach to prevent, eliminate or minimise the negative impact Table 6 lists the Weeds Of National Significance (WONS) and Priority Weeds (PW) present within the subject land.

Table 6. Weeds identified within the Lot

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	WONS	PW	Location within subject land
Periwinkle	*Vinca major*			Scattered in the Lot
Capeweed	*Arctotheca calendula*			Scattered in the Lot
Tall fleabane	*Conyza sumatrensis*			Scattered in the Lot
Smooth Catsear	*Hypochaeris glabra*			Scattered in the Lot
Prickly Lettuce	*Lactuca serriola*			Scattered in the Lot
Petty Spurge	*Euphorbia peplus*			Scattered in the Lot
Burr Medic	*Medicago polymorpha*			Scattered in the Lot
Haresfoot Clover	*Trifolium arvense*			Scattered in the Lot
Hop Clover	*Trifolium campestre*			Scattered in the Lot
Yellow Suckling Clover	*Trifolium dubium*			Scattered in the Lot
White Clover	*Trifolium repens*			Scattered in the Lot
Clustered Clover	*Trifolium glomeratum*			Scattered in the Lot
Common vetch	*Vicia sativa*			Scattered in the Lot
Fumitory	*Fumaria spp.*			Scattered in the Lot
Large-leaved Privet	*Ligustrum lucidum*	X		Scattered in the Lot
Soursob	*Oxalis pes-caprae*			Scattered in the Lot
Goosegrass	*Galium aparine*			Scattered in the Lot
African Boxthorn	*Lycium ferocissimum*	X	X	Scattered in the Lot
Bridal Creeper	*Asparagus asparagoides*	X	X	Scattered in the Lot
	Aira spp.			Scattered in the Lot
Wild Oats	*Avena fatua*			Scattered in the Lot
Quaking Grass	*Briza maxima*			Scattered in the Lot

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	WONS	PW	Location within subject land
Kikuyu Grass	*Cenchrus clandestinus*			Scattered in the Lot
Panic Veldtgrass	*Ehrharta erecta*			Scattered in the Lot
Annual Veldtgrass	*Ehrharta longiflora*			Scattered in the Lot
Two Row Barley	*Hordeum distichon*			Scattered in the Lot
Winter Grass	*Poa annua*			Scattered in the Lot
Annual Beardgrass	*Polypogon monspeliensis*			Scattered in the Lot
Rat's Tail Fescue	*Vulpia myuros*			Scattered in the Lot

5. Survey Results: Fauna

5.1 Species of conservation concern

No threatened fauna species were observed during the site survey.

5.2 Fauna results

A fauna survey of the entire Lot was undertaken in 2023. The assessment was undertaken as part of the preparation of a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report for redevelopment of the entire Lot. The below fauna list is from that assessment and does not reflect the fauna observed within the subject site.

A total of 37 species were detected, including 34 birds, two (2) frogs and one (1) mammal.

Table 7. List of fauna detected within the Lot

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Conservation Status	Recorded AE
Frogs			
Common Eastern Froglet	*Crinia signifera*		W
Eastern sign-bearing froglet	*Crinia parinsignifera*		W

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Conservation Status	Recorded AE
Birds			
Australian Magpie	*Gymnorhina tibicen*		W
Australian Raven	*Corvus coronoides*		W
Australian White Ibis	*Threskiornis molucca*		W
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	*Coracina novaehollandiae*		W
Blue-faced Honeyeater	*Entomyzon cyanotis*		W
Brown Goshawk	*Accipiter fasciatus*		W
Buff-rumped Thornbill	*Acanthiza reguloides*		W
Common Blackbird*	*Turdus merula*		W
Galah	*Eolophus roseicapilla*		W
Grey Fantail	*Rhipidura fuliginosa*		W
House Sparrow*	*Passer domesticus*		W
Laughing Kookaburra	*Dacelo novaeguineae*		W
Little Friarbird	*Philemon citreogularis*		W
Mistletoe bird	*Dicaeum hirundinaceum*		W
New Holland Honeyeater	*Phylidonyris novaehollandiae*		W
Noisy Friarbird	*Philemon corniculatus*		W
Rainbow Lorikeet	*Trichoglossus haematodus*		W
Red Wattlebird	*Anthochaera carunculata*		W
Red-browed Finch	*Neochmia temporalis*		W
Red-rumped parrot	*Psephotus haematonotus*		W
Scarlet Honeyeater	*Myzomela sanguinolenta*		W
Silvereye	*Zosterops lateralis*		W
Striated pardalote	*Pardalotus striatus*		W
Striated Thornbill	*Acanthiza lineata*		W

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Conservation Status	Recorded AE
Birds			
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	*Cacatua galerita*		W
Superb Fairy-wren	*Malurus cyaneus*		W
Tawny Frogmouth	*Podargus strigoides*		W
Weebill	*Smicrornis brevirostris*		W
Welcome Swallow	*Hirundo neoxena*		W
White-browed Scrubwren	*Sericornis frontalis*		W
White-plumed Honeyeater	*Lichenostomus penicillatus*		W
Yellow Rosella	*Platycercus elegans flaveolus*		W
Yellow-faced Honeyeater	*Lichenostomus chrysops*		W
N =	33		

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Conservation Status	Recorded AE
Mammals			
Eastern Grey Kangaroo	*Macropus giganteus*		O

Key

* = Introduced fauna

O = Observed

W = Calls heard

5.3 Fauna Summary

5.3.1 Native Mammals (non-microbats)

One (1) mammal species was detected within the Lot.

This is a common species to the local area.

It is unlikely that many mammal species would visit the site. Examples of species not recorded during the survey but likely to occur within the lot include Common Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula*), and Swamp Wallaby (*Wallabia bicolor*).

5.3.2 Native Reptiles

No reptile species were detected within the subject site.

Examples of species not recorded during the survey but likely to occur within the lot include Eastern Blue-tongue (*Tiliqua scincoides*), and Eastern Brown Snake (*Pseudonaja textilis*).

5.3.3 Native Frogs

Two (2) frog species were detected within the Lot.

These are common species to the local area.

Examples of species not recorded during the survey but likely to occur within the lot include Spotted Grass Frog (*Limnodynastes tasmaniensis*) and Peron's Tree Frog (*Litoria peronii*).

5.3.4 Native Birds

33 bird species were detected within the Lot.

These are common species to the local area.

Examples of species not recorded during the survey but likely to occur within the lot include Crested Pigeon (*Ocyphaps lophotes*), Pied Currawong (*Strepera graculina*), and Magpie-lark (*Grallina cyanoleuca*).

5.4 Feral fauna

Two (2) feral bird species were observed: Common Blackbird and House Sparrow.

6. Discussion of results

The subject site consists of planted gardens that are well maintained, with little to no weed influence.

There is a mosaic of cover of mature exotic trees and younger native trees. There are patches of mown lawns and sections with a dense shrub/hedged shrub layer that provide good cover for small birds.

There is a lack of coarse woody debris and habitat for native mammals and larger reptiles.

The vegetation on the site is highly disturbed from the natural state and provides very little ecological value besides providing a foraging resource for the surrounding wildlife.

7. Planning Instruments

7.1 EP&A Act 1979

7.1.1 Section 5.5 Duty to consider environmental impact

In accordance with Section 5.5 of the EP&A Act, Health Infrastructure NSW must examine and take into account to the fullest extent possible all matters affecting or likely to affect the environment by reason of the proposal. Clause 171 of the EP&A Regulation defines the factors which must be considered when determining if an activity assessed under Division 5.1 of the EP&A Act has or is likely to have a significant impact on the environment. Table 8 assesses the proposal against the factors relating to biodiversity.

Table 8. Clause 171 factors relating to biodiversity

Factor	Impact
2(c) Any environmental impact on the ecosystems of the locality?	The proposal requires clearing of 185 m^2 of planted native tree canopy and 2,841 m^2 of planted exotic vegetation. This vegetation may provide foraging habitat for threatened and non-threatened species. This is not considered significant, and no mitigation measures are proposed.
2(f) Any impact on the habitat of protected animals, within the meaning of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*?	The proposal involves removal of a small amount of vegetation which may provide foraging habitat for protected animals listed in Schedule 5 of the BC Act. This is not expected to cause significant impacts on any protected animal species.
2(g) Any endangering of any species of animal, plant or other form of life, whether living on land, in water or in the air?	The 5-part tests found that the proposal is not likely to significantly affect threatened species or ecological communities, or their habitats (section 8).
2(o) Any cumulative environmental effect with other existing or likely future activities?	The lot contains the Albury Wodonga Regional Hospital and was mostly cleared for the development of the hospital. The subject lot is highly disturbed and consists of mostly planted native and exotic gardens with some remnant native vegetation on the southern boundary. The removal of the small amount of planted vegetation is of negligible environmental affect. Due to the landform the remnant native vegetation on the southern boundary is unlikely to be developed and would likely only be modified for Assest Protection Zone purposes.

7.2 SEPP Biodiversity and Conservation 2021 – Chapter 2

Chapter 2 of *State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021* sets the rules for the clearing of vegetation in NSW on land zoned for urban and environmental purposes that is not linked to a development application.

The aims of the chapter are:

1. to protect the biodiversity values of trees and other vegetation in non-rural areas of the State, and
2. to preserve the amenity of non-rural areas of the State through the preservation of trees and other vegetation.

Section 2.6(1) states:

> *"A person must not clear vegetation in a non-rural area of the State to which Part 2.3 applies without the authority conferred by a permit granted by the council under that Part."*

Therefore, a permit is required from Albury City Council for the proposed vegetation clearing.

7.3 SEPP Biodiversity and Conservation 2021 – Chapter 3 or 4

SEPP (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021 aims to encourage the proper conservation and management of areas of natural vegetation that provide habitat for koalas to ensure a permanent free-living population over their present range. The SEPP identifies the areas of core koala habitat, encourages the inclusion of core koala habitat into environmental protection zones and requires management plans to be prepared prior to the granting of development consent within an area of core koala habitat. The Albury LGA is not listed in Schedule 1 of the SEPP as land on which this SEPP is applicable and does not fall within any koala management area (KMA).

The BioNet Atlas contained one Koala observation within a 5 km radius of the subject site since 1 January 2000. No Koalas, scratch marks, or scat was recorded during the site survey, and it is unlikely that any Koalas use the site.

Schedule 3 of the SEPP lists Koala use trees for each KMA. Albury is not within any KMA, but it is close to the Central and Southern Tablelands KMA. Table 9 lists the Koala use trees for this KMA.

Table 9. Central and Southern Tablelands KMA Koala use trees

Common name	***Scientific name***
High preferred use	
White Box	*Eucalyptus albens*
Cabbage Gum	*Eucalyptus amplifolia*
Blakely's Red Gum	*Eucalyptus blakelyi*

River Red Gum	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*
Monkey Gum	*Eucalyptus cypellocarpa*
Brittle Gum	*Eucalyptus mannifera*
Grey gum	*Eucalyptus punctata*
Forest red gum	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*
Ribbon Gum	*Eucalyptus viminalis*
High use	
White stringybark	*Eucalyptus globoidea*
Inland Scribbly Gum	*Eucalyptus rossii*
Hard-leaved scribbly gum	*Eucalyptus sclerophylla*
Significant use	
Blue-leaved stringybark	*Eucalyptus agglomerata*
Coast grey box	*Eucalyptus bosistoana*
Apple box	*Eucalyptus bridgesiana*
Fuzzy box	*Eucalyptus conica*
Mountain gum	*Eucalyptus dalrympleana*
Tumbledown red gum	*Eucalyptus dealbata*
Broad-leaved peppermint	*Eucalyptus dives*
River peppermint	*Eucalyptus elata*
Narrow-leaved or thin-leaved stringybark	*Eucalyptus eugenioides*
Broad-leaved red ironbark	*Eucalyptus fibrosa*
Bundy	*Eucalyptus goniocalyx*
Red stringybark	*Eucalyptus macrorhyncha*
Maiden's blue gum	*Eucalyptus maidenii*
Yellow box	*Eucalyptus melliodora*
Western grey box	*Eucalyptus microcarpa*
Large-flowered bundy	*Eucalyptus nortonii*

Messmate	*Eucalyptus obliqua*
Stringybark	*Eucalyptus oblonga*
Grey ironbark	*Eucalyptus paniculata*
White Sally or snow gum	*Eucalyptus pauciflora*
Sydney peppermint	*Eucalyptus piperita*
Red box	*Eucalyptus polyanthemos*
White-topped box	*Eucalyptus quadrangulata*
Narrow-leaved peppermint	*Eucalyptus radiata*
Candlebark	*Eucalyptus rubida*
Mugga ironbark	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*
Silvertop ash	*Eucalyptus sieberi*

The following two Scheduled SEPP species are found within the subject site: Mugga Ironbark (*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*) and Yellow box (*Eucalyptus melliodora*).

