

Bankstown Airport Aviation Hangar Project

Ecological Constraints Assessment

Bankstown Airport Pty. Ltd.

20 June 2024

Final



Report No. 23128RP1

The preparation of this report has been in accordance with the brief provided by the Client and has relied upon the data and results collected at or under the times and conditions specified in the report. All findings, conclusions or commendations contained within the report are based only on the aforementioned circumstances. The report has been prepared for use by the Client and no responsibility for its use by other parties is accepted by Cumberland Ecology.

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Approved by: David Robertson

Position: Director

Signed:

David Robertson

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Glossary

Term/ Abbreviation	Definition
BC Act	NSW <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i>
BAM	Biodiversity Assessment Method
BAPL	Bankstown Airport Pty. Ltd.
BOS	Biodiversity Offsets Scheme
CEEC	Critically Endangered Ecological Community
DA	Development Application
DCCEEW	Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DPE	NSW Department of Planning and Environment
ECA	Ecological Constraints Assessment
EEC	Endangered Ecological Community
EP&A Act	<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>
EPBC Act	Commonwealth <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
ha	Hectares
LGA	Local Government Area
Locality	Area within a 5km radius of the subject site
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
NSW	New South Wales
OEH	Former NSW Office of Environment and Heritage
PCT	Plant Community Type
SEPP	State Environmental Planning Policy
Study area	Bankstown Airport
Subject site	Bankstown Airport Supersite
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community
WM Act	NSW <i>Water Management Act 2000</i>

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

Cumberland Ecology has been requested by RP Infrastructure on behalf of Bankstown Airport Pty. Ltd. (BAPL) (the 'client') to prepare an Ecological Constraints Assessment (ECA) for the development of land located within Bankstown Airport (the 'subject site') (**Figure 1**). The subject site is approximately 10.54 hectares (ha) in area and consists of tarmac and mowed grassland (see **Figure 1**).

RP Infrastructure are currently working on a Major Development Plan (MDP) for the Bankstown Airport Supersite (the 'project') that is proposed to be located on the subject site. It is understood that they are reviewing a revised layout that may include an increase in Gross Leasable Area (GLA), and are currently assessing the feasibility of this change. The purpose of this ECA is to provide an assessment of ecological constraints on the subject site, as a due diligence process prior to finalisation of the development layout that will be presented in the MDP.

Bankstown Airport (the 'study area') is approximately 313 ha in size and is a federally leased airport located on Commonwealth Land. It comprises an operational aerodrome and consists of tarmac, mowed grassland and supporting infrastructure. The study area is bounded by Henry Lawson Drive and the Georges River to the east, Marion Street to the north, Edgar Street to the west and the A34 Highway to the south. It is located within the Canterbury-Bankstown Local Government Area (LGA) and is zoned infrastructure (SP2) under the *Canterbury-Bankstown Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2023*.

The Bankstown Airport Aviation Hangar site (the 'subject site') is near one of three remaining *Hibbertia fumana* populations (**Figure 2**) (NSW Scientific Committee 2017). *Hibbertia fumana* is a small shrublet endemic to NSW that is listed as Critically Endangered under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act). It was thought to be extinct for 200 years prior to being rediscovered in 2016 at Moorebank in Sydney.

The purpose of this ECA is to identify and quantify the ecological values that are present within the subject site, and to identify the ecological constraints and opportunities for future development, including the presence of threatened species, populations, and threatened ecological communities (TECs) listed under the NSW *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) and/or Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). The methodology and results of the assessment conducted are provided in subsequent sections. Supporting figures are provided at the end of the document.

1.2. Relevant Legislation

Bankstown Airport is a federally leased airport, and as such the project is exempt from approval under the EPBC Act if a Major Development Plan (MDP) has been approved for the Project by the Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts (DITRDCA) under the *Airports Act 1996* (Airports Act). Similarly, no project approval is required under the NSW *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act).

