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Biodiversity Mapping for the Campsie Town Centre Planning Proposal



Campsie Town Centre

Prepared for: City of Canterbury Bankstown

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Glossary and abbreviations

Acronym	Description
BAM	NSW Biodiversity Assessment Methodology
BAM-C	Biodiversity Assessment Method Calculator
BC Act	NSW <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i>
CBLEP	Canterbury Bankstown Local Environmental Plan 2023
DCCEEW (Commonwealth)	Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DCCEEW (NSW)	NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DPHI	Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure
ha	hectares
HBT	Hollow bearing tree
LGA	Local Government Area
mm/cm/m/km	Millimetres/centimetres/metres/kilometres
OEH	NSW Office of Environment and Heritage
PCT	Plant Community Type
TECs	Threatened Ecological Communities

1 Introduction

1.1 Project background

Canterbury Bankstown Council (Council) is currently preparing a planning proposal for the Campsie Town Centre precinct. Based on comments from several government agencies, and consistent with advice from Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI), Council engaged Ecoplaning Pty Ltd (Ecoplaning) to assist in identifying and recommending areas within the Campsie Town Centre precinct that should be nominated as 'terrestrial biodiversity' under Clause 6.4 'Biodiversity' of the Canterbury Bankstown Local Environmental Plan (CBLEP) 2023 and the associated 'terrestrial biodiversity' LEP maps. The work is intended to identify the areas and properties that would need to undertake more detailed studies when they are redeveloped as part of future Development Applications (DAs).

Clause 6.4 Biodiversity (Canterbury Bankstown Local Environmental Plan 2023) includes the following (<https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/epi-2023-0336#sec.6.4>):

1. The objective of this clause is to maintain terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity by—
 - a. protecting native fauna and flora, and
 - b. protecting the ecological processes necessary for their continued existence, and
 - c. encouraging the conservation and recovery of native fauna and flora and their habitats.
2. This clause applies to land identified as “Biodiversity” on the Biodiversity Map.
3. In deciding whether to grant development consent for development on land to which this clause applies, the consent authority must consider—
 - a. whether the development is likely to have the following—
 - i. an adverse impact on the condition, ecological value and significance of the fauna and flora on the land,
 - ii. an adverse impact on the importance of the vegetation on the land to the habitat and survival of native fauna,
 - iii. the potential to fragment, disturb or diminish the biodiversity structure, function and composition of the land,
 - iv. an adverse impact on the habitat elements providing connectivity on the land,
 - b. appropriate measures to avoid, minimise or mitigate the impacts of the development.
4. Development consent must not be granted to development on land to which this clause applies unless the consent authority is satisfied that—
 - a. the development is designed, sited and will be managed to avoid a significant adverse environmental impact, or
 - b. if a significant adverse environmental impact cannot be reasonably avoided by adopting feasible alternatives—the development is designed, sited and will be managed to minimise the impact.

To identify areas to be nominated as 'terrestrial biodiversity' under Clause 6.4 'Biodiversity' of the CBLEP 2023 Ecoplaning initially undertook a desktop assessment to understand the potential biodiversity values within the Campsie Town Centre area. This work was followed by a field assessment to confirm the presence, and condition, of Plant Community Types (PCTs),



and the presence of suitable threatened species habitat. Finally, a map of areas with potential to be nominated as 'terrestrial biodiversity' under Clause 6.4 'Biodiversity' of the CBLEP 2023 was prepared based on the results of the desktop and field assessment.

1.2 Site description and proposal

The Campsie Town Centre precinct is located in the Canterbury-Bankstown Local Government Area (LGA), and is situated 12 km south-west of Sydney, on the land of the Wangal people - a clan of the Darug (sometimes spelt Dharug, Dharuk or Daruk) tribe or language group (City of Canterbury-Bankstown 2022) (**Figure 1.1**).

The northern and eastern boundaries of the precinct are defined by the Cooks River, with the southern boundary lying to the south of Canterbury Road. The western boundary is defined by Tudor Street, Belmore Sportsground, Bruce Avenue, Variel Avenue and Clarence Street (**Figure 1.2**). The study area includes the Campsie Train Station, which is to be upgraded to a Metro line in 2024, along with a retail and commercial strip running north-south along Beamish Street, where the precinct is centred (City of Canterbury-Bankstown 2022).

It is noted that the southern boundary used in mapping for this project has a slightly different alignment than that displayed in the Campsie Town Centre Adopted Master Plan (City of Canterbury-Bankstown 2022). This slight difference in boundary does not change the overall outcome of the assessment completed.

The Campsie Town Centre precinct is highly urbanised, with native vegetation and species habitat generally restricted to smaller pocket parks scattered throughout the precinct. The land adjacent to the Cooks River contains larger areas of native vegetation, however much of this area is highly modified (for instance, with high levels of weed cover and concrete channels replacing natural streams) and vegetation and species habitat in this area is generally highly degraded.

The Campsie Town Centre Adopted Master Plan (City of Canterbury-Bankstown 2022) identifies several aims for the Plan. The document states the Plan will (City of Canterbury-Bankstown 2022):

- *Set a 15-year vision for Campsie (to 2036)*
- *Translate the 15-year vision into place specific design principles*
- *Establish a spatial framework for growth and change across the centre*
- *Outline 10 key directions with implementable actions to guide change*
- *Inform future changes to planning control.*
- *Assist Council to advocate for infrastructure delivery and investment.*

The Campsie Town Centre Master Plan is outlined in **Figure 1.3**. As the precinct is already highly urbanised the Campsie Town Centre Master Plan does not result in large areas of native vegetation clearing, but rather allows for the intensification of land use in designated areas, as displayed in **Figure 1.4**. Areas of intensification include land within (City of Canterbury-Bankstown 2022):

- Distance from the soon to be upgraded Metro Station
- Walking distance of key open spaces and improved streets connecting to open spaces
- Key nodes of Canterbury Road and Beamish Street.

Areas proposed for low intensification or no intensification include areas between the key nodes (town centre, river, Canterbury Hospital) and areas outside the ones described above, where urban renewal is anticipated to occur within the current planning regulations (City of Canterbury-Bankstown 2022).

Regarding the natural values of the Campsie Town Centre precinct, the master plan proposes to increase the provision and quality of open spaces through (City of Canterbury-Bankstown 2022) the:

- Cooks River Foreshore Landscape Management Area
- Proposed Open Spaces
- Open Spaces to be upgraded.

The Cooks River Foreshore Landscape Management Area (**Figure 1.3**) aims to promote and enhance the amenity and access along the Cooks River, extending the existing mangrove system and riparian corridor along the foreshore (City of Canterbury-Bankstown 2022). This provides an opportunity to increase connectivity along the Cooks River, with the river edge to be naturalised and extended from areas further upstream between Punchbowl Road and Third Ave (City of Canterbury-Bankstown 2022).

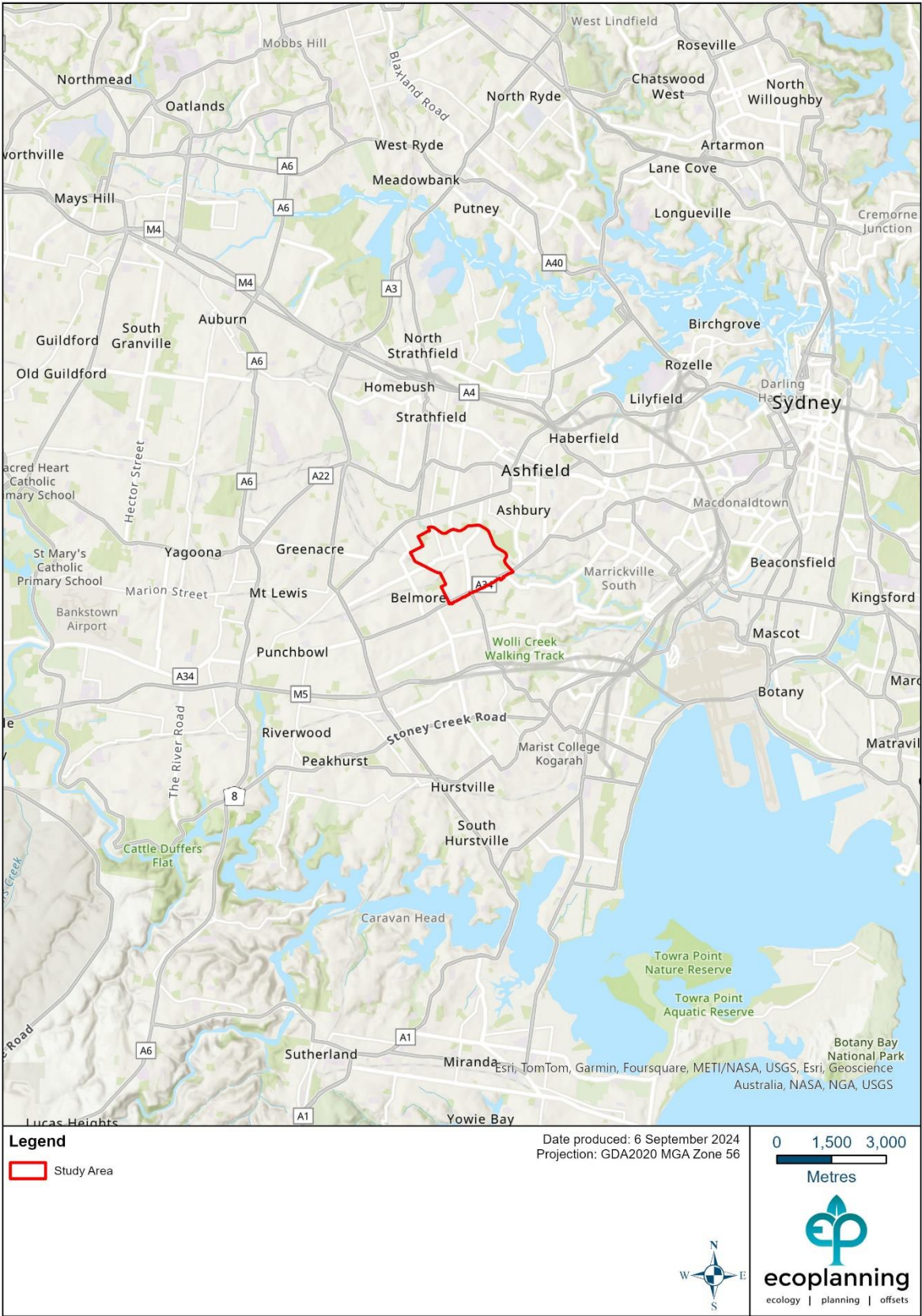


Figure 1.1: Study area locality.

