WARATAH ECOLOGY

Flora and Fauna Report

116 Cremasco Road, Yenda NSW 2681

Prepared for ACEnergy Pty Ltd

WARATAH ECOLOGY

DOCUMENT TRACKING

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Contents

1 Introduction

1.1. Purpose of this Report

Waratah Ecology was commissioned by ACEnergy Pty Ltd ('the client') to undertake a flora and fauna assessment for a proposed development at 116 Cremasco Road, Yenda NSW 2681 ('the study area'). This document reports on the ecological values identified within the study area and considers both the direct and indirect impacts from the proposed works in relation to current environmental planning legislation. This includes an assessment of the impacts on native flora and fauna listed under the NSW *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act), and the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) that could occur in the study area.

1.2 Study Area Description

The study area is located at 116 Cremasco Road, Yenda NSW, in the Local Government Area (LGA) of the Griffith City Council (refer **Figure 1**). The study area in total is approximately 25 hectares (250,000m^2) and can be further identified as Lot 1080 in Deposited Plan (DP) 257229 (see **Figure 2**). The area is zoned RU1 – Primary Production under the Griffith Local Environmental Plan 2014 (LEP). The proposed development is permissible with consent under the Griffith LEP 2014.

The study area consists of a large agricultural block, primarily covered by crop fields. A residential dwelling and farm storage shed lie in the central area of the study area. There is little to no native vegetation present within the study area – only agricultural crops. The study area is bordered by Wood Road to the north, followed by a large industrial block. Agricultural crop fields lie to the east, south and west of the study area.

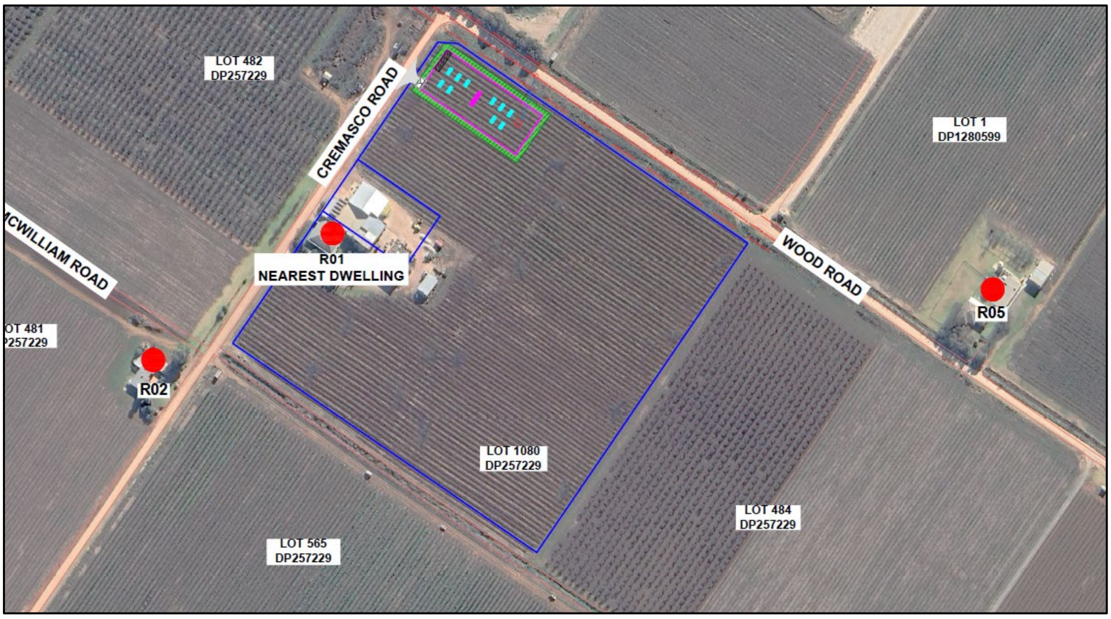
1.3 Proposed Development

As per the development plans provided by the client, the proposed works involve the construction of a battery storage system (BESS) along the northern border of the property (see **Figure 3**). It will occupy approximately 0.5ha (5000m^2). The development will require the clearing of crop fields present in the vicinity. Waratah Ecology understands that the only vegetation that will be removed is associated with the crop field.

