

Scoping Report

Homebush Battery Energy Storage System

04-Nov-2024

**ENERGY
STORAGE**

Scoping Report

Homebush Battery Energy Storage System

Client: Ausgrid Operator Partnership

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Executive Summary

Background

Ausgrid Operator Partnership (Ausgrid) is seeking development consent to construct, operate and maintain a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) with a capacity of 200MW at Homebush (referred to as the Project). The Project would provide storage capacity to the National Electricity Market (NEM), which would increase the stability of the electricity network by providing both energy and ancillary services. As a result, the Project would support the transition from fossil fuel to renewable energy, providing firming services allowing for increased penetration of renewable energy, assisting NSW and Australia meet their respective renewable energy targets.

The Project is classified as State Significant Development (SSD). This scoping report has been prepared for the Project to support a request for Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs). The SEARs would guide the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to support the SSD application (SSDA) for the Project as required under Division 4.7 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW) (EP&A Act).

The Site

The proposed location of the BESS (the site) is in the central portion of Lot 1 Deposited Plan 218218 (to the southeast of the existing Sub-transmission Switching Station (STSS)). The site address is 10 Homebush Bay Drive, Homebush, NSW, 2140. The site is located within the Strathfield LGA, approximately 14 km north-west of the Sydney CBD. The site is zoned SP2 Infrastructure (specifically Electricity Supply) in the *Strathfield Local Environment Plan (2015)* (Strathfield LEP).

The site is approximately 6.19 hectares (ha) in total. The indicative area within the site that is likely to be physically disturbed by the Project is approximately 2.65 ha.

The Project will be undertaken on property that is currently owned by Ausgrid.

The site contains an operational STSS in the northern half of the lot and an unused asphalt carpark accompanied by scattered vegetation, fencing and a small building in the southern corner. In terms of ecology, the site contains some PCT 4023 – Coastal Valleys Riparian Forest (Subject PCT) with planted native and exotic vegetation. No threatened flora or fauna species were identified within the site.

The Project

The Project comprises a BESS facility that would store electricity from the grid and release electricity during periods of high demand. Key features of the Project would include but not be limited to:

- Construction and operation of a BESS with a 200MW maximum power output capacity and a 2-hour duration (construction of the Project may be carried out in stages)
- Connection of the BESS to the Mason Park STSS infrastructure via a 33kV underground connection.
- Other ancillary infrastructure and services required such as internal access roads, laydown areas, control and operational buildings.

The Project would result in significant benefits to the State and local community, including:

- Improved network security and diversified energy supply and storage within New South Wales
- Support for increased renewable power generation during daytime peak periods, placing downward pressure on wholesale electricity prices in accordance with the NSW Integrated System Plan
- Support economic development within NSW, through the creation of new jobs during the construction and operation phase.

Assessment of Impacts

The identification of issues to be addressed in the EIS has been undertaken through a risk-based approach in accordance with the *State significant development guidelines – preparing a scoping report* (DPIE, 2022). This process involved reviewing previous reports, undertaking investigations (including site inspections), and desktop searches of proprietary environmental databases between July 2024 and September 2024 to identify key issues and sensitive areas. The matters that have been identified for further detailed assessment during the preparation of the EIS are:

- Biodiversity
- Soils, groundwater and contamination
- Surface water and flooding
- Aboriginal heritage
- Noise and vibration
- Traffic and transport
- Hazards and risk.

Other matters to be considered in the EIS are air quality, social and economic impacts, visual amenity, and waste management. Where relevant, cumulative impacts for these matters will also be assessed.

In assessing the Project, the key focus would be avoidance and minimisation of potential impacts on the environment and local community, where practicable and feasible. The EIS assessment would develop mitigation and management measures to minimise identified potential impacts to the environment during construction and/or operation of the Project. Consultation with stakeholders and the local community would continue throughout the Project assessment, detailed design, construction, and operation phases.

Purpose of this document

This document provides a description of the Project taking into consideration its relevant strategic context. It presents a preliminary environmental risk-based assessment undertaken during scoping of the Project to identify the relevant matters to be addressed in the EIS.

This document has been prepared in support of an application for SEARs for the Project.

1.0 Introduction

With the increasing contribution of renewable energy to the electricity grid, the need for energy storage is a key requirement. Ausgrid Operator Partnership (Ausgrid) aims to address this through the development of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS), leveraging their existing property portfolio across NSW.

Ausgrid is seeking development consent to construct, operate and maintain a BESS with a capacity of 200 megawatts (MW) over a 2-hour duration (i.e. 400 MWh) (the Project). The proposed location of the BESS is to the south of the existing Ausgrid 132 kV Mason Park sub-transmission switching substation (STSS) at 10 Homebush Bay Drive, Homebush, NSW, 2140 (the site). The BESS would be in the southern part of the same lot as the substation, being Lot 1 of deposited plan (DP) 218128. See **Figure 1-1** for the indicative Project location.

1.1 Project overview

Key features of the Project include:

- Construction and operation of a BESS with a capacity of approximately 200 MW. Construction of the Project may be carried out in stages, though development consent is not proposed to be staged
- Connection of the BESS to the Mason Park STSS via a 33 kV underground connection
- Other ancillary infrastructure and services such as internal access roads, laydown areas, control and operational buildings.

Key components of the project would include:

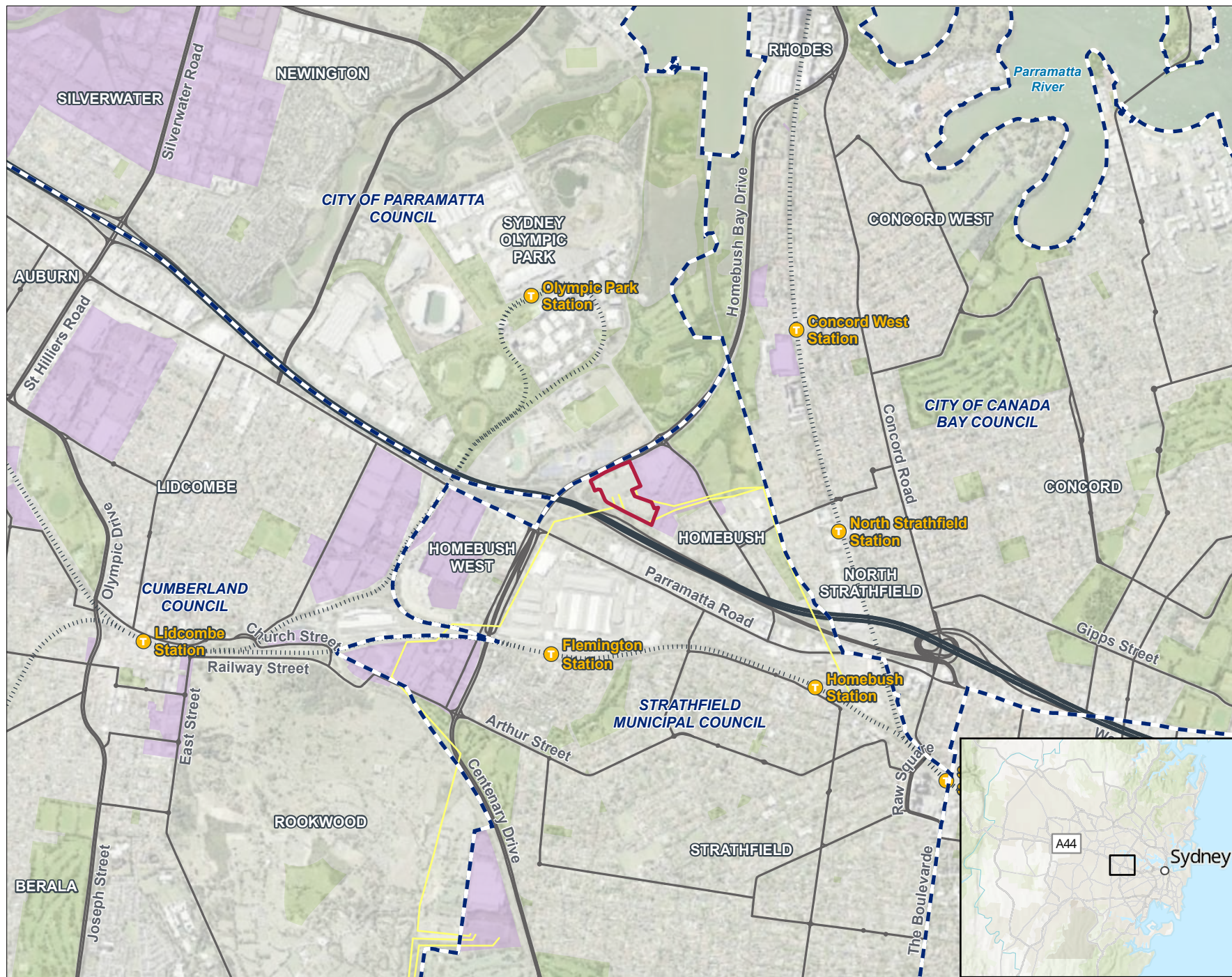
- Batteries located within battery enclosures
- Cabling and collector units
- Temporary and permanent control office and maintenance buildings, switch rooms, site access, internal roads, construction and equipment laydown areas and car parking
- Other associated and ancillary infrastructure, including fire suppression, drainage and stormwater management, security fencing, lighting, and CCTV.