The Airports Act requires the Minister, in deciding to approve or refuse to approve an MDP, to have regard for 'the impact that carrying out the plan would be likely to have on the environment'. To inform this decision, the draft MDP will be referred to the Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water (DCCEE) for advice under *Environment Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). Under

Section 160 of the EPBC Act, the Minister for Infrastructure must consider advice from the Environment Minister before authorising the implementation of an MDP if the action will have a significant impact on the environment. Although no approval is required under the EPBC Act (or the NSW BC Act), the MDP must demonstrate that no significant impact to the environment will result from the proposed development.

2. Methodology

2.1. Desktop Assessment

Mapping layers from the State Vegetation Type Map (DPE 2022) were reviewed to determine the potential vegetation communities present prior to field surveys, including those that align to TECs listed under the BC Act and/or EPBC Act.

Database analysis was conducted for the locality using the BioNet Atlas (EHG 2023) and Protected Matters Search Tool (DCCEEW 2023). The locality is defined as the area within a 5 km radius of the centre of the subject site. The BioNet Atlas was examined for records of any threatened flora and fauna species listed under the BC Act and/or EPBC Act within the locality, which may have the potential to occur within the subject site.

2.2. Field Surveys

2.2.1. Flora

A flora survey was conducted by a botanist and an ecologist from Cumberland Ecology on 21 November 2023. The flora surveys included vegetation mapping, floristic surveys and targeted threatened species searches. These survey methods are described further below, with the threatened species survey effort and location identified in **Figure 3**.

2.2.1.1. Vegetation Mapping

The vegetation within the subject site was ground-truthed to examine and verify the mapping of the condition and extent of the different vegetation communities. Mapping of vegetation communities within the subject site was undertaken by traversing each patch of vegetation, noting key characteristics of areas in similar broad condition states such as similar tree cover, shrub cover, ground cover, weediness or a combination of these.

Records of vegetation community boundaries were made using a hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS) unit and mark-up of aerial photographs. Following the completion of the surveys, the resultant information was synthesised using Geographical Information Systems to create a spatial database that was used to interpret and interpolate the data to produce a vegetation map of the subject site. Vegetation communities were aligned with Plant Community Types (PCTs) as defined in the Vegetation Information Systems database. Photographs were taken of the vegetation present to provide a visual documentation of types and condition of PCTs occurring within the subject site.

2.2.1.2. Flora Survey

No floristic plots were completed on the subject site due to the exotic dominated nature of the vegetation present across the subject site. All vascular plants were recorded during targeted threatened flora search across the entirety of the subject site and were identified using keys provided in *PlantNET* (Botanic Gardens Trust 2020).

Targeted searches for threatened flora species previously recorded as occurring within the locality of the subject site were undertaken via random meanders. Threatened flora searches were conducted by a botanist and an ecologist, totalling approximately 10 person hours.

2.2.2. Fauna Habitat Assessment

A fauna habitat assessment was conducted by an ecologist on 21 November 2023. The nature and extent of fauna habitats in the subject site were assessed and areas where fauna species could reside, or forage were identified.

During this habitat assessment any fauna seen or heard or otherwise determined to be present from signs of fauna use were recorded.

3. Results

3.1. Vegetation Communities

Previous broad-scale vegetation mapping identified no native vegetation communities within the subject site (DPE 2022). Ground-truthing by Cumberland Ecology also identified no native vegetation communities within the subject site.

The vegetation and other map units recorded within the subject site are provided within **Table 1** below. The distribution of vegetation within the subject site is provided in **Figure 4**. Descriptions of the vegetation present is provided in subsequent sections.