Figure 1: Study area, with the proposed area of works highlighted red (116 Cremasco Road, Yenda NSW 2681) (Image source: https://apps.nearmap.com/maps/)

Figure 2: Property boundary and lot numbers (source: SIX maps)

Figure 3: Proposed development at 116 Cremasco Road, Yenda (source: ACENERGY)



1.4 Legislative context

Table 1.1: Legislative Framework reviewed in this report (Commonwealth, State and Local)

Instrument	Consideration	Context
Commonwealth		
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)	Matters of National Environmental Significance	An action will require approval from the Minister if the action has, will have, or is likely to have, a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance.
State (New South Wales)		
Biosecurity Act 2015	Priority Weeds	Describes the state and regional priorities for weeds in New South Wales
Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act)	Part 4 – Development Assessment and Consent	The EP&A Act is the principal planning legislation for NSW. It provides a framework for the overall environmental planning and assessment of proposals.
Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (BBC Act)	Part 7 – Biodiversity Assessment and Approvals under the Planning Act	Section 7.3 provides the test for determining whether proposed development or activity is likely to significantly affect threatened species or ecological communities, or their habitats.
Biodiversity Conservation Regulation 2017 (BC Reg)	Part 7.1	Establishes that a proposed development triggers the biodiversity offset scheme if it involves the clearing of native vegetation on land included on the Biodiversity Values Map.
Local Government		
Griffith Local Environmental Plan 2014 (Griffith LEP 2014)		In accordance with the Griffith LEP 2014, the study area is zoned as RU1 – Primary Production. The proposed development is permissible with consent under the Griffith LEP 2014.

2 Methodology

2.1 Literature and database review

A site-specific literature and database review was undertaken prior to the field survey and the preparation of this report. This included desktop analysis of aerial photography and review of regional scale information from the following sources:

- Biodiversity Values Map (DPE 2023a)
- Griffith Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2014
- NSW BioNet Atlas (DPE 2023b)
- NSW BioNet Vegetation Classification (DPE 2023c)
- NSW ePlanning spatial viewer (DPE 2023d)
- EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool (DCCEEW 2024)
- Six Maps

A search of BioNet (DPE 2023b) and the EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool was performed on 3 May 2024, using a radius of 5 km around the coordinates-34.20, 146.16.

Vegetation communities were assessed against described Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) listed under the EPBC Act and/or the BC Act.

2.2 Likelihood assessment

The likelihood and occurrence of threatened species, populations and migratory species, previously recorded within 5km, of the study area were assessed by:

- Reviewing the location and date of recent (<5 years) and historical (>5-20 years) records
- Reviewing available habitat within the study area and surrounding areas
- Applying expert knowledge of each species' ecology.

Following a review of available habitat within the study area, the potential for each threatened species, population and/or migratory species to occur was assessed. The potential for species to occur within the study area was assessed as either:

- 'Recent record' = species has been recorded in the study area withing the past 5 years
- 'High' = species has previously been recorded in the study area (>5 years ago) or in proximity to (for mobile species), and/or habitat is present that is likely to be used by a local population
- Moderate" = suitable habitat for a species is present onsite but no evidence of a species detected and relatively high number of recorded (5-20 years) within 5 km of the study area or species is highly mobile
- "Low" = suitable habitat for a species is present onsite but limited or highly degraded, no evidence of a species detected and relatively low number of recent records within 5 km of the study area
- "Not present" = suitable habitat for the species is not present on site or adequate survey has determined species does not occur in the study area.

2.3 Field Survey

A field survey was undertaken on 6 May 2024. Weather conditions on the day were fine and sunny (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1 – Weather conditions during the survey

Date	Temp (C°)		Rainfall (mm)	Wind	
	Min	Max		Direction	Speed (km/h)
6/05/2024	8.1	22.4	0	ESE	46

Traverses were undertaken across the study area, whilst recording visible flora and fauna species, and identified any potential habitat for threatened species. Areas that were more likely to resemble intact, resilient vegetation were surveyed more extensively than degraded areas of the study area. Photographs taken during the field survey are presented in Appendix A.

An opportunistic fauna survey was undertaken for birds, amphibians, reptiles and mammals, which included observations along with signs of direct and indirect occupancy (i.e., scats, owl pellets, fur, bones, tracks, bark scratches, foliage chew marks etc.).

