

Flora & Fauna Impact Assessment

27 Bonnett Dr, Run-O-Waters



05 September 2025

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Report prepared by: Martin James

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Martin James', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Signed:

Date: 5th September 2025

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location and Setting

The property is located at 27 Bonnett Dr, Run-O-Waters (Lot 24 DP1053904) in the Goulburn-Mulwaree Local Government Area. It is approx. 2.1 ha in size. The property is generally level with an elevation of approx. 690 m AHD.

The NSW Government eSPADE database indicates the property is within the Bullamalita Soil Landscape. The Bullamalita Soil Landscape Report describes the soils of this landscape as:

“Commonly acid to neutral yellow duplex soils, usually with bleached A2 horizons that set very hard on drying, occur on lower sideslopes, footslopes and drainage lines. These soils are similar to Soloths (Dy3.41, Dy3.42). However, they are more fertile than similar soils found in the Blakney Creek soil landscape. Red Podzolic Soils (Db1.21) are found on upper slopes whilst Yellow Solodic Soils (Dy3.42) and Alluvial Soils occur in some drainage lines.”

The nearest mapped watercourse is an un-named 1st order (Strahler) watercourse that is a tributary of the Mulwaree River. It is located approx. 80 m to the east of the property on the opposite side of Bonnett Drive. Figure 1-1 below shows the location of the property on a topographic map. Figure 1-2 shows the location of the property on an aerial image.

1.2 Description of Development Proposal

The proposal is sub-divide the property into eight (8) lots and a road to provide access to those lots. Building envelopes and bushfire asset protection zones are identified for the proposed lots. A plan drawing of the proposal (Laterals Planning, 2025) is provided in Appendix A.

1.3 Biodiversity Offset Scheme

1.3.1 Biodiversity Values Map

No part of the property is shaded on the NSW Government’s Biodiversity Values Map (BVM). Therefore, the BVM does not trigger the Biodiversity Offset Scheme (BOS).

1.3.2 Area of Clearing Threshold

Under the Goulburn-Mulwaree Local Environmental Plan 2009 the minimum lot size for the property is 2,000 m². Therefore, under Clause 7.2 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Regulation 2017* the area of clearing threshold for triggering the BOS is 0.25 ha. The proposal would not clear any native vegetation. Therefore, the proposal does not exceed the area of clearing threshold.

1.3.3 Significant Impact on a Threatened Entity

As discussed below in this report the proposal would not have a significant impact on any threatened entity and, therefore, the proposal would not trigger the BOS.

1.4 Purpose of This Report

This report provides the biodiversity impact assessment for the proposed development. It describes the flora and fauna habitat on the project site and discusses the likely impacts of the proposal on these. The report identifies species, populations or communities listed under the NSW *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) and/ or the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) that occur or

may occur on the project site. Where the proposal is likely to impact on these it includes the mandatory assessments of significance.

1.5 Assessment Methodology

Background information was collated from relevant sources and databases including, but not limited to the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) BioNet Atlas of NSW Wildlife database, DCCEEW vegetation mapping, NSW Government Explorer website, Google Maps, Google Street View, etc.

A site assessment was undertaken on the 11th August 2025. All observed species of flora were identified, vegetation community types were identified, fauna habitat described, any opportunistic sightings of fauna documented, and any significant flora or fauna features described. A brief examination of the vegetation in the adjoining and surrounding areas was undertaken to establish the local context for vegetation and fauna habitat on the site. Digital photographs were taken for later reference and for inclusion in this report.

The results of the site assessments were analysed with reference to relevant information sources and databases including, but not limited to, the NSW Flora Online PlantNET database, NSW Threatened Species Profiles, NSW Scientific Committee Determinations, Commonwealth Listing Advices, and Threatened Species Assessment of Significance Guidelines (DECC, 2007).