Table 1 Vegetation communities within the subject site

Vegetation Community	PCT	BC Status	Act	EPBC Status	Act	Present subject (ha)	on site
Exotic dominated grassland	-	-	-	-	-	4.33	
Planted native trees	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	
Cleared land	-	-	-	-	-	6.15	
Total						10.54	

3.1.1. Exotic dominated grassland

NSW Plant Community Type: Does not conform to a defined PCT

3.1.1.1. Site description

The majority of the vegetation on the subject site is mowed grassland dominated by the exotic species *Eragrostis curvula* (African Lovegrass), *Briza minor* (Shivery Grass), *Cenchrus clandestinus* (Kikuyu) and *Axonopus fissifolius* (Narrow-leaved Carpet Grass). Native species present in the exotic dominated grassland include the cultivated species *Cynodon dactylon* (Couch), and very infrequent occurrences of *Rytidosperma setaceum* (Small-flowered Wallaby-grass), *Bothriochloa macra* (Red Grass) and *Chloris truncata* (Windmill Grass).

This community does not comprise a defined native vegetation unit and does not conform to the listing of any TEC under the BC Act or EPBC Act. An example of this vegetation community is shown in **Photograph 1**.

Photograph 1 Exotic dominated grassland within the subject site



3.1.2. Planted native trees

NSW Plant Community Type: Does not conform to a defined PCT

3.1.2.1. Site description

The subject site includes a small stand of planted native trees in the north of the subject site. It includes the species *Eucalyptus sideroxylon* (Mugga Gum), *Eucalyptus leucoxyton* (Yellow Gum), *Corymbia maculata* (Spotted Gum) and *Eucalyptus pseudoglobulus* (Bastard Eurabbie). The understorey is exotic dominated grassland dominated by the exotic species *Eragrostis curvula* (African Lovegrass), *Eragrostis tenuifolia* (Elastic Grass), *Paronychia brasiliiana* (Chilean Whitlow Wort), *Taraxacum officinale* (Dandelion), and *Stellaria media* (Chickweed).

This community does not comprise a defined native vegetation unit and does not conform to a listed TEC under the BC Act or EPBC Act. An example of this vegetation community is shown in **Photograph 2**.

Photograph 2 Planted native trees within the subject site



3.2. Flora Species

3.2.1. General

Sixty-seven (67) flora species were recorded throughout the subject site during the survey. The overwhelming majority of the flora species were exotic and only seventeen (17) of the species were native. The number of species present within the subject site consists of a mix of exotic species (75%) and native (25%). Exotic species comprise 99% of the vegetation cover within the exotic dominated grassland. The dominant plant families encountered within the subject site are represented by the Poaceae and Asteraceae families. A list of the flora species recorded within the subject site during field surveys is included in **Appendix A**.

3.2.2. Threatened Flora

A number of threatened flora species have been recorded within the locality and are included in **Appendix B**. No threatened flora species were recorded within the subject site during surveys and none of the previously recorded threatened species within the locality are expected to occur due to lack of suitable habitat within the subject site. No *Hibbertia fumana* individuals were recorded and the subject site is not considered to comprise part of the endangered *Hibbertia fumana* population located to the north-west of the subject site.

3.3. Fauna Species

3.3.1. Fauna Habitat

The majority of the subject site is comprised of tarmac and mowed grassland for use as an operational airport. The subject site includes exotic dominated grassland vegetation, which has limited value to native fauna. No fauna were observed during the site survey. A small stand of planted native trees in the north of the subject site consisting of mature eucalypts may provide limited habitat. Although, no habitat features such as hollows or decorticating bark were observed during the habitat assessment of these trees.

3.3.2. Threatened Fauna

A number of threatened fauna species have been recorded within the locality (c. 5km) and are included in **Appendix B**. No threatened fauna species were recorded within the subject site during surveys and none of the previously recorded threatened species within the locality are expected to occur due to lack of suitable habitat within the subject site.

4. Ecological Constraints Assessment

This section provides a discussion of the key potential ecological constraints to future development present within the subject site.

For the purpose of this analysis, the entire subject site (10.54 ha) has been assessed for potential impacts of future development. Potential ecological constraints identified within the subject site include:

- Native vegetation; and
- Potential habitat for threatened species;

Each of these components is discussed further below.