1.2 Project objectives

The objectives of the Project are as follows:

- Provide firming capability to support increasing levels of renewable energy generation
- Provide electricity to the NEM during peak periods and store excess electricity during periods of low demand
- Where applicable, provide system services to help correct and/or stabilise the wider transmission network.

FIGURE 1-1:
REGIONAL CONTEXT



Legend

- The Site
- LGA boundary
- Industrial area
- Local park
- Motorway
- Primary road
- Railway
- Railway station

Transmission Lines

- 132kV

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1.3 Environmental approvals

BESS projects are defined as ‘electricity generating works’ under *State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021* (Transport and Infrastructure SEPP), being a building or place used for the purpose of electricity storage. Section 2.36 of this policy states that development for the purpose of electricity generating works may be carried out by any person with consent on any land in a prescribed non-residential zone. The site is located within the SP2 Electricity Supply land use zone, which is a prescribed non-residential zone under Section 2.35 of Transport and Infrastructure SEPP. On this basis, the Project is permissible with development consent on the site.

Division 4.7 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) defines development that is State Significant Development (SSD) and notes that development can be declared as such by an Environmental Planning Instrument (EPI). Under the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Planning Systems) 2021* (Planning Systems SEPP), ‘electricity generating works’ are deemed SSD if they have an estimated development cost (EDC) of more than \$30 million. Based on projects of a similar size and scale, the Project will have an EDC significantly greater than \$30 million and is therefore considered SSD.

Section 4.12(8) of the EP&A Act states that a ‘development application for SSD is to be accompanied by an EIS prepared by or on behalf of the applicant in the form prescribed by the regulations. Section 59 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021* (EP&A Regulation) sets out the requirements of an EIS and requires that the EIS comply with the SEARs for the Project. This scoping report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the EP&A Regulation to request SEARs for the Project.

1.4 The applicant

Ausgrid Operator Partnership (Ausgrid) (ABN: 78 508 211 731) is the applicant for this Project. Ausgrid’s corporate address is 24-28 Campbell Street, Sydney NSW 2000.

Ausgrid is the largest distributor of electricity on Australia’s east coast, providing power to 1.8 million customers and powering 60% of NSW’s Gross Domestic Product. Ausgrid’s network is made up of substations, powerlines, underground cables and power poles, covering 22,275 square kilometres throughout Sydney, the Central Coast and the Hunter Valley.

The NSW Treasury holds the largest stake in the Ausgrid business (49%), with the remainder made up of institutional investors that have long term investment horizons and have a proven track record of providing support to its investments.

Ausgrid operates in the NEM as both a Distribution Network Service Provider (DNSP) and a Transmission Network Service Provider (TNSP). Ausgrid is actively operating, maintaining, repairing and building its electricity network with a focus on safety and reliability..

1.5 Description of related development

The site is industrial containing the existing Mason Park 132 kV STSS. Ausgrid propose to continue to operate this STSS alongside the proposed BESS. The BESS will connect to this via an underground 33 kV connection.

To prepare its infrastructure for new and changing customer connections as part of the renewable energy transition, Ausgrid plans to augment the Mason Park STSS to include an additional transformer and connection. Substation augmentation works will be assessed and determined by Ausgrid separately under Part 5 of the EP&A Act.

1.6 Purpose of this report

This scoping report has been prepared to request SEARs for the Project from the NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI).

This scoping report provides a description of the Project and presents the strategic context of the Project. It identifies matters for further assessment in the EIS, and the level of detail of that assessment.

This scoping report has been prepared in accordance with *State significant development guidelines – preparing a scoping report* (DPIE, 2022), in support of an application for SEARs for the Project.

2.0 Strategic Context

This chapter provides a high-level analysis of the key strategic issues that are considered likely to be relevant to the Project, including:

- A summary of key government strategies and policies that provide strategic support for the Project (refer to **Section 2.1**)
- An analysis of the key features of the site and surrounds that could affect or be affected by the Project (refer to **Section 2.2**)
- Summary of land ownership and any agreements that the Applicant has entered into with other parties (refer to **Section 2.2.4**)
- Whether the Project is likely to generate cumulative impacts with other relevant future projects in the area (refer to **Section 1.5**).

The level of detail provided within this chapter is proportionate to the importance of the strategic context and tailored towards informing the setting of the SEARs for the Project.

2.1 Strategic planning

2.1.1 Australia's Long Term Emissions Reduction Plan

Australia's whole-of-economy Long-Term Emissions Reduction Plan (DCCEEW, 2022a) is focused on technology and sets out how Australia will achieve net zero emissions by 2050. One of the key principles of the plan is keeping energy prices down with affordable and reliable power. The plan outlines how the Australian Government will:

- Drive down the cost of low emissions technologies (including battery storage)
- Deploy these technologies at scale
- Help regional industries and communities seize economic opportunities in new and traditional markets
- Work with other countries on the technologies needed to decarbonise the world's economy.

The Technology Investment Roadmap (TIR) is the foundation of the Long-Term Emissions Reduction Plan and sets a process to develop and deploy low emissions technologies (including battery storage). By focusing government investment, it aims to make these emerging technologies cost competitive with existing high emission technologies (DCCEEW, 2022b). Importantly, the TIR includes a requirement to prepare Low Emissions Technology Statements (LETS), which review, refine and evaluate the government's investment in low carbon emission technologies (DCCEEW, 2021).

The current LETS (2021) include energy storage as an existing priority technology for government investment. Specifically, the LETS indicates that broad deployment of electrical energy storage will facilitate further integration of low-cost solar and wind electricity in the grid. The LETS states that energy storage will provide network security services and a source of reliable, dispatchable electricity. The Project would help reduce the electricity prices during peak demand periods for consumers in Sydney's greater region. The Project also will be adhering to the principles of the LETS and help reduce reliance on non-renewable in the Sydney energy grid and limiting overall carbon emissions generated by the electricity industry.