Fauna habitat searches were conducted for potential foraging, roosting, breeding or nesting habitat of nocturnal and diurnal species. This included tree hollows, stags, bird nests, possum dreys, decorticating bark, mature/old growth trees, food trees (e.g., winter-flowering eucalypts, etc.), culverts, dens, dams, riparian areas and refuge habitats.

2.3.1 Vegetation communities and flora

Vegetation communities were assessed against described Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) listed under the EPBC Act and/or the BC Act.

2.4 Survey limitations

The flora survey aimed to record as many species as possible. However, a definitive list of the flora within the study area cannot be gathered without systematic traverses and surveys across several seasons. Additional species may be recorded during a longer survey over various seasons. However, the techniques used in this investigation are considered adequate to gather the data necessary to validate the vegetation communities and vegetation condition in the study area and assess the likelihood of occurrence of any threatened flora species.

A full fauna survey following *Threatened Species Survey and Assessment Guidelines* (OEH 2020) was not undertaken as sufficient detail to determine the likelihood of occurrence of threatened and migratory species for the purpose of this report was achieved through opportunistic surveys and habitat assessment during the field survey. Further detailed targeted threatened flora and fauna surveys were not considered necessary for this assessment.

Considering the habitat available within the study area, the condition of the vegetation and the proposed impacts, the survey effort was deemed satisfactory for the purposes of this assessment.

3 Results

This section outlines the results of the desktop assessment and field survey.

The EPBC Act establishes a process for assessing the environmental impact of activities and developments where Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) may be affected. Under the Act, any action which "has, will have, or is likely to have a significant impact on a MNES" is defined as a controlled action and requires approval from the Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water.

No threatened flora or fauna species listed under the EPBC Act were recorded during the field surveys and based on habitat assessments, are unlikely to occur within the study area or, are unlikely to be adversely impacted by the proposal. It is noted that some threatened fauna species may utilise the study area intermittently as marginal foraging habitat. However, these species are highly mobile and the amount of habitat to be impacted is negligible in comparison to the availability of similar habitat in the adjacent landscape and locality.

A review of the BioNet Atlas and EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool identified 17 threatened fauna species (including migratory species) either known or considered likely to occur within 5 km of the study area. No threatened flora species were identified as part of the search. Many of the threatened fauna species excluded from further consideration are species that do not have suitable habitat in the study area, and thus are not likely to be affected by the proposed works. The likelihood assessment is provided at Appendix B.

Based on current mapping, the vegetation throughout the study area was not classified (PCT ID: 0). However, the closest classified PCT is as follows:

- Vegetation Formation: Grassy Woodlands
- Vegetation Class: Floodplain Transition Woodlands
- Plant Community Type (PCT): Western Grey Box – Poplar Box – White Cypress Pine tall woodland on red loams, mainly of the eastern Cobar Peneplain Bioregion
- PCT Number: 82

This PCT consists of tall woodland between 12 and 25m high, dominated by Western Grey Box (*Eucalyptus microcarpa*), Poplar Box (*Eucalyptus populnea*) and White Cypress Pine (*Callitris glaucophylla*). The shrub layer is often quite sparse, and usually includes Deanes Wattle (*Acacia deanei*), Shrubby Rice Flower (*Pimelea microcephala*), Budda (*Eremophila mitchellii*) and Tar Bush (*Eremophila glabra*). The ground cover is also sparse throughout this PCT and includes several species of forbs and grasses. This PCT occurs on re-brown soils comprising of Quaternary alluvium, often on old alluvial plains or undulating peneplain landforms, which overlie a range of rock types, including sandstone and is distributed throughout central western NSW.

3.1 Flora

The study area consists of a large, vacant crop field which is utilised for agricultural purposes. The ground had recently been tilled, suggesting that there had not been any native vegetation in the area prior to the survey. The only native vegetation present were several Tasmanian Blue Gums (*Eucalyptus globulus*) along Wood Road to the north of the study area. No threatened flora species or potential habitat was recorded within the study area or the proposed development footprint during the survey.