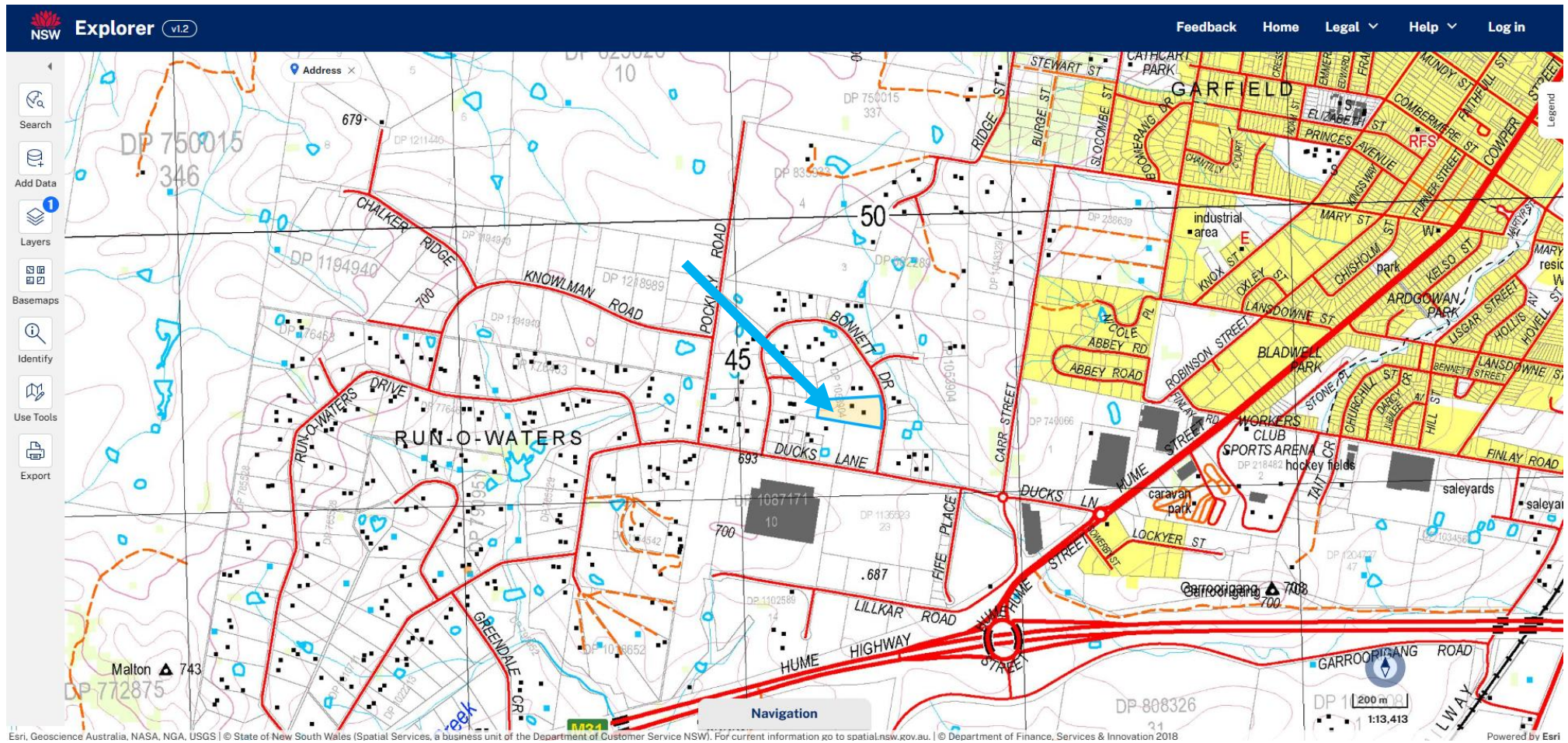


Figure 1-1: Topographic map of the project area. The subject property is indicated.