2.1.2 Integrated System Plan

The 2024 Integrated System Plan (AEMO, 2024) (ISP) is a whole-of-system plan that provides a coordinated generation and transmission investment plan to transition the NEM over the next 30 years. The Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO) updates the ISP every two years and the most recent ISP for the NEM was published in June 2024.

Under the 'Step Change' scenario, identified in the 2024 ISP as the most likely scenario, the NEM will need to cater for significant investment in generation capacity, storage, firming generation and transmission augmentation as coal generation withdraws through to 2050.

The 2024 ISP predicts under the Step Change scenario that about 90% of the current 21 gigawatt (GW) of coal capacity would retire by 2034-35, with the remainder retiring before 2040. The ISP suggests that 49 GW / 646 GWh of new battery and hydro storage (distributed and utility scale), would be required to be able to respond to a dispatch signal and help firm the renewable energy sources entering the market.

2.1.3 NSW Electricity Strategy

The NSW Electricity Strategy (DPIE, 2019) is the NSW Government's plan for a reliable, affordable, and sustainable electricity future. The strategy outlines three approaches for the NSW government to meet these objectives:

- Support the market to deliver reliable electricity at the lowest price, while protecting the environment
- Set an Energy Security Target to ensure that the State has sufficient generation capacity to cope with unexpected generator outages during periods of peak demand, such as during heat waves, and
- Ensure the State has sufficient powers to deal with an electricity emergency if one arises.

The strategy outlines the cheapest and most efficient way to develop a modern and complex energy system to replace coal-fired generators is to build a mix of low-cost renewables, gas-fired generators and other storage options, such as batteries and pumped hydro. The Project supports the strategy's objectives, being a grid-scale energy storage system, it would help NSW Government plan for a reliable, affordable, and sustainable electricity future.

2.1.4 NSW Electricity Infrastructure Roadmap

The NSW Electricity Strategy (DPIE, 2019) is intended to be implemented through the NSW Electricity Infrastructure Roadmap (DPIE, 2020). It envisions a modern electricity system in NSW built on the following five pillars:

1. Driving investment in regional NSW: supporting our regions as the State's economic and energy powerhouse.
2. Delivering energy storage infrastructure: supporting stable, long-term energy storage in NSW.
3. Delivering Renewable Energy Zones: co-ordinating regional transmission and renewable generation in the right places for local communities.
4. Keeping the grid secure and reliable: backing the system with gas, batteries or other reliable sources as needed.
5. Harnessing opportunities for industry: empowering new and revitalised industries with cheap, reliable and low emissions electricity.

The *Electricity Infrastructure Investment Act 2020* was passed in late 2020. The Project is wholly in keeping with the vision of the NSW Electricity Infrastructure Roadmap in that it represents a private regional investment, delivers energy storage, is appropriately zoned and uses existing transmission infrastructure, provides security to the NEM and provides cost effective and reliable electricity with negligible additional emissions.

Ausgrid has a plan to achieve decarbonisation of its assets by 2045. These targets are a first for an energy distribution organisation in Australia and demonstrate its commitment to the environment (Ausgrid, 2024). The Project is a key component of Ausgrid's plans to enable the transition to decarbonisation and net-zero emissions while responding to the requirements of the market in relation to reliable and affordable electricity.

2.1.5 State Infrastructure Strategy 2022-2042

The NSW State Infrastructure Strategy (SIS) 2022-2042 (Infrastructure NSW, 2022) builds on the NSW Government's major long-term infrastructure plans as initially outlined within NSW State Infrastructure Strategy 2012. The strategy sets out the government's priorities for the next 20 years, and highlights that ongoing investment is required to keep pace with population growth, ensure competitiveness of NSW industry and meet Governments social and economic goals.

Some of the relevant objectives and strategic directions of the SIS include:

- Embed reliability and resilience
- Achieve an orderly and efficient transition to Net Zero
- Protect our natural endowments
- Integrate infrastructure, land use and service planning.

The Project, being a grid scale energy storage system, would help the NSW Government meet these objectives and strategic directions.

2.1.6 Greater Sydney Region Plan – A Metropolis of Three Cities

The *Greater Sydney Region Plan – A Metropolis of Three Cities* (Greater Sydney Commission, 2018) (GSRP) aims to improve the connectedness of residents to the necessities they need to live a healthy and happy life by transforming Greater Sydney into three cities:

- The Western Parkland City
- The Central River City
- The Eastern Harbour City.

The document envisions a boost in Greater Sydney's liveability, productivity and sustainability while the region continues to grow. One of the key pillars of this document is *Sustainability*, with objective 33 stating the need for "A low-carbon city (that) contributes to net zero emissions by 2050 and mitigates climate change". The way that Greater Sydney's urban structure and built form develops over time can support NSW's transition towards net zero emissions.

The Project aims to assist NSW transition away from coal-fired energy and introduce more renewable energy to the NEM. This will help address Objective 33 of the GSRP to mitigate the impacts of climate change and achieve net zero by 2050.

2.1.7 Strathfield 2040 – Local Strategic Planning Statement (Strathfield LSPS)

The *Strathfield 2040 – Local Strategic Planning Statement* (Strathfield Council, 2020) (Strathfield LSPS) addresses the land use needs of the LGA for the next 20 years (2020-2040). This policy identifies the priorities of local land use and considers future local employment opportunities, housing, transport and environmental management options. The planning priorities that policy focuses on are:

- Infrastructure and Collaboration
- Liveability
- Productivity
- Sustainability.

The focus areas that are relevant to the Project are: *Infrastructure and Collaboration*, *Liveability* and *Sustainability*. Each focus area has a list of *priorities* and *actions*. See **Table 2-1** below for the relevant priorities and actions from the *Strathfield LSPS*.

Table 2-1: Relevant priorities from Strathfield LSPS

	Priorities	Action
Sustainability	P16: A healthy built environment delivers sustainable and resource efficient outcomes.	A103: Promote the use of renewable energy storage in the <i>Strathfield Development Control Plan 2022</i> .

The Project will support Action A103, and subsequently priority P16 of the LSPS by providing energy storage including renewable energy.

2.1.8 Strathfield 2035 – Community Strategic Plan

The Community Strategic Plan 'Strathfield 2035' (Strathfield Council, 2022) (the CSP) has been prepared by Strathfield Council in partnership with the Strathfield community and other levels of Government. The CSP provides long term direction for the Strathfield LGA and alignment of the Council's resources to achieve environmental, economic and social prosperity for the local community. The CSP has been based around four key principles that revolve around social justice. These principles include:

- Equity: fairness in the distribution of resources
- Rights: are recognised and supported
- Access: fair access to the economic resources and services essential to meet the basic needs to improve quality of life
- Participation: opportunity for genuine participation and consultation about decisions affecting lives.

The CSP outlines *Environment, climate change and emission reductions* as key challenges, with the council adopting a *target of net zero emissions by 2050 with a 35% reduction in emissions by 2030 compared to 2016-17 levels*. The *NSW Electricity Infrastructure Roadmap* sets out the NSW Governments 20-year plan for the generation, storage, firming and transmission infrastructure needed for clean, cheap and reliable power (discussed in **Section 2.1.4**). The CSP supports the implementation of *NSW Roadmap* through:

- Goal 4.3: Healthy, thriving, sustainable and resilient environments
 - Strategy: 4.3.2 Implement sustainable practices and efficiencies in resource use to support a healthy built environment.