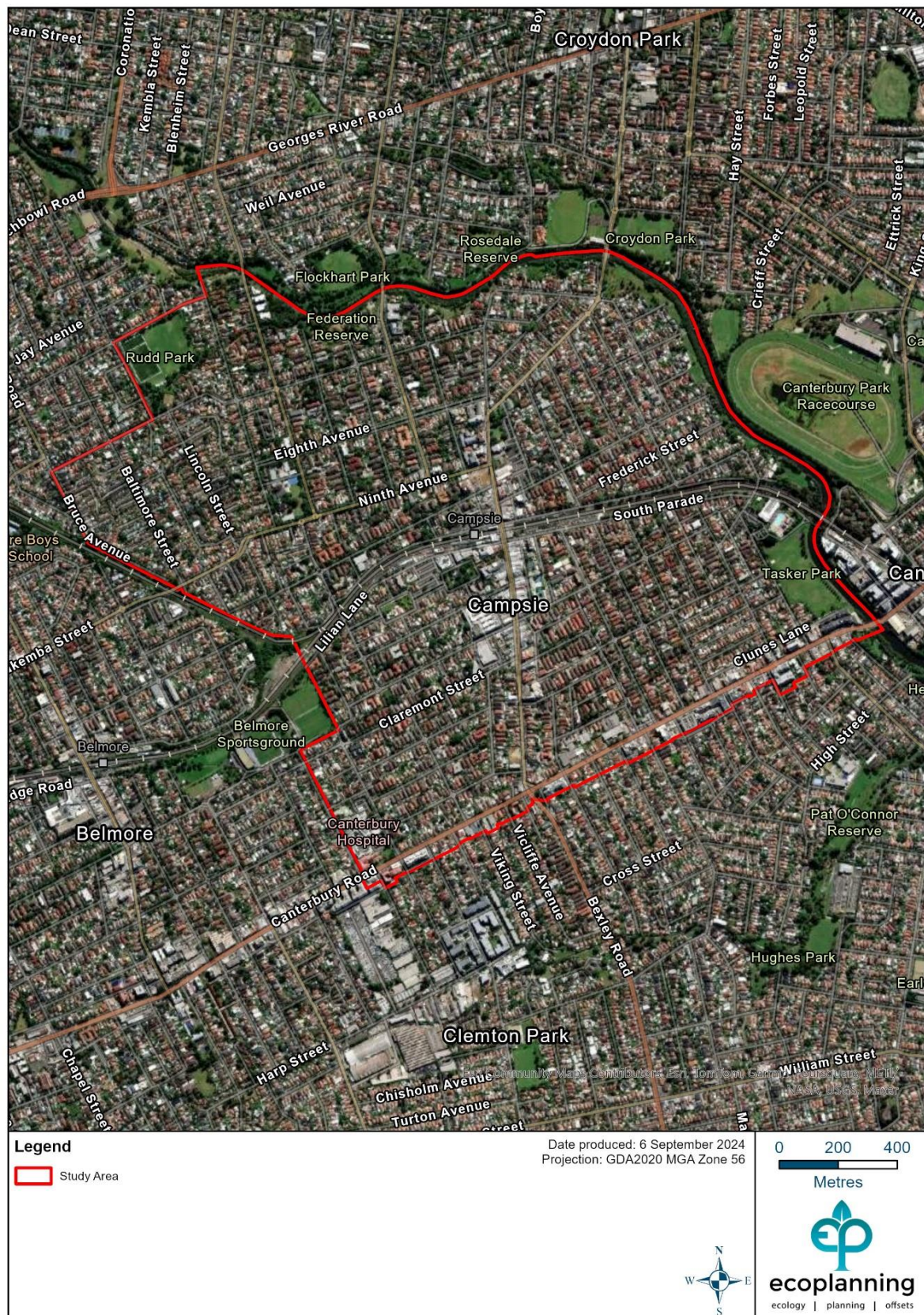


Figure 1.2: Campsie Town Centre precinct.

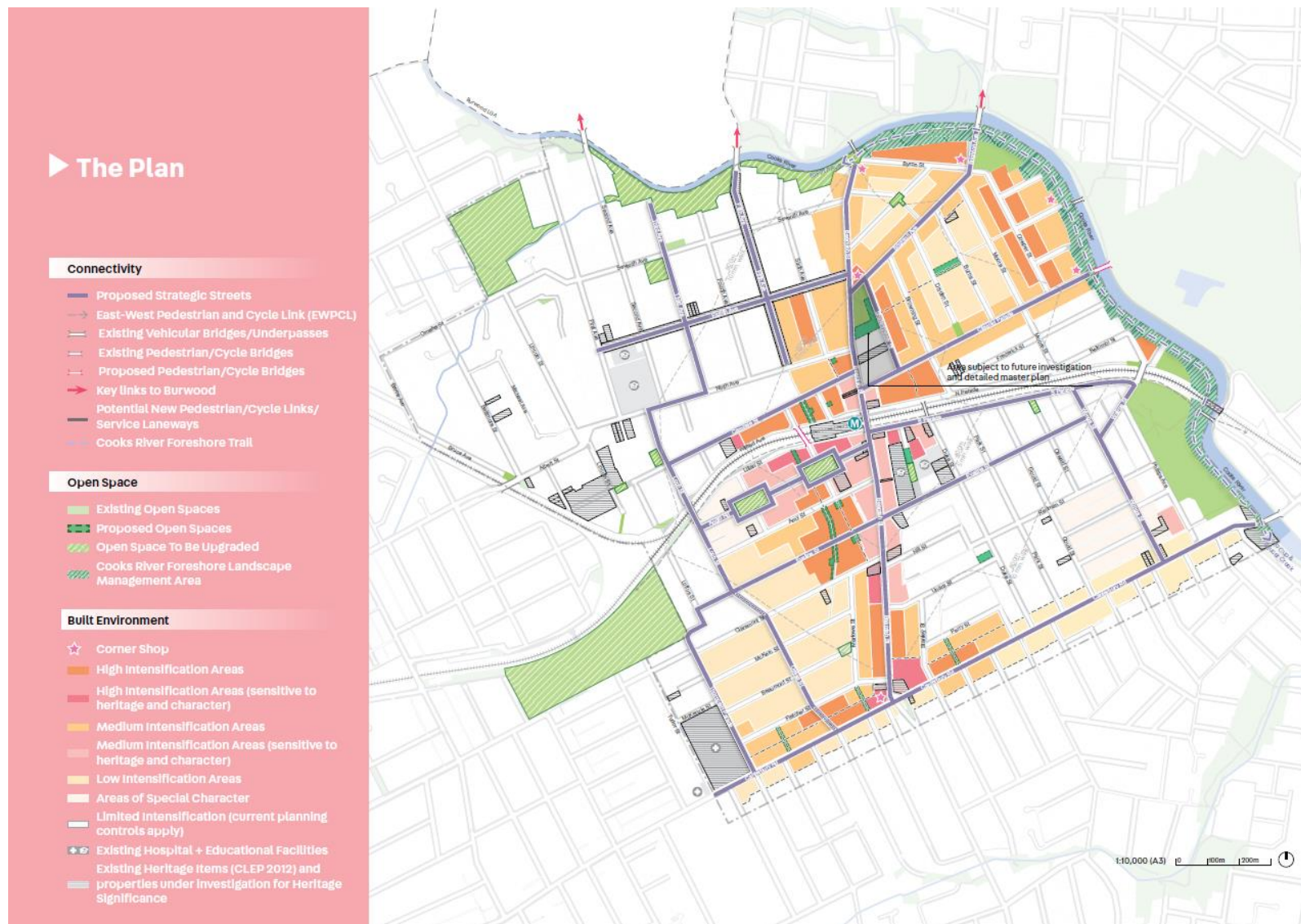


Figure 1.3: Campsie Town Centre Master Plan (City of Canterbury-Bankstown 2022).

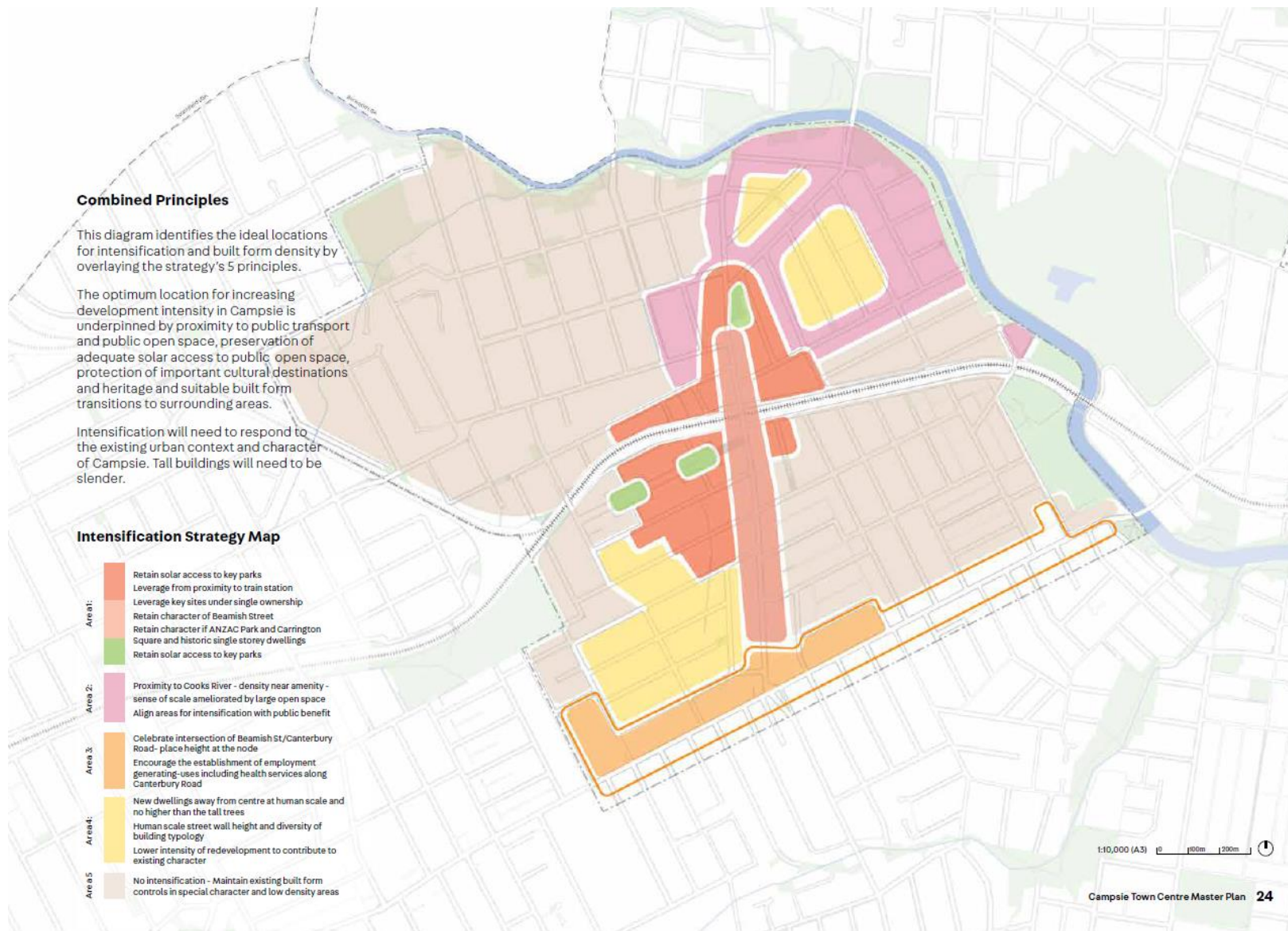


Figure 1.4: Campsie Town Centre Master Plan Intensification Strategy Map (City of Canterbury-Bankstown 2022)

2 Methods

2.1 Desktop assessment

A desktop assessment was completed to:

- Prepare a list of PCTs and Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) with potential to occur within the Campsie Town Centre area
- Understand the threatened species with potential to utilise the habitat within, and surrounding, the Campsie Town Centre.