The result is **negative**. Less than 15% of the trees within the subject site, and nearby area, as described in the Arborist Report, are Scheduled SEPP species (Refer to Table 16). The site is not potential Koala habitat.

Table 10. Site Koala tree survey results

Species	**Trees listed in the Arborist Report**	**Percentage of total trees**	**Feed tree or use**
Eucalyptus sideroxylon	3	3	Significant use
Eucalyptus melliodora	6	7	Significant use
Total	41 of 77	53	

7.4 Albury Local Environmental Plan 2010

The subject site is zoned SP2 Infrastructure under Albury Local Environmental Plan 2010. The zone objectives are:

- To provide for infrastructure and related uses.
- To prevent development that is not compatible with or that may detract from the provision of infrastructure.

The LEP does not contain any other provisions relating to the ecology of the proposal.

7.5 Albury Development Control Plan 2010

7.5.1 Part 5 – Vegetation protection

Part 5 of the DCP describes vegetation that requires a permit to clear:

> *"a) a tree 3 m or more in height and with a trunk circumference of 300 mm or more at 1.3 m above ground level;*
>
> *b) native vegetation in specified areas or identified on the Extant Vegetation DCP Map;*
>
> *c) located within 100 m of the Murray River or within 40 m of the Murray River on R5 – Large Lot Residential zone or urban release areas; or*
>
> *d) listed on the Significant Tree Register."*

The DCP defines 'specified areas' as *"land within the following zones: C2 Environmental Conservation, C3 Environmental Management, C4 Environmental Living, SP1 Special Activities, SP2 Infrastructure, RE1 Public Recreation, RE2 Private Recreation, R5 Large Lot Residential, RU5 Village or W2 Recreational Waterways."*

The subject site is zoned SP2 Infrastructure. Therefore, a permit is required from Albury City Council for vegetation clearing associated with the proposal.

7.6 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 (MNES) or the environment of Commonwealth land. This section assesses the proposal's impact on MNES and the environment of Commonwealth land.

The Protected Matters Search Tool was used on 3 March 2025 to find relevant Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) within a 10 km radius of the subject site (Commonwealth DCCEEW, 2025). The report is attached in 0 and summarised below.

There are no World Heritage Properties, Commonwealth Marine Areas or Wetlands of International Importance within the subject site or 10 km buffer area.

National heritage places: There is one (1) National Heritage Place within the 10 km buffer area, "Bonegilla Migrant Camp - Block 19" located about 8 km southeast of the subject site. The proposal is contained within the subject site and would not impact this place.

Commonwealth listed threatened ecological communities (TECs): There are two (2) TECs listed as likely to occur within the subject site:

- *Grey Box (Eucalyptus microcarpa) Grassy Woodlands and Derived Native Grasslands of South-eastern Australia*
- *White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland*

The subject site consists entirely of planted vegetation and does not contain any ecological communities.

Commonwealth listed threatened species: There are 34 threatened species that are recorded as having the species, or the species habitat, present within the subject site (Table 2). The species and/or habitat is listed as *may be present*, *likely to be present* or *known to be present*. None of these species:

- were observed during the site survey
- have been recorded within the subject site on BioNet Atlas since 1 January 2000.

Therefore, no further assessment was undertaken.

Table 11. Commonwealth listed threatened species

Class	Common name	*Scientific name*	Comm. status	Recorded within the subject site?
Actinopterygii	Flathead Galaxias, Beaked Minnow, Flat-headed Galaxias, Flat-headed Jollytail, Flat-headed Minnow	*Galaxias rostratus*	Critically Endangered	No
Actinopterygii	Macquarie Perch	*Macquaria australasica*	Endangered	No
Amphibia	Sloane's Froglet	*Crinia sloanei*	Endangered	No
Amphibia	Southern Bell Frog, Growling Grass Frog, Green and Golden Frog, Warty Swamp Frog, Golden Bell Frog	*Litoria raniformis*	Vulnerable	No
Aves	Australasian Bittern	*Botaurus poiciloptilus*	Endangered	No
Aves	Australian Painted Snipe	*Rostratula australis*	Endangered	No
Aves	Blue-winged Parrot	*Neophema chrysostoma*	Vulnerable	No

Class	Common name	*Scientific name*	Comm. status	Recorded within the subject site?
Aves	Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern)	*Climacteris picumnus victoriae*	Vulnerable	No
Aves	Curlew Sandpiper	*Calidris ferruginea*	Critically Endangered	No
Aves	Diamond Firetail	*Stagonopleura guttata*	Vulnerable	No
Aves	Gang-gang Cockatoo	*Callocephalon fimbriatum*	Endangered	No
Aves	Grey Falcon	*Falco hypoleucos*	Vulnerable	No
Aves	Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe	*Gallinago hardwickii*	Vulnerable	No
Aves	Painted Honeyeater	*Grantiella picta*	Vulnerable	No
Aves	Plains-wanderer	*Pedionomus torquatus*	Critically Endangered	No
Aves	Regent Honeyeater	*Anthochaera phrygia*	Critically Endangered	No
Aves	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	*Calidris acuminata*	Vulnerable	No
Aves	South-eastern Hooded Robin, Hooded Robin (south-eastern)	*Melanodryas cucullata cucullata*	Endangered	No
Aves	Southern Whiteface	*Aphelocephala leucopsis*	Vulnerable	No
Aves	Superb Parrot	*Polytelis swainsonii*	Vulnerable	No
Aves	Swift Parrot	*Lathamus discolor*	Critically Endangered	No
Aves	White-throated Needletail	*Hirundapus caudacutus*	Vulnerable	No
Flora	Crimson Spider-orchid, Maroon Spider-orchid	*Caladenia concolor*	Vulnerable	No
Flora	River Swamp Wallaby-grass, Floating Swamp Wallaby-grass	*Amphibromus fluitans*	Vulnerable	No

Class	Common name	*Scientific name*	Comm. status	Recorded within the subject site?
Flora	Slender Darling-pea, Slender Swainson, Murray Swainson-pea	*Swainsona murrayana*	Vulnerable	No
Flora	Small Purple-pea, Mountain Swainson-pea, Small Purple Pea	*Swainsona recta*	Endangered	No
Flora	Sturdy Leek-orchid, Mount Remarkable Leek-orchid	*Prasophyllum validum*	Vulnerable	No
Flora	Tarengo Leek Orchid	*Prasophyllum petilum*	Endangered	No
Mammalia	Corben's Long-eared Bat, South-eastern Long-eared Bat	*Nyctophilus corbeni*	Vulnerable	No
Mammalia	Grey-headed Flying-fox	*Pteropus poliocephalus*	Vulnerable	No
Mammalia	Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory)	*Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT)*	Endangered	No
Mammalia	Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population)	*Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (SE mainland population)*	Endangered	No
Reptilia	Pink-tailed Worm-lizard, Pink-tailed Legless Lizard	*Aprasia parapulchella*	Vulnerable	No

Commonwealth listed migratory species: There are eight (8) migratory birds that are recorded as having the species, or the species habitat, present within the subject site (Table 2). The species and/or habitat is listed as *may be present*, *likely to be present* or *known to be present*. None of these species:

- were observed during the site survey
- (for threatened species only) have been recorded within the subject site on BioNet Atlas since 1 January 2000.

Therefore, no further assessment was undertaken.

Table 12. Commonwealth listed migratory species

Common name	*Scientific name*	Comm. status	Recorded within the subject site?
Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe	*Gallinago hardwickii*	Vulnerable	No
Fork-tailed Swift	*Apus pacificus*		No
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	*Calidris acuminata*	Vulnerable	No
Common Sandpiper	*Actitis hypoleucos*		No
Curlew Sandpiper	*Calidris ferruginea*	Critically Endangered	No
Pectoral Sandpiper	*Calidris melanotos*		No
White-throated Needletail	*Hirundapus caudacutus*	Vulnerable	No
Yellow Wagtail	*Motacilla flava*		No

Nuclear action: The proposed activity will not involve any nuclear actions.

Conclusion

There is unlikely to be a significant impact on relevant matters of MNES or the environment of Commonwealth land. Accordingly, the proposal has not been referred to the Australian Government under the EPBC Act.

8. Five-part tests of significance

8.1 Explanation of the tests

While the proposal incorporates mitigating considerations, these are not considered in determining the outcome of the five-part tests. This is in accordance with the Threatened Species Test of Significance Guidelines, which state that *"Measures that offset or otherwise compensate for the development or activity should not be considered in determining the degree of the effect on threatened species or ecological communities."* (NSW OEH, 2018)

The five-part tests are undertaken in accordance with sections 7.2 and 7.3 of the BC Act, which state:

> *7.2* ***Development or activity "likely to significantly affect threatened species"***
>
> *(1) For the purposes of this Part, development or an activity is "likely to significantly affect threatened species" if:*
>
> *(a) it is likely to significantly affect threatened species or ecological communities, or their habitats, according to the test in section 7.3, or*

(b) the development exceeds the biodiversity offsets scheme threshold if the biodiversity offsets scheme applies to the impacts of the development on biodiversity values, or

(c) it is carried out in a declared area of outstanding biodiversity value.

(2) To avoid doubt, subsection (1) (b) does not apply to development that is an activity subject to environmental impact assessment under Part 5 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8.2 Summary of the tests

Table 13. Summary of the tests

Common name	*Scientific name*	NSW status	Comm. status	Result
Black Falcon	*Falco subniger*	V,P		Not Significant
Black-chinned Honeyeater (eastern subspecies)	*Melithreptus gularis gularis*	V,P		Not Significant
Blue-winged Parrot	*Neophema chrysostoma*	V,P	V	Not Significant
Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies)	*Climacteris picumnus victoriae*	V,P	V	Not Significant
Diamond Firetail	*Stagonopleura guttata*	V,P	V	Not Significant
Dusky Woodswallow	*Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus*	V,P		Not Significant
Flame Robin	*Petroica phoenicea*	V,P		Not Significant
Freckled Duck	*Stictonetta naevosa*	V,P		Not Significant
Gang-gang Cockatoo	*Callocephalon fimbriatum*	E1,P,3	E	Not Significant
Little Eagle	*Hieraaetus morphnoides*	V,P		Not Significant
Little Lorikeet	*Glossopsitta pusilla*	V,P		Not Significant
Regent Honeyeater	*Anthochaera phrygia*	E4A,P,2	CE	Not Significant
Scarlet Robin	*Petroica boodang*	V,P		Not Significant
Spotted Harrier	*Circus assimilis*	V,P		Not Significant
Swift Parrot	*Lathamus discolor*	E1,P	CE	Not Significant
Turquoise Parrot	*Neophema pulchella*	V,P,3		Not Significant
Varied Sittella	*Daphoenositta chrysoptera*	V,P		Not Significant
White-bellied Sea-Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucogaster*	V,P		Not Significant
White-throated Needletail	*Hirundapus caudacutus*	V,P	V,C,J,K	Not Significant
Eastern False Pipistrelle	*Falsistrellus tasmaniensis*	V,P		Not Significant
Grey-headed Flying-fox	*Pteropus poliocephalus*	V,P	V	Not Significant
Koala	*Phascolarctos cinereus*	E1,P	E	Not Significant

Common name	*Scientific name*	NSW status	Comm. status	Result
Squirrel Glider	*Petaurus norfolcensis*	V,P		Not Significant
Yellow-bellied Sheathtail-bat	*Saccolaimus flaviventris*	V,P		Not Significant

8.3 Diurnal raptors

Table 14. Species details – diurnal raptors

Common name	*Scientific name*	NSW status	Comm. status
Black Falcon	*Falco subniger*	V,P	
Little Eagle	*Hieraaetus morphnoides*	V,P	
Spotted Harrier	*Circus assimilis*	V,P	
White-bellied Sea-Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucogaster*	V,P	

Black Falcon (*Falco subniger*)

https://www2.environment.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/black-falcon-nsw-scientific-committee-final-determination.pdf

- "The Black Falcon is widely, but sparsely, distributed in New South Wales, mostly occurring in inland regions."
- "The Black Falcon inhabits woodland, shrubland and grassland in the arid and semi-arid zones, especially wooded watercourses and agricultural land with scattered remnant trees. The Black Falcon is usually associated with streams or wetlands, visiting them in search of prey and often using standing dead trees as lookout posts. Habitat selection is generally influenced more by prey densities than by specific aspects of habitat floristics or condition, although in agricultural landscapes the Black Falcon tends to nest in healthy, riparian woodland remnants with a diverse avifauna…"

Spotted Harrier *(Circus assimilis)*

https://threatenedspecies.bionet.nsw.gov.au/profile?id=20134

- "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."

White-bellied Sea Eagle *(Haliaeetus leucogaster)*

https://threatenedspecies.bionet.nsw.gov.au/profile?id=20322

- "Habitats are characterised by the presence of large areas of open water including larger rivers, swamps, lakes, and the sea.

- Occurs at sites near the sea or sea-shore, 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.Feed mainly on fish and freshwater turtles, but also waterbirds, reptiles, mammals and carrion."