The Project will improve the reliability of electricity supply through periods of high demand, helping to facilitate lower-cost electricity. The Project will also enable an increased proportion of renewable energy in the grid (as discussed in **Section 3.1**), which supports CSP's key challenge of emissions reduction and helping create a net zero Strathfield by 2050.

2.1.9 Strathfield Biodiversity Conservation and Strategy Action Plan 2020-2030

The *Strathfield Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan 2020-2030* (Strathfield Council, 2019) (SBCS Action Plan) was developed to meet legislative requirements in the protection and preservation of biodiversity in the Strathfield LGA. This document outlines the approach that the Strathfield Council will take to managing biodiversity until year 2030. The SBCS prioritises the maintenance of biodiversity for the betterment of the natural environment, but also the community wellbeing. The SBCS Action Plan outlines that all bodies that are implementing development projects achieve a "...no overall negative impact on biodiversity (also referred to a *No Net Loss*). The impacts of the Project on biodiversity matters would be fully considered and assessed within the EIS.

2.2 Site setting

2.2.1 Regional context

The Project is located within the Strathfield LGA, located in the inner west of Sydney, approximately 13 km west of the Sydney CBD. **Figure 1-1** shows the location of the site within the broader regional context.

The Strathfield LGA has an area of 14.1 square kilometres and in 2021 Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) census the population was estimated to be 45,594 people. The Strathfield LGA is enclosed by Burwood LGA to the east, Parramatta to the north-west and Cumberland LGA to the west. The main employment industries within Strathfield LGA are healthcare, computer systems and design and banking. Closer to the site is the DFO Homebush retail outlet and Sydney's Olympic Park.

Major transport routes within the local area are the Western Motorway (M4) which is adjacent to the site and the Hume Highway (A22) approximately 4 km south of the site at its nearest point.

The Bicentennial Park Wetlands are Nationally Significant wetlands that are located approximately 1.4 km north of the site. The wetlands lie on low-lying mangrove swamp deposits and consist of estuarine/intertidal flats with mangroves, saltmarsh and artificial shallow ponds.

2.2.2 The Site

The proposed location of the Project is in the southern part of Lot 1, DP 1218218 (to the south of the existing substation). The site address is 10 Homebush Bay Drive, Homebush, NSW 2140. The site is approximately 6.19 ha in total. The indicative area within the site that is likely to be physically disturbed by the Project is approximately 2.65 ha.

The extent of the site is shown in **Figure 1-1** and the indicative location of the Project within the site is shown in **Figure 2-1**.

The Project will be undertaken on property that is currently owned by Ausgrid.

The site is enclosed by the Western Motorway (M4) to the south, Homebush Bay Drive to the north and an unnamed access road to the south via the M4 eastbound onramp.

The site is zoned 'SP2 Infrastructure' under the Strathfield LEP. A map showing the zoning of the site, and the surrounding area is provided in **Figure 4-1**.

Existing features of the site include the existing STSS and associated overhead powerlines, John Holland/CPD Training Academy (leased on Ausgrid property), vehicle parking, a vacant vegetated parcel of land, and the WestConnex Offices

Vegetation within the site is mapped as PCT 4023 – Coastal Valleys Riparian Forest (Subject PCT) in addition to areas of planted Native Vegetation and exotic vegetation. Sensitive receivers located within 500 m of the site have been illustrated in **Figure 2-2**.

2.2.3 Surrounding land use

Residential

The closest residential land (zoned 'R3 Medium Density') is approximately 140 m southeast of the Project on Verley Drive.

Industrial and commercial land

The land surrounding the Project is zoned as 'E4 General Industrial', 'SP2 Classified Roads' and 'B4 Mixed Use'. This land is used for a mix of industrial and commercial uses, major arterial roads and sporting facilities.

Sport Facilities

North of Homebush Bay Drive, the land is zoned 'B4 Mixed use'. The land is part of the Olympic Park precinct, including facilities such as Accor Stadium, Engie Stadium and Ken Rosewell Arena.

Recreational and environmental land

There is no recreational or environmental land within or adjacent to the site. The nearest recreational zone is Wentworth Reserve and is located approximately 210 m south-east of the site. Wentworth Reserve is zoned 'RE1 Public Recreation' under the Strathfield LEP. Publicly accessible sites within 1 km of the site include Bicentennial Park, Mason Park, Bressington Park, Bill Boyce Reserve and Powells Creek Reserve.

The nearest environmental zone is Mason Park Wetlands which is located approximately 640 m north-east of the site. Mason Park Wetlands is zoned 'C2 – Environmental Conservation' under the Strathfield LEP. There is also land zoned as 'C3 – Environmental Management' located approximately 530 m north of the site.

The objectives of the C2 and C3 zones are to protect, manage and restore areas of high ecological, scientific, cultural or aesthetic values and to prevent further development that could destroy, damage or otherwise have an adverse effect on those values. The Project is not anticipated to impact on recreational or environmental conservation land.

2.2.4 Land Ownership and Agreements

Construction and operation of the Project will be undertaken on property that is currently owned by Ausgrid.

Access to the site is from a shared driveway off the entrance to the Western Motorway (M4), which also provides access to the WestConnex Offices. **Figure 2-3** shows the site relative to the land ownership within and outside the site.

**FIGURE 2-1:
INVESTIGATION AREA**



Legend

- The Site
- Indicative location of the Project within the Site

Heritage

- General conservation area
- General heritage item

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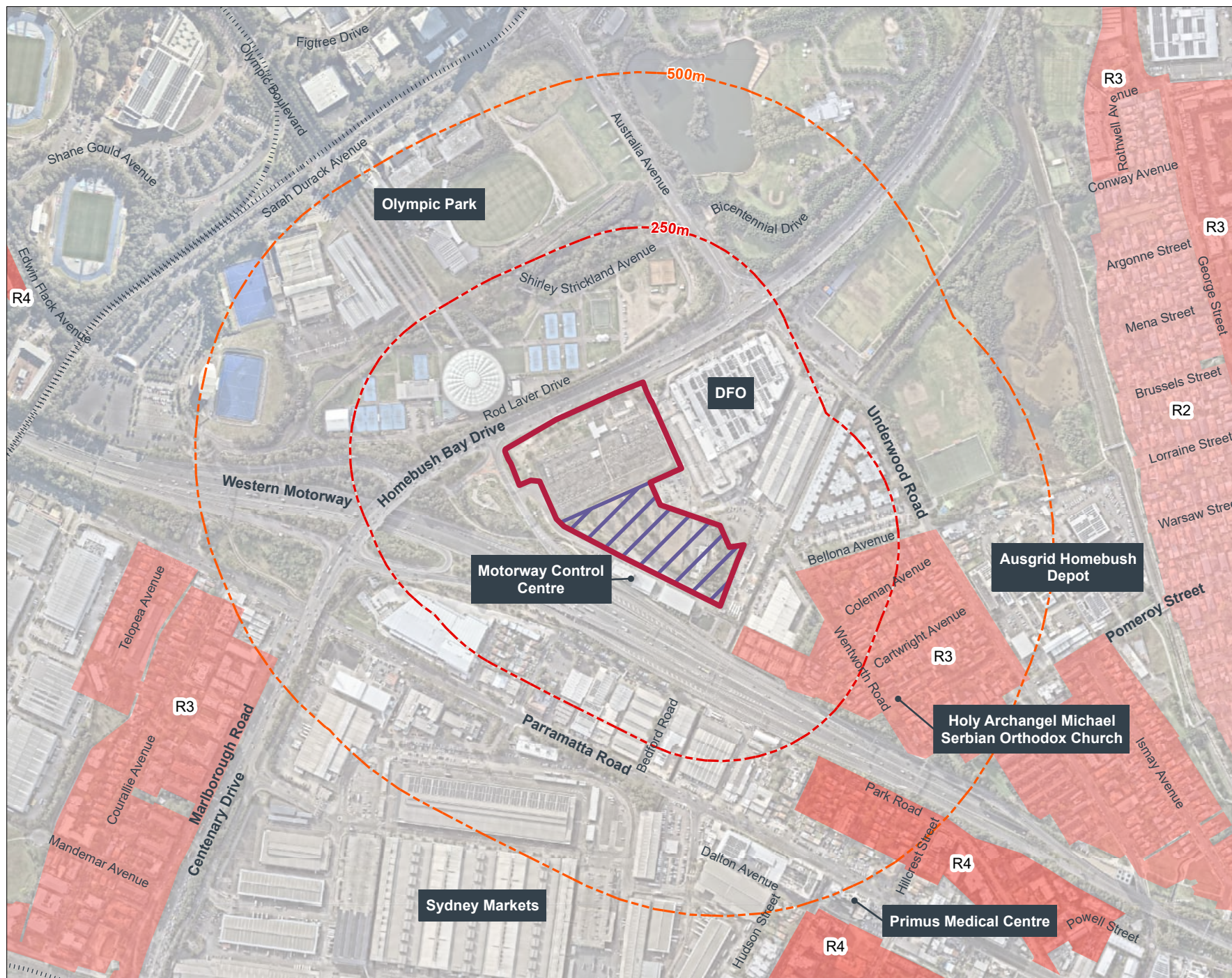
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**FIGURE 2-2:
SURROUNDING SENSITIVE
RECEIVERS**