3.2 Fauna

No threatened fauna species were recorded during field surveys. It is also unlikely that threatened fauna species utilise the study area intermittently as habitat, due to the lack of native vegetation and the frequency of planting and harvesting crops within the study area. The only evidence of native fauna present within the study area were a set of kangaroo tracks left on the surface soils. However, no kangaroo species are identified within the threatened species list for the study area. Hence no further assessment is required under Section 7.3 of the BC Act for threatened fauna species.

3.3 Threatened Ecological Communities

Four threatened ecological communities are located within the 5km buffer area of the study area:

- Grey Box (*Eucalyptus microcarpa*) Grassy Woodlands and Derived Native Grasslands of Southeastern Australia.
- Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plans.
- Weeping Myall Woodlands
- White Box-Yellow Box-Blakley Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland.

The proposed development is unlikely to cause significant impacts to these threatened ecological communities and species, as long as recommended mitigation measures are put in place. Therefore, further assessment in the form of a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (State BC Act) or Referral (Commonwealth EPBC Act) is not recommended.

3.4 Biodiversity Offsets Scheme

For a local development under Part 4 of the EP&A Act, the Biodiversity Offsets Scheme (BOS) and Biodiversity Assessment Method (BAM) may be triggered by the following means:

- Exceeding the area clearing threshold associated with the minimum lot size for the property will trigger entry into the BOS (Table 3.1); and
- Whether the impacts occur on an area mapped on the BVM.

According to the proposed development plans provided by the client, less than 1ha of native vegetation across the study area will be removed. Under this assumption, the BOS would not be triggered and a BDAR does not need to be prepared.

Table 3.1: BOS Area Clearing Threshold

Minimum lot size associated with the property	Threshold for clearing native vegetation, above which the BAM and offsets scheme apply
Less than 1 ha	0.25 ha or more
1 ha to less than 40 ha	0.5 ha or more
40ha to less than 1000 ha	1 ha or more
1000 ha or more	2 ha or more

4 Impact Assessment

Both direct and indirect impacts for the proposed works have been considered in the impact assessment below.

4.1 Direct impacts

Direct impacts are those impacts that directly affect habitat and individuals. Direct impacts considered for this assessment are vegetation removal. According to the proposed development plans, the proposed works are to be conducted on crop field and will not result in the removal of any native vegetation. This land has been historically cleared for agricultural purposes and is considered to be of low ecological value (see Figure 3).

4.1.1 Impact to threatened entities

It is unlikely that there will be any impact to habitat utilised by threatened fauna species due to the proposed development, due to the lack of native vegetation and potential habitat present within the study area and development footprint. It was therefore deemed that further assessment under the BC and EPBC Act was not considered necessary.

4.1.2 Removal of native vegetation

According to the proposed development plans, Waratah Ecology understands that the proposed works will not result in the removal of any native vegetation.

4.2 Indirect Impacts

Indirect impacts may include:

- Increase in surface water runoff, sedimentation and nutrients during and following construction.
- Increase in noise and disturbance to fauna in adjacent vegetation.
- Damage to native vegetation adjacent to the subject study area.

Impacts are considered to be manageable through the development of a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) and adherence to the recommendations listed in Section 5.

5 Recommendations

The following measures are recommended during the development:

- A Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) should be developed with relevant mitigation measures to ameliorate potential impacts to biodiversity values outside of the development area. The CEMP should address pollution and contamination issues such as silt control and oil/fuel/chemical-storage/spill management that could arise during construction.
- Construction fencing before and during construction must be put in place to ensure that construction related impacts are contained within the construction areas.
- Nearby native vegetation (i.e. the Tasmanian Blue Gums along Wood Road to the north of the study area) should be no-go zones for plant and equipment.
- Silt fences should be put in place around the construction site to limit the spread of sediment and weeds into adjacent vegetation.
- Erosion controls (i.e. silt fences etc.) should be inspected regularly (daily during workdays) and after rainfall. Damaged controls should be fixed immediately. Accumulated sediment or waste material is to be removed from within the sediment controls regularly and disposed of at a licensed waste facility.
- Erosion and sediment controls are to be left in place until after the works are completed, including revegetation of any bare surfaces.
- The works should be scheduled outside of predicted heavy rain periods.

6 Conclusions

This report provides an assessment of the ecological value of the flora and fauna within the study area at 116 Cremasco Road, Yenda NSW and considers the impacts of the proposed development in relation to current environmental planning legislation.