Little Eagle *(Hieraaetus morphnoides)*

https://threatenedspecies.bionet.nsw.gov.au/profile?id=20131

- "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."

Table 15. Five-part test - diurnal raptors

Five-part test	Assessment
a. *in the case of a threatened species, whether the proposed development or activity is likely to have an adverse effect on the life cycle of the species such that a viable local population of the species is likely to be placed at risk of extinction,*	**No.** The subject site provides limited foraging and breeding habitat due to the following: • it is of a small size • it is within a built-up area close to busy roads • the ground layer contains very little fauna habitat (logs, branches, long grass etc), therefore there would be a lack of prey species • many pedestrians use the area, which would deter prey species • there are no waterbodies within the subject site or next to the subject site that would attract White-bellied Sea Eagle. The closest large waterbody is about 1.3 km to the south. While the proposal would modify an area of potential foraging habitat for threatened diurnal raptors, the extent of habitat modification is minor considering the area of habitat to be

Five-part test	Assessment
	retained and its context in the landscape. The extent of clearing is minor and unlikely to have an adverse effect on the life cycle of any threatened diurnal raptor species such that a local viable population would be placed at risk of extinction.
b. in the case of an endangered ecological community or critically endangered ecological community, whether the proposed development or activity: *(i) is likely to have an adverse effect on the extent of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction, or*	**Not applicable**. This test is for a group of threatened species.
(ii) is likely to substantially and adversely modify the composition of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction,	**Not applicable**. This test is for a group of threatened species.
c. in relation to the habitat of a threatened species or ecological community— *(i) the extent to which habitat is likely to be removed or modified as a result of the proposed development or activity, and*	The proposal involves the removal of a small area of planted gardens and trees. The extent of habitat removal is not expected to place the local occurrence of any threatened diurnal raptor species at risk of extinction.
(ii) whether an area of habitat is likely to become fragmented or isolated from other areas of habitat as a result of the proposed development or activity, and	**No.** The subject site is relatively small and within an existing built-up urban area. The proposed vegetation removal is not expected to fragment areas of habitat.
(iii) the importance of the habitat to be removed, modified, fragmented or isolated to the long-term survival of the species or ecological community in the locality,	**Negligible** (refer to dot points below).
– Area and quality of habitat within the locality	The subject site is relatively small and within an existing built-up urban area. The proposed vegetation removal is not

Five-part test	Assessment
	expected to impact the long-term survival of any threatened diurnal raptor species.
– Area and quality of habitat on site in relation to the area and quality of habitat in the locality.	The vegetation within the subject site is poor quality habitat for threatened diurnal raptors (refer to reasons provided above). To the south of Albury is the Murray River. Land either side of the river contains trees and native vegetation, and would provide good foraging and breeding habitat for threatened diurnal raptors.
– Role of habitat to be affected in sustaining habitat connectivity in the locality.	The subject site is relatively small and within an existing built-up urban area. It is isolated from other areas of habitat. The proposed vegetation removal would not impact habitat connectivity in the locality.
– Ecological integrity of habitat to be affected on site, in relation to the ecological integrity, tenure and security of the habitat which will remain both on site and in locality.	The subject site contains planted gardens and is not considered to have high ecological integrity. To the south of Albury is the Murray River. Land either side of the river contains trees and native vegetation, and would have a high ecological integrity.
d. *whether the proposed development or activity is likely to have an adverse effect on any declared area of outstanding biodiversity value (either directly or indirectly),*	**No.** The subject site is not within or near an area of outstanding biodiversity value (NSW DCCEEW, 2025).
e. *whether the proposed development or activity is or is part of a key threatening process or is likely to increase the impact of a key threatening process.*	**Yes.** The proposal involves "clearing of native vegetation", which is a key threatening process under the BC Act and EPBC Act. However, the extent of clearing is minimal.

8.3.1 Conclusion

The proposal is unlikely to significantly affect any threatened diurnal raptor species.

8.4 Migratory Birds

Table 16. Species list – migratory birds

Common name	*Scientific name*	NSW status	Comm. status
White-throated Needletail	*Hirundapus caudacutus*	V,P	V,C,J,K

White-throated Needletail *(**Hirundapus caudacutus**)*

https://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=682

- "Most White-throated Needletails spend the non-breeding season in Australasia, mainly in Australia, and occasionally in New Guinea and New Zealand, though it has been suggested that some may overwinter in parts of South-East Asia."
- "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…"
- "Because they are aerial, it has been stated that conventional habitat descriptions are inapplicable… but there are, nevertheless, certain preferences exhibited by the species. 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… They also commonly occur over heathland… but less often over treeless areas, such as grassland or swamps…"

Table 17. Five-part test – migratory birds

Five-part test	Assessment
a. in the case of a threatened species, whether the proposed development or activity is likely to have an adverse effect on the life cycle of the species such that a viable local population of the species is likely to be placed at risk of extinction,	**No.** The subject site provides limited foraging habitat due to the following: • it is of a small size • it is within a landscaped area lacking a significant wooded forest matrix to support an abundance of prey species. While the proposal would modify an area of potential foraging habitat for White-throated Needletail, the extent of habitat modification is minor considering the area of habitat to be retained and its context within the landscape. The extent of clearing is minor and unlikely to have an adverse effect on the life cycle of White-throated Needletail such that a local viable population would be placed at risk of extinction.

Five-part test	Assessment
b. *in the case of an endangered ecological community or critically endangered ecological community, whether the proposed development or activity:* *(i) is likely to have an adverse effect on the extent of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction, or*	**Not applicable**. This test is for a group of threatened species.
(ii) is likely to substantially and adversely modify the composition of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction,	**Not applicable.** This test is for a group of threatened species.
c. *in relation to the habitat of a threatened species or ecological community—* *(i) the extent to which habitat is likely to be removed or modified as a result of the proposed development or activity, and*	The proposal involves the removal of a small area of planted gardens and trees. The extent of habitat removal is not expected to place the local occurrence of White-throated Needletail at risk of extinction.
(ii) whether an area of habitat is likely to become fragmented or isolated from other areas of habitat as a result of the proposed development or activity, and	**No.** The subject site is relatively small and within an existing built-up urban area. The proposed vegetation removal is not expected to fragment areas of habitat.
(iii) the importance of the habitat to be removed, modified, fragmented or isolated to the long-term survival of the species or ecological community in the locality,	**Negligible** (refer to dot points below).
– Area and quality of habitat within the locality	The subject site is relatively small and within an existing built-up urban area. The proposed vegetation removal is not expected to impact the long-term survival of White-throated Needletail.
– Area and quality of habitat on site in relation	The vegetation within the subject site is low quality habitat for White-throated Needletail (refer to reasons provided above).

Five-part test	Assessment
to the area and quality of habitat in the locality.	To the south of the site is Eastern Hill Reserve which is likely to provide an area of higher quality habitat than what occurs on the site. Further to the south of Albury is the Murray River. Land either side of the river contains trees and native vegetation, and would provide good foraging habitat for White-throated Needletail.
– Role of habitat to be affected in sustaining habitat connectivity in the locality.	The subject site is relatively small and within an existing built-up urban area. It is isolated from other areas of habitat. The proposed vegetation removal would not impact habitat connectivity in the locality.
– Ecological integrity of habitat to be affected on site, in relation to the ecological integrity, tenure and security of the habitat which will remain both on site and in locality.	The subject site contains planted gardens and is not considered to have high ecological integrity. To the south of Albury is the Murray River. Land either side of the river contains trees and native vegetation, and would have a high ecological integrity.
d. *whether the proposed development or activity is likely to have an adverse effect on any declared area of outstanding biodiversity value (either directly or indirectly),*	**No.** The subject site is not within or near an area of outstanding biodiversity value (NSW DCCEEW, 2025).
e. *whether the proposed development or activity is or is part of a key threatening process or is likely to increase the impact of a key threatening process.*	**Yes.** The proposal involves "clearing of native vegetation", which is a key threatening process under the BC Act and EPBC Act. However, the extent of clearing is minimal.

8.4.1 Conclusion

The proposal is unlikely to significantly affect White-threated Needletail.

8.5 Woodland Birds

Table 18. Species list – woodland birds

Common name	*Scientific name*	NSW status	Comm. status
Black-chinned Honeyeater (eastern subspecies)	*Melithreptus gularis gularis*	V,P	
Blue-winged Parrot	*Neophema chrysostoma*	V,P	V
Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies)	*Climacteris picumnus victoriae*	V,P	V
Diamond Firetail	*Stagonopleura guttata*	V,P	V
Dusky Woodswallow	*Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus*	V,P	
Flame Robin	*Petroica phoenicea*	V,P	
Gang-gang Cockatoo	*Callocephalon fimbriatum*	E1,P,3	E
Little Lorikeet	*Glossopsitta pusilla*	V,P	
Scarlet Robin	*Petroica boodang*	V,P	
Swift Parrot	*Lathamus discolor*	E1,P	CE
Turquoise Parrot	*Neophema pulchella*	V,P,3	
Varied Sittella	*Daphoenositta chrysoptera*	V,P	

Black-chinned Honeyeater *(Melithreptus gularis gularis)*

https://threatenedspecies.bionet.nsw.gov.au/profile?id=10523

- "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 locally nomadic. Recent studies have found that 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.
- Moves quickly from tree to tree, foraging rapidly along outer twigs, underside of branches and trunks, probing for insects. Nectar is taken from flowers, and honeydew is gleaned from foliage.

- Breeds solitarily or co-operatively, with up to five (5) or six (6) adults, from June to December.
- The nest is placed high in the crown of a tree, in the uppermost lateral branches, hidden by foliage. It is a compact, suspended, cup-shaped nest."

Blue-winged Parrot (Neophema chrysostoma)

https://www2.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/animals-and-plants/threatened-species/nsw-threatened-species-scientific-committee/determinations/final-determinations/2023/neophema-chrysostoma

- "*Neophema chrysostoma* breed in Tasmania, coastal south-eastern South Australia and southern Victoria. During the breeding season (spring and summer), birds occupy eucalypt forests and woodlands…"
- "*Neophema chrysostoma* form monogamous pairs and nests are made in hollows, preferably with a vertical opening, in live or dead trees or stumps."
- "While on the mainland, mobile flocks feed in saltmarsh and rough pasture in coastal Victoria. *Neophema chrysostoma* are known to move more than 100 km inland during winter to feed in semi-arid chenopod shrubland and sparse grassland…"

Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies) *(Climacteris picumnus victoriae)*

https://threatenedspecies.bionet.nsw.gov.au/profile?id=10171

- "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.
- Sedentary, considered to be resident in many locations throughout its range; present in all seasons or year-round at many sites; territorial year-round, though some birds may disperse locally after breeding.
- Gregarious and usually observed in pairs or small groups of 8 to 12 birds; terrestrial and arboreal in about equal proportions; active, noisy and conspicuous while foraging on trunks and branches of trees and amongst fallen timber; spend much more time foraging on the ground and fallen logs than other treecreepers.
- Hollows in standing dead or live trees and tree stumps are essential for nesting."

Diamond Firetail *(Stagonopleura guttata)*

https://threatenedspecies.bionet.nsw.gov.au/profile?id=10768

- "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.
- 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).
- Groups separate into small colonies to breed, between August and January.
- Nests are globular structures built either in the shrubby understorey, or higher up, especially under hawk's or raven's nests."

Dusky Woodswallow *(Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus)*

https://threatenedspecies.bionet.nsw.gov.au/profile?id=20303

- "Primarily inhabit dry, open eucalypt forests and woodlands, including mallee associations, with an open or sparse understorey of eucalypt saplings, acacias and other shrubs, and groundcover 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.
- Primarily eats 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.
- Depending on location and local climatic conditions (primarily temperature and rainfall), the dusky woodswallow can be resident year-round or migratory. In NSW, after breeding, birds migrate to the north of the state and to southeastern Queensland, while Tasmanian birds migrate to southeastern NSW after breeding.
- Migrants generally depart between March and May, heading south to breed again in spring. There is some evidence of site fidelity for breeding. Although dusky woodswallows generally breed as solitary pairs or occasionally in small flocks, large flocks may form around abundant food sources in winter. Large flocks may also form before migration, which is often undertaken with other species.
- Nest is an open, cup-shape, made of twigs, grass, fibrous rootlets and occasionally casuarina needles, and may be lined with grass, rootlets or infrequently horsehair, occasionally unlined. Nest sites vary greatly, but generally occur in shrubs or low trees, living or dead, horizontal or upright forks in branches, spouts, hollow stumps or logs, behind loose bark or in a hollow in the top of a wooden fence post. Nest sites may be exposed or well concealed by foliage."