4.1. Native Vegetation

No PCTs were identified on the subject site, although a small number of native species (**Appendix A**) were recorded amongst the exotic dominated grassland that covers the majority of the subject site. A small patch of planted native trees occurs in the north of the subject site however no habitat features such as hollows were present in this planted vegetation. Although this area provides low value habitat, a higher level of conservation significance is attributed to patches of remnant and planted native vegetation and impacts, both direct and indirect, should be avoided where possible.

4.2. Threatened Species

A number of threatened fauna and flora species have been recorded in the locality of the subject site as demonstrated in **Appendix B**. No threatened species have been recorded from the subject site and due to the modified nature of the site, it is unlikely that any threatened species are present. No threatened flora were found during the recent site survey. The subject site is located in close proximity to the Bankstown Airport *Hibbertia fumana* population, however it is separated from the population by extensive tarmac and concrete surfaces such as roads, carparks and buildings and there is no connectivity between the subject site and the *Hibbertia fumana* population. Due to the highly degraded habitat present in the subject site and due to its ongoing management regime comprising mowing and management as a functioning airport, there is no possibility for this species to occur in the subject site

The small stand of planted native trees in the north of the subject site has no habitat features and offers no habitat for locally occurring threatened fauna especially in such close proximity to an operational aerodrome. A preliminary Test of Significance has been completed and is documented in **Appendix C**. This assessment indicates that the proposed development of the subject site is unlikely to result in a significant impact to any threatened species.

4.3. Summary and Classification of Ecological Constraints

This analysis has identified two levels of ecological constraints: low and moderate. The rationale for each level of constraint is provided below.

4.3.1. 'Low' Constraint

Areas of tarmac, exotic dominated grassland and cleared areas offer little ecological value and are deemed a low ecological constraint (see **Figure 5**). The exotic dominated grassland of the subject site contains commonly cultivated native grass species such as *Cynodon dactylon* (Couch).

4.3.2. 'Moderate' Constraint

The following sections detail the areas mapped as 'Moderate' constraint in **Figure 5**.

The small stand of planted native trees in the north of the subject site are deemed a moderate constraint (see **Figure 5**). They offer little ecological value with no significant habitat features especially in such close proximity to an operational aerodrome but as a precaution are deemed a moderate ecological constraint for the purposes of this assessment as they provide more habitat than the remainder of the subject site. The planted native trees occurring on the subject site contain commonly cultivated tree species such as *Eucalyptus sideroxylon* (Mugga Gum), *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* (Yellow Gum), *Corymbia maculata* (Spotted Gum) and *Eucalyptus pseudoglobulus* (Bastard Eurabbie).

4.4. Conclusion and Recommendations

This ECA has been prepared to identify the potential ecological constraints to development of the subject site. The subject site is predominantly comprised of exotic grassland, tarmac and a small area of planted native trees. There is minimal habitat for native species within the small stand of planted native trees in the north of the subject site.

No TECs or threatened species have been recorded from the subject site and due to its high level of degradation, none are expected to occur. A preliminary Test of Significance (**Appendix C**) has been completed as a precaution and no significant impact from the proposed development is anticipated.

5. References

- Canterbury-Bankstown LGA. 2023a. Canterbury-Bankstown Development Control Plan 2023.
- Canterbury-Bankstown LGA. 2023b. Canterbury-Bankstown Local Environmental Plan 2023
- DCCEEW. 2023. EPBC Protected Matters Search Tool. Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, Canberra.
- DoE. 2013. Matters of National Environmental Significance. Significant impact guidelines 1.1. *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. Department of the Environment, Canberra.
- DPE. 2022. NSW State Vegetation Type Map.
- EHG. 2023. BioNet Atlas. Environment and Heritage Group.
- NSW Government. 2020. Biodiversity Assessment Method. Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, Parramatta.