Legend

- The Site
- 250m buffer from the Site
- 500m buffer from the Site
- Indicative location of the Project within the Site
- Railway

Residential Receivers

- R2 - Low Density Residential
- R3 - Medium Density Residential
- R4 - High Density Residential

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FIGURE 2-3:
LAND OWNERSHIP

Legend

- The Site
- Indicative location of the Project within the Site
- Ausgrid-owned land
- Crown land
- Easement

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3.0 The Project

3.1 Project overview

The Project comprises a BESS that would store electricity from the grid, releasing it during periods of high demand, as well as providing other ancillary grid services. The Project includes a new transmission connection that would connect the BESS to the existing Mason Park STSS.

Key features of the Project would include, but not be limited to:

- Construction and operation of a BESS with a 200 MW maximum power output capacity with 2-hour duration (i.e., 400MWh). Construction of the Project may be carried out in stages, though the development application is not proposed to be staged.
- Connection of the BESS to Mason Park zone STSS via a 33 kV underground connection.
- Other ancillary infrastructure and services such as internal access roads, laydown areas, control and operational buildings.

All works are proposed on property owned by Ausgrid, therefore no easements or leases are required.

Key components of the Project would include:

- Tesla Megapack 2XL Lithium Iron Phosphate (LiFePO₄) battery packs located within battery enclosures
- Cabling and collector units
- Temporary and permanent control office and maintenance buildings, switch rooms, site access, internal roads, construction and equipment laydown areas and car parking
- Other associated and ancillary infrastructure, including, fire suppression, drainage and stormwater management, security fencing, lighting, and CCTV.

Further details regarding the Project specifics are provided in the following sections. These details are subject to review during the preparation of the EIS and the development of the detailed design. Whilst the construction of the Project may be carried out in stages, the scoping report and EIS will consider and address the environmental impacts associated with the Project as a whole.

3.1.1 Battery storage technology and plant

The BESS technology would be provided by Tesla and would consist of a series of containerised LiFePO₄ type batteries. The integrated battery units are would be approximately 2.5 m tall and have a footprint of approximately 3.5 m by 7 m and would be arranged in a series of rows. The units would consist of the battery cells (battery cells, inverters and cooling systems), medium voltage (MV) transformers, associated connection and control systems. See **Figure 3-1** and **Figure 3-2** for a typical battery megapack unit and megapack site.

Figure 3-1: Tesla Megapak single unit



Figure 3-2: Tesla Megapack lithium-ion battery megapack site



The battery modular units would be mounted on a compacted gravel or concrete slab.

The Project would also include:

- An operations building with a control room and switch room
- A workshop area to support operation and maintenance activities.

3.1.2 Underground cable connection

Underground 33kV cables are proposed to connect the BESS to the Mason Park substation. The specific design of this component will be subject to detailed design during the development of the EIS.

3.1.3 Vehicle access

The area around the site is serviced by an extensive road network designed for heavy haulage vehicles due to the surrounding industrial and commercial land uses. The primary access point to the Project would be off a slip road which can be accessed from the eastbound onramp onto the M4 via Homebush Bay Drive.

3.1.4 Operational workforce and hours

Once constructed, the Project would operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week as an unmanned facility. The BESS would typically be managed remotely and staffed as required during both planned and unplanned maintenance periods.

Likely maintenance and operation activities include but not limited to:

- Vegetation trimming to maintain electrical safety clearances and asset protection zone
- General landscape maintenance
- Access track maintenance
- Fence and gate maintenance and repair
- Staff attendance for routine inspection, operation and maintenance activities.

3.2 Project construction

3.2.1 Construction overview

It is currently anticipated that construction of the Project would occur from late 2025 through to mid-2027, though these dates are subject to change pending equipment lead times and availability.

The construction period may also vary in duration depending on weather conditions, technical parameters, environmental issues, availability of contractors and Ausgrid staff.

Works that would generate audible noise at any sensitive receiver would be undertaken between 7am and 6pm Monday to Friday and 8am and 1pm on Saturday. Some construction activities may require work on Sundays or during other out of hours periods due to electrical outage constraints.

Construction works would likely involve:

- Installation of erosion and sediment controls and site fencing
- Installation and maintenance of environmental controls
- Development/upgrade of site access and internal access roads
- Earthworks to form the BESS pad, switchyard area/s, and construction laydown areas
- Concrete works associated with equipment and building foundations/footings
- Construction of a permanent stormwater drainage network
- Trenching and installation of cables at the BESS and switchyard
- Structural works to support BESS facilities
- Construction of supporting structures, e.g., noise walls, temporary site compound, permanent operations building and storage
- Delivery, installation and electrical fit-out of BESS and transformers
- Construction of the cable connection between the BESS and the substation
- Fire suppression system including hydrants
- Installation of a diesel generator for use during operation and in case of emergency
- Testing and commissioning activities
- Removal of construction equipment and rehabilitation of construction areas, including landscaping.

Construction of laydown areas may be required on land within the site and will be included in the EIS.

3.2.2 Construction plant and equipment

Table 3-1 provides an indicative list of the plant and equipment that would be used to construct the Project. The equipment list would be further refined during detailed design.

Table 3-1: Equipment used during construction of the Project

Equipment to be used during construction	
Enabling works and prefabrication	
Front end loaders	Excavators
Dump trucks	Graders
Road trucks	Compactors
Water trucks	Light Vehicles
Structural, civil, mechanical and electrical works	
Front end loaders	Dump trucks
Road trucks	Excavators
Graders	Bobcats
Concrete trucks and pumps	Compactors and rollers
Elevated work platforms	Light Vehicles
Cranes	Backhoe
Concrete saws and grinders	Generators
Water trucks	
Commissioning	
Elevated work platforms	Generators
Cranes	Light Vehicles
Finishes and Demobilisation	
Water trucks	Backhoe
Compactors	Light Vehicles

3.3 Decommissioning

The BESS is intended to have an operational life of up to 50 years and may be replaced and/or upgraded to extend this timeframe, subject to further planning approval. Should this not occur, components would be removed and re-purposed where possible. The land would be rehabilitated consistent with the surrounding area, and in accordance with legislative requirements to achieve pre-development conditions as far as is reasonably practicable.