Ecoplanning reviewed a number of desktop data sets and sources for the project, including sources such as:

- BioNet Atlas threatened species records (DCCEEWa 2024a)
- State Vegetation Type Map (DPE 2023)
- Vegetation Mapping of the Sydney Metropolitan Area (OEH 2016)
- Biodiversity Values mapping (DCCEEW 2024b)
- Public Biodiversity Assessment Method Calculator (BAM-C) (DCCEEW 2024c)
- Resilience and Hazards SEPP coastal wetlands mapping (DPHI 2024a)
- ePlanning Spatial Viewer (DPHI 2024b)
- BioNet Vegetation Classification (DCCEEW 2024d)

In addition, Ecoplanning reviewed a number of studies provided by Council for the project, including:

- Campsie Master Plan (City of Canterbury-Bankstown 2022) and planning proposal
- Cooks River Catchment Coastal Management Program Biodiversity Assessment (Applied Ecology 2024)
- Subcatchment Plan – SC34 Campsie (Applied Ecology 2023)

The information above was compile for review and validation during field assessment.

2.2 Field assessment

Sarah Cardenzana (Consultant Ecologist) conducted a field visit to the Campsie Town Centre area on the 27 June 2024, spending four hours on site. The field assessment focused on vegetated areas within the Campsie Town Centre area, primarily adjacent to the Cooks River, where biodiversity values are most likely to be present, and included:

- Validation of the PCTs present on site, and assessment of vegetation condition
- Inspection of potential threatened species habitat, including the presence of hollow bearing trees (HBTs)

It is important to note that access to the larger area of native vegetation to the north of Third Avenue, Campsie, was not possible as 'No Trespass' signs were clearly visible. The site was therefore assessed from nearby vantage points, although only the boundaries of the site were visible. Some understanding of the structural aspects of the vegetation could be determined from this assessment, however a thorough assessment was not undertaken.

3 Results

3.1 Vegetation classification

The field assessment confirmed the presence of three PCTs surrounding, and adjacent to, the Cooks River, where field assessment was focused (**Table 3.1** and **Figure 3.1**), including:

- PCT 3448 - Castlereagh Ironbark Forest (Cooks River Castlereagh Ironbark Forest Endangered Ecological Community)
- PCT 4028 - Estuarine Swamp Oak Twig-rush Forest (Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest Endangered Ecological Community)
- PCT 4091 - Grey Mangrove-River Mangrove Forest.

Significant areas of Planted Native/Exotic vegetation are also present, with these plantings appearing to be for horticultural/aesthetic purposes and not necessarily planted to meet the requirements of local, native vegetation types.

Generally, the native vegetation mapped within the Campsie Town Centre area was observed to be in poor condition, with weed infestations common and levels of disturbance high from adjacent urban land uses. Areas of PCT 4091 Grey Mangrove-River Mangrove Forest were generally less disturbed due to their location within inundated areas.

One HBT was observed within the Campsie Town Centre area, however it is acknowledged that additional field assessment may identify more HBTs. Vegetation descriptions are provided below.

Table 3.1: Vegetation zones within the study area.

Veg zone	PCT ID	PCT Name	Condition	Area (ha)
1	3448	Castlereagh Ironbark Forest	Disturbed	0.59
2	4028	Estuarine Swamp Oak Twig-rush Forest	Disturbed	0.58
3	4091	Grey Mangrove-River Mangrove Forest	Moderate	4.38
4	N/A	Planted Native/Exotic	N/A	7.11

3448 - Castlereagh Ironbark Forest

PCT 3448 consisted of a small patch along the northern boundary of the study area, adjacent to the Cooks River. This area was not accessible during the site assessment and was therefore observed from nearby vantage points. Although some understanding of the structural aspects of the vegetation could be determined, a thorough assessment was not undertaken. The condition of 'Disturbed' has been presumed from nearby observations as well as its location within an urban environment.

Observations indicated a sparse canopy of *Eucalyptus fibrosa* (Red Ironbark), *Eucalyptus crebra* (Narrow-leaved Ironbark), *Syncarpia glomulifera* (Turpentine) and *Angophora costata* (Sydney Red Gum). The shrub layer was dense in sections and possibly revegetated,

comprising *Homalanthus populifolius* (Bleeding Heart), *Bursaria spinosa* (Blackthorn), *Kunzea ambigua* (Tick Bush), *Pittosporum undulatum* (Sweet Pittosporum), *Zieria smithii* (Sandfly Zieria) and *Acacia parramattensis* (Parramatta Wattle). The groundlayer comprised *Pteridium esculentum* (Common Bracken) and *Lomandra longifolia* (Spiny-headed Mat-rush), although a detailed groundlayer assessment could not be undertaken. Areas of PCT 3448 conform to the BC Act listed EEC Cooks River/Castlereagh Ironbark Forest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion.

4028 - Estuarine Swamp Oak Twig-rush Forest

PCT 4028 consisted of small, fragmented patches along the northern and eastern boundaries of the study area, assigned to a 'disturbed' condition class. This PCT occupied areas on the floodplain adjacent to the Cooks River, which appeared to have an estuarine / tidal influence. It comprised a canopy dominated by *Casuarina glauca* (Swamp Oak), with the occasional *Melaleuca quinquenervia* (Broad-leaved Paperbark) and *Melaleuca linariifolia* (Flax-leaved Paperbark). A native shrub layer was absent. The groundlayer was predominately exotic, with only a small cover of the native perennial herb, *Commelina cyanea*. Areas of PCT 4028 conform to the BC Act listed EEC Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest of the NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner bioregions.

It is uncertain whether this PCT has naturally regrown following historical clearing, or whether areas of this PCT have been planted, particularly as the species present within this PCT are common street trees. Areas comprising *Casuarina glauca* were noted within other areas of the study area, but these were thought to be planted due to their location in the landscape (i.e. more elevated, not on a floodplain) and positioning amongst other commonly planted species such as *Eucalyptus microcorys* (Tallowwood) and *Corymbia maculata* (Spotted Gum). Such areas would also not conform to the PCT description being located on the edges of tidal estuarine flats and tidal creek flats.

4091 - Grey Mangrove-River Mangrove Forest

PCT 4091 consisted of fragmented patches along the northern and eastern boundaries of the study area and assigned a 'moderate' condition class. This PCT occupied the fringes of the Cooks River, an estuarine drainage channel, although was not observed upstream of Burwood Road, where the river becomes a concrete canal. The vegetation zone contained a dense canopy of *Avicennia marina subsp. australasica* (Grey Mangrove). Native ground layer species were rare, with only *Juncus kraussii* (Sea Rush) and *Typha orientalis* (Broadleaf Cumbungi) observed. Exotic species were restricted to the edge of the zone where it abutted parklands and other vegetation.

Planted Native Vegetation

This vegetation zone was the most widespread within the study area, with the largest patches observed and mapped along the northern and eastern boundaries. This zone comprised scattered trees in parklands and along roads, comprising locally and non-locally occurring native species including *Angophora costata* (Sydney Red Gum), *Casuarina glauca* (Swamp Oak), *Corymbia maculata* (Spotted Gum), *Eucalyptus botryoides* (Bangalay), *Eucalyptus microcorys* (Tallowwood), *Eucalyptus saligna* (Sydney Blue Gum), *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum), *Melaleuca quinquenervia* (Broad-leaved Paperbark), *Melaleuca styphelioides* (Prickly-leaved Tea Tree) and *Syncarpia glomulifera* (Turpentine). The ground layer predominately comprised exotic species.

Some revegetated areas of native vegetation were present in patches along the Cooks River; however, the assemblage of species did not conform to any locally occurring PCT. It does not appear that the revegetation was utilised to recreate a specific vegetation type. A wide variety of native species local to the Sydney region have been planted, including *Acacia binervia* (Coast Myall), *Acacia decurrens* (Black Wattle), *Acacia falcata* (Hickory Wattle), *Angophora bakeri* (Narrow-leaved Apple), *Banksia serrata* (Old-man Banksia), *Casuarina glauca* (Swamp Oak), *Commelina cyanea*, *Corymbia maculata* (Spotted Gum), *Dianella caerulea* (Blue Flax-lily), *Dichondra repens* (Kidney Weed), *Eucalyptus paniculata* (Grey Ironbark), *Eucalyptus robusta* (Swamp Mahogany), *Eucalyptus saligna* (Sydney Blue Gum), *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum), *Hardenbergia violacea* (Purple Coral Pea), *Hibbertia scandens* (Climbing Guinea Flower), *Lomandra longifolia* (Spiny-headed Mat-rush), *Melaleuca decora*, *Melaleuca nodosa* (Prickly-leaved Paperbark), *Melaleuca quinquenervia* (Broad-leaved Paperbark) and *Syncarpia glomulifera* (Turpentine).

3.2 Threatened species

A total of 81 species were reviewed based on nearby (within 5 km) BioNet records and the species lists produced by the public Biodiversity Assessment Method Calculator (BAM-C), with the above PCTs entered into the BAM-C.

Based on the field work completed, and a review of species requirements, 62 species were determined to be unlikely to utilise habitat within the Campsie Town Centre precinct. A total of 17 species are identified as potential to utilise habitat, and two species as likely to utilise habitat, being:

- Large Bent-winged Bat (*Miniopterus orianae oceanensis*)
- Grey-headed Flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*)

The Large Bent-winged Bat (*Miniopterus orianae oceanensis*) was confirmed in the bushland to the north of Third Avenue, Campsie in 2019 (DCCEEW 2024a) (**Figure 3.2**). The species is a 'species credit' species when assessed under the Biodiversity Assessment Method (BAM) where breeding habitat is present. Breeding habitat may be present in the form of culverts within the study area. This species is considered an 'ecosystem' credit under the BAM when only foraging habitat is present. It is likely the study area provides foraging habitat for this species, particularly along the Cooks River where mangroves and swamp oak forest provide some connectivity.