No threatened flora or fauna species were recorded within the study area during the site survey. The study area is unlikely to contain suitable habitat for threatened species, primarily due to historical clearing of the area, as well as the site being utilised as crop fields for agricultural purposes. As such, a significant impact under Section 7.3 of the BC Act for threatened species was considered unnecessary and a Test of Significance was not undertaken.

Waratah Ecology understands that no native vegetation is to be cleared as part of the proposed works, therefore the Biodiversity Offset Scheme under the BC Act will not be triggered. Furthermore, no vegetation clearing is proposed in areas identified as high biodiversity on the BVM nor is a significant impact to a species listed under the BC Act likely to occur. As such, the Biodiversity Offset Scheme is not triggered, and a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report will not be required. No threatened flora or fauna listed under the EPBC Act were identified within the study area.

Potential impacts associated with the proposed works can minimised and mitigated through measures recommended in Section 5 of this report.

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Appendix A: Site Photographs

Photograph 1: View of the proposed development area within the study area facing south, with Wood Road to the left.

Photograph 2: View along Wood Road facing south, with the Tasmanian Blue Gums (*Eucalyptus globulus*) along the side of the road.

Photograph 3: Further view of the nearby *Eucalyptus globulus* along Wood Road, facing east.

Photograph 4: View of the proposed development area within the study area facing northwest. The area is vacant of any vegetation.

Photograph 5: The soil surface throughout the development footprint. Soil has been recently grated / tilled, with little to no vegetation. Facing north.

Photograph 6: Kangaroo tracks identified within the study area.

Appendix B: Flora and Fauna List and likelihood assessment

Scientific Name (Common Name)	Fauna/ flora type	EPBC Act Status, BC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Records within 5km of study area within the last 20 years	Most recent record and proximity	Closest record and date	Likelihood of occurrence (potential habitat to be disturbed)	Impact Assessment Required
Aphelocephala leucopsis Southern Whiteface	Bird	V, P V	The Southern Whiteface is found throughout southwestern NSW, with the species preferring dry open forests and woodland.	16	2020 Within 2km	2020 Within 2km	**Not Present** One record within last 5 years and several records over last 20 years, however no suitable habitat present within study area.	**No** This species was not detected on the subject site during surveys. No suitable habitat is present within development footprint. No significant impact on this species is anticipated as a result of the proposed development.
Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus Dusky Woodswallow	Bird	V, P N/L	Widespread throughout southern Australia, this species prefers dry, open eucalypt forests and woodlands, with a sparse understorey of eucalypt saplings, acacias and other shrubs and sedges.	3	2008 Within 3km	2007 Within 3km	**Not Present** No records within the last 10 years. No suitable habitat present within study area.	**No** This species was not detected on the subject site during surveys. No suitable habitat is present within development footprint. No significant impact on this species is anticipated as a result of the proposed development.
Botaurus poiciloptilus Australasian Bittern	Bird	E1, P E	The Australasian Bittern is widespread yet uncommon throughout southeastern Australia. The favour permanent freshwater wetlands with tall, dense vegetation, particularly bullrushes and spikerushes.	1	2017 Within 1km	2017 Within 1km	**Not Present** No records within the last 5 years. No suitable habitat present within study area.	**No** This species was not detected on the subject site during surveys. No suitable habitat is present within development footprint. No significant impact on this species is anticipated as a result of the proposed development.
Chthonicola sagittata	Bird	V, P N/L	The Speckled Warbler has a patchy distribution throughout eastern Australia, however, is rarely	23	2008 Within 2km	2008 Within 2km	**Not Present**	**No**