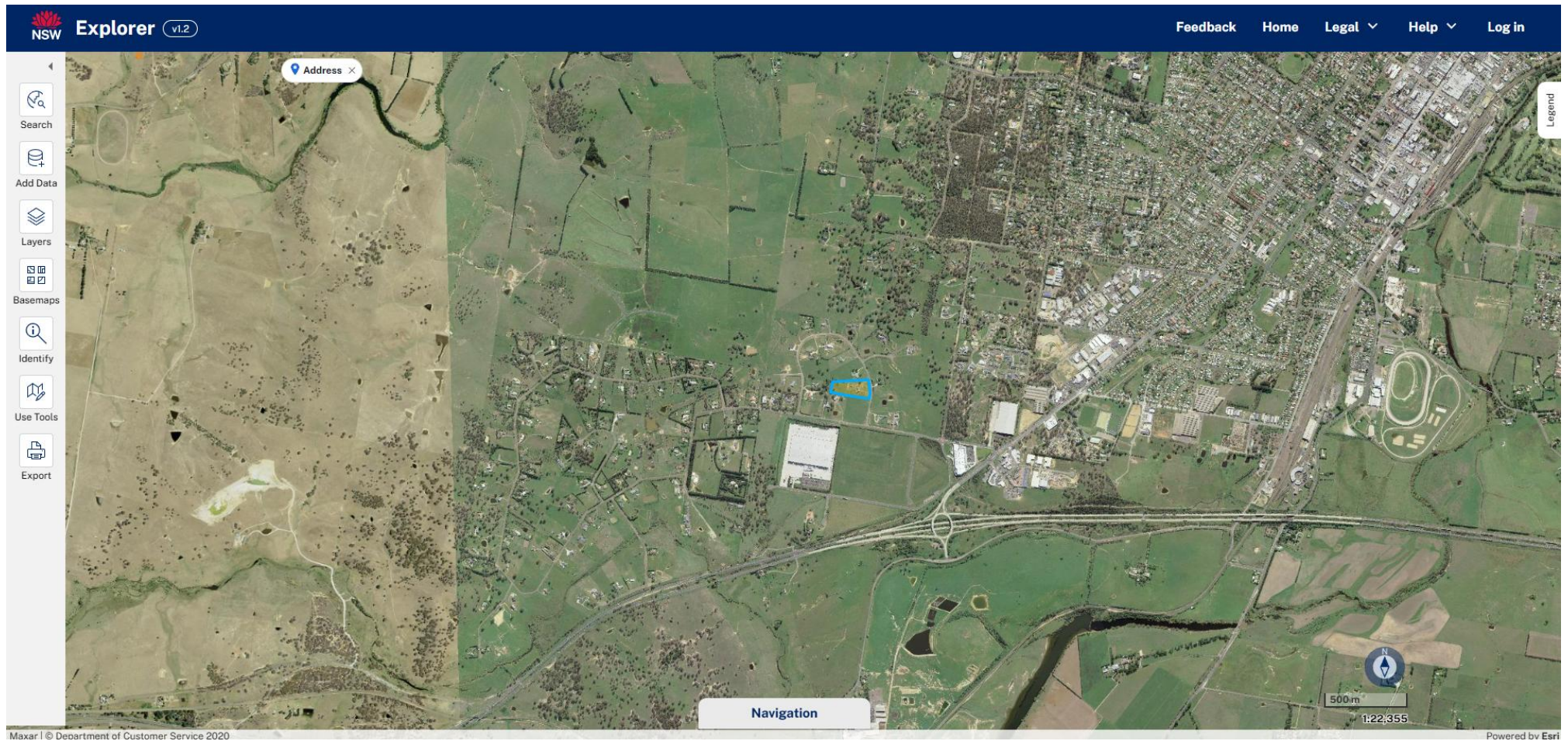


Figure 1-2: Aerial image of the project area. The subject property is indicated.



Figure 1-3: The proposed development.

2 EXISTING FLORA AND FAUNA

2.1 Flora

2.1.1 Flora at the Project Site

The State Vegetation Type Map - NSW Extant PCT vC2 (DCCEEW, 2024) maps one Plant Community Type (PCTs) as occurring on the property. The vegetation mapping is provided below in Figure 2-1. The PCT is:

PCT 3373 – Goulburn Tableland Box-Gum Grassy Forest

The site assessment determined that the property has most likely been a grazing paddock in the past. It comprises almost entirely non-native vegetation except for a single remnant Blakely's Red Gum (*Eucalyptus blakelyi*), two Eucalyptus stags, a handful of scattered native grasses, and several planted, native ornamental trees and shrubs. Common pasture species such as Prairie Grass (*Bromus catharticus**), Phalaris (*Phalaris aquatica**), and Cocksfoot (*Dactylis glomerata**), and weeds such as Cudweed (*Gamochaeta calviceps**), Catsear (*Hypochaeris radicata**), and Small-flowered Mallow (*Malva parviflora**) dominate the vegetation over the entire property.

Based on the three locally occurring native species present on the site, and the abundance of Blakely's Red Gums on the neighbouring properties, the native vegetation on the subject property prior to clearing was most likely PCT 3373 as mapped by DCCEEW (2024).

The complete list of species observed on the project site is provided in Appendix C. Photos are provided in Appendix B.

2.1.2 Species Listed under BC Act and EPBC Act

A search of the DPE BioNet Atlas of NSW Wildlife database (on 08/08/2025) indicated that seven (7) species of flora listed under the BC Act and/ or EPBC Act have been recorded within a 10km x 10km square centred on the property. The species are listed in Table 2-1 below. The table indicates the likelihood of the species occurring and the reasons for the stated likelihood. Where there is a medium or high likelihood of a species occurring, a Test of Significance (5-part test) has been prepared and is provided in Appendix D.



Figure 2-1: DCCEEW (2024) State Vegetation Type Map – NSW Extant PCT vC2.