A large number of Grey-headed Flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) records occur throughout the Campsie Town Centre area (DCCEEW 2024a) (**Figure 3.2**). Grey-headed Flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) camps are considered a 'species credit' species when assessed under the BAM, however foraging habitat is considered an 'ecosystem credit' species. The records for Grey-headed Flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) within the Campsie Town Centre area all relate to foraging habitat, as no breeding camps are present within the area. The nearest breeding camp is located at Girrahween Park, approximately 2km south of the study area (National Flying-fox monitoring viewer DCCEEW 2024e).

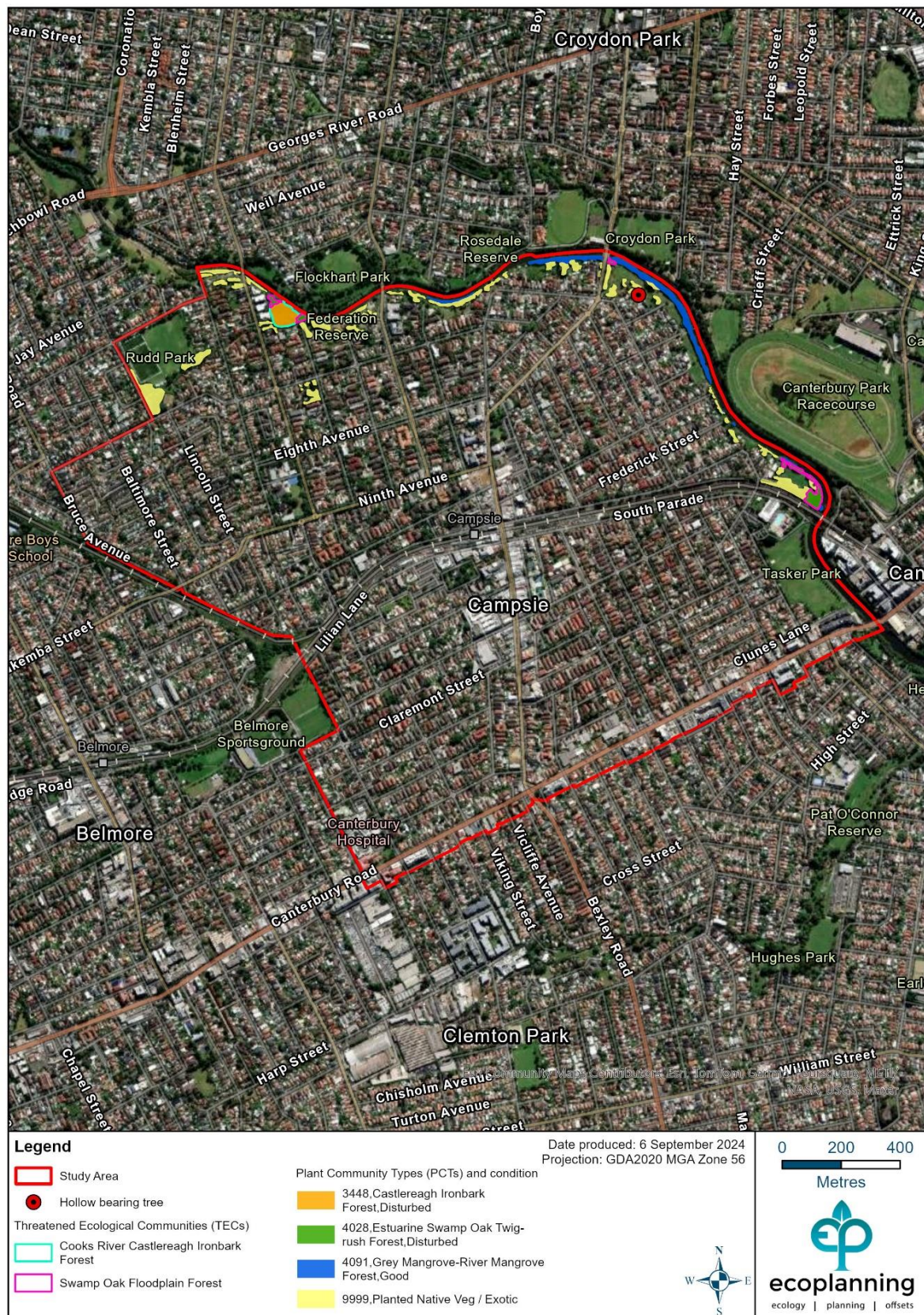


Figure 3.1: Plant Community Types (PCTs) and Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) (Ecoplanning 2024).

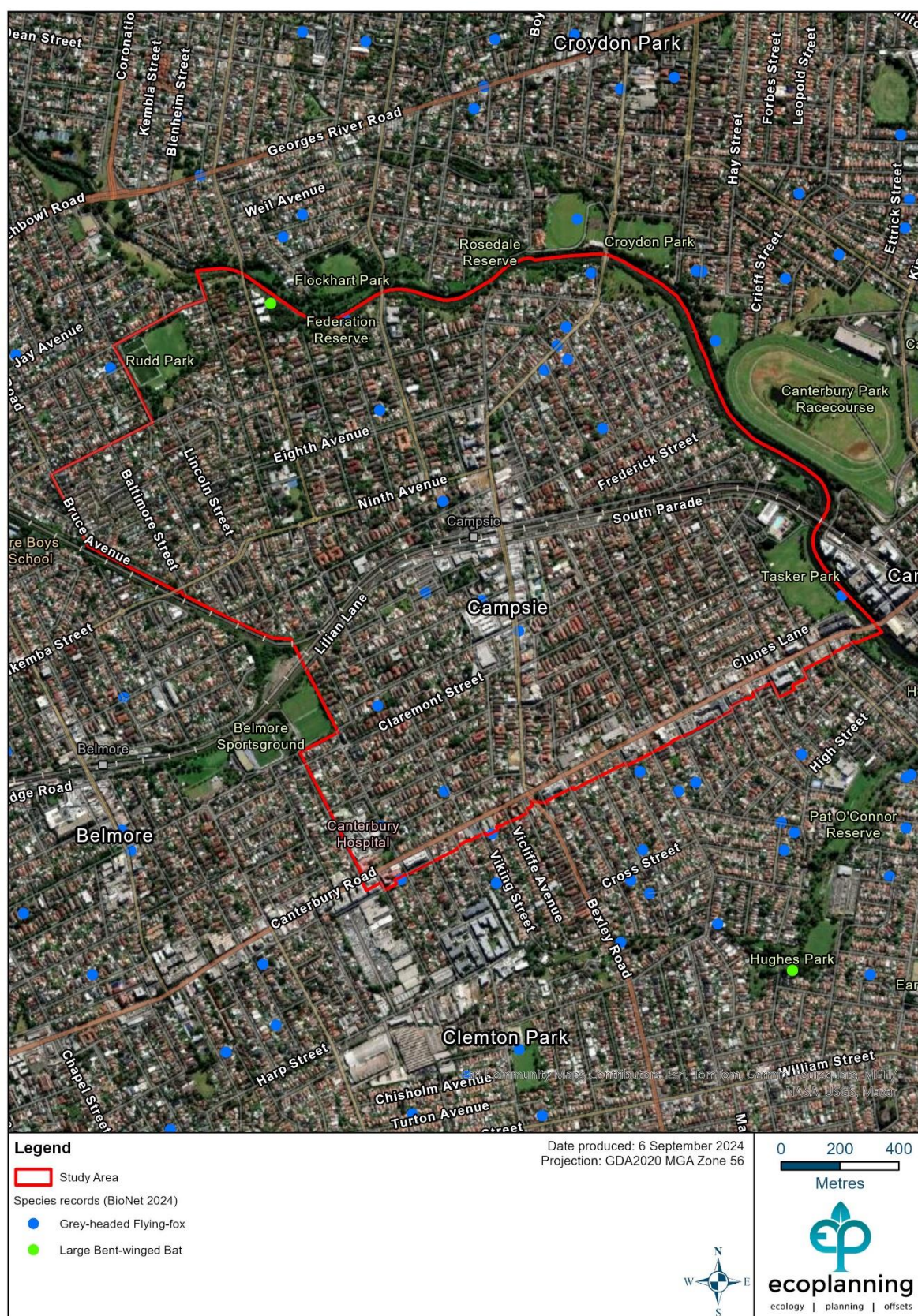


Figure 3.2: BioNet (DCCEEW 2024a) records for Large Bent-winged Bat (*Miniopterus orianae oceanensis*) and Grey-headed Flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*).

3.3 Other studies

Applied Ecology have undertaken a number of studies in the locality, including the Cooks River Catchment Coastal Management Program Biodiversity Assessment (Applied Ecology 2024) and the Subcatchment Plan – SC34 CAMPSIE (Applied Ecology 2023). As stated above both documents were reviewed as part of this project.

The Cooks River Catchment Coastal Management Program Biodiversity Assessment (Applied Ecology 2024) undertook surveys across a number of sites, including areas along Cooks River within and adjacent to the Campsie Town Centre precinct. A total of 72 sites were assessed (Applied Ecology 2024).

Each site was allocated a context and resilience score, based on factors such as litter deposits, sewer popups that can have overflow events, stormwater outlets, sediment movements including erosion and accretion deposits, presence of seawalls, and impacts from wave action (Applied Ecology 2024). A vegetation resilience score was then also developed, including factors such as vegetation condition (% cover and presence of dieback), species, cover of weeds within the patch and close to the patch (Applied Ecology 2024). The vegetation resilience score and context and resilience score were then combined to generate an overall patch score (Applied Ecology 2024).

As part of the study a number of ‘smaller picture projects’ are recommended, including updates to the biodiversity values map based on the refined mapped captured as part of the study (**Figure 3.3**).

3.4 Terrestrial biodiversity mapping

Areas recommended to be included in the ‘terrestrial biodiversity’ map under Clause 6.4 ‘Biodiversity’ of the CBLEP 2023 have been identified based on the information and data compiled as part of this project (**Figure 3.4**). Criteria for inclusion in the terrestrial biodiversity map includes:

- Confirmation of the vegetation as a native vegetation community, including all patches of:
 - PCT 3448 - Castlereagh Ironbark Forest (Cooks River Castlereagh Ironbark Forest Endangered Ecological Community)
 - PCT 4028 - Estuarine Swamp Oak Twig-rush Forest (Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest Endangered Ecological Community)
 - PCT 4091 - Grey Mangrove-River Mangrove Forest
- The patch of vegetation to the north of Third Avenue, Campsie, with the confirmed record of the ‘species credit’ species Large Bent-winged Bat (*Miniopterus orianae oceanensis*) considered ‘likely’ to continue to occur in the Campsie Town Centre area.