APPENDIX A :

Flora Species List



Table 2 Flora Species List

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Exotic
Amaranthaceae	<i>Gomphrena celosioides</i>	Gomphrena Weed	Yes
Apiaceae	<i>Cyclospermum leptophyllum</i>	Slender Celery	Yes
Apiaceae	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel	Yes
Asteraceae	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobbler's Pegs	Yes
Asteraceae	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	Yes
Asteraceae	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Flaxleaf Fleabane	Yes
Asteraceae	<i>Conyza sumatrensis</i>	Tall fleabane	Yes
Asteraceae	<i>Gamochaeta pensylvanica</i>	Cudweed	Yes
Asteraceae	<i>Gamochaeta purpurea</i>	Purple Cudweed	Yes
Asteraceae	<i>Hypochaeris albiflora</i>	White Flatweed	Yes
Asteraceae	<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	Smooth Catsear	Yes
Asteraceae	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Catsear	Yes
Asteraceae	<i>Lactuca saligna</i>	Willow-leaved Lettuce	Yes
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	Fireweed	Yes
Asteraceae	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion	Yes
Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	Sprawling Bluebell	
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Paronychia brasiliana</i>	Chilean Whitlow Wort	Yes
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>	Four-leaved Allseed	Yes
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Spergularia rubra</i>	Sandspurry	Yes
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed	Yes
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	Umbrella Sedge	Yes
Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i>	Common Fringe-sedge	
Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	Fluke Bogrush	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia prostrata</i>	Red Caustic Weed	Yes
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Lotus uliginosus</i>	Birds-foot Trefoil	Yes
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Burr Medic	Yes
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	Yes
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	Yes
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	Yes
Gentianaceae	<i>Centaurium erythraea</i>	Common Centaury	Yes
Iridaceae	<i>Romulea rosea</i>	Onion Grass	Yes
Iridaceae	<i>Sisyrinchium micranthum</i>	Scourweed	Yes
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	Toad Rush	Yes
Linaceae	<i>Linum marginale</i>	Native Flax	

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Exotic
Linaceae	<i>Linum trigynum</i>	French Flax	Yes
Malvaceae	<i>Modiola caroliniana</i>	Red-flowered Mallow	Yes
Myrtaceae	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush	
Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxyton</i>	Yellow Gum	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxyton</i>	Mugga Gum	
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Creeping Oxalis	Yes
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Lamb's Tongues	Yes
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago myosuroides</i>		Yes
Poaceae	<i>Axonopus fissifolius</i>	Narrow-leaved Carpet Grass	Yes
Poaceae	<i>Bothriochloa macra</i>	Red Grass	
Poaceae	<i>Briza minor</i>	Shivery Grass	Yes
Poaceae	<i>Bromus catharticus</i>	Prairie Grass	Yes
Poaceae	<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i>	Kikuyu Grass	Yes
Poaceae	<i>Chloris gayana</i>	Rhodes Grass	Yes
Poaceae	<i>Chloris truncata</i>	Windmill Grass	
Poaceae	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Common Couch	
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	African Lovegrass	Yes
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis tenuifolia</i>	Elastic Grass	Yes
Poaceae	<i>Eriochloa pseudoacrotricha</i>	Early Spring Grass	
Poaceae	<i>Festuca pratensis</i>	Meadow Fescue	Yes
Poaceae	<i>Lachnagrostis filiformis</i>		
Poaceae	<i>Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	
Poaceae	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum	Yes
Poaceae	<i>Rytidosperma setaceum</i>	Small-flowered Wallaby-grass	
Poaceae	<i>Setaria parviflora</i>		Yes
Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus africanus</i>	Parramatta Grass	Yes
Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus creber</i>	Slender Rat's Tail Grass	
Poaceae	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	Buffalo Grass	Yes
Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	Yes
Rubiaceae	<i>Richardia stellaris</i>		Yes
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Gratiola pedunculata</i>		
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	Purpletop	Yes

APPENDIX B :

Threatened Flora and Fauna Recorded in the Locality

Table 3 Threatened flora species previously recorded within the locality.