Table 2-1: Species of flora listed under the BC Act or EPBC Act recorded within a 10km x 10km square centred on the property.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat	BC Act/ EPBC Act Status *	Potential Habitat On-site	Likelihood of the Species Occurring on the Site
<i>Leucochrysum albicans</i> var. <i>tricolor</i>	Hoary Sunray	Occurs in a wide variety of grassland, woodland and forest habitats, generally on relatively heavy soils. Can occur in modified habitats such as semi-urban areas and roadsides. Highly dependent on the presence of bare ground for germination. In some areas, disturbance is required for successful establishment.	E/ E	No	Low, habitat not suitable and species not observed during site assessment
<i>Rutidosia leptorrhynchoides</i>	Button Wrinklewort	Occurs in Box-Gum Woodland, secondary grassland derived from Box-Gum Woodland or in Natural Temperate Grassland; and often in the ecotone between the two communities. Grows on soils that are usually shallow, stony red-brown clay loams; tends to occupy areas where there is relatively less competition from herbaceous species (either due to the shallow nature of the soils, or at some sites due to the competitive effect of woodland trees). Exhibits an ability to colonise disturbed areas (e.g. vehicle tracks, bulldozer scrapings and areas of soil erosion). Normally flowers between December to March; plants do not usually flower until their second year. Has regenerative buds at the surface of the soil but not below, so plants do not have the ability to resprout from underground structures; the stems usually die back in late summer or autumn and new basal leaves are evident by early winter. Thought to be insect pollinated, although the specific vectors are not known. Observed flourishing at a site a few years after the area was burnt by a wildfire. Apparently susceptible to grazing, being retained in only a small number of populations on roadsides, rail reserves and other un-grazed or very lightly grazed sites.	E/ E	No	Low, habitat not suitable and species not observed during site assessment
<i>Bossiaea oligosperma</i>	Fee-seeded Bossiaea	Occurs on stony slopes or ridges on sandstone in the Yerranderie area. Occurs in low woodland on loamy soil in the Windellama area. Nothing is known about its ecology but it probably has hard-coated seeds that respond well to fire and soil disturbance.	V/ V	No	Low, habitat not suitable and species not observed during site assessment
<i>Eucalyptus macarthurii</i>	Camden Woollybutt	Occurs on grassy woodland on relatively fertile soils on broad cold flats.	E/ E	Yes	Low. Not observed during site assessment

Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat	BC Act/ EPBC Act Status *	Potential Habitat On-site	Likelihood of the Species Occurring on the Site
<i>Diuris aequalis</i>	Buttercup Doubletail	Recorded in forest, low open woodland with grassy understorey and secondary grassland on the higher parts of the Southern and Central Tablelands (especially on the Great Dividing Range). Like most <i>Diuris</i> species, the flowers mimic native pea flowers to attract pollinators; in this case the model is a small-flowered wedge-pea (<i>Gompholobium</i> sp.), with which it always grows. Leaves die back each year and resprout just before flowering. Populations tend to contain few, scattered individuals; despite extensive surveys, only about 200 plants in total, from 20 populations are known.	E/ V	No	Low, due to the current condition and disturbance history of the site.
<i>Persoonia oxycoccoides</i>		<i>Persoonia oxycoccoides</i> is endemic to New South Wales where it is currently known from the Wingecarribee Shire in the south-eastern portion of the Central Tablelands, with the easternmost records in the municipality of Kiama, and a south-western outlier at Tallong in Goulburn-Mulwaree Shire in the Southern Tablelands. The historical northern limit of distribution is Colo Vale; the eastern limit is Budderoo National Park and environs (between Jamberoo and Robertson); and the southern and western limits are Tallong. It is known from Budderoo and Morton National Parks, Upper Nepean State Conservation Area and Stingray Swamp Flora Reserve.	E/ -	No	Low, due to the current condition and disturbance history of the site. Also, not observed during site assessment.
<i>Pomaderris delicata</i>	Delicate Pomaderris	Delicate Pomaderris is known from only two sites; between Goulburn and Bungonia and south of Windellama (Cullula). At both known sites the Delicate Pomaderris grows in dry open forest dominated by <i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i> with a dense she-oak understorey. Soils are shallow and derived from sandstone and siltstone. Nothing is known about the response of the species to fire and other disturbance.	CE/ CE	No	Low, not suitable habitat and species not observed during site assessment

* CE = Critically Endangered; E = Endangered; E2 = Endangered Population; V = Vulnerable; X = Extinct.

2.2 Fauna

2.2.1 Fauna Habitat at Project Site

The project site provides little habitat for native fauna. The lawn, scattered shrubs and trees provide habitat mainly for invertebrates, small lizards and birds. At night-time microbats may forage for insects over the property.

The mature Blakely's Red Gum tree at the rear of proposed Lot 7/ Lot 8 contains one medium sized hollow. No other hollows were obviously visible in this tree. The two stags (in Lots 7 and 8) contain numerous small and medium sized hollows.

During the site assessment two species of native bird were observed on the site. This included two pairs of Red-rumped Parrots that appear to use the hollows in the stag on proposed Lot 7. The complete list of species is provided in Appendix C.