In addition, areas identified in the Cooks River Catchment Coastal Management Program Biodiversity Assessment (Applied Ecology 2024) as ‘Mangrove’ or ‘Mangrove transition’, and recommended for inclusion in the biodiversity values map, are included in the terrestrial biodiversity map.

The terrestrial biodiversity map identifies a total of 2.96 ha of vegetation, including:

- 0.59 ha of PCT 3448 - Castlereagh Ironbark Forest (Cooks River Castlereagh Ironbark Forest Endangered Ecological Community)
- 0.58 ha of PCT 4028 - Estuarine Swamp Oak Twig-rush Forest (Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest Endangered Ecological Community)
- 1.55 ha of PCT 4091 - Grey Mangrove-River Mangrove Forest
- 0.24 ha of Mangrove or Mangrove transition mapped by Applied Ecology 2024 (that isn't also mapped as a PCT).

In the context of the Campsie Town Centre the areas identified are considered to have high biodiversity value despite being degraded due to historical and current adjacent land uses. The cadastral lots which contain the land recommended to be included in the 'terrestrial biodiversity' map are displayed in **Figure 3.5**, with 58 lots included in the map.

3.5 Revegetation of Cooks River foreshore

As previously discussed, the Campsie Town Centre Master Plan proposes to increase the provision and quality of open spaces (City of Canterbury-Bankstown 2022). This includes the development of the Cooks River Foreshore Landscape Management Area (**Figure 3.6**), which aims to promote and enhance the amenity and access along the Cooks River, extending the existing mangrove system and riparian corridor along the foreshore (City of Canterbury-Bankstown 2022).

The Cooks River Foreshore Landscape Management Area provides an opportunity for revegetation projects to promote revegetation and restoration of local species and vegetation communities within the Campsie Town Centre precinct. To inform the decision around the revegetation and restoration of appropriate PCTs the pre-clearing State Vegetation Type Map (SVTM) was clipped to the Campsie precinct (**Figure 3.7**). The PCTs within the Campsie Town Centre precinct identified in the pre-clearing layer include:

- PCT 3448 - Castlereagh Ironbark Forest
- PCT 4091 - Grey Mangrove-River Mangrove Forest
- PCT 3262 - Sydney Turpentine Ironbark Forest
- PCT 3594 - Sydney Coastal Sandstone Foreshores Forest

After discussion with Council it was determined, due to landscape position and existing vegetation in the vicinity of the Cooks River Foreshore Landscape Management Area, that PCT 3448 would be the most appropriate PCT for any revegetation projects undertaken along the Cooks River foreshore (outside inundated areas).

Table 3.2 provides a possible species list for PCT 3448 based on the information contained in the BioNet Vegetation Classification (DCCEE 2024d). Species with a frequency over 30% have been selected, however additional species could be considered if the ones provided below are not able to be sourced from suppliers.

Table 3.2: Possible PCT 3448 species list based on BioNet Vegetation Classification.

Species name	Growth form
<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>	Tree (TG)
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Tree (TG)
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Shrub (SG)
<i>Lissanthe strigosa</i>	Shrub (SG)
<i>Melaleuca decora</i>	Shrub (SG)
<i>Acacia falcata</i>	Shrub (SG)
<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i>	Shrub (SG)
<i>Melaleuca nodosa</i>	Shrub (SG)
<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>	Shrub (SG)
<i>Hibbertia aspera</i>	Shrub (SG)
<i>Phyllanthus hirtellus</i>	Shrub (SG)
<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i> subsp. <i>sieberi</i>	Fern (EG)
<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Grass & grasslike (GG)
<i>Aristida vagans</i>	Grass & grasslike (GG)
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Grass & grasslike (GG)
<i>Lomandra multiflora</i> subsp. <i>multiflora</i>	Grass & grasslike (GG)
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	Grass & grasslike (GG)
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Grass & grasslike (GG)
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>	Grass & grasslike (GG)
<i>Panicum simile</i>	Grass & grasslike (GG)
<i>Dichelachne micrantha</i>	Grass & grasslike (GG)
<i>Paspalidium distans</i>	Grass & grasslike (GG)
<i>Rytidosperma tenuius</i>	Grass & grasslike (GG)
<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i>	Grass & grasslike (GG)
<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>	Grass & grasslike (GG)
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Forb (FG)
<i>Opercularia diphylla</i>	Forb (FG)
<i>Lobelia purpurascens</i>	Forb (FG)
<i>Goodenia hederacea</i>	Forb (FG)
<i>Pomax umbellata</i>	Forb (FG)
<i>Laxmannia gracilis</i>	Forb (FG)

Species name	Growth form
<i>Vernonia cinerea</i>	Forb (FG)
<i>Brunoniella australis</i>	Forb (FG)
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Forb (FG)
<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	Forb (FG)
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	Forb (FG)
<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	Forb (FG)
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Other (OG)
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Other (OG)
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	Other (OG)

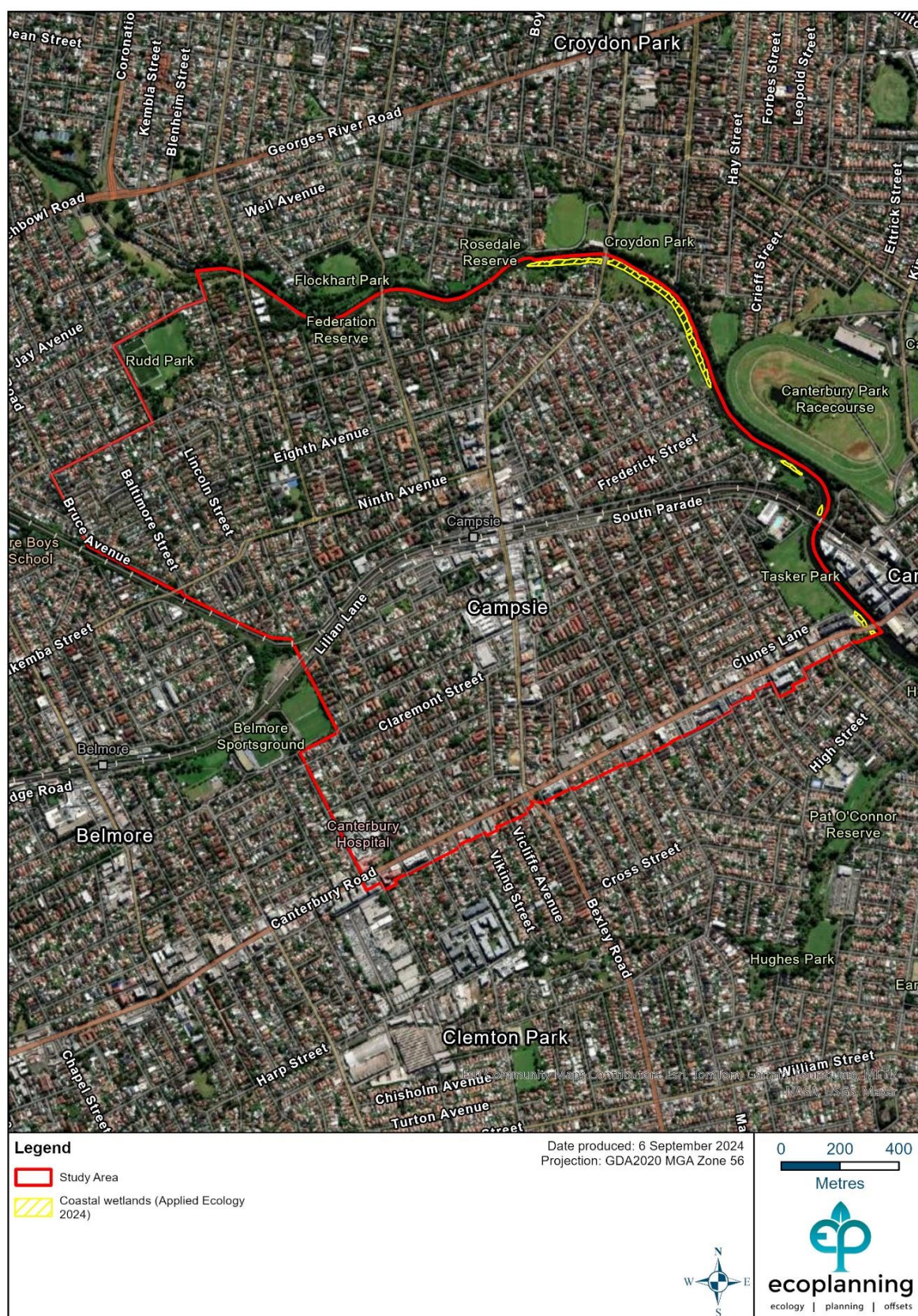


Figure 3.3: Mapped 'Mangrove' or 'Mangrove transition' areas (Applied Ecology 2024).