3.4 Estimated development cost

The EDC for the Project is anticipated to be greater than \$30 million. The EDC would be confirmed prior to submission of the EIS.

3.5 Alternatives considered

Alternatives to the Project have been considered and are outlined below. Where relevant, these alternatives would continue to be considered throughout the Project to ensure the Project is optimised for its location and setting.

Following a constraints and opportunities analysis, the following alternatives have been considered:

- The “do nothing approach”
- Site location alternatives
- BESS technology and provider alternatives.

These are explored in further detail below.

3.5.1 The “do nothing” approach

The ‘do nothing’ approach would involve not constructing and operating a BESS at the site. As discussed in **Section 2.0**, the NEM requires firming and storage capability to be able to store energy and meet electricity demand. Without the Project, the projected future increase in demand for energy storage may not be adequately addressed. Given the existing network capacity and adjacent land holdings, any comparable alternate network solution will likely come at higher cost and higher community and environmental impact than that proposed. The ‘do nothing’ option would not meet the objectives of the Project (refer to **Section 1.1**) or the demands on the NEM (refer to **Section 2.1**) and is therefore not considered a feasible option.

3.5.2 Site location

Ausgrid has completed a detailed site selection review, which included a relative rating of possible sites on environmental, social and technical grounds. This review of sites considered key selection parameters including siting of the BESS in proximity to the point of energy generation, as well as the option to construct the BESS in proximity to the point of energy distribution and which site would best avoid negatively impacting the surrounding area. Constructing the Project in proximity to the existing Ausgrid substation would likely reduce the impacts of the construction and operation of the Project. By locating grid-scale storage on the distribution network closer to customers, Ausgrid will increase network resilience and support greater penetration of variable renewables.

The attributes of the selected site that make the location optimal for the proposed development include:

- Proximity to the electricity transmission network and electricity demand centres
- Capacity of the transmission network to deliver electricity stored without constraint
- Availability of suitably zoned land with compatible existing land uses surrounding the site (refer to **Section 4.2.2**)
- Low environment impacts
- Access for the delivery of heavy construction loads
- Availability of skilled construction and operational workforce.

3.5.3 BESS technology

Ausgrid completed a review and evaluation of the available solutions in the market to select a BESS Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM). A detailed assessment of Project-specific criteria was undertaken including efficiency, system reliability, inverter readiness and integrator compatibility.

Tesla were selected by Ausgrid as their preferred OEM for the site, providing a consolidated BESS solution.

3.6 Project benefits

The Project is expected to provide tangible benefits to the State and local community. Key benefits of the Project include:

- Improved network security and a diversified energy storage offering within NSW
- Alignment with Commonwealth and NSW legislation and policy (discussed in **Section 2.1**)
- Support for increased renewable energy generation during peak periods, placing downward pressure on wholesale electricity prices in accordance with the ISP (as discussed in **Section 2.1.2**)

- Expanding the role DNSPs play in energy transition by supporting the delivery of energy storage on the distribution network at a pace that is faster, lower cost, and has less impact on our communities
- Creation of direct jobs during the Project's construction and operation phase
- Diversification of skills and employment which helps to promote growth and transition of the local community.

BESS, such as the Project, are becoming an integral part of the electricity market's response to the withdrawal of coal fired power stations from the market and are playing an important role in supporting increased levels of renewable generation while improving the strength of the network.

4.0 Statutory Context

Table 4-1 outlines the legislative instruments relevant to the Project, including the proposed planning approval pathway and the Project's permissibility under the EP&A Act. It is categorised in alignment with the *State Significant Development guidelines – preparing a scoping report* (DPE, 2022) and *State Significant Development - Preparing an Environmental Impact Statement* (DPIE 2021). These matters are discussed further in Section 4.1 to 4.2.4.

Table 4-1: Summary of statutory requirements of the Project

Matter	Application to the Project	Discussed further in
Power to grant approval	The Project is considered SSD under the EP&A Act as it satisfies the SSD requirements of section 2.6 of <i>State Environmental Planning Policy (Planning Systems) 2021</i> (Planning Systems SEPP). As SSD, the Project would be assessed under Part 4, Division 4.7 of the EP&A Act. Under section 4.5(a) of the EP&A Act, the consent authority for the Project would be the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces or the Independent Planning Commission. The consent authority will evaluate the SSD application in accordance with section 4.15 of the EP&A Act.	Section 4.1.2
Permissibility	Section 2.35 of the Transport and Infrastructure SEPP defines “electricity generating works” as a building or place used for the purpose of “making or generating electricity” or “electricity storage”. BESS projects are considered electricity storage projects defined as ‘<i>electricity generating works</i>’ under the Transport and Infrastructure SEPP as a building or place used for the purpose of electricity storage. Section 2.36(1) of the Transport and Infrastructure SEPP states that development for the purpose of “electricity generating works” may be carried out with consent on any land in a prescribed rural, industrial or special use zone. The Project is located on land that is zoned ‘SP2 Infrastructure – Electricity Supply’ under the Strathfield LEP. This land is part of the prescribed non-residential land use zone and is therefore permissible with consent under the LEP. The provisions of the Transport and Infrastructure SEPP prevail over the Strathfield LEP.	Section 4.2.1.4
Other approvals	<u>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) approval</u> Under the EPBC Act, activities that have the potential to result in significant impacts on MNES must be referred to the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment. MNES within 10 km of the Site have been identified in Table 4-4, however significant impacts on the MNES are not anticipated as a result of the Project, and therefore a referral under the EPBC Act is unlikely to be required.	Section 4.2.4.2

Matter	Application to the Project	Discussed further in
	<u>Approvals required under Section 4.42 of the EP&A Act</u> Section 4.42 of the EP&A Act provides that the approvals set out below cannot be refused if the Project is approved and must be substantially consistent with the SSD approval. <u>Approval under Section 138 of the NSW Roads Act 1993.</u> Under Section 138 or Part 9, Division 3 of the <i>Roads Act 1993</i>, a person must not undertake any works that impact on a road, including connecting a road (whether public or private) to a classified road, without approval of the relevant authority, being either Transport for NSW or local council, depending upon the classification of the road. The interaction of the project with the road network will be addressed in the EIS. Should road upgrades or works within a designated road corridor be required, approval will be sought from the relevant authority.	Section 4.1.1
	<u>Approvals not required under Section 4.41 of the EP&A Act</u> Section 4.41 of the EP&A Act outlines certain approvals that do not apply to SSD. These include: • a permit under section 201, 205 or 219 of the <i>Fisheries Management Act 1994</i> • an approval under Part 4, or an excavation permit under section 139, of the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> • an Aboriginal heritage impact permit under section 90 of the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> • a bush fire safety authority under section 100B of the <i>Rural Fires Act 1997</i> • a water use approval under section 89, a water management work approval under section 90 or an activity approval (other than an aquifer interference approval) under section 91 of the <i>Water Management Act 2000</i>.	Section 4.2.3
Pre-condition to exercising the power to grant consent	<u>State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021</u> Section 2.6(2) of this policy provides guidance regarding the clearing of vegetation in non-rural areas that requires authority under the Policy. An investigation will be undertaken in accordance with the Biodiversity Assessment Method (BAM) to determine whether the Project exceeds the Biodiversity Offset Scheme (BOS) threshold. In the event the BOS is triggered, a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR) will be prepared to accompany the EIS.	Section 4.2.1.2