2.2.2 Species Listed under BC Act and EPBC Act

A search of the DPE BioNet Atlas of NSW Wildlife database (on 08/08/2025) indicated that fifteen (15) species of fauna listed under the BC Act and/ or EPBC Act have been recorded within a 10km x 10km square centred on the property. The species are listed in Table 2-2 below. The table indicates the likelihood of the species occurring on site and the reasons for the stated likelihood. Where there is a medium or high likelihood of a species occurring, a Test of Significance (5-part test) has been prepared and is provided in Appendix D.

Table 2-2: Species of fauna listed under the BC Act or EPBC Act recorded within a 10km x 10km square centred on the project site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat	TSC Act/ EPBC Act Status *	Potential Habitat on Site	Likelihood of the Species Utilising Habitat on the Site
Birds					
<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	Black-necked Stork	Floodplain wetlands (swamps, billabongs, watercourses and dams) of the major coastal rivers are the key habitat in NSW for the Black-necked Stork. Secondary habitat includes minor floodplains, coastal sandplain wetlands and estuaries. Storks usually forage in water 5-30cm deep for vertebrate and invertebrate prey. Eels regularly contribute the greatest biomass to their diet, but they feed on a wide variety of animals, including other fish, frogs and invertebrates (such as beetles, grasshoppers, crickets and crayfish). Black-necked Storks build large nests high in tall trees close to water. Trees usually provide clear observation of the surroundings and are at low elevation (reflecting the floodplain habitat). The NSW breeding population has been estimated at about 75 pairs. Territories are large and variable in size. They have been estimated to average about 9,000ha, ranging from 3,000-6,000ha in high quality habitat and 10,000-15,000ha in areas where habitat is poor or dispersed.	E/ -	No	Low
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea Eagle	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. Hunts its prey from a perch or whilst in flight (by circling slowly, or by sailing along 10–20 m above the shore). Prey is usually carried to a feeding platform or (if small) consumed in flight, but some items are eaten on the ground. May be solitary, or live in pairs or small family groups consisting of a pair of adults and dependent young. Typically lays two eggs between June and September with young birds remaining in the nest for 65-70 days.	V/ -	No	Low

Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat	TSC Act/ EPBC Act Status *	Potential Habitat on Site	Likelihood of the Species Utilising Habitat on the Site
<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle	Occupies open eucalypt forest, woodland or open woodland. She-oak 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. Preys on birds, reptiles and mammals, occasionally adding large insects and carrion. Single population in NSW.	V/ -	Marginal habitat present	Low. There are relatively vast areas of similar habitat in the local area. Not observed on site during site assessment. No stick nests present in the trees/ stags.
<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	Little Lorikeet	Forages primarily in the canopy of open Eucalyptus forest and woodland, yet also finds food in Angophora, Melaleuca and other tree species. Riparian habitats are particularly used, due to higher soil fertility and hence greater productivity. 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.	V/ -	Marginal habitat present	Low. There is only one record for this species on the BioNet Atlas of NSW Wildlife. Not observed on site during site assessment.
<i>Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky Woodswallow	The eastern population is found from Atherton Tableland, Queensland south to Tasmania and west to Eyre Peninsula, South Australia. This population migrates north in autumn. The Dusky Woodswallow is found in open forests and woodlands, and may be seen along roadsides and on golf courses. The Dusky Woodswallow feeds on insects taken on the wing, as well as from foliage and on the ground. It also eats nectar from flowers. The Dusky Woodswallow nests colonially in 'neighbourhoods'. The nest is a loose bowl of twigs, grass and roots, lined with fine grass, and is placed in a tree fork, behind bark, in a stump hollow or in a fence post, about 1 m - 10 m above the ground. Each pair builds the nest, incubates the eggs and feeds the young.	V/ -	No. There are too few trees.	Low

Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat	TSC Act/ EPBC Act Status *	Potential Habitat on Site	Likelihood of the Species Utilising Habitat on the Site
<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	Flame Robin	Breeds in upland tall moist eucalypt forests and woodlands, often on ridges and slopes. Prefers clearings or areas with open understoreys. The groundlayer of the breeding habitat is dominated by native grasses and the shrub layer may be either sparse or dense. Occasionally occurs in temperate rainforest, and also in herbfields, heathlands, shrublands and sedgeland 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). Often occurs in recently burnt areas; however, habitat becomes unsuitable as vegetation closes up following regeneration. In winter lives in dry forests, open woodlands and in pastures and native grasslands, with or without scattered trees. In winter, occasionally seen in heathland or other shrublands in coastal areas.	V/ -	Yes	Low. There are relatively vast areas of similar habitat in the local area. Not observed on site during site assessment.
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	Found in grassy eucalypt woodlands, including Box-Gum Woodlands and Snow Gum Eucalyptus pauciflora Woodlands. Also occurs in open forest, mallee, Natural Temperate Grassland, and in secondary grassland derived from other communities. Often found in riparian areas (rivers and creeks), and sometimes in lightly wooded farmland.	V/ -	No	Low
Mammals					
<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	Brush-tailed Rock Wallaby	Occupy rocky escarpments, outcrops and cliffs with a preference for complex structures with fissures, caves and ledges, often facing north. Browse on vegetation in and adjacent to rocky areas eating grasses and forbs as well as the foliage and fruits of shrubs and trees. Shelter or bask during the day in rock crevices, caves and overhangs and are most active at night. Highly territorial and have strong site fidelity with an average home range size of about 15 ha.	E1/ V	No	Low
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	Roosting camps are generally located within 20 km of a regular food source and are commonly found in gullies, close to water, in vegetation with a dense canopy. Can travel up to 50 km from the camp to forage; commuting distances are more often <20 km. Feed on the nectar and pollen of native trees, in particular Eucalyptus, Melaleuca and Banksia, and fruits of rainforest trees and vines.	V/ V	Yes, limited foraging habitat	Low. There are relatively vast areas of similar habitat in the local area.
<i>Miniopterus orianae oceanensis</i>	Large Bent-winged Bat	Caves are the primary roosting habitat, but also use derelict mines, storm-water tunnels, buildings and other man-made structures. Form discrete populations centred on a maternity cave that is used annually in spring and summer for the birth and rearing of young. At other times of the year, populations disperse within about 300 km range of maternity caves. Hunt in forested areas, catching moths and other flying insects above the tree tops.	V/ -	Yes, limited foraging habitat	Low. There are relatively vast areas of similar habitat in the local area.
Insects					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat	TSC Act/ EPBC Act Status *	Potential Habitat on Site	Likelihood of the Species Utilising Habitat on the Site
<i>Keyacris scurra</i>	Key's Matchstick Grasshopper	Typically found in native grasslands and grassy woodlands but it has also been recorded in other vegetation associations usually containing a native grass understory (especially kangaroo grass <i>Themeda triandra</i>) and known food plants (particularly Asteraceae). Opportunistic sightings (as opposed to records from systematic surveys) have been reported in a wide range of vegetation types in south-east NSW, including wet sclerophyll forest, montane low forest, dry woodlands, heathland, and montane grasslands. In some reported locations there is an absence of <i>Themeda</i> and very few or no Asteraceae. Being flightless, this species does not disperse large distances (<10m) which suggests these observations are indicative of resident populations (rather than dispersing individuals). Has been observed to feed on a range of species including <i>Aira caryophyllea</i> (Silver hairgrass), <i>Scirpus</i> sp. (sedges), <i>Wurmbea dioica</i> (Early Nancy), <i>Bulbine bulbosa</i> (Native Leek), <i>Calochilus paludosus</i> (Red Beard Orchid), <i>Rumex crispus</i> (Curled Dock), <i>Acetosella vulgaris/Rumex acetosella</i> (Sorrel), <i>Cerastium glomeratum</i> (Mouse-ear Chickweed), <i>Ranunculus lappaceus</i> (Common Buttercup), <i>Rosa rubiginosa</i> (Sweet Briar), <i>Acaena ovina</i> (Orchid), <i>Trifolium subterraneum</i> (Subterranean Clover), <i>Trifolium arvense</i> (Haresfoot Clover), <i>Poranthera microphylla</i> , <i>Stackhousia monogyna</i> (Creamy Candles), <i>Hibbertia sericea</i> , <i>Lavandula stoechas</i> (Lavender), <i>Salvia verbenaca</i> (Vervain), <i>Verbascum thapsus</i> (Great Mullein), <i>Sherardia arvensis</i> (Field Madder), <i>Galium tricornatum</i> (Rough Fruited Bedstraw), <i>Helichrysum apiculatum</i> (Common Everlasting), <i>Ozothamnus retusus</i> or <i>O. scaber</i> (<i>Helichrysum bilobum</i>), <i>Podolepis jaceoides</i> (<i>Podolepis acuminata</i>) (Showy Copper-wire Daisy) and <i>Craspedia uniflora</i> . There is only one generation a year with no overlapping generations. Hatching from the egg takes place from January to March. Most males become adult by May, but females overwinter as nymphs and do not mature until the spring. Copulation has been observed in nature from September to the end of December. Fecundity is low; the maximum number of eggs obtained from a pair mating in captivity was 21 and eggs are laid in pods in the soil.	E/ -	No	Low

* V = Vulnerable, E = Endangered.