Family	Scientific name	Common name	BC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Locality Count
Apocynaceae	<i>Marsdenia viridiflora</i> <i>subsp. viridiflora</i>	Marsdenia viridiflora R. Br. subsp. viridiflora population in the Bankstown, Blacktown, Camden, Campbelltown, Fairfield, Holroyd, Liverpool and Penrith local government areas	EP	-	460
Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia multicaulis</i>	Tadgell's Bluebell in the local government areas of Auburn, Bankstown, Baulkham Hills, Canterbury, Hornsby, Parramatta and Strathfield	EP	-	8
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina diminuta</i> <i>subsp. mimica</i>	Allocasuarina diminuta subsp. mimica population in the Sutherland Shire and Liverpool City local government areas	EP	-	1
Convolvulaceae	<i>Wilsonia backhousei</i>	Narrow-leafed Wilsonia	V	-	4
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia fumana</i>		CE	-	1
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia puberula</i>		E	-	203
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia sp.</i> <i>Bankstown</i>		CE	CE	217
Ericaceae	<i>Epacris purpurascens</i> <i>var. purpurascens</i>		V	-	5
Ericaceae	<i>Leucopogon exolasius</i>	Woronora Beard-heath	V	V	1
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Pultenaea parviflora</i>		E	V	2
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Pultenaea pedunculata</i>	Matted Bush-pea	E	-	6
Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	<i>Acacia pubescens</i>	Downy Wattle	V	V	4263
Myrtaceae	<i>Callistemon linearifolius</i>	Netted Bottle Brush	V	-	29
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i>	Narrow-leaved Black Peppermint	V	V	1
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca deanei</i>	Deane's Paperbark	V	V	1
Myrtaceae	<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i>	Scrub Turpentine	CE	CE	1
Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Magenta Lilly Pilly	E	V	1

Family	Scientific name	Common name	BC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Locality Count
Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea parviflora</i> <i>subsp. parviflora</i>	Small-flower Grevillea	V	V	114
Proteaceae	<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	Macadamia Nut		V	2
Proteaceae	<i>Persoonia nutans</i>	Nodding Geebung	E	E	26
Rhamnaceae	<i>Pomaderris brunnea</i>	Brown Pomaderris	E	V	5
Rhamnaceae	<i>Pomaderris prunifolia</i>	P. prunifolia in the Parramatta, Auburn, Strathfield and Bankstown Local Government Areas	EP	-	2
Thymelaeaceae	<i>Pimelea spicata</i>	Spiked Rice-flower	E	E	314

Key: V = Vulnerable, E = Endangered, EP = Endangered Population, CE = Critically Endangered

Table 4 Threatened fauna species previously recorded within the locality.

Family	Scientific name	Common name	BC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Locality Count
Amphibia					
Hylidae	<i>Litoria aurea</i>	Green and Golden Bell Frog	E	V	12
Aves					
Accipitridae	<i>Circus assimilis</i>	Spotted Harrier	V		5
Accipitridae	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	V		30
Accipitridae	<i>Hieraetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle	V		14
Accipitridae	<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square-tailed Kite	V		3
Accipitridae	<i>Pandion cristatus</i>	Eastern Osprey	V		5
Apodidae	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail		V	4
Ardeidae	<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern	E	E	1
Ardeidae	<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	Black Bittern	V		8
Artamidae	<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky Woodswallow	V		20
Burhinidae	<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	Bush Stone-curlew	E		2
Cacatuidae	<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Gang-gang Cockatoo	V	E	1
Cacatuidae	<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo	V	V	1