Flame Robin *(Petroica phoenicea)*

https://threatenedspecies.bionet.nsw.gov.au/profile?id=20129

- "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, birds migrate to drier more open habitats in the lowlands (i.e. valleys below the ranges, and to the western slopes and plains), dry forests, open woodlands and in pastures and native grasslands, with or without scattered trees."
- "Birds forage from low perches, from which they sally or pounce onto small invertebrates which they take from the ground or off tree trunks, logs and other coarse woody debris.
- Flying insects are often taken in the air and sometimes gleans for invertebrates from foliage and bark."
- "Occur singly, in pairs, or in flocks of up to 40 birds or more; in the non-breeding season they will join up with other insectivorous birds in mixed feeding flocks."
- "Nests are often near the ground and are built in sheltered sites, such as shallow cavities in trees, stumps or banks."

Gang-gang Cockatoo *(Callocephalon fimbriatum)*

https://threatenedspecies.bionet.nsw.gov.au/profile?id=10975

- "In spring and summer, 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. Nests are located in hollows that are 10 cm in diameter or larger and at least 9 m above the ground in eucalypts."

Little Lorikeet *(Glossopsitta pusilla)*

https://threatenedspecies.bionet.nsw.gov.au/profile?id=20111

- "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
- Gregarious, travelling and feeding in small flocks (<10), though often with other lorikeets. Flocks numbering hundreds are still occasionally observed and may have been the norm in past centuries.

- 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). These nest sites are often used repeatedly for decades, suggesting that preferred sites are limited. Riparian trees often chosen, including species like *Allocasuarina*."

Scarlet Robin *(Petroica boodang)*

https://threatenedspecies.bionet.nsw.gov.au/profile?id=20133

- "The Scarlet 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.
- The Scarlet Robin is a quiet and unobtrusive species which is often quite tame and easily approached."

Swift Parrot *(Lathamus discolor)*

https://threatenedspecies.bionet.nsw.gov.au/profile?id=10455

- "Migrates to the Australian south-east mainland between February and October.
- On the 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*, Forest Red Gum *E. tereticornis*, Mugga Ironbark *E. sideroxylon*, and White Box *E. albens*.
- Commonly used lerp infested trees include Inland Grey Box *E. microcarpa*, Grey Box *E. moluccana*, Blackbutt *E. pilularis*, and Yellow Box *E. melliodora*.
- Return to some foraging sites on a cyclic basis depending on food availability.
- Following winter they return to Tasmania where they breed from September to January, nesting in old trees with hollows and feeding in forests dominated by Tasmanian Blue Gum *Eucalyptus globulus*."

Turquoise Parrot *(Neophema pulchella)*

https://threatenedspecies.bionet.nsw.gov.au/profile?id=10555

- "Lives on the edges of eucalypt woodland adjoining clearings, timbered ridges and creeks in farmland.
- Usually seen in pairs or small, possibly family, groups and have also been reported in flocks of up to thirty individuals.
- Prefers to feed in the shade of a tree and spends most of the day on the ground searching for the seeds or grasses and herbaceous plants, or browsing on vegetable matter.
- Forages quietly and may be quite tolerant of disturbance. However, if flushed it will fly to a nearby tree and then return to the ground to browse as soon as the danger has passed.
- Nests in tree hollows, logs or posts, from August to December. It lays four or five white, rounded eggs on a nest of decayed wood dust."

Varied Sittella *(Daphoenositta chrysoptera)*

https://threatenedspecies.bionet.nsw.gov.au/profile?id=20135

- "Inhabits eucalypt forests and woodlands, especially those containing 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.
- Builds a cup-shaped nest of plant fibres and cobwebs in an upright tree fork high in the living tree canopy, and often re-uses the same fork or tree in successive years."

Table 19. Five-part test – woodland birds

Five-part test	Assessment
a. *in the case of a threatened species, whether the proposed development or activity is likely to have an adverse effect on the life cycle of the species such that a viable local population of the species is likely to be placed at risk of extinction,*	**No.** The subject site has low potential for foraging and breeding habitat due to the following: • it is of a small size • it is within a built-up area close to busy roads • the ground layer contains very little arthropod habitat (logs, branches, long grass etc), therefore there would be a lack of prey species for insectivorous birds • there is no continuous tree canopy connecting the subject site to other habitat areas, which would allow woodland birds to hide from raptors

Five-part test	Assessment
	• many pedestrians use the area, which may disturb or deter woodland birds. However, the presence of planted native trees provides a potential foraging resource for threatened woodland birds in the form of blossoms, fruits, seeds and invertebrates. While the proposal would modify an area of potential foraging habitat for threatened woodland birds, the extent of habitat modification is minor considering the area of habitat to be retained. The extent of clearing is minor and unlikely to have an adverse effect on the life cycle of any threatened woodland bird species such that a local viable population would be placed at risk of extinction.
b. in the case of an endangered ecological community or critically endangered ecological community, whether the proposed development or activity: *(i) is likely to have an adverse effect on the extent of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction, or*	**Not applicable.** This test is for a group of threatened species.
(ii) is likely to substantially and adversely modify the composition of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction,	**Not applicable**. This test is for a group of threatened species.
c. in relation to the habitat of a threatened species or ecological community— *(i) the extent to which habitat is likely to be removed or modified as a result of the proposed development or activity, and*	The proposal involves the removal of a small area of planted gardens and trees. The extent of habitat removal is not expected to place the local occurrence of any threatened woodland bird species at risk of extinction.

Five-part test	Assessment
(ii) whether an area of habitat is likely to become fragmented or isolated from other areas of habitat as a result of the proposed development or activity, and	**No.** The subject site is relatively small and within an existing built-up urban area. The proposed vegetation removal is not expected to fragment areas of habitat.
(iii) the importance of the habitat to be removed, modified, fragmented or isolated to the long-term survival of the species or ecological community in the locality,	**Negligible** (refer to dot points below).
– Area and quality of habitat within the locality	The subject site is relatively small and within an existing built-up urban area. The proposed vegetation removal is not expected to impact the long-term survival of any threatened woodland bird species.
– Area and quality of habitat on site in relation to the area and quality of habitat in the locality.	The vegetation within the subject site is poor quality habitat for threatened woodland birds (refer to reasons provided above). To the south of the site is Eastern Hill Reserve which is likely to provide an area of higher quality habitat than what occurs on the site. Further to the south of Albury is the Murray River. Land either side of the river contains trees and native vegetation, and would provide good foraging and breeding habitat for threatened woodland birds.
– Role of habitat to be affected in sustaining habitat connectivity in the locality.	The subject site is relatively small and within an existing built-up urban area. It is isolated from other areas of habitat. The proposed vegetation removal would not impact habitat connectivity in the locality.
– Ecological integrity of habitat to be affected on site, in relation to the ecological integrity, tenure and security of the habitat which will remain both on site and in locality.	The subject site contains planted gardens and is not considered to have high ecological integrity. To the south of Albury is the Murray River. Land either side of the river contains trees and native vegetation, and would have a high ecological integrity.

Five-part test	Assessment
d. *whether the proposed development or activity is likely to have an adverse effect on any declared area of outstanding biodiversity value (either directly or indirectly),*	**No.** The subject site is not within or near an area of outstanding biodiversity value (NSW DCCEEW, 2025).
e. *whether the proposed development or activity is or is part of a key threatening process or is likely to increase the impact of a key threatening process.*	**Yes.** The proposal involves "clearing of native vegetation", which is a key threatening process under the BC Act and EPBC Act. However, the extent of clearing is minimal.

8.5.1 Conclusion

The proposal is unlikely to significantly affect any threatened woodland bird species.

8.6 Koala

Common name	*Scientific name*	NSW Status	Comm. Status
Koala	*Phascolarctos cinereus*	E1,P	E

https://threatenedspecies.bionet.nsw.gov.au/profile?id=10616

- "Inhabit eucalypt woodlands and forests.
- 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.
- Generally solitary, but have complex social hierarchies based on a dominant male with a territory overlapping several females and sub-ordinate males on the periphery.
- Females breed at two years of age and produce one young per year."
- Koalas 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."

Table 20. Five-part test - Koala

Five-part test	Assessment
a. in the case of a threatened species, whether the proposed development or activity is likely to have an adverse effect on the life cycle of the species such that a viable local population of the species is likely to be placed at risk of extinction,	**No.** The subject site provides limited foraging and breeding habitat due to the following: • it only contains three Koala feed trees: two (2) Mugga Ironbark (*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*) and one (1) White Box (*Eucalyptus albens*) • it is of a small size • it is within a built-up area close to busy roads • many pedestrians use the area, which would deter/scare Koalas • there is no continuous tree canopy connecting the subject site to other habitat areas It is unlikely that any local population of Koalas would visit or rely on the site. While the proposal would modify an area of potential foraging habitat for Koala, the extent of habitat modification is minor considering the area of habitat to be retained and its context within the landscape. The extent of clearing is minor and unlikely to have an adverse effect on the life cycle of Koala such that a local viable population would be placed at risk of extinction.
b. in the case of an endangered ecological community or critically endangered ecological community, whether the proposed development or activity: *(i) is likely to have an adverse effect on the extent of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction, or*	**Not applicable.** This test is for a group of threatened species.
(ii) is likely to substantially and adversely modify the composition of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction,	**Not applicable.** This test is for a group of threatened species.

Five-part test	Assessment
c. *in relation to the habitat of a threatened species or ecological community—* *(i) the extent to which habitat is likely to be removed or modified as a result of the proposed development or activity, and*	The BioNet Atlas only has one recorded Koala sighting within a 5 km radius of the subject site. The exact location of the sighting was not recorded, only that it was in Albury. The proposal involves the removal of three Koala feed trees. The extent of habitat removal is not expected to place a local occurrence of Koala at risk of extinction.
(ii) whether an area of habitat is likely to become fragmented or isolated from other areas of habitat as a result of the proposed development or activity, and	**No.** The subject site is relatively small and within an existing built-up urban area. The proposed vegetation removal is not expected to fragment areas of habitat.
(iii) the importance of the habitat to be removed, modified, fragmented or isolated to the long-term survival of the species or ecological community in the locality,	**Negligible** (refer to dot points below).
– Area and quality of habitat within the locality	The subject site is relatively small and within an existing built-up urban area. The proposed vegetation removal is not expected to impact the long-term survival of Koala.
– Area and quality of habitat on site in relation to the area and quality of habitat in the locality.	The vegetation within the subject site is poor quality habitat for Koala (refer to reasons provided above). To the south of Albury is the Murray River. Land either side of the river contains trees and native vegetation, and would provide higher quality foraging and breeding habitat for Koala.
– Role of habitat to be affected in sustaining habitat connectivity in the locality.	The subject site is relatively small and within an existing built-up urban area. It is isolated from other areas of habitat. The proposed vegetation removal would not impact habitat connectivity in the locality.
– Ecological integrity of habitat to be affected on site, in relation to the ecological integrity, tenure and security of the habitat which will remain both on site and in locality.	The subject site contains planted gardens and is not considered to have high ecological integrity. To the south of Albury is the Murray River. Land either side of the river contains trees and native vegetation, and would have a high ecological integrity.

Five-part test	Assessment
d. *whether the proposed development or activity is likely to have an adverse effect on any declared area of outstanding biodiversity value (either directly or indirectly),*	**No.** The subject site is not within or near an area of outstanding biodiversity value (NSW DCCEEW, 2025).
e. *whether the proposed development or activity is or is part of a key threatening process or is likely to increase the impact of a key threatening process.*	**Yes.** The proposal involves "clearing of native vegetation", which is a key threatening process under the BC Act and EPBC Act. However, the extent of clearing is minimal.

8.6.1 Conclusion

The proposal is unlikely to significantly affect Koala.

8.7 Grey-headed Flying-fox

Common name	*Scientific name*	NSW Status	Comm. Status
Grey-headed Flying-fox	*Pteropus poliocephalus*	V,P	V

https://threatenedspecies.bionet.nsw.gov.au/profile?id=10697

- "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.
- Individual camps may have tens of thousands of animals and are used for mating, and for giving birth and rearing young.
- Annual mating commences in January and conception occurs in April or May; a single young is born in October or November.
- Site fidelity to camps is high; some camps have been used for over a century.
- 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.
- Also forage in cultivated gardens and fruit crops."

Table 21. Five-part test - Grey-headed Flying-fox

Five-part test	Assessment
a. *in the case of a threatened species, whether the proposed development or activity is likely to have an adverse effect on the life cycle of the species such that a viable local population of the species is likely to be placed at risk of extinction,*	**No.** The subject site provides limited foraging habitat due to the following: • it is of a small size • it is within a built-up area close to busy roads • many pedestrians use the area, which would deter/scare Grey-headed Flying Fox. No Grey-headed Flying-Fox camp was identified during the survey. It is unlikely that the species would rely heavily on the site for breeding and foraging purposes. While the proposal would modify an area of potential foraging habitat for Grey-headed Flying Fox, the extent of habitat modification is minor considering the area of habitat to be retained. The extent of clearing is minor and unlikely to have an adverse effect on the life cycle of Grey-headed Flying Fox such that a local viable population would be placed at risk of extinction.
b. *in the case of an endangered ecological community or critically endangered ecological community, whether the proposed development or activity:* *(i) is likely to have an adverse effect on the extent of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction, or*	**Not applicable.** This test is for a group of threatened species.
(ii) is likely to substantially and adversely modify the composition of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction,	**Not applicable.** This test is for a group of threatened species.
c. *in relation to the habitat of a threatened species or ecological community—*	The proposal involves the removal of a small area of planted gardens and trees. The extent of habitat removal is not expected to place the local occurrence of Grey-headed Flying Fox at risk of extinction.