3 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

3.1 Flora

The proposal would remove two young, planted eucalyptus trees, both approx. 4-5m high. No other native trees or shrubs would be removed. The groundcover across the entire property is non-native (except for a small number of scattered native grasses). No threatened species of flora would be impacted. There would be no impact to the Goulburn Tablelands Box-Gum Grassy Woodland threatened ecological community.

It is proposed to plant eight (8) trees alongside the new road. This would have a positive impact on biodiversity.

There would be no significant adverse impact on flora from the proposed development.

3.1 Fauna

There would be negligible impact on native fauna from the proposed development. Only two small, planted Eucalyptus trees would be removed. These are unlikely to provide important habitat on the property for local fauna. No threatened species of fauna would be impacted.

It is proposed to plant eight (8) trees alongside the new road. These trees would benefit native fauna.

There would be no significant impact on flora or fauna from the proposed development.

4 CONCLUSION

The proposal to sub-divide the property into eight (8) lots including a road to provide access to those lots would not have a significant impact on biodiversity.

The proposal would remove two young, planted eucalyptus trees, both approx. 4-5m high. No other native trees or shrubs would be removed. The groundcover across the entire property is non-native (except for a small number of scattered native grasses). No threatened species of flora would be impacted. There would be no impact to the Goulburn Tablelands Box-Gum Grassy Woodland threatened ecological community.

There would be negligible impact on native fauna from the proposed development. Only two small, planted Eucalyptus trees would be removed. These are unlikely to provide important habitat on the property for local fauna. No threatened species of fauna would be impacted.

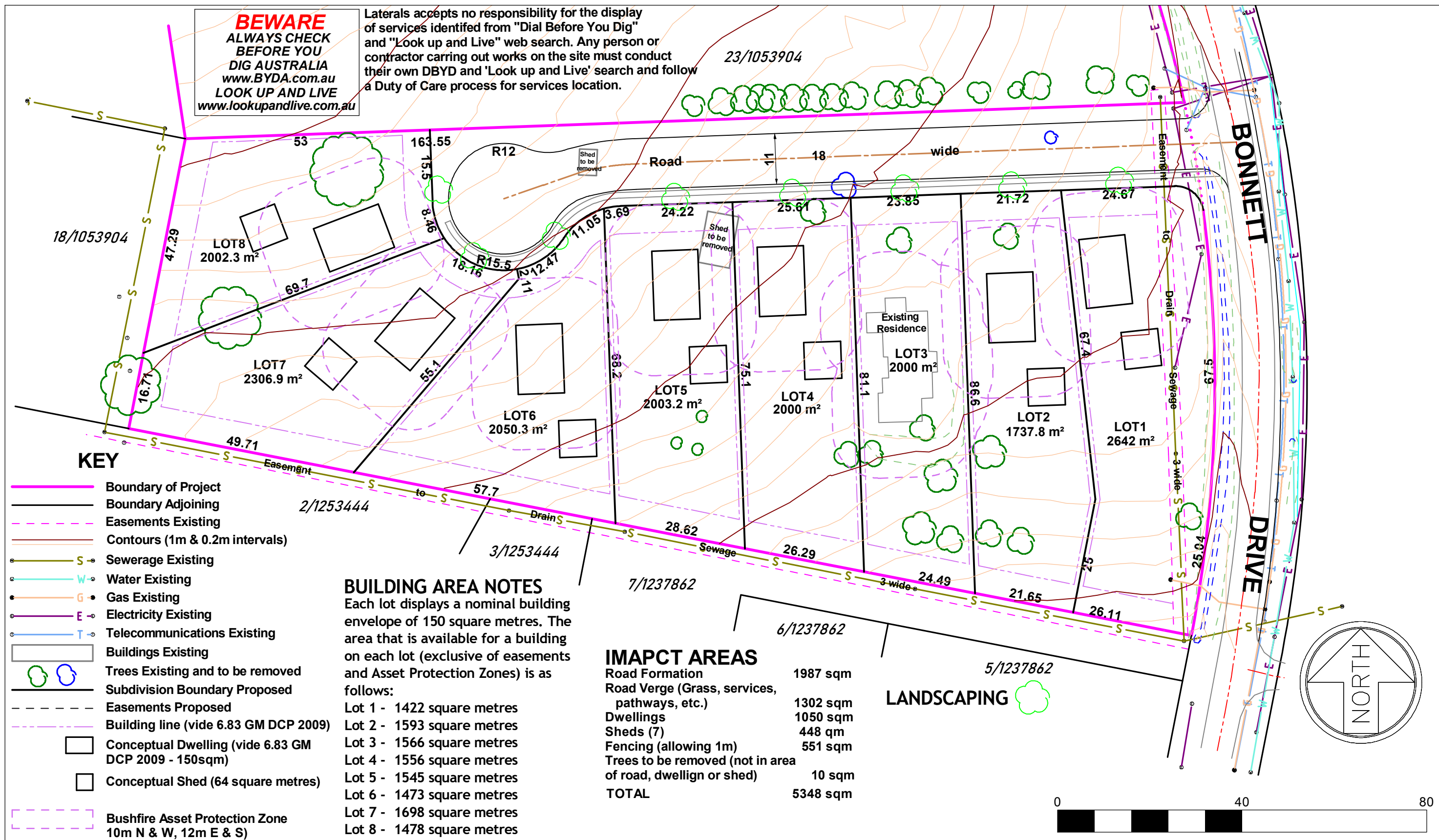
There would be no significant impact on native fauna from the proposed development.