Scientific Name (Common Name)	Fauna/ flora type	EPBC Act Status, BC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Records within 5km of study area within the last 20 years	Most recent record and proximity	Closest record and date	Likelihood of occurrence (potential habitat to be disturbed)	Impact Assessment Required
Speckled Warbler			found along the coastline. It prefers a range of eucalyptus dominated woodlands and forests, particularly those with a grassy understorey throughout rocky ridges and gullies.				No records within the last 10 years. No suitable habitat present within study area.	This species was not detected on the subject site during surveys. No suitable habitat is present within development footprint. No significant impact on this species is anticipated as a result of the proposed development.
Climacteris affinis White-browed Treecreeper	Bird	E2, P N/L	The White-Browed Treecreeper occupies a broad area of western NSW, west from a line from Balranald to Lake Cargelligo then Lightening Ridge. The prefer a range of semi-arid shrubland and woodland, usually dominated by several eucalypt species.	5	2008 Within 3km	2008 Within 3km	**Not Present** No records within the last 10 years. No suitable habitat present within study area.	**No** This species was not detected on the subject site during surveys. No suitable habitat is present within development footprint. No significant impact on this species is anticipated as a result of the proposed development.
Climacteris picumnus victoriae Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies)	Bird	V, P V	Occupy dry open eucalypt forests and woodlands. The subspecies mainly inhabits woodlands dominated by stringybarks or other rough-barked eucalypts, usually with an open grassy understorey. In New South Wales the western boundary of the range runs approximately through Corowa, Wagga Wagga, Temora, Forbes, Dubbo and Inverell.	4	2017 Within 2km	2017 Within 2km	**Not Present** No records in the last 5 years. No suitable habitat present within study area.	**No** This species was not detected on the subject site during surveys. No suitable habitat is present within development footprint. No significant impact on this species is anticipated as a result of the proposed development.
Daphoenositta chrysoptera Varied Sittella	Bird	V, P N/L	The Varied Sittella inhabits most of inland Australia throughout eucalypt forests and woodlands, particularly those containing rough	4	2008 Within 3km	2008 Within 3km	**Not Present** No records within the last 10 years.	**No** This species was not detected on the subject

Scientific Name (Common Name)	Fauna/ flora type	EPBC Act Status, BC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Records within 5km of study area within the last 20 years	Most recent record and proximity	Closest record and date	Likelihood of occurrence (potential habitat to be disturbed)	Impact Assessment Required
			barked species and mature smooth-barked gums, as well as acacia woodlands.				No suitable habitat present within study area.	site during surveys. No suitable habitat is present within development footprint. No significant impact on this species is anticipated as a result of the proposed development.
Epthianura albifrons White-Fronted Chat	Bird	V, P N'L	The White-Fronted Chat is found across the southern half of Australia, from southern Queensland to southern Tasmania and across to Western Australia. It is usually found throughout damp open habitats along coastlines or near waterways, including saltmarsh vegetation and open grasslands.	2	2008 Within 3km	2008 Within 3km	**Not Present** No records within the last 10 years. No suitable habitat present within study area.	**No** This species was not detected on the subject site during surveys. No suitable habitat is present within development footprint. No significant impact on this species is anticipated as a result of the proposed development.
Grantiella picta Painted Honeyeater	Bird	V, P V	The Painted Honeyeater occurs at low densities throughout the inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range in NSW, Victoria and southern Queensland. It prefers woodlands and forests dominated by acacias and eucalypts.	12	2010 Within 3km	2008 Within 2km	**Not Present** No records within the last 10 years. No suitable habitat present within study area.	**No** This species was not detected on the subject site during surveys. No suitable habitat is present within development footprint. No significant impact on this species is anticipated as a result of the proposed development.
Hieraatus morphnoides Little Eagle	Bird	V, P N/L	The Little Eagle is found throughout open eucalypt forests and woodlands throughout the Australian mainland. It can occasionally be found in Sheoak or *Acacia* and riparian woodlands.	4	2017 Within 3km	2008 Within 2km	**Not Present** No records in the last 5 years. No suitable habitat	**No** This species was not detected on the subject site during surveys. No suitable habitat is present