Five-part test	Assessment
(i) the extent to which habitat is likely to be removed or modified as a result of the proposed development or activity, and	
(ii) whether an area of habitat is likely to become fragmented or isolated from other areas of habitat as a result of the proposed development or activity, and	**No.** The subject site is relatively small and within an existing built-up urban area. The proposed vegetation removal is not expected to fragment areas of habitat.
(iii) the importance of the habitat to be removed, modified, fragmented or isolated to the long-term survival of the species or ecological community in the locality,	**Negligible** (refer to dot points below).
– Area and quality of habitat within the locality	The subject site is relatively small and within an existing built-up urban area. The proposed vegetation removal is not expected to impact the long-term survival of Grey-headed Flying Fox.
– Area and quality of habitat on site in relation to the area and quality of habitat in the locality.	The vegetation within the subject site is poor quality habitat for Grey-headed Flying Fox (refer to reasons provided above). To the south of Albury is the Murray River. Land either side of the river contains trees and native vegetation, and would provide good foraging and breeding habitat for Grey-headed Flying Fox. The National Flying-fox monitoring viewer shows a Grey-headed Flying Fox camp 3.6 km southwest of the subject site. It is just south of Padman Park, along the Murray River (Commonwealth DCCEEW, 2025).
– Role of habitat to be affected in sustaining habitat connectivity in the locality.	The subject site is relatively small and within an existing built-up urban area. It is isolated from other areas of habitat. The proposed vegetation removal would not impact habitat connectivity in the locality.
– Ecological integrity of habitat to be affected on site, in relation to the ecological integrity, tenure and security of the	The subject site contains planted gardens and is not considered to have high ecological integrity.

Five-part test	Assessment
habitat which will remain both on site and in locality.	To the south of Albury is the Murray River. Land either side of the river contains trees and native vegetation, and would have a high ecological integrity.
d. *whether the proposed development or activity is likely to have an adverse effect on any declared area of outstanding biodiversity value (either directly or indirectly),*	**No.** The subject site is not within or near an area of outstanding biodiversity value (NSW DCCEEW, 2025).
e. *whether the proposed development or activity is or is part of a key threatening process or is likely to increase the impact of a key threatening process.*	**Yes.** The proposal involves "clearing of native vegetation", which is a key threatening process under the BC Act and EPBC Act. However, the extent of clearing is minimal.

8.7.1 Conclusion

The proposal is unlikely to significantly affect Grey-headed Flying-fox.

8.8 Insectivorous bats

Table 22. Species list – insectivorous bats

Common name	*Scientific name*	NSW status	Comm. status
Eastern False Pipistrelle	*Falsistrellus tasmaniensis*	V,P	
Yellow-bellied Sheathtail-bat	*Saccolaimus flaviventris*	V,P	

Eastern False Pipistrelle *(Falsistrellus tasmaniensis)*

https://threatenedspecies.bionet.nsw.gov.au/profile?id=10331

- "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.
- Hibernates in winter.

- Females are pregnant in late spring to early summer."

Yellow-bellied Sheathtail-bat *(Saccolaimus flaviventris)*

https://threatenedspecies.bionet.nsw.gov.au/profile?id=10741

- "Roosts singly or in groups of up to six, in tree hollows and buildings; in treeless areas they are known to utilise mammal burrows.
- When foraging for insects, flies high and fast over the forest canopy, but lower in more open country.
- Forages in most habitats across its very wide range, with and without trees; appears to defend an aerial territory.
- Breeding has been recorded from December to mid-March, when a single young is born.
- Seasonal movements are unknown; there is speculation about a migration to southern Australia in late summer and autumn."

Table 23. Five-part test – insectivorous bats

Five-part test	Assessment
(a) in the case of a threatened species, whether the proposed development or activity is likely to have an adverse effect on the life cycle of the species such that a viable local population of the species is likely to be placed at risk of extinction,	**No.** The subject site has low potential for foraging habitat due to the following: • it is of a small size • the ground layer contains very little insect habitat (logs, branches, long grass etc), therefore there would be a lack of prey species • There is a lack of tree hollows or flaking bark to provide roosting habitat While the proposal would modify an area of potential foraging habitat for threatened insectivorous bats, the extent of habitat modification is minor considering the area of habitat to be retained. The extent of clearing is minor and unlikely to have an adverse effect on the life cycle of any threatened insectivorous bat species such that a local viable population would be placed at risk of extinction.
(b) in the case of an endangered ecological community or critically endangered ecological community, whether the proposed development or activity:	**Not applicable.** This test is for a group of threatened species.

Five-part test	Assessment
(i) is likely to have an adverse effect on the extent of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction, or	
(ii) is likely to substantially and adversely modify the composition of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction,	**Not applicable.** This test is for a group of threatened species.
(c) in relation to the habitat of a threatened species or ecological community— *(i) the extent to which habitat is likely to be removed or modified as a result of the proposed development or activity, and*	The proposal involves the removal of a small area of planted gardens and trees. The extent of habitat removal is not expected to place the local occurrence of any threatened insectivorous bat species at risk of extinction.
(ii) whether an area of habitat is likely to become fragmented or isolated from other areas of habitat as a result of the proposed development or activity, and	**No.** The subject site is relatively small and within an existing built-up urban area. The proposed vegetation removal is not expected to fragment areas of habitat.
(iii) the importance of the habitat to be removed, modified, fragmented or isolated to the long-term survival of the species or ecological community in the locality,	**Negligible** (refer to dot points below).
• Area and quality of habitat within the locality	The subject site is relatively small and within an existing built-up urban area. The proposed vegetation removal is not expected to impact the long-term survival of any threatened insectivorous bat species.
• Area and quality of habitat on site in relation to the area and quality of habitat in the locality.	The vegetation within the subject site is poor quality habitat for threatened insectivorous bats (refer to reasons provided above). To the south of the site is Eastern Hill Reserve which is likely to provide an area of higher quality habitat than what occurs on the site. Further to the south of Albury is the Murray River. Land either side of the river contains trees and native vegetation, and would provide good foraging and breeding habitat for threatened insectivorous bats.

Five-part test	Assessment
• Role of habitat to be affected in sustaining habitat connectivity in the locality.	The subject site is relatively small and within an existing built-up urban area. It is isolated from other areas of habitat. The proposed vegetation removal would not impact habitat connectivity in the locality.
• Ecological integrity of habitat to be affected on site, in relation to the ecological integrity, tenure and security of the habitat which will remain both on site and in locality.	The subject site contains planted gardens and is not considered to have high ecological integrity. To the south of Albury is the Murray River. Land either side of the river contains trees and native vegetation, and would have a high ecological integrity.
(d) whether the proposed development or activity is likely to have an adverse effect on any declared area of outstanding biodiversity value (either directly or indirectly),	**No.** The subject site is not within or near an area of outstanding biodiversity value (NSW DCCEEW, 2025).
(e) whether the proposed development or activity is or is part of a key threatening process or is likely to increase the impact of a key threatening process.	**Yes.** The proposal involves "clearing of native vegetation", which is a key threatening process under the BC Act and EPBC Act. However, the extent of clearing is minimal.

8.8.1 Conclusion

The proposal is unlikely to significantly affect threatened insectivorous bat species.

8.9 Squirrel Glider

Table 24. Species list – Squirrel Glider

Common name	*Scientific name*	NSW status	Comm. status
Squirrel Glider	*Petaurus norfolcensis*	V,P	

https://threatenedspecies.bionet.nsw.gov.au/profile?id=10604

- "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.
- Live in family groups of a single adult male one or more adult females and offspring.

- Require 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."

Table 25. Five-part test – other woodland mammals

Five-part test	Assessment
(a) in the case of a threatened species, whether the proposed development or activity is likely to have an adverse effect on the life cycle of the species such that a viable local population of the species is likely to be placed at risk of extinction,	**No.** The subject site is low potential for foraging habitat due to the following: • It is of a small size • it is within a built-up area close to busy roads • many pedestrians use the area, which would deter/scare Squirrel Glider • There is no continuous tree canopy connecting the subject site to other habitat areas, which would make it easier for Squirrel Glider to access the site • There are no hollows within the subject site • the ground layer contains very little insect habitat (logs, branches, long grass etc), therefore there would be a lack of prey species. While the proposal would modify an area of potential foraging habitat for Squirrel Glider, the extent of habitat modification is minor considering the area of habitat to be retained. The extent of clearing is minor and unlikely to have an adverse effect on the life cycle of Squirrel Glider such that a local viable population would be placed at risk of extinction.
(b) in the case of an endangered ecological community or critically endangered ecological community, whether the proposed development or activity: *(i) is likely to have an adverse effect on the extent of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction, or*	**Not applicable.** This test is for a group of threatened species.

Five-part test	Assessment
(ii) is likely to substantially and adversely modify the composition of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction,	**Not applicable.** This test is for a group of threatened species.
(c) in relation to the habitat of a threatened species or ecological community— *(i) the extent to which habitat is likely to be removed or modified as a result of the proposed development or activity, and*	The proposal involves the removal of a small area of planted gardens and trees. The extent of habitat removal is not expected to place the local occurrence of Squirrel Glider at risk of extinction.
(ii) whether an area of habitat is likely to become fragmented or isolated from other areas of habitat as a result of the proposed development or activity, and	**No.** The subject site is relatively small and within an existing built-up urban area. The proposed vegetation removal is not expected to fragment areas of habitat.
(iii) the importance of the habitat to be removed, modified, fragmented or isolated to the long-term survival of the species or ecological community in the locality,	**Negligible** (refer to dot points below).
• Area and quality of habitat within the locality	The subject site is relatively small and within an existing built-up urban area. The proposed vegetation removal is not expected to impact the long-term survival of Squirrel Glider.
• Area and quality of habitat on site in relation to the area and quality of habitat in the locality.	The vegetation within the subject site is poor quality habitat for Squirrel Glider (refer to reasons provided above). To the south of the site is Eastern Hill Reserve which is likely to provide an area of higher quality habitat than what occurs on the site. Further to the south of Albury is the Murray River. Land either side of the river contains trees and native vegetation, and would provide good foraging and breeding habitat for Squirrel Glider.
• Role of habitat to be affected in sustaining habitat connectivity in the locality.	The subject site is relatively small and within an existing built-up urban area. It is isolated from other areas of habitat. The proposed vegetation removal would not impact habitat connectivity in the locality.

Five-part test	Assessment
• Ecological integrity of habitat to be affected on site, in relation to the ecological integrity, tenure and security of the habitat which will remain both on site and in locality.	The subject site contains planted gardens and is not considered to have high ecological integrity. To the south of Albury is the Murray River. Land either side of the river contains trees and native vegetation, and would have a high ecological integrity.
(d) whether the proposed development or activity is likely to have an adverse effect on any declared area of outstanding biodiversity value (either directly or indirectly),	**No.** The subject site is not within or near an area of outstanding biodiversity value (NSW DCCEEW, 2025).
(e) whether the proposed development or activity is or is part of a key threatening process or is likely to increase the impact of a key threatening process.	**Yes.** The proposal involves "clearing of native vegetation", which is a key threatening process under the BC Act and EPBC Act. However, the extent of clearing is minimal.

8.9.1 Conclusion

The proposal is unlikely to significantly affect the species listed above.

8.10 Threshold 3: Five-part test - conclusion

The proposal is unlikely to significantly affect any threatened species, populations or ecological communities, or their habitats.

9. Conclusion and Recommendations

9.1 Conclusion

The threshold for entry into the BOS triggered as follows:

1. Five Part Tests

The proposal doesn't trigger entry into the Biodiversity Offsets Scheme.

Therefore, a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR) is not required.

There is unlikely to be a significant impact on relevant matters of MNES or the environment of Commonwealth land. Accordingly, the proposal is not recommended to be referred to the Australian Government under the EPBC Act.

The proposal is not expected to have any indirect impacts or on the ecology of surrounding properties.

Recommended mitigation measure	Reason
The contact details of the Project Ecologist or local wildlife rescue organisation to be displayed in site office. This organisation must be contacted in the event of dependent young (e.g. nestlings) or injured fauna being encountered on-site.	To reduce the risk of harm to "protected animals" as defined by Schedule 5 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*.

.