Matter	Application to the Project	Discussed further in
	<u>State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021</u> Section 3.7 of this policy requires consideration of relevant circulars and guidelines in consideration of whether a proposed development represents potentially hazardous or offensive development. Where a conclusion is reached that a project is either, or both, a potentially hazardous or offensive development, a Preliminary Hazard Analysis (PHA) must be prepared for the Project. The EIS would include an assessment of the potential hazards and risk of the Project in accordance with the requirements of the Resilience and Hazards SEPP. Section 4.6(1)(b) states that a consent authority must be satisfied that the land is suitable in its contaminated state (or will be suitable, after remediation) for the purpose for which the development is proposed to be carried out. The EIS would consider contamination risks (based on historic land use and other relevant matters) and appropriate mitigation measures for managing and dealing with any potential contaminated material that may be encountered on site during construction works (but which would not preclude the intended land use).	Section 4.2.1.3
	<u>State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021</u> Section 2.119 of the Transport and Infrastructure SEPP relates to development in or adjacent to road corridors and road reservations. Due to the proximity of classified roads under the <i>Roads Act 1993</i> to the Project, the requirements under Section 2.119 of the Transport and Infrastructure SEPP will be considered in the EIS for this Project.	Section 4.2.1.4
	<u>State Environmental Planning Policy (Sustainable Buildings) 2022</u> Section 3.2 of this SEPP ensures that non-residential developments are designed with sustainability in mind. When deciding whether to grant development consent, the consent authority must consider energy efficiency, waste reduction, and the use of renewable resources in relation to the Project. The Project will help reduce greenhouse gas emissions through the storage of energy and supporting the transition of the NEM to renewable generation sources. As part of the EIS, an assessment will be undertaken on the embodied carbon and waste output of the Project.	Section 4.2.1.5
	<u>Strathfield Local Environmental Plan 2012</u> The provisions of the Transport and Infrastructure SEPP prevail over the Strathfield LEP. Despite this <u>the EIS will consider:</u> • The objectives of the 'SP2 Infrastructure – Electricity Supply' land use zone • Section 5.21 Flood planning • Section 6.1 Acid sulfate soils	Section 4.2.2

Matter	Application to the Project	Discussed further in
Mandatory matters for consideration	Pursuant to Section 4.15 of the EP&A Act the consent authority must consider the following relevant matters for consideration: - relevant environmental planning instruments for the Project including State Environmental Planning Policy and Local Environment Plans - relevant development control plans - the likely impacts of that development, including environmental impacts on both the natural and built environments, and social and economic impacts in the locality - the suitability of the site for the development - the public interest. Further details are included in Section 4.2 and will be considered further in the EIS.	Section 4.2

4.1 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

4.1.1 Overview

The EP&A Act and the EP&A Regulation provide the framework for land use planning and development control in NSW. The EP&A Act and the Regulation is supported by a number of Environmental Planning Instruments (EPIs), which include State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs) and LEPs.

Part 4 of the EP&A Act establishes a framework for assessing development that requires consent and categorises development as either '*exempt development*', '*complying development*', '*development that requires consent*', or '*prohibited development*'. The term 'development' is defined under section 1.5 of the EP&A Act.

4.1.2 Planning approval pathway

BESS projects are considered electricity storage projects defined as 'electricity generating works' under Transport and Infrastructure SEPP as a building or place used for the purpose of electricity storage. Section 2.36 of the Transport and Infrastructure SEPP states that development for the purpose of electricity generating works may be carried out by any person with consent on any land in a prescribed non-residential zone. The Project is located within the 'SP2 Infrastructure - Electricity Supply' land use zone, which is a prescribed non-residential zone under Section 2.35 of the Transport and Infrastructure SEPP. On this basis, the Project is permissible with development consent.

Division 4.7 of the EP&A Act defines development that is SSD and notes that development can be declared as such by an EPI. Pursuant to the Planning Systems SEPP, 'electricity generating works' are deemed to be SSD if they have an EDC of more than \$30 million. This Project will have an EDC more than \$30 million.

Section 4.12(8) of the EP&A Act states that a "*development application for State significant development is to be accompanied by an environmental impact statement prepared by or on behalf of the applicant in the form prescribed by the regulations.*". Part 8, Division 2 of the EP&A Regulation sets out the requirements of an EIS and requires that the content of an EIS is 'subject to the environmental assessment requirements that relate to the EIS'. Environmental assessment requirements are typically sought through a request for SEARs submitted to the DPHI.

In line with section 4.5 of the EP&A Act, the consent authority for the Project would be the NSW Minister for Planning and Public Spaces or the Independent Planning Commission (in the case of greater than 50 public objections to the application, local council objection, and/or reportable political donations made by the proponent in the two years prior to lodgement). As noted in section 4.40 of the EP&A Act, SSD applications are evaluated and determined in line with the requirements of section 4.15 of the EP&A Act. Matters for consideration include relevant EPIs, likely impacts to the built and natural

environment and social and economic impacts, submissions made on the application, site suitability and the public interest.

Sections 4.41 and 4.42 of the EP&A Act identify authorisations that are not required for a SSD, and authorisations that cannot be refused, if necessary, for carrying out a SSD, respectively.

Table 4-2 outlines each of the approvals referred to in section 4.42 of the EP&A Act and their applicability to the Project. These approvals, if required, cannot be refused if they are necessary for carrying out the SSD.

Table 4-2: Relevant approval required under section 4.42

Approval	Comment
An aquaculture permit under section 144 of the <i>Fisheries Management Act 1994</i>	The Project would not involve aquaculture. Therefore, no aquaculture permit would be required
An approval under section 15 of the <i>Mine Subsidence Compensation Act 1961</i>	The Project is not located within a mine subsidence district. An approval under section 15 of the <i>Mine Subsidence Compensation Act 1961</i> would not be required.
A mining lease under the <i>Mining Act 1992</i>	The Project does not include any mining activities. A mining lease would not be required.
A production lease under the <i>Petroleum (Onshore) Act 1991</i>	The Project would not involve petroleum production.
An Environment Protection Licence (EPL) under Chapter 3 of the <i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i> (for any of the purposes referred to in Section 43 of that Act)	A review of Schedule 1 of the Protection of the <i>Environment Operations Act 1997</i> (POEO Act) was conducted, and the Project would not include any scheduled activities. Consequently, an EPL is not required.
Consent under Section 138 of the <i>Roads Act 1993</i>	The Project is located on Homebush Bay Drive, which is a State (“classified”) Road and would be managed by Transport for NSW (TfNSW). The site can also be accessed via a slip road off the eastern onramp for the Western Motorway (M4), which are all State-owned roads. The Project does not require any new access points and will take access off an existing driveway owned by Ausgrid.
A licence under the <i>Pipelines Act 1967</i>	No pipelines would be required for the Project and therefore a licence would not be required.

The need for any other approvals or authorisations would be addressed in the EIS.

4.2 Mandatory matters for consideration

Mandatory considerations for the Project are summarised within this section.

4.2.1 State Environmental Planning Policies

The following SEPPs are considered relevant to the Project:

- State Environmental Planning Policy (Planning Systems) 2021
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Sustainable Buildings) 2022

Each of these policies is discussed in further detail below.

4.2.1.1 State Environmental Planning Policy (Planning Systems) 2021

The Planning Systems SEPP applies to the whole of NSW.