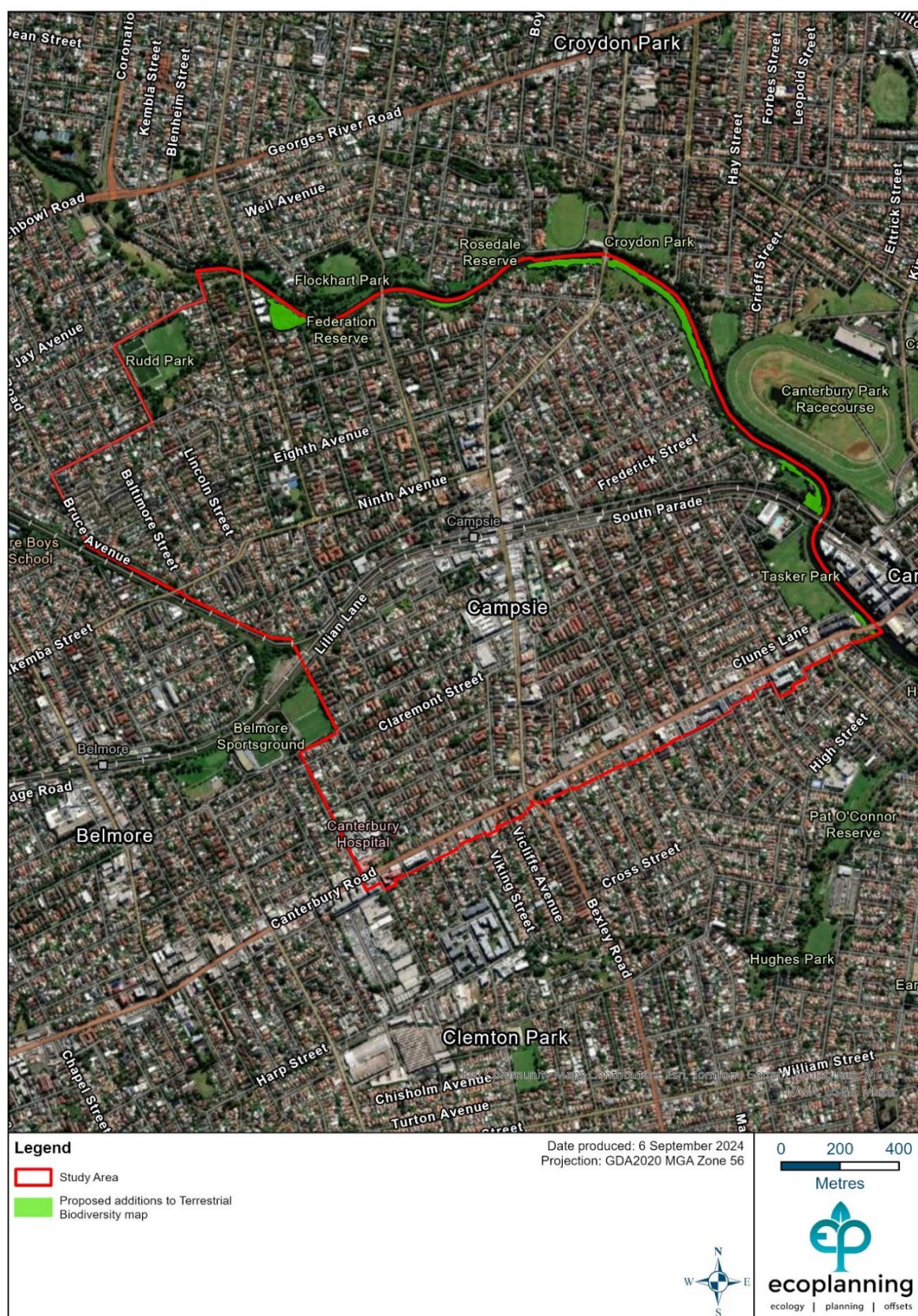


Figure 3.4: Proposed additions to the terrestrial biodiversity map under Clause 6.4 'Biodiversity' of the CBLEP 2023.

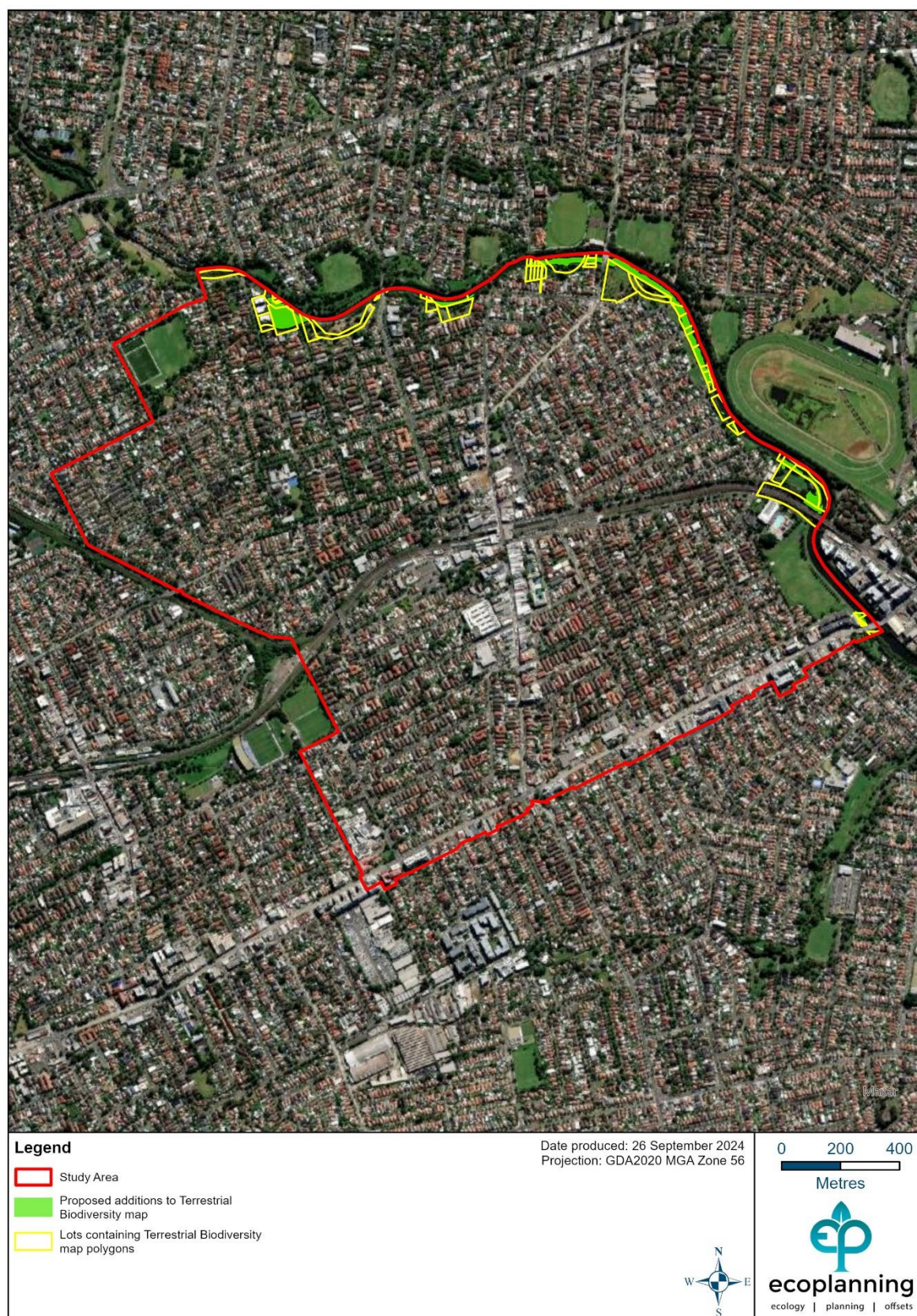


Figure 3.5: Lots containing proposed additions to the terrestrial biodiversity map under Clause 6.4 'Biodiversity' of the CBLEP 2023.

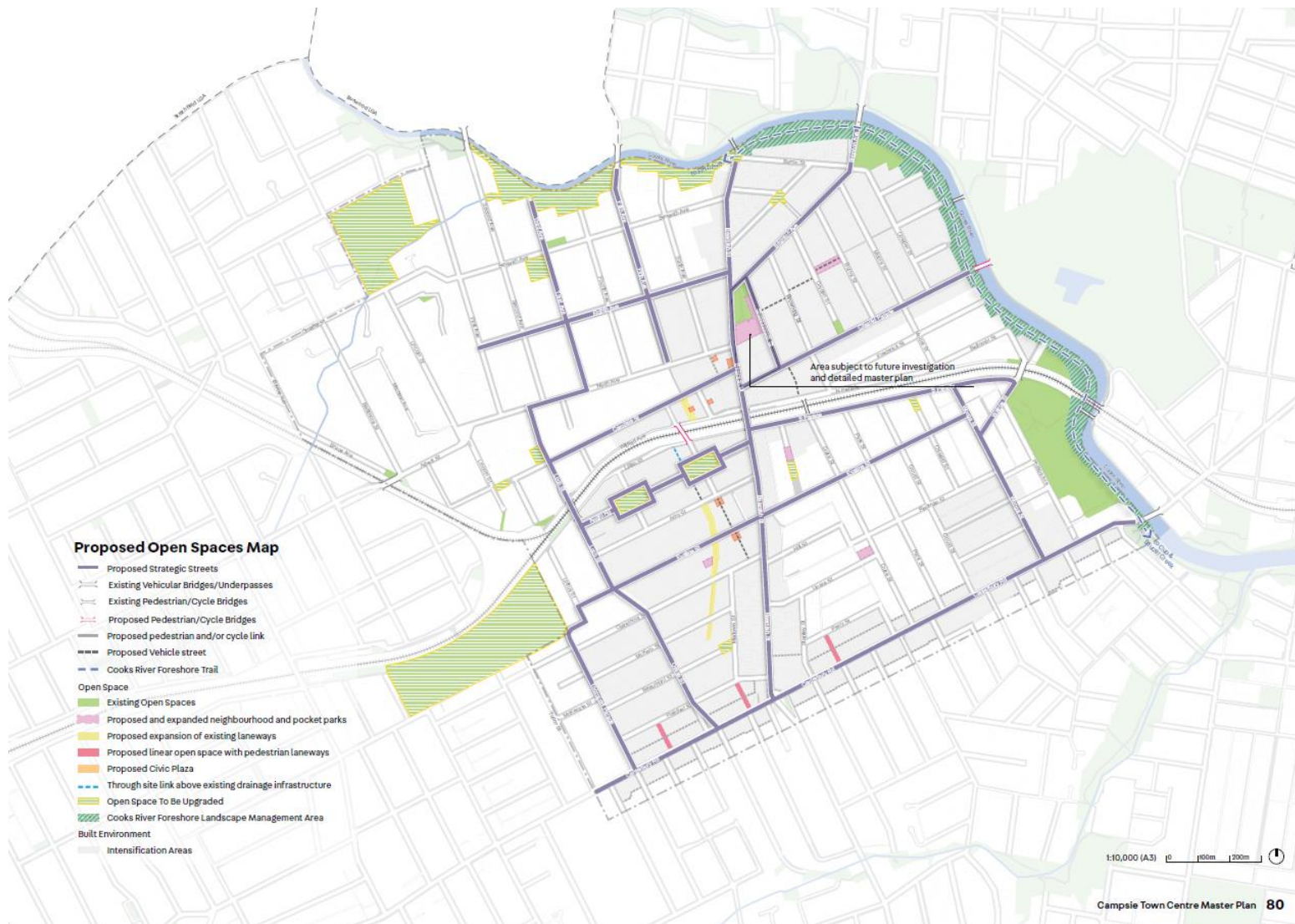


Figure 3.6: Cooks River Foreshore Landscape Management Area).