5 REFERENCES

- DCCEEW, 2024. *State Vegetation Type Map NSW Extant PCT vC2.0M2.1*. NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water.
- DECC, 2007. *Threatened Species Assessment Guidelines - The Assessment of Significance*. NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change.
- Laterals Planning, 2025. *PLAN Showing Proposed Development Lot 24 DP 1053904 27 Bonnett Drive, Run-O-Waters*. Plan No 2412, Sheet 4, dated 17th July 2025.

Appendices

Appendix A – Plans of Proposed Development



Appendix B – Photographs



Photo 1: Looking along the alignment of the proposed new road towards Bonnett Drive. Note the young, planted Eucalypt in the middle-ground proposed to be removed.



Photo 2: The existing dwelling (proposed Lot 3) as seen from the location where Photo 1 was taken.



Photo 3: The existing dwelling and existing shed (proposed Lot 4) as seen from the location where Photo 1 was taken. Note the two planted eucalypt trees in the foreground, the closest of which would be removed.



Photo 4: Looking towards the rear of the property from the location where Photo 1 was taken.



Photo 7: The stag (dead Eucalypt) in proposed Lot 8.



Photo 8: The Blakely's Red Gum in proposed Lot 7. The existing dwelling is in the background left.



Photo 9: The stag (right) and Blakely's Red Gum (left) in proposed Lot 7. Existing shed in middle background.



Photo 10: A pair of Red-rumped Parrots at a hollow in the stag on proposed Lot 7 (pictured in Photo 9).



Photo 11: A Blakely's Red Gum tree on the adjoining land at the rear of proposed Lot 7.

Appendix C – Species Lists

FLORA

Trees

Acacia decurrens (planted?)
Eucalyptus blakelyi
Eucalyptus sideroxylon (planted)
Eucalyptus sp. 1 (planted)
Eucalyptus sp. 2 (planted)
*Liquidambar styraciflua**

Black Wattle
 Blakely's Red Gum
 Mugga Ironbark
 Eucalypt
 Eucalypt
 Liquidambar

Shrubs and Brambles

Acacia longifolia (planted?)
Callistemon sp. (planted)
*Lycium ferocissimum**
Rubus fruticosus sp. agg.*

Sydney Golden Wattle
 Bottlebrush
 African Boxthorn
 Blackberry

Groundcover

*Bromus catharticus**
*Cirsium vulgare**
*Clivia miniata**
*Conyza bonariensis**
Cynodon dactylon
*Dactylis glomerata**
*Echium plantagineum**
*Ehrharta erecta**
*Eleusine indica**
Eragrostis trachycarpa
*Erodium cicutarium**
*Gamochaeta calviceps**
*Hypochaeris radicata**
*Lepidium africanum**
*Lolium rigidum**
*Malva parviflora**
*Marrubium vulgare**
*Modiola caroliniana**
*Narcissus jonquilla**
*Paspalum dilatatum**
*Phalaris aquatica**
*Poa annua**
Rytidosperma sp.
*Sonchus oleraceus**
*Trifolium repens**
*Veronica persica**
*Xanthocyparis nootkatensis**

Prairie Grass
 Spear Thistle
 Natal Lily
 Flaxleaf Fleabane
 Couch
 Cocksfoot
 Paterson's Curse
 Panic Veldt-grass
 Crowsfoot Grass
 Rough-grain Lovegrass
 Common storksbill
 Cudweed
 Catsear
 Common Peppercreess
 Wimmera Ryegrass
 Small-flowered Mallow
 White Horehound
 Red-flowered Mallow
 Jonquil
 Common Paspalum
 Phalaris
 Winter Grass
 Wallaby Grass
 Common Sowthistle
 White Clover
 Creeping Speedwell
 Nootka Cypress

* = Introduced species.

FAUNA

Aves

*Acridotheres tristis**

Gymnorhina tibicen

*Passer domesticus**

Psephotus haematonotus

Indian Myna

Australian Magpie

House Sparrow

Red-rumped Parrot