10. Bibliography

Commonwealth DCCEEW, 2025. *Monitoring Flying-Fox Populations.* [Online]
Available at: https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/biodiversity/threatened/species/flying-fox-monitoring

Commonwealth DCCEEW, 2025. *Protected Matters Search Tool.* [Online]
Available at: https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/epbc/protected-matters-search-tool

Commonwealth DEWHA, 2013. *Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance.* [Online]
Available at: https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/epbc/publications/significant-impact-guidelines-11-matters-national-environmental-significance

Nearmap, 2023. *Nearmap.* [Online]
Available at: www.nearmap.com

NSW DCCEEW, 2012. *NSW Soil Profiles.* [Online]
Available at: https://datasets.seed.nsw.gov.au/dataset/nsw-soil-profiles15bf7

NSW DCCEEW, 2024. *NSW State Vegetation Type Map Release C2.0.M2.1.* [Online]
Available at: https://datasets.seed.nsw.gov.au/dataset/nsw-state-vegetation-type-map
[Accessed 2025].

NSW DCCEEW, 2025. *Areas of Outstanding Biodiversity Value register.* [Online]
Available at: https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/animals-and-plants/biodiversity/areas-of-outstanding-biodiversity-value/area-of-outstanding-biodiversity-value-register

NSW DEH, 2025. *BioNet Atlas.* [Online]
Available at: https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/animals-and-plants/biodiversity/nsw-bionet

NSW OEH, 2018. *Threatened Species Test of Significance Guidelines.* [Online]
Available at: https://www2.environment.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/2024-02/threatened-species-test-significance-guidelines.pdf

NSW Spatial Services, 2016. *ArcGIS REST SERVICE - NSW Imagery.* [Online]
Available at: https://datasets.seed.nsw.gov.au/dataset/nsw-imagery/resource/df1deb1d-bd8b-424c-836c-fa729dab35be
[Accessed 2025].

NSW Spatial Services, 2025. *NSW Base Map.* [Online]
Available at: https://datasets.seed.nsw.gov.au/dataset/nsw-basemap

Appendix A Likelihood of occurrence for BioNet results

Common name	*Scientific name*	NSW status	Comm. status	Preferred habitat	Comment
Sloane's Froglet	*Crinia sloanei*	E1,P	E	Typically associated with periodically inundated areas in grassland, woodland and disturbed habitats.	No suitable natural habitat occurs within the subject site.
Barking Owl	*Ninox connivens*	V,P,3		Found in open forests, woodlands, dense scrubs, river red gums and other large trees near watercourses.	No suitable natural habitat occurs within the subject site.
Black Falcon	*Falco subniger*	V,P		Widely, but sparsely, distributed in New South Wales, mostly occurring in inland regions.	Suitable foraging habitat occurs within the subject site.
Black-chinned Honeyeater (eastern subspecies)	*Melithreptus gularis gularis*	V,P		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.	Suitable foraging habitat occurs within the subject site.
Blue-winged Parrot	*Neophema chrysostoma*	V,P	V	Breeds on mainland Australia south of the Great Dividing Range in southern Victoria from Port Albert in Gippsland west to Nelson, and sometimes in the far south-east of South Australia, and the north-western, central and eastern parts of Tasmania. A partial migrant, variable numbers of birds migrate across Bass Strait in winter. During the non-	Suitable foraging and breeding habitat occurs within the subject site.

Common name	*Scientific name*	NSW status	Comm. status	Preferred habitat	Comment
				breeding period, from autumn to early spring, birds are recorded from northern Victoria, eastern South Australia, south-western Queensland and western New South Wales with some birds reaching south-eastern New South Wales and eastern Victoria, particularly on the southern migration.	
Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies)	*Climacteris picumnus victoriae*	V,P	V	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.	Suitable foraging habitat occurs within the subject site.
Diamond Firetail	*Stagonopleura guttata*	V,P	V	Mostly inhabits grassy eucalypt woodlands, also occurring in open forest and riparian areas within these. Feeds exclusively on the ground, occurring in flocks between five to 40+ birds.	Suitable foraging and potential breeding habitat occurs within the subject site.

Common name	*Scientific name*	NSW status	Comm. status	Preferred habitat	Comment
Dusky Woodswallow	*Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus*	V,P		Often reported in woodlands and dry open sclerophyll forests, usually dominated by eucalypts, including mallee associations. It has also been recorded in shrublands and heathlands and various modified habitats, including regenerating forests; very occasionally in moist forests or rainforests.	Suitable foraging and potential breeding habitat occurs within the subject site.
Flame Robin	*Petroica phoenicea*	V,P		In NSW it breeds in upland moist eucalypt forests and woodlands, often on ridges and slopes, in areas of open understorey. It migrates in winter to more open lowland habitats such as grassland with scattered trees and open woodland on the inland slopes and plains.	Suitable foraging and potential breeding habitat occurs within the subject site.
Freckled Duck	*Stictonetta naevosa*	V,P		Prefer permanent freshwater swamps and creeks with heavy growth of Cumbungi, Lignum or Tea-tree. During drier times they move from ephemeral breeding swamps to more permanent waters such as lakes, reservoirs, farm dams and sewage ponds.	No suitable natural habitat occurs within the subject site.
Gang-gang Cockatoo	*Callocephalon fimbriatum*	E1,P,3	E	In summer, occupies tall montane forests and woodlands, particularly in heavily timbered and mature wet sclerophyll forests. In winter, occurs at lower altitudes in drier, more open eucalypt forests and woodlands – also in urban areas including parks and gardens. Requires tree hollows for nesting.	Suitable foraging habitat occurs within the subject site.

Common name	*Scientific name*	NSW status	Comm. status	Preferred habitat	Comment
Latham's Snipe	*Gallinago hardwickii*	V,P	V,J,K	Latham's Snipe is a non-breeding visitor to south-eastern Australia, and is a passage migrant through northern Australia (i.e. it travels through northern Australia to reach non-breeding areas located further south). In Australia, Latham's Snipe occurs in a wide variety of permanent and ephemeral wetlands.	No suitable natural habitat occurs within the subject site.
Little Eagle	*Hieraaetus morphnoides*	V,P		Occupies open Eucalypt forest, woodland or open woodland. She-oak or acacia woodlands and riparian woodlands are also used. Builds a stick nests in winter in tall living trees within remnant patches.	Suitable foraging habitat occurs within the subject site.
Little Lorikeet	*Glossopsitta pusilla*	V,P		Inhabits the open forests and dead timber alongside watercourses. Also occurs in eucalypt forest in mountainous regions.	Suitable Foraging habitat occurs within the subject site.
Magpie Goose	*Anseranas semipalmata*	V,P		Mainly found in shallow wetlands (less than 1 m deep) with dense growth of rushes or sedges. Equally at home in aquatic or terrestrial habitats; often seen walking and grazing on land; feeds on grasses, bulbs and rhizomes.	No suitable natural habitat occurs within the subject site.
Regent Honeyeater	*Anthochaera phrygia*	E4A,P,2	CE	The species inhabits dry open forest and woodland, particularly Box-Ironbark woodland, and riparian forests of River Sheoak. Regent Honeyeaters inhabit woodlands that support a significantly high abundance and species richness of bird species. These woodlands have significantly large numbers of	Suitable foraging habitat occurs within the subject site.

Common name	*Scientific name*	NSW status	Comm. status	Preferred habitat	Comment
				mature trees, high canopy cover and abundance of mistletoes.	
Scarlet Robin	*Petroica boodang*	V,P		The Scarlet 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.	Suitable foraging and potential breeding habitat occurs within the subject site.
Speckled Warbler	*Chthonicola sagittata*	V,P		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.	No suitable natural habitat occurs within the subject site.
Spotted Harrier	*Circus assimilis*	V,P		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.	Suitable foraging habitat occurs within the subject site.
Swift Parrot	*Lathamus discolor*	E1,P	CE	Migrates to the Australian south-east mainland between February and October. On the mainland they occur in areas where eucalypts are flowering profusely	Suitable foraging habitat occurs within the subject site.

Common name	*Scientific name*	NSW status	Comm. status	Preferred habitat	Comment
				or where there are abundant lerp (from sap-sucking bugs) infestations.	
Turquoise Parrot	*Neophema pulchella*	V,P,3		Lives on the edges of eucalypt woodland adjoining clearings, timbered ridges and creeks in farmland.	Suitable foraging habitat occurs within the subject site.
Varied Sittella	*Daphoenositta chrysoptera*	V,P		Inhabits eucalypt forests and woodlands, especially those containing rough-barked species and mature smooth-barked gums with dead branches, mallee and Acacia woodland.	Suitable foraging habitat occurs within the subject site.
White-bellied Sea-Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucogaster*	V,P		Habitats are characterised by the presence of large areas of open water including larger rivers, swamps, lakes, and the sea.	Suitable foraging habitat occurs within the subject site.
White-throated Needletail	*Hirundapus caudacutus*	V,P	V,C,J,K	In eastern Australia, it is recorded in all coastal regions of Queensland and NSW, extending inland to the western slopes of the Great Divide and occasionally onto the adjacent inland plains. 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. Because they are aerial, it has been stated that conventional habitat descriptions are inapplicable, but there are, nevertheless, certain preferences exhibited by the species.	Suitable foraging habitat occurs within the subject site.
Crimson Spider Orchid	*Caladenia concolor*	E1,P,2	V	Regrowth woodland on granite ridge country that has retained a high diversity of plant species, including other orchids.	No suitable natural habitat occurs within the subject site.

Common name	*Scientific name*	NSW status	Comm. status	Preferred habitat	Comment
Floating Swamp Wallaby-grass	*Amphibromus fluitans*	V	V	Grows mostly in permanent swamps. The species needs wetlands which are at least moderately fertile and which have some bare ground, conditions which are produced by seasonally-fluctuating water levels.	No suitable natural habitat occurs within the subject site.
Woolly Ragwort	*Senecio garlandii*	V		Occurs on sheltered slopes of rocky outcrops.	No suitable natural habitat occurs within the subject site.
Eastern False Pipistrelle	*Falsistrellus tasmaniensis*	V,P		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.	Suitable foraging habitat occurs within the subject site.
Grey-headed Flying-fox	*Pteropus poliocephalus*	V,P	V	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.	Suitable foraging habitat occurs within the subject site.
Koala	*Phascolarctos cinereus*	E1,P	E	Inhabit eucalypt woodlands and forests. 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.	Potential foraging trees occur within the subject site.

Common name	*Scientific name*	NSW status	Comm. status	Preferred habitat	Comment
Squirrel Glider	*Petaurus norfolcensis*	V,P		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.	Suitable foraging habitat occurs within the subject site.
Yellow-bellied Sheathtail-bat	*Saccolaimus flaviventris*	V,P		Roosts singly or in groups of up to six, in tree hollows and buildings; in treeless areas they are known to utilise mammal burrows.	Suitable foraging habitat occurs within the subject site.
Pink-tailed Legless Lizard	*Aprasia parapulchella*	V,P	V	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.	No suitable natural habitat occurs within the subject site.

Probability	Description
Unlikely (none)	No suitable habitat or connectivity to suitable habitat offsite. Not known from local area. Not detected on site.
Low	Low value suitable habitat (e.g. highly disturbed conditions; Small habitat/forage areas; High-level weed-invasion; Cleared with fragmented regrowth). Not known from local area. Not detected on site.
Moderate	Moderate value suitable habitat (e.g. Disturbed, weed-invaded; Foraging/roosting habitat present; Habitat corridor). Not detected on site.
High	High value suitable habitat (e.g. breeding/foraging/roosting habitat present; Low or nil weed presence; Habitat corridor). Not detected on site.
Known	Species known to occur within the site (e.g. breeding and foraging habitat; foraging habitat; Habitat corridor). Detected on or adjacent to the site.

Appendix B PMST search result

Australian Government
Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected. Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here.

Report created: 03-Mar-2025

Summary

Matters of National Environment Significance

This part of the report summarises the matters of national environmental significance that may occur in, or may relate to, the area you nominated. Further information is available in the detail part of the report, which can be accessed by scrolling or following the links below. If you are proposing to undertake an activity that may have a significant impact on one or more matters of national environmental significance then you should consider the Administrative Guidelines on Significance.

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	1
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	7
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	4
Listed Threatened Species:	45
Listed Migratory Species:	9

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

This part of the report summarises other matters protected under the Act that may relate to the area you nominated. Approval may be required for a proposed activity that significantly affects the environment on Commonwealth land, when the action is outside the Commonwealth land, or the environment anywhere when the action is taken on Commonwealth land. Approval may also be required for the Commonwealth or Commonwealth agencies proposing to take an action that is likely to have a significant impact on the environment anywhere.

The EPBC Act protects the environment on Commonwealth land, the environment from the actions taken on Commonwealth land, and the environment from actions taken by Commonwealth agencies. As heritage values of a place are part of the 'environment', these aspects of the EPBC Act protect the Commonwealth Heritage values of a Commonwealth Heritage place. Information on the new heritage laws can be found at https://www.dcceew.gov.au/parks-heritage/heritage

A permit may be required for activities in or on a Commonwealth area that may affect a member of a listed threatened species or ecological community, a member of a listed migratory species, whales and other cetaceans, or a member of a listed marine species.