Family	Scientific name	Common name	BC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Locality Count
Cacatuidae	<i>Lophochroa leadbeateri</i>	Major Mitchell's Cockatoo	V		1
Ciconiidae	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	Black-necked Stork	E		1
Meliphagidae	<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater	E	CE	3
Meliphagidae	<i>Melithreptus gularis</i>	Black-chinned Honeyeater (eastern subspecies)	V		3
Neosittidae	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	Varied Sittella	V		14
Petroicidae	<i>Petroica boodang</i>	Scarlet Robin	V		2
Petroicidae	<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	Flame Robin	V		2
Psittacidae	<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	Little Lorikeet	V		39
Psittacidae	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	E	CE	15
Psittacidae	<i>Neophema pulchella</i>	Turquoise Parrot	V		1
Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	E	CE	1
Strigidae	<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl	V		12
Tytonidae	<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	Masked Owl	V		1
Tytonidae	<i>Tyto tenebricosa</i>	Sooty Owl	V		1
Gastropoda					
Camaenidae	<i>Meridolum corneovirens</i>	Cumberland Plain Land Snail	E		33
Mammalia					
Burramyidae	<i>Cercartetus nanus</i>	Eastern Pygmy-possum	V		4
Dasyuridae	<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	Spotted-tailed Quoll	V	E	1
Emballonuridae	<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Sheathtail-bat	V		7
Miniopteridae	<i>Miniopterus australis</i>	Little Bent-winged Bat	V		7
Miniopteridae	<i>Miniopterus orianae oceanensis</i>	Large Bent-winged Bat	V		30
Molossidae	<i>Micronomus norfolkensis</i>	Eastern Coastal Free-tailed Bat	V		7
Petauridae	<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	Squirrel Glider	V		1
Phascolarctidae	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	E	E	26
Pteropodidae	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	V	V	427
Vespertilionidae	<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	Large-eared Pied Bat	V	V	3

Family	Scientific name	Common name	BC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Locality Count
Vespertilionidae	<i>Falsistrellus tasmaniensis</i>	Eastern False Pipistrelle	V		20
Vespertilionidae	<i>Myotis macropus</i>	Southern Myotis	V		24
Vespertilionidae	<i>Scoteanax rueppellii</i>	Greater Broad-nosed Bat	V		17
Reptilia					
Cheloniidae	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead Turtle	E	E	1

Key: V = Vulnerable, E = Endangered, EP = Endangered Population, CE = Critically Endangered

APPENDIX C :

Test of Significance

TEST OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

No, the proposed development is unlikely to have an adverse effect on any threatened species or their habitats. None has been recorded from the subject site and none are considered likely to occur due to the lack of suitable habitat.

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

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

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

Not relevant. No TEC is present in or near the subject site and no impacts to TECs will occur.

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

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

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

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

No habitat of a threatened species or ecological community is present in the subject site and, the proposed development is unlikely to have an adverse effect on any threatened species or their habitats.

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

No area of outstanding biodiversity value is located in or near the subject site and the proposal will not impact any of these areas either directly or indirectly,

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

No, the proposed development is not part of a key threatening process or is likely to increase the impact of a key threatening process.

FIGURES





Legend

 Subject Site

Bankstown Airport

Image Source:
Image © Nearmap (2023)
Dated: 24/10/2023



Coordinate System: MGA Zone 56 (GDA 94)

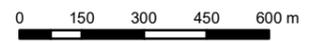


Figure 1. Location of the subject site within Bankstown Airport



Legend

-  Subject Site
-  Hibbertia fumana Management Area

Image Source:
Image © Nearmap (2023)
Dated: 24/10/2023

Coordinate System: MGA Zone 56 (GDA 94)

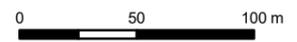


Figure 2. Proximity of subject site to Bankstown Airport Hibbertia fumana Management Area



Legend

- Subject Site
- Survey Tracks

Image Source:
Image © Nearmap (2023)
Dated: 24/10/2023

Coordinate System: MGA Zone 56 (GDA 94)



Figure 3. Survey effort and location of the subject site



Legend

- Subject Site
- Vegetation Community**
- Trees
- Exotic Dominated Grassland
- Cleared Land

Image Source:
 Image © Nearmap (2023)
 Dated: 24/10/2023

Coordinate System: MGA Zone 56 (GDA 94)



Figure 4. Vegetation Communities of the subject site



Legend

- Subject Site
- Ecological Constraint**
- Moderate
- Low

Image Source:
Image © Nearmap (2023)
Dated: 24/10/2023



Coordinate System: MGA Zone 56 (GDA 94)



Figure 5. Ecological constraints of the subject site