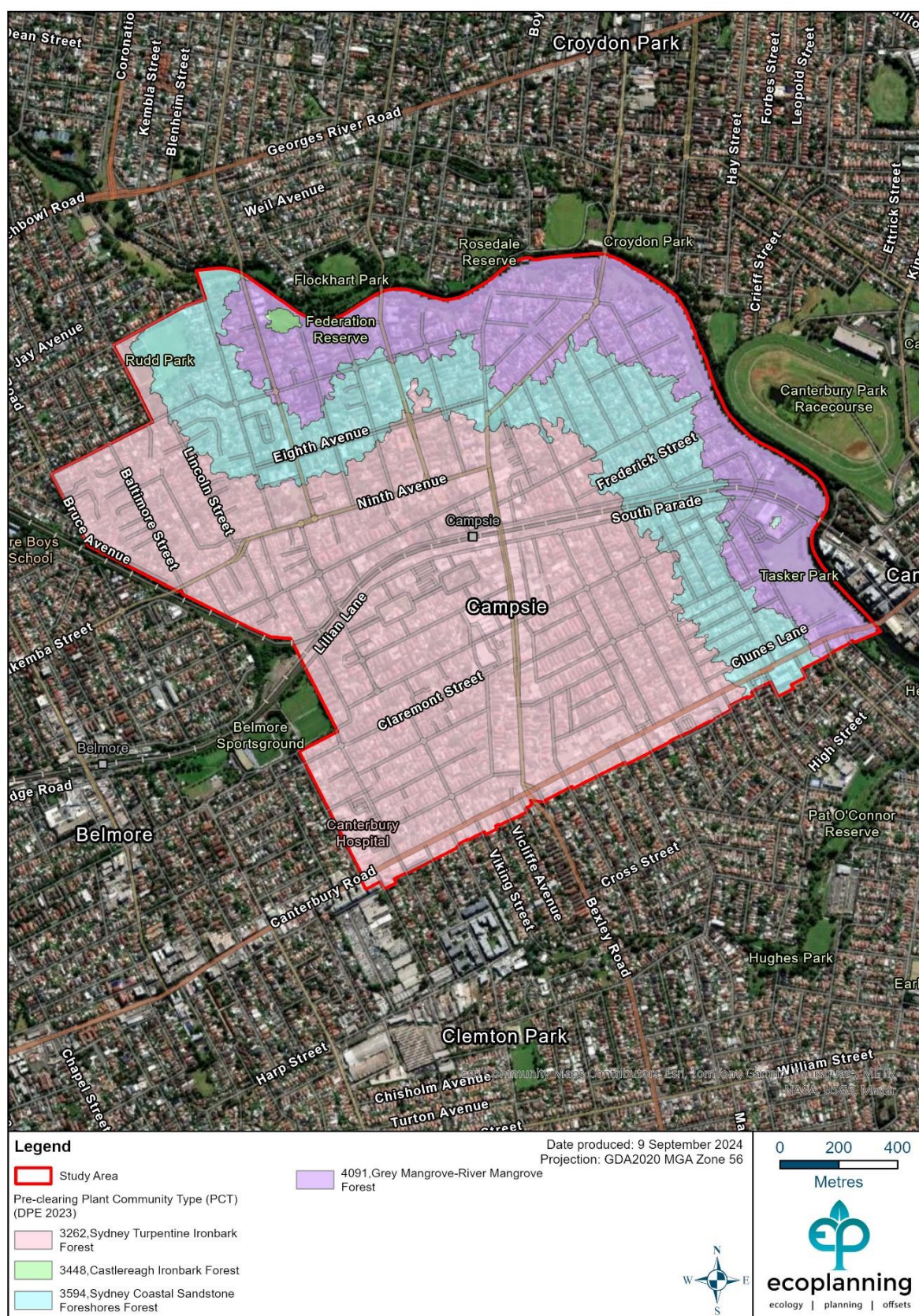


Figure 3.7: Pre-clearing Plant Community Types (PCTs) (DPE 2023)

4 Conclusion

Canterbury Bankstown Council (Council) is currently preparing a planning proposal for the Campsie Town Centre precinct. The Campsie Town Centre precinct is located in the Canterbury-Bankstown Local Government Area (LGA), and is situated 12 km south-west of Sydney.

Ecoplanning were commissioned to assist in identifying and recommending areas within the Campsie Town Centre precinct that should be nominated as 'terrestrial biodiversity' under Clause 6.4 'Biodiversity' of the Canterbury Bankstown Local Environmental Plan (CBLEP) 2023 and the associated 'terrestrial biodiversity' LEP maps. To complete this project Ecoplanning undertook an initial desktop assessment followed by a field assessment to validate the PCTs on site, the current vegetation condition and potential threatened species habitat.

Based on the results of the assessment a total of 2.96 ha of vegetation is recommended for inclusion in the terrestrial biodiversity map, including areas mapped as PCT 3448 - Castlereagh Ironbark Forest, PCT 4091 - Grey Mangrove-River Mangrove Forest, likely threatened species habitat and areas identified as 'Mangrove' or 'Mangrove transition' by Applied Ecology (Applied Ecology 2024). A total of 58 lots have some area of terrestrial biodiversity mapping located within their boundary.

5 References

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Appendix A Review of threatened species

Scientific name	Common name	Likelihood
<i>Acacia bynoeana</i>	Bynoe's Wattle	Unlikely - no suitable habitat present (heath or dry sclerophyll forest on sandy soils). Records in study area from early 1900s.
<i>Acacia prominens</i>	Gosford Wattle, Hurstville and Kogarah Local Government Areas	Unlikely (LGA not listed in determination)
<i>Acacia pubescens</i>	Downy Wattle	Potential - suitable habitat may be present in PCT 3448 (this area was inaccessible and its condition is unknown).
<i>Acacia terminalis</i> subsp. Eastern Sydney	Sunshine wattle	Unlikely - no suitable habitat present (coastal scrub and dry sclerophyll woodland on sandy soils). No records within study area.
<i>Allocasuarina glaireicola</i>	Allocasuarina glaireicola	Unlikely - no BioNet records within 5km. Primarily restricted to the Richmond (NW Cumberland Plain) district. Eastern most population found at Voyager Point, Liverpool.
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater	Unlikely (not in mapped habitat polygon)
<i>Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky Woodswallow	Unlikely - only marginal habitat for this species present within the study area and few local records.
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern	Unlikely - suitable habitat for this species (permanent freshwater wetlands) is not present within the study area.
<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	Bush Stone-curlew	Unlikely - only marginal habitat for this species present within the study area and few local records.
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	Unlikely (not in mapped habitat polygon)
<i>Callistemon linearifolius</i>	Netted Bottle Brush	Unlikely - no suitable habitat or proximal records.
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo	Unlikely - no suitable forest and woodland habitat, and few proximal records.
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead Turtle	Unlikely - no suitable habitat for this species (coral and rocky reefs, seagrass beds and muddy bays) occurs within the study area.
<i>Chthonicola sagittata</i>	Speckled Warbler	Unlikely - no suitable habitat for this species (large, undisturbed remnant vegetation) occurs within the study area, and no proximal records.
<i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i>	Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies)	Unlikely - no suitable woodland or forest habitat occurs within the study area, and no proximal records.
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	Spotted-tailed Quoll	Unlikely - no suitable habitat occurs within the study area and no proximal records.
<i>Deyeuxia appressa</i>	Deyeuxia appressa	Unlikely - highly restricted NSW endemic known only from two pre-1942 records in the Sydney area (likely extinct).
<i>Dillwynia tenuifolia</i>	Dillwynia tenuifolia	Potential - suitable habitat may be present in PCT 3448 (this area was inaccessible and its condition is unknown).

Scientific name	Common name	Likelihood
<i>Dillwynia tenuifolia</i> - endangered population	Dillwynia tenuifolia, Kemps Creek	Unlikely - the study area does not occur within the bounds of this endangered population.
<i>Epacris purpurascens</i> var. <i>purpurascens</i>	Epacris purpurascens var. purpurascens	Potential - suitable habitat may be present in PCT 3448 (this area was inaccessible and its condition is unknown).
<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	Black-necked Stork	Unlikely - no suitable habitat (floodplain wetlands of major coastal rivers) occurs within the study area and no proximal records.
<i>Epthianura albifrons</i>	White-fronted Chat	Unlikely - the study area does not occur within the known Sydney distribution of this species (Newington Nature Reserve & Towra Point Nature Reserve). No saltmarsh habitat occurs within the study area.
<i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i>	Narrow-leaved Black Peppermint	Potential - this species is commonly planted in urban environments. The study area does not occur within the natural distribution of this species (New England Tablelands).
<i>Falco subniger</i>	Black Falcon	Unlikely - this species mostly occurs in inland regions. No proximal records.
<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	Little Lorikeet	Potential - although habitat for this species is marginal, isolated flowering trees in the study area may provide foraging habitat for this species.
<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted Honeyeater	Unlikely - this species mostly occurs on the inland slopes.
<i>Grevillea juniperina</i> subsp. <i>juniperina</i>	Juniper-leaved Grevillea	Unlikely - the study area does not occur within the distribution of this species (endemic to western Sydney around Blacktown, Erskine Park, Londonderry and Windsor).
<i>Grevillea parviflora</i> subsp. <i>parviflora</i>	Small-flower Grevillea	Unlikely - no suitable habitat and no proximal records.
<i>Haematopus longirostris</i>	Pied Oystercatcher	Unlikely - no suitable habitat (intertidal flats of inlets and bays, open beaches and sandbanks) present within the study area and few proximal records.
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	Potential - suitable foraging habitat may occur along the Cooks River,
<i>Hibbertia fumana</i>	Hibbertia fumana	Unlikely - no suitable habitat, no proximal records
<i>Hibbertia puberula</i>	Hibbertia puberula	Unlikely - degraded habitat and no proximal records.
<i>Hibbertia</i> sp. <i>Bankstown</i>	<i>Hibbertia</i> sp. Bankstown	Unlikely - only known to occur in one population at Bankstown Airport in Sydney's southern suburbs
<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle	Unlikely - no suitable woodland or forest habitat occurs within the study area, and few proximal records.
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail	Potential - this species may forage aerially within the study area. A few proximal records.
<i>Hygrocybe austropratensis</i>	<Null>	Unlikely - no suitable habitat (gallery warm temperate rainforest) occurs within the study area.