Commonwealth Lands:	68
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	1
Listed Marine Species:	18
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	None

Extra Information

This part of the report provides information that may also be relevant to the area you have

State and Territory Reserves:	5
Regional Forest Agreements:	1
Nationally Important Wetlands:	2
EPBC Act Referrals:	32
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	None
Bioregional Assessments:	None
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

National Heritage Places			[Resource Information]
Name	State	Legal Status	Buffer Status
Historic			
Bonegilla Migrant Camp - Block 19	VIC	Listed place	In buffer area only

Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands)		[Resource Information]
Ramsar Site Name	Proximity	Buffer Status
Banrock station wetland complex	600 - 700km upstream from Ramsar site	In feature area
Barmah forest	100 - 150km upstream from Ramsar site	In feature area
Gunbower forest	200 - 300km upstream from Ramsar site	In feature area
Hattah-kulkyne lakes	400 - 500km upstream from Ramsar site	In feature area
Nsw central murray state forests	100 - 150km upstream from Ramsar site	In feature area
Riverland	500 - 600km upstream from Ramsar site	In feature area
The coorong, and lakes alexandrina and albert wetland	600 - 700km upstream from Ramsar site	In feature area

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities			[Resource Information]

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.
Status of Vulnerable, Disallowed and Ineligible are not MNES under the EPBC Act.

Community Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Grey Box (Eucalyptus microcarpa) Grassy Woodlands and Derived Native Grasslands of South-eastern Australia	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area

Community Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Natural Grasslands of the Murray Valley Plains	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area	In buffer area only
Weeping Myall Woodlands	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In buffer area only
White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area

Listed Threatened Species [Resource Information]

Status of Conservation Dependent and Extinct are not MNES under the EPBC Act.
Number is the current name ID.

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
BIRD			
Anthochaera phrygia Regent Honeyeater [82338]	Critically Endangered	Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Aphelocephala leucopsis Southern Whiteface [529]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Botaurus poiciloptilus Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Callocephalon fimbriatum Gang-gang Cockatoo [768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Climacteris picumnus victoriae Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern) [67062]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Grantiella picta Painted Honeyeater [470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Melanodryas cucullata cucullata South-eastern Hooded Robin, Hooded Robin (south-eastern) [67093]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Neophema chrysostoma Blue-winged Parrot [726]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Pedionomus torquatus Plains-wanderer [906]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Polytelis swainsonii Superb Parrot [738]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Stagonopleura guttata Diamond Firetail [59398]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
FISH			

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bidyanus bidyanus Silver Perch, Bidyan [76155]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Craterocephalus fluviatilis Murray Hardyhead [56791]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Galaxias rostratus Flathead Galaxias, Beaked Minnow, Flat-headed Galaxias, Flat-headed Jollytail, Flat-headed Minnow [84745]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Maccullochella macquariensis Trout Cod [26171]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Maccullochella peelii Murray Cod [66633]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Macquaria australasica Macquarie Perch [66632]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Nannoperca australis Murray-Darling Basin lineage Southern Pygmy Perch (Murray-Darling Basin lineage) [91711]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
FROG			
Crinia sloanei Sloane's Froglet [59151]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Litoria raniformis Southern Bell Frog, Growling Grass Frog, Green and Golden Frog, Warty Swamp Frog, Golden Bell Frog [1828]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
INSECT			
Keyacris scurra Key's Matchstick Grasshopper [89739]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Synemon plana Golden Sun Moth [25234]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Thaumatoperla alpina Alpine Stonefly [25289]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
MAMMAL			
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (SE mainland population) Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population) [75184]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Nyctophilus corbeni Corben's Long-eared Bat, South-eastern Long-eared Bat [83395]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT) Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory) [85104]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Pteropus poliocephalus Grey-headed Flying-fox [186]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area	In feature area
PLANT			
Amphibromus fluitans River Swamp Wallaby-grass, Floating Swamp Wallaby-grass [19215]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Caladenia concolor Crimson Spider-orchid, Maroon Spider-orchid [5505]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Leucochrysum albicans subsp. tricolor Hoary Sunray, Grassland Paper-daisy [89104]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Myriophyllum porcatum Ridged Water-milfoil [19919]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Prasophyllum petilum Tarengo Leek Orchid [55144]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Prasophyllum validum Sturdy Leek-orchid, Mount Remarkable Leek-orchid [10268]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Swainsona murrayana Slender Darling-pea, Slender Swainson, Murray Swainson-pea [6765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Swainsona recta Small Purple-pea, Mountain Swainson-pea, Small Purple Pea [7580]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
REPTILE			
Aprasia parapulchella Pink-tailed Worm-lizard, Pink-tailed Legless Lizard [1665]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Delma impar Striped Legless Lizard, Striped Snake-lizard [1649]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Listed Migratory Species		[Resource Information]	
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Migratory Marine Birds			
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Terrestrial Species			
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Wetlands Species			
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Commonwealth Lands [Resource Information]

The Commonwealth area listed below may indicate the presence of Commonwealth land in this vicinity. Due to the unreliability of the data source, all proposals should be checked as to whether it impacts on a Commonwealth area, before making a definitive decision. Contact the State or Territory government land department for further information.

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia		
Commonwealth Land - Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia [15030]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia [15033]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia [15029]	NSW	In buffer area only
Communications, Information Technology and the Arts - Australian Postal Corporation		
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Commission [15036]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Corporation [15010]	NSW	In buffer area only
Communications, Information Technology and the Arts - Telstra Corporation Limited		
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Commission [15019]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Commission [15037]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Commission [15613]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Commission [15020]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Commission [16446]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Commission [15016]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Commission [15017]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence		
Commonwealth Land - Defence Service Homes Corporation [15008]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Service Homes Corporation [15005]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Service Homes Corporation [15031]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Service Homes Corporation [15032]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Service Homes Corporation [15034]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Service Homes Corporation [15035]	NSW	In feature area
Commonwealth Land - Defence Service Homes Corporation [15006]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Service Homes Corporation [15007]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Service Homes Corporation [15004]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Service Homes Corporation [15011]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Service Homes Corporation [15023]	NSW	In feature area
Commonwealth Land - Defence Service Homes Corporation [15025]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Service Homes Corporation [15026]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Service Homes Corporation [15027]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Service Homes Corporation [15028]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - ARMY RECRUITING OFFICE - ALBURY [10091]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - ARMY RECRUITING OFFICE - ALBURY [10090]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - ARMY RECRUITING OFFICE - ALBURY [10092]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - ARMY RECRUITING OFFICE - ALBURY [10089]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - BANDIANA MILITARY AREA [20132]	VIC	In buffer area only
Defence - BANDIANA MILITARY AREA [20113]	VIC	In buffer area only
Defence - BANDIANA MILITARY AREA [20111]	VIC	In buffer area only
Defence - BANDIANA MILITARY AREA [20110]	VIC	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - BANDIANA MILITARY AREA [20112]	VIC	In buffer area only
Defence - BANDIANA MILITARY AREA [20114]	VIC	In buffer area only
Defence - BANDIANA MILITARY AREA [20106]	VIC	In buffer area only
Defence - BANDIANA MILITARY AREA [20119]	VIC	In buffer area only
Defence - BANDIANA MILITARY AREA [20107]	VIC	In buffer area only
Defence - BANDIANA MILITARY AREA [20117]	VIC	In buffer area only
Defence - BANDIANA MILITARY AREA [20122]	VIC	In buffer area only
Defence - BANDIANA MILITARY AREA [20131]	VIC	In buffer area only
Defence - BANDIANA MILITARY AREA [20118]	VIC	In buffer area only
Defence - BANDIANA MILITARY AREA [20115]	VIC	In buffer area only
Defence - BANDIANA MILITARY AREA [20130]	VIC	In buffer area only
Defence - BANDIANA MILITARY AREA [20109]	VIC	In buffer area only
Defence - BANDIANA MILITARY AREA [20108]	VIC	In buffer area only
Defence - BANDIANA MILITARY AREA [20121]	VIC	In buffer area only
Defence - BANDIANA MILITARY AREA [20128]	VIC	In buffer area only
Defence - BANDIANA MILITARY AREA [20123]	VIC	In buffer area only
Defence - BANDIANA MILITARY AREA [20120]	VIC	In buffer area only
Defence - BANDIANA MILITARY AREA [20116]	VIC	In buffer area only
Defence - BANDIANA MILITARY AREA [20125]	VIC	In buffer area only
Defence - BANDIANA MILITARY AREA [20127]	VIC	In buffer area only
Defence - BANDIANA MILITARY AREA [20126]	VIC	In buffer area only
Defence - BANDIANA MILITARY AREA [20124]	VIC	In buffer area only
Defence - BANDIANA MILITARY AREA [20129]	VIC	In buffer area only
Defence - WIRLINGA ORDNANCE DEPOT [11210]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - Defence Housing Authority		
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [15015]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [15014]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [15013]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [15012]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [15022]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [15024]	NSW	In buffer area only
Transport and Regional Services - Airservices Australia		
Commonwealth Land - Airservices Australia [15915]	NSW	In buffer area only
Unknown		
Commonwealth Land - [15009]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [15021]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Heritage Places [Resource Information]

Name	State	Status	Buffer Status
Historic			
Albury Post Office	NSW	Listed place	In buffer area only

Listed Marine Species [Resource Information]

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bird			
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Chalcites osculans as Chrysococcyx osculans Black-eared Cuckoo [83425]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Neophema chrysostoma Blue-winged Parrot [726]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves			[Resource Information]
Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State	Buffer Status
Bonegilla N.C.R.	Natural Features Reserve	VIC	In buffer area only
Bonegilla Wetland B.R.	Natural Features Reserve	VIC	In buffer area only
River Murray Reserve	Natural Features Reserve	VIC	In buffer area only
Ryans Lagoon N.C.R.	Natural Features Reserve	VIC	In buffer area only
Wodonga B.R	Natural Features Reserve	VIC	In buffer area only

Regional Forest Agreements			[Resource Information]

Note that all areas with completed RFAs have been included. Please see the associated resource information for specific caveats and use limitations associated with RFA boundary information.

RFA Name	State	Buffer Status
North East Victoria RFA	Victoria	In buffer area only

Nationally Important Wetlands		[Resource Information]
Wetland Name	State	Buffer Status

Wetland Name	State	Buffer Status
Lake Hume	VIC	In buffer area only
Ryan's Lagoon	VIC	In buffer area only

EPBC Act Referrals				[Resource Information]
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Concrete hardstand and associated infrastructure construction, Commercial factory expansion project	2023/09654		Assessment	In buffer area only
Controlled action				
The Modified Operation of the Goulburn Murray Irrigation District	2009/5123	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area
Thurgoona Link Road	2020/8804	Controlled Action	Further Information Request	In buffer area only
Trinity Anglican College, Thurgoona Junior School Expansion, NSW	2021/8921	Controlled Action	Assessment Approach	In buffer area only
Not controlled action				
Albury to Illabo Section of Inland Rail	2020/8670	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Bandiana Residential Development	2004/1848	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Biodiversity Impacts Audit	2011/6191	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Bonegilla Revitalisation Project - Migrant Experience Heritage Park	2010/5425	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Construction of a Rail Bypass and Associated Infrastructure	2001/372	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Construction of Fire Trails and Vehicle Access to Centaur Rd/Urana Rd Residential Subdivision	2003/1086	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Corrys Wood Estate - stage 8	2003/1309	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Corrys Wood Residential Estate	2000/96	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Country Club Residential Estate	2001/149	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Dalbirra Residential Estate	2003/1032	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action				
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
INDIGO Central Submarine Telecommunications Cable	2017/8127	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Kerrs Road Woolshed Creek Crossing	2001/255	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Land sub-division and road construction	2004/1332	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Mitchell Park Residential Estate Stage 1	2003/1215	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
New west village residential development	2010/5758	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Norris Park Estate Residential Subdivision	2003/918	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Proposed Upgrade of the Bethanga Bridge over Lake Hume	2003/1089	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Rockwood Quarry Project, Table Top, NSW	2019/8391	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Sale and remediation of former munitions depot on Central Reserve Road	2004/1737	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Thurgoona Park Industrial Estate Stage 2	2003/982	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Tree Clearing for Relocation of 132kV Electricity Line, Thurgoona	2002/635	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
White Box Rise residential estate	2007/3770	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Wodonga Golf Club Residential Development: Stages 6.9, 7.1 and 7.2	2001/328	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Yarralumla Rise residential estate	2002/869	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
INDIGO Marine Cable Route Survey (INDIGO)	2017/7996	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Kensington Gardens	2021/8984	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In buffer area only

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
Residential subdivision St Johns Close	2003/1080	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area

Caveat

1 PURPOSE

This report is designed to assist in identifying the location of matters of national environmental significance (MNES) and other matters protected by the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (EPBC Act) which may be relevant in determining obligations and requirements under the EPBC Act.