Scientific Name (Common Name)	Fauna/ flora type	EPBC Act Status, BC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Records within 5km of study area within the last 20 years	Most recent record and proximity	Closest record and date	Likelihood of occurrence (potential habitat to be disturbed)	Impact Assessment Required
							present within study area.	within development footprint. No significant impact on this species is anticipated as a result of the proposed development.
Lophochroa leadbeateri Pink Cockatoo	Bird	V, P N/L	Found throughout the arid and semi-arid inland of Australian, the Pink Cockatoo inhabits both vegetated and non-vegetated areas, almost always close to a body of water. Mostly feeds on the ground and nests within tree hollows.	1	2005 Within 5km	2005 Within 5km	**Not Present** One record in the last 20 years 5km from the study area. No suitable foraging and nesting habitat present on site.	**No** This species was not detected on the subject site during surveys. No suitable habitat is present within development footprint. No significant impact on this species is anticipated as a result of the proposed development.
Melanodryas cucullate cucullate South-eastern Hooded Robin	Bird	E1, P E	The Southeastern Hooded Robin is found from Brisbane to Adelaide and throughout inland NSW. It prefers open eucalypts woodland, acacia scrub and mallee, often near clearings or open areas.	2	2007 Within 3km	2007 Within 3km	**Not Present** No records in the last 10 years. No suitable habitat within study area.	**No** This species was not detected on the subject site during surveys. No suitable habitat is present within development footprint. No significant impact on this species is anticipated as a result of the proposed development.
Neophema pulchella Turquoise Parrot	Bird	V, P N/L	The Turquoise Parrot is found throughout eucalypt woodlands and adjoining clearings from southern Queensland through to northern Victoria.	2	2007 Within 3km	2005 Within 3km	**Not Present** No records in the last 10 years. No suitable habitat within study area.	**No** This species was not detected on the subject site during surveys. No suitable habitat is present within development footprint. No significant

Scientific Name (Common Name)	Fauna/ flora type	EPBC Act Status, BC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Records within 5km of study area within the last 20 years	Most recent record and proximity	Closest record and date	Likelihood of occurrence (potential habitat to be disturbed)	Impact Assessment Required
								impact on this species is anticipated as a result of the proposed development.
Polytelis swainsonii Superb Parrot	Bird	V, P V	Found throughout eastern inland NSW, with breeding grounds between Cowra and Cootamundra. Birds are known to migrate north during the winter, towards the region of Upper Namoi and Gwydir Rivers. Also known to breed throughout the Riverina throughout riparian vegetation.	3	2008 Within 3km	2008 Within 3km	**Not Present** No records in the last 10 years. No suitable habitat within study area.	**No** This species was not detected on the subject site during surveys. No suitable habitat is present within development footprint. No significant impact on this species is anticipated as a result of the proposed development.
Pomatostomus temporalis temporalis Grey-Crowned Babbler (eastern subspecies)	Bird	V, P N/L	The Grey-Crowned Babbler consists of two distinct subspecies that occurs throughout Queensland, NSW and Victoria. It prefers the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range, where it inhabits woodlands dominated by Box-Gums and Box-Cypress-pine.	1	2008 Within 3km	2008 Within 3km	**Not Present** No records in the last 10 years. No suitable habitat within study area.	**No** This species was not detected on the subject site during surveys. No suitable habitat is present within development footprint. No significant impact on this species is anticipated as a result of the proposed development.
Stagonopleura guttata Diamond Firetail	Bird	V, P V	The Diamond Firetail is found throughout southeastern Australia, from Central Queensland to South Australia. It is widely distributed throughout NSW and prefers grassy eucalypt woodlands and open forest mallee and natural temperate grasslands. It has also been found in riparian areas and throughout lightly wooded farmlands.	3	2008 Within 5km	2008 Within 5km	**Not Present** No records in the last 10 years. No suitable habitat within study area.	**No** This species was not detected on the subject site during surveys. No suitable habitat is present within development footprint. No significant impact on this species is anticipated as a result of

Scientific Name (Common Name)	Fauna/ flora type	EPBC Act Status, BC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Records within 5km of study area within the last 20 years	Most recent record and proximity	Closest record and date	Likelihood of occurrence (potential habitat to be disturbed)	Impact Assessment Required
								the proposed development.
Chalinolobus picatus Little Pied Bat	Mammal	V, P N/L	The Little Pied Bat is found throughout inland Queensland and NSW, with its range extending slightly into South Australia and Victoria. It prefers dry open forests, open woodlands, mulga woodlands and cypress pine forests.	3	2008 Within 3km	2008 Within 3km	**Not Present** No records in the last 10 years. No suitable habitat within study area.	**No** This species was not detected on the subject site during surveys. No suitable habitat is present within development footprint. No significant impact on this species is anticipated as a result of the proposed development.

EPBC Act Key: M = migratory, CE = critically endangered, E = endangered, V = vulnerable

BC Act key: E1 = endangered, E2= endangered population, E4 = Extinct, E4A = critically endangered, V = vulnerable.