Scientific name	Common name	Likelihood
<i>Irediparra gallinacea</i>	Comb-crested Jacana	Unlikely - no suitable habitat (permanent freshwater wetlands) occurs within the study area.
<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	Black Bittern	Unlikely - no suitable habitat (wetlands) occur within the study area.
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	Unlikely (not in mapped habitat polygon)
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	Unlikely (not in mapped habitat polygon)
<i>Litoria aurea</i>	Green and Golden Bell Frog	Potential - High number of proximal records. Potential habitat along the Cooks River and tributaries.
<i>Marsdenia viridiflora</i> subsp. <i>Viridiflora</i>	Marsdenia viridiflora R. Br. subsp. viridiflora population in the Bankstown, Blacktown, Camden, Campbelltown, Fairfield, Holroyd, Liverpool and Penrith local government areas	Unlikely (LGA not listed in determination) (Campsie is within the old Canterbury LGA of Canterbury Bankstown LGA).
<i>Melaleuca biconvexa</i>	Biconvex Paperbark	Unlikely - habitat degraded and no proximal records.
<i>Meridolum corneovirens</i>	Cumberland Plain Land Snail	Unlikely - this species is typically found further west from around Liverpool. It occupies Cumberland Plain Woodland which is not present in the study area. No proximal records.
<i>Micromyrtus minutiflora</i>	Micromyrtus minutiflora	Unlikely - this species is restricted to the general area between Richmond and Penrith, western Sydney. The study area does not occur within this area. No proximal records.
<i>Micronomus norfolkensis</i>	Eastern Coastal Free-tailed Bat	Potential - mangrove and swamp oak forest may provide foraging habitat and connectivity for this species along the Cooks River.
<i>Miniopterus australis</i>	Little Bent-winged Bat	Potential - mangrove and swamp oak forest may provide foraging habitat and connectivity for this species along the Cooks River.
<i>Miniopterus orianae oceanensis</i>	Large Bent-winged Bat	Likely - mangrove and swamp oak forest may provide foraging habitat and connectivity for this species along the Cooks River. Record from 2019 within the study area.
<i>Myotis macropus</i>	Southern Myotis	Potential - mangrove and swamp oak forest may provide foraging habitat and connectivity for this species along the Cooks River.
<i>Neophema pulchella</i>	Turquoise Parrot	Unlikely - habitat degraded and few proximal records.
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl	Unlikely - minimal forest and woodland habitat for this species, and landscape highly fragmented.
<i>Pandion cristatus</i>	Eastern Osprey	Unlikely - study area degraded, providing only marginal habitat for this species. Records restricted to Sydney Olympic Park and along the Georges River.
<i>Perameles nasuta</i>	Long-nosed Bandicoot population in inner western Sydney	Potential - this population is known to shelter mostly under older houses and buildings, and forage in parkland and backyards. Some

Scientific name	Common name	Likelihood
		connectivity along the Cooks River. Proximal records in Dulwich Hill (inner west) indicate this species may occur in the study area.
<i>Persicaria elatior</i>	Tall Knotweed	Unlikely - habitat degraded and few records within the wider Sydney region (no records locally).
<i>Persoonia bargoensis</i>	Bargo Geebung	Unlikely - the study area does not occur within this species' distribution (south-west of Sydney on the western edge of the Woronora Plateau and the northern edge of the Southern Highlands)
<i>Persoonia nutans</i>	Nodding Geebung	Unlikely - the study area does not occur within this species' distribution (restricted to the Cumberland Plain in western Sydney, between Richmond in the north and Macquarie Fields in the south).
<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	Squirrel Glider	Unlikely - the vegetation in the study area is too fragmented and degraded to support this species.
<i>Petroica boodang</i>	Scarlet Robin	Unlikely - no suitable woodland or forest habitat occurs within the study area, and few proximal records.
<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	Flame Robin	Unlikely - no suitable habitat occurs within the study area, and no proximal records.
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	Unlikely - the vegetation in the study area is too fragmented and degraded to support this species.
<i>Pimelea curviflora</i> var. <i>curviflora</i>	<i>Pimelea curviflora</i> var. <i>curviflora</i>	Unlikely - no suitable habitat, no proximal records
<i>Pomaderris brunnea</i>	Brown Pomaderris	Unlikely - the study area does not occur within the species' distribution (found in a very limited area around the Colo, Nepean and Hawkesbury Rivers, including the Bargo area and near Camden)
<i>Pomaderris prunifolia</i>	<i>P. prunifolia</i> in the Parramatta, Auburn, Strathfield and Bankstown Local Government Areas	Unlikely (LGA not listed in determination) (Campsie is within the old Canterbury LGA of Canterbury Bankstown LGA)
<i>Pommerhelix duralensis</i>	Dural Land Snail	Unlikely - the study area does not occur within the species' distribution (western and northwest fringes of the Cumberland IBRA subregion)
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	Likely - suitable foraging habitat (including street trees) present within the study area. Several records within the study area.
<i>Pterostylis saxicola</i>	Sydney Plains Greenhood	Unlikely - no suitable habitat, no proximal records.
<i>Ptilinopus superbus</i>	Superb Fruit-Dove	Unlikely - no suitable habitat and few proximal records.
<i>Pultenaea parviflora</i>	<i>Pultenaea parviflora</i>	Unlikely - the study area does not occur within the species' distribution (core distribution is from Windsor to Penrith and east to Dean Park. Outlier populations are recorded from Kemps Creek and Wilberforce.)
<i>Pultenaea pedunculata</i>	Matted Bush-pea	Unlikely - the closest known population of this species' is located in the Fairfield - Liverpool area, There are no proximal records.

Scientific name	Common name	Likelihood
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe	Unlikely - marginal habitat present in the study area and no proximal records.
<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Sheathtail-bat	Potential - mangrove and swamp oak forest may provide foraging habitat and connectivity for this species along the Cooks River.
<i>Scoteanax rueppellii</i>	Greater Broad-nosed Bat	Potential - mangrove and swamp oak forest may provide foraging habitat and connectivity for this species along the Cooks River.
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	Unlikely - no suitable woodland or forest habitat occurs within the study area, and few proximal records.
<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Magenta Lilly Pilly	Potential - although the study area does not comprise suitable habitat for this species (rainforest/littoral rainforest), this species is commonly planted in urban environments.
<i>Tetradlea juncea</i>	Black-eyed Susan	Unlikely - the vegetation is too degraded to support this species, which is now confined to the northern portion of the Sydney Basin bioregion
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	Masked Owl	Unlikely - the vegetation in the study area is too fragmented and degraded to support this species.
<i>Wahlenbergia multicaulis</i>	Tadgell's Bluebell in the local government areas of Auburn, Bankstown, Baulkham Hills, Canterbury, Hornsby, Parramatta and Strathfield	Potential - suitable habitat may be present in PCT 3448 (this area was inaccessible and its condition is unknown).
<i>Wilsonia backhousei</i>	Narrow-leaved Wilsonia	Unlikely - no suitable habitat (saltmarsh) occurs within the study area.
<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	Terek Sandpiper	Unlikely (not in mapped habitat polygon)
<i>Zannichellia palustris</i>	Zannichellia palustris	Unlikely - habitat degraded. Only known from the lower Hunter and in Sydney Olympic Park.

Sites in Campsie Town Centre containing Terrestrial Biodiversity - Campsie Town Centre planning proposal

	Site Address	Lot	DP	Site Area (ha)
1	1 East Parade, Campsie 2194	1	DP 568785	0.848063
2	102 Brighton Avenue, Campsie 2194	1	DP 921995	0.061664
3	104 Brighton Avenue, Campsie 2194	2	DP 2862 Section 1	0.045583
4	1C South Parade, Canterbury 2193	1	DP 1184690	1.177343
5	2 East Parade, Campsie 2194	2	DP 125516	0.257708
6	21A Byron Street, Campsie 2194	1	DP 504114	0.05383
7	21B Byron Street, Campsie 2194	1	DP 125526	0.021866
8	223 Canterbury Road, Canterbury 2193	13	DP 456880	0.062929
9	225 Canterbury Road, Canterbury 2193	2	DP 124317	0.01864
10	23A Byron Street, Campsie 2194	12	DP 521175	0.055119
11	25A Byron Street, Campsie 2194	7	DP 528239	0.057542
12	260A Canterbury Road, Canterbury 2193	7018	DP 93382	0.037574
13	27A Byron Street, Campsie 2194	5	DP 523791	0.059958
14	29A Byron Street, Campsie 2194	3	DP 231125	0.079963
15	43 Sixth Avenue, Campsie 2194	2	DP 775623	0.104816
16	43A Sixth Avenue, Campsie 2194	101	DP 304566	0.163554
17	45 Sixth Avenue, Campsie 2194	1	DP 775623	0.009446
18	4A Beamish Street, Campsie 2194	B	DP 308115	0.383997
19	67A Second Avenue, Campsie 2194	2	DP 1071701	0.723809
20	69 Second Avenue, Campsie 2194		SP 72243	0.180709
21	75 Second Avenue, Campsie 2194		SP 98281	0.280054
22	85B Brighton Avenue, Croydon Park 2133	1	DP 126704	1.045699
23	85D Brighton Avenue, Campsie 2194	7315	DP 1166291	0.299766
24	85E Brighton Avenue, Campsie 2194	7316	DP 1166291	0.254922
25	95 Fifth Avenue, Campsie 2194	9	DP 110241	0.025442
26	95 Fifth Avenue, Campsie 2194	8	DP 110241	0.034112
27	95 Fifth Avenue, Campsie 2194	17	DP 109785	0.045707
28	95 Fifth Avenue, Campsie 2194	16	DP 109785	0.603728
29	95 Fifth Avenue, Campsie 2194	13	DP 109785	0.013451
30	95 Fifth Avenue, Campsie 2194	14	DP 109785	0.001672
31	95 Fifth Avenue, Campsie 2194	15	DP 109785	0.00185
32	95 Fifth Avenue, Campsie 2194	9	DP 109785	0.035696
33	95 Fifth Avenue, Campsie 2194	10	DP 109785	0.012148
34	95 Fifth Avenue, Campsie 2194	11	DP 109785	0.032493
35	95 Fifth Avenue, Campsie 2194	12	DP 109785	0.023212
36	95 Fifth Avenue, Campsie 2194	4	DP 456857	0.269792
37	95 Second Avenue, Campsie 2194	14	DP 109572	0.0172
38	95 Second Avenue, Campsie 2194	12	DP 109572	0.015107
39	95 Second Avenue, Campsie 2194	13	DP 109572	0.028559
40	95 Second Avenue, Campsie 2194	2	DP 110241	0.261389
41	95 Second Avenue, Campsie 2194	15	DP 109572	0.017106
42	95 Second Avenue, Campsie 2194	1	DP 456857	0.499582
43	95 Second Avenue, Campsie 2194	101	DP 1243338	0.521805
44	24 Charles Street, Canterbury 2193	2	DP 568785	0.407703
45	24 Charles Street, Canterbury 2193	1	DP 190082	0.113899
46	24 Charles Street, Canterbury 2193	1	DP 189646	0.051381
47	24 Charles Street, Canterbury 2193	10	DP 10253	0.258545
48	24 Charles Street, Canterbury 2193	17	DP 109776	0.117119
49	24 Charles Street, Canterbury 2193	8	DP 109776	0.060398
50	24 Charles Street, Canterbury 2193	11	DP 109776	0.054112
51	24 Charles Street, Canterbury 2193	1	DP 1161873	0.162958
52	24 Charles Street, Canterbury 2193	1	DP 1161943	0.070748
53	24 Charles Street, Canterbury 2193	1	DP 1162030	0.158122
54	24 Charles Street, Canterbury 2193	2	DP 1162030	0.224883
55	Charles Street, Canterbury 2193	11	DP 10253	0.091844
56	Parcel at end of Adam Street, Campsie 2194	18	DP 109776	0.005867
57	Parcel at end of Gordon Street, Campsie 2194	13	DP 109776	0.048432
58	Parcel at end of Lindsay Street, Campsie 2194	15	DP 109776	0.071961