The report contains the mapped locations of:

- World and National Heritage properties;
- Wetlands of International and National Importance;
- Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves;
- distribution of listed threatened, migratory and marine species;
- listed threatened ecological communities; and
- other information that may be useful as an indicator of potential habitat value.

2 DISCLAIMER

This report is not intended to be exhaustive and should only be relied upon as a general guide as mapped data is not available for all species or ecological communities listed under the EPBC Act (see below). Persons seeking to use the information contained in this report to inform the referral of a proposed action under the EPBC Act should consider the limitations noted below and whether additional information is required to determine the existence and location of MNES and other protected matters.

Where data is available to inform the mapping of protected species, the presence type (e.g. known, likely or may occur) that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. It is the responsibility of any person using or relying on the information in this report to ensure that it is suitable for the circumstances of any proposed use. The Commonwealth cannot accept responsibility for the consequences of any use of the report or any part thereof. To the maximum extent allowed under governing law, the Commonwealth will not be liable for any loss or damage that may be occasioned directly or indirectly through the use of, or reliance on the contents of this report.

3 DATA SOURCES

Threatened ecological communities

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are generated based on information contained in recovery plans, State vegetation maps and remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Threatened, migratory and marine species

Threatened, migratory and marine species distributions have been discerned through a variety of methods. Where distributions are well known and if time permits, distributions are inferred from either thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc.) together with point locations and described habitat; or modelled (MAXENT or BIOCLIM habitat modelling) using point locations and environmental data layers.

Where little information is available for a species or large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived either from 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc.).

In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More detailed distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions when time permits.

4 LIMITATIONS

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in this report:

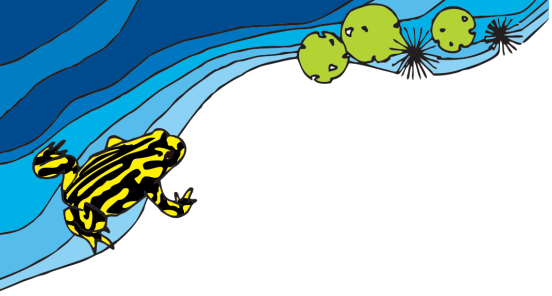
- threatened species listed as extinct or considered vagrants;
- some recently listed species and ecological communities;
- some listed migratory and listed marine species, which are not listed as threatened species; and
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in Australia in small numbers.

The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:

- listed migratory and/or listed marine seabirds, which are not listed as threatened, have only been mapped for recorded breeding sites; and
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

The breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

Refer to the metadata for the feature group (using the Resource Information link) for the currency of the information.



Acknowledgements

This database has been compiled from a range of data sources. The department acknowledges the following custodians who have contributed valuable data and advice:

-Office of Environment and Heritage, New South Wales
-Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Victoria
-Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania
-Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, South Australia
-Department of Land and Resource Management, Northern Territory
-Department of Environmental and Heritage Protection, Queensland
-Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia
-Environment and Planning Directorate, ACT
-Birdlife Australia
-Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme
-Australian National Wildlife Collection
-Natural history museums of Australia
-Museum Victoria
-Australian Museum
-South Australian Museum
-Queensland Museum
-Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums
-Queensland Herbarium
-National Herbarium of NSW
-Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium of Victoria
-Tasmanian Herbarium
-State Herbarium of South Australia
-Northern Territory Herbarium
-Western Australian Herbarium
-Australian National Herbarium, Canberra
-University of New England
-Ocean Biogeographic Information System
-Australian Government, Department of Defence
Forestry Corporation, NSW
-Geoscience Australia
-CSIRO
-Australian Tropical Herbarium, Cairns
-eBird Australia
-Australian Government – Australian Antarctic Data Centre
-Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory
-Australian Government National Environmental Science Program
-Australian Institute of Marine Science
-Reef Life Survey Australia
-American Museum of Natural History
-Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Inveresk, Tasmania
-Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart, Tasmania
-Other groups and individuals

The Department is extremely grateful to the many organisations and individuals who provided expert advice and information on numerous draft distributions.

Appendix C Company Profile

Abel Ecology has been in the biodiversity consulting business since 1991, starting in the Sydney Region, and progressively more statewide in New South Wales since 1998, and now also in Victoria. During this time extensive expertise has been gained with regard to Master Planning, Environmental Impact assessments including flora and fauna, bushfire reports, Vegetation Management Plans, Management of threatened species, Review of Environmental Factors, Species Impact Statements, Biodiversity Development Assessment Reports and as Expert Witness in the Land and Environment Court. We have done consultancy work for industrial and commercial developments, golf courses, civil engineering projects, tourist developments as well as residential and rural projects. This process has also generated many connections with relevant government departments and city councils in NSW. Our team consists of eight scientists and four administrative staff, plus casual assistants as required.

Licences

NPWS s132C Scientific licence number is SL100780
NPWS GIS data licence number is CON95034
NSW Dept of Primary Industries Secretary's Animal Care and Ethics Committee Approval: 18/575
NSW Dept of Primary Industries Animal Research Authority. Accreditation No: 84207

The Consultancy Team

Dr Danny Wotherspoon

BSc, DipEd, MA, PhD, Grad Dip Bushfire Protection,
MECA NSW, MEPLA, MNELA, MESA, MEIANZ, White card.

Danny has practised as an ecological and bushfire consultant since 1991. He is a consulting ecologist to private developers, State Government agencies and various City Councils on a regular basis, for development applications, government projects, and as expert witness in the NSW Land and Environment Court.

Danny's PhD researched fragmented vegetation and fauna habitat use. He has special expertise in fauna habitat use. Danny has presented invited papers at international conferences since 2001 in Australia, China, South Africa, Sri Lanka and Israel on his PhD and other research, including golf course habitat management. Danny's scientific papers have been published in both international and Australian academic journals.

Koala survey qualification Dr Danny Wotherspoon

Requirements of SEPP Koala habitat Protection 2021

Surveys Must be Carried Out by a Suitably Qualified Person.

This is taken to mean a person with:

Criterion	Dr Wotherspoon
A minimum undergraduate qualification in natural sciences, ecology, environmental management forestry or similar from a university and	BSc (zoology and ecology) PhD (animal ecology)
A minimum 3 years experience in environmental assessment including field identification of plant and animal species and habitat.	Ecological consultant since 1991 Certified Practicing Ecological Consultant (ECA NSW registration no. 1).

This includes having as a minimum the following experience in conducting koala surveys:

Criterion	Dr Wotherspoon
• Greater than 10 surveys	Many surveys over more than 20 years. LGAs include Hawkesbury, Campbelltown, Port Macquarie, Blue Mountains, Pittwater, Snowy Monaro etc.
• Experience in using the koala presence survey methods identified below	Yes. Training workshop AKF annual Conference Philip Island 1999. NSW LEC expert witness.
• Can accurately identify preferred koala use trees	Yes. Arborist expert witness, so experience in identifying trees.

• Can distinguish between koala faecal pellets and those from other species that may present similar characteristics	Yes. Training workshop AKF annual Conference Philip Island 1999. Museum collection of pellets held in our office.

The person's skills in koala survey should be demonstrable by relevant qualifications and the following:

Criterion	Dr Wotherspoon
• a history of experience in koala habitat / population assessments and associated survey methods and/or	Research paper published by Australian Koala Foundation (AKF) (1999). Paper presented AKF annual Conference Philip Island 1999 Wotherspoon, D, (2021, in press) Koala survey and the SEPP (Koala Habitat Protection) 2019. Consulting Ecology.
• a resume giving details of koala survey projects conducted over the previous 10 years including employers' names and periods of employment (where relevant).	Owner and founder of Abel Ecology P/L (previously Blue Mountain Wilderness Services P/L) since 1991.

Mark Mackinnon

B Env. Sci. (Hons); Grad. Dip. in Bushfire Protection
Bushfire Planning & Design (BPAD), Accredited Practitioner Level 3. Accreditation number 36395.
MEIANZ, White Card

Mark is a passionate and enthusiastic scientist who thrives in the field of natural resource management. Mark has worked for a number of inter-state government agencies and environmental consultancies. He has experience in threatened species, fire ecology, bushfire management, pest plant and animals, and landscape restoration. In particular, he specializes in ornithology and bushfire management. Mark has a number of specialized field-based skills including simple and complex tree climbing, working at heights, general firefighter departmental fire accreditation, venomous snake and reptile handling, immunization to handle bat species, and an A - class bird banding license with mist-net endorsement. Mark is also skilled in ArcGIS mapping, first-aid, four -wheel-driving.

Mark Sherring

BM, MAABR, Cert. Hort., Cert. Bush Regen, Cert. Rural Ops, White Card.
Member of the Australian Association of Bush Regenerators

Mark has extensive knowledge and experience of plant species in New South Wales. He has built up his expert knowledge on NSW native plant species over the many years that he has practised as a Botanist. He is regularly asked to contribute to the extensive (ongoing) flora surveys of the Sydney Basin and Blue Mountains carried out by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney. Mark has extensive field survey experience, having worked for over ten years in various plant-related roles. His role in Abel Ecology is to provide expert advice on flora and on the full range of flora management issues encountered and in the design and management of environmental monitoring projects.

Nick Tong

BSc (Biology), MPhil (Ecology), Cert. III CLM
BAM Accredited Assessor (BAAS22012),
MECA NSW, Snr First Aid, White card.

Nicholas is an experienced ecologist with expertise in fauna, plant species identification, vegetation assessment and ecological restoration. In the last six years, he has been a consulting ecologist to private developers and large corporations, for a variety of projecting including State Significant Developments. Nick has extensive field work experience in Sydney, the Blue Mountains and Central West NSW. His Master's project investigated the impacts of exotic predators on herpetofauna in the arid zone. His role at Abel Ecology is to provide expert advice on fauna and the application of the Biodiversity Offset Scheme.

Andy Araya

Botanist / Ecologist

B Env. Sci. M Teach (Env., Marine, Agr., Bio., Chem.), Dip. Marine Operations

First Aid Cert. White Card. ACDC Chemical Licence, RPA Operator, NSW Boating Licence, Marine Radio Licence, Security Licence, Chainsaw Licence.

Andy has over 15 years' experience as a bush regeneration supervisor working across a number of environments throughout NSW and QLD from EEC of the Cumberland Plain, riparian and wetland areas, sand dunes and rainforests, to the higher elevations of the Blue Mountains National Park. Managing teams of up to 10 staff in remote areas as well as urban environments has allowed Andy to hone his skills of communication and native species identification. Andy's additional experience as a builder in the building and construction industry gives him a solid understanding of the considerations and legal requirements clients face in mitigating environmental and personal harm.

Emily Barbaro

BA, MPublishing, Grad. Cert. EnvSc, MEScM

Ecologist

Emily has completed a Graduate Certificate in Environmental Science and a Masters of Environmental Science and Management. Emily has previously worked as a Bush Regenerator and has been volunteering with Bushcare for Blue Mountains City Council for the last three years. She is passionate about learning more about her local Blue Mountains flora and fauna.

Erin Parker

B Biodiversity and Conservation, Macquarie University.

Ecologist

Erin has completed a Bachelor of Biodiversity and Conservation at Macquarie University. Erin has previously worked as a bush regeneration team member while completing her degree. There she was able to develop plant ID skills and understanding of the procedures of weed management and restoration. Erin has also taken part in a casual position assisting with threatened species surveys in the Central West of NSW. This involved various tasks including tree hollow surveys for Glossy Black Cockatoos, preparation for reptile surveys, spotlighting, harp trapping surveys of microbats, and Koala SAT plot surveys. Erin is passionate about furthering her knowledge on native Australian flora and fauna, their ecology and impacts.

Callista Harris

BPlan (Hons),
Technical Officer

White Card, Apply First Aid, Work Safely at Heights, Maintain and Operate Chainsaws, Operate Elevating Work Platform (scissor lift), High Risk Work Licence - Boom-Type Elevating Work Platform (WP) (over 11 metres), Venomous snake handling certificate, Damage Mitigation Permit for Removal and relocation of protected animals, Operate and maintain 4WD.

Callista has 9 years' experience as an urban planner. She has a strong knowledge of NSW environmental legislation and has secured approvals for a wide range of developments, including housing developments, industrial developments, solar farms, and infrastructure. She has recently changed careers and has gained valuable on the ground experience working as a fauna spotter catcher, ecologist, and botanist on various projects.

Dr Stephanie Clark

B Sc (Hons), PhD

Stephanie has over 30 years' experience in the collection, identification and taxonomy of marine, estuarine, freshwater and terrestrial molluscs. She has conducted numerous targeted surveys for endangered and threatened species (particularly land and freshwater molluscs) in both Australia and the United States. She is particularly interested in the systematics, taxonomy, morphology (external and internal), population and conservation genetics and conservation of molluscs particularly terrestrial (especially the Helicoidea) and freshwater (especially the Hydrobiidae and related
families) groups.