Chapter 2 of the Planning Systems SEPP relates to State and Regional development with the aim to identify development that is significant to the State. Part 2.2 of the Planning Systems SEPP relates to development that is declared SSD. Pursuant to Section 2.6(1) of the Planning System SEPP, development is declared to be SSD for the purposes of the EP&A Act if:

- a. The development on the land concerned is, by the operation of an environmental planning instrument, not permissible without development consent under Part 4 of the [EP&A] Act, and
- b. The development is specified in Schedule 1 or 2 [of the Planning Systems SEPP]

As discussed in **Section 4.1.2**, the Project is declared as SSD under Section 2.6 of the Planning Systems SEPP. Furthermore, Section 2.10 of this SEPP states that Development Control Plans (DCPs) do not apply to SSDs.

4.2.1.2 State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021

Chapter 2 of the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021* (Biodiversity and Conservation SEPP) is potentially relevant to the Project. Chapter 2 of the Biodiversity and Conservation SEPP relates to vegetation in non-rural areas. The aims of Chapter 2 are the protection of the biodiversity values of trees and other vegetation in non-rural areas of the State and the preservation of the amenity of non-rural areas of the State through preserving trees and other vegetation.

The Biodiversity and Conservation SEPP applies to Strathfield LGA, and land use zones contained under Section 2.3, which includes land zoned SP2 Infrastructure – Electricity Supply.

Section 2.6(1) of this SEPP states that *'a person must not clear vegetation in any non-rural area of the State to which Part 2.3 applies without the authority conferred by a permit granted by the council'*. In addition, Section 2.6(2) further states that *'a person must not clear native vegetation in any non-rural area of the State that exceeds the biodiversity offset scheme threshold without the authority conferred by an approval of the Native Vegetation Panel under Part 2.4.'*

Part 2.3 of the Biodiversity and Conservation SEPP applies to vegetation in any non-rural area of the State that is declared by a development control plan to be vegetation to which [Part 2.3] applies. As detailed in the presiding section related to the Planning Systems SEPP, the Project constitutes SSD and as such the development control plan does not apply. By extension, the requirement to consider vegetation under the City of Strathfield Development Control Plan (DCP) is not applicable.

For completeness however, Section 2.6(2) of this SEPP provides guidance regarding the clearing of vegetation in non-rural areas that requires authority under the Policy, as defined above.

An investigation will be undertaken in accordance with the Biodiversity Assessment Method (BAM) to determine whether the Project exceeds the Biodiversity Offset Scheme (BOS) threshold. In the event the BOS is triggered, a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR) will be prepared to accompany the EIS.

4.2.1.3 State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021

The objective of the State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021 (Resilience and Hazards SEPP) is to provide state-wide planning approach to resilience and hazards. The chapters of Resilience and Hazard SEPP relevant to the Project, include:

- Chapter 3 Hazardous and offensive development
- Chapter 4 Remediation of Land.

The application of each chapter is discussed in further detail below.

Chapter 3 Hazardous and offensive development

The aim of this chapter is to ensure that in considering any development application to carry out potentially hazardous or offensive development, the consent authority has sufficient information to

assess whether the development is hazardous or offensive and to impose conditions to reduce or minimise any adverse impact (among others).

Part 3 under Chapter 3 of the Resilience and Hazards SEPP applies to industrial developments that are considered “potentially hazardous or offensive industry”. The definition of a potentially hazardous industry and potentially offensive industry is provided in Section 3.2 of the Resilience and Hazards SEPP.

Development that constitutes a potentially hazardous industry must be accompanied by a Preliminary Hazard Analysis (PHA). For completeness, Section 3.12 sets out the matters that the consent authority must consider including:

- a) current circulars or guidelines published by the Department of Planning relating to hazardous or offensive development, and
- b) whether any public authority should be consulted concerning any environmental and land use safety requirements with which the development should comply, and
- c) in the case of development for the purpose of a potentially hazardous industry—a preliminary hazard analysis prepared by or on behalf of the applicant, and
- d) any feasible alternatives to the carrying out of the development and the reasons for choosing the development the subject of the application (including any feasible alternatives for the location of the development and the reasons for choosing the location the subject of the application), and
- e) any likely future use of the land surrounding the development.”

For development proposals classified as ‘potentially hazardous industry’ the SEPP (and DPHI’s Hazardous and Offensive Development Application Guidelines – Applying SEPP 33 (January 2011))) establish a test by way of a preliminary screening assessment and PHA to determine the risk to people, property and the environment. The EIS would include an assessment of the potential hazards and risk of the Project in accordance with the requirements of the Resilience and Hazards SEPP.

Chapter 4 Remediation of Land

The objective of Chapter 4 is to provide a state-wide planning approach to the remediation of contaminated land, where the purpose of remediation of contaminated land is to reduce the risk of harm to human health or any other aspect of the environment. Pursuant to Section 4.6(1), “a consent authority must not consent to the carrying out of any development on land unless-

- (a) it has considered whether the land is contaminated, and
- (b) if the land is contaminated, it is satisfied that the land is suitable in its contaminated state (or will be suitable, after remediation) for the purpose for which the development is proposed to be carried out, and
- (c) if the land requires remediation to be made suitable for the purpose for which the development is proposed to be carried out, it is satisfied that the land will be remediated before the land is used for that purpose.”

Furthermore, Section 4.6(2) states that “before determining an application for consent to carry out development that would involve a change of use on any of the land specified under subclause (4), the consent authority must consider a report specifying the findings of a preliminary investigation of the land concerned carried out in accordance with the contaminated land guidelines.”

The EIS would consider contamination risks (based on historic land use and other relevant matters) and appropriate mitigation measures for managing and dealing with any potential contaminated material that may be encountered on site during construction works (but which would not preclude the intended land use).

4.2.1.4 State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021

The aim of Chapter 2 of the Transport and Infrastructure SEPP is to facilitate the effective delivery of infrastructure across the State. The application of this Chapter as relevant to the Project is discussed in further detail below.

Chapter 2 Infrastructure

The site is zoned 'SP2 Infrastructure – Electricity Supply' under the Strathfield LEP. This land use zone is defined as a 'prescribed non-residential zone' for the purpose of electricity generating works. Under Section 2.36 of the Transport and Infrastructure SEPP, the Project is considered permissible with consent at the site as the electricity generating works are within a non-residential zone.

Section 2.48 of the Transport and Infrastructure SEPP relates to determination of development applications that are likely to affect an electricity transmission or distribution network. Specifically, Section 2.48(1) states that "this section applies to a development application... for development comprising or involving any of the following:

- (a) The penetration of ground within 2m of an underground electricity power line or an electricity distribution pole or within 10m of any part of an electricity tower,
- (b) Development carried out-
 - a. Within or immediately adjacent to an easement for electricity purposes (whether or not the electricity infrastructure exists), or
 - b. Immediately adjacent to an electricity substation, or
 - c. Within 5m of an exposed overhead electricity power line.
- (c) [not relevant]
- (d) Development involving or requiring the placement of power lines underground, unless an agreement with respect to the placement underground of power lines is in force between the electricity supply authority and the council for the land concerned.

Before determining an application to which Section 2.48 relates, the consent authority must:

- (a) Give written notice to the electricity supply authority for the area in which the development is to be carried out, inviting comments about potential safety risks, and
- (b) Take into consideration any response to the notice that is received within 21 days after the notice is given.

The Project would involve the development partially within an existing electricity easement, as well as connection to an existing substation (Ausgrid's 132 kV Mason Park substation refer to **Section 3.0**).

Section 2.119 of the Transport and Infrastructure SEPP relates to development in or adjacent to road corridors and road reservations. The objectives of this section are:

- (a) to ensure that new development does not compromise the effective and ongoing operation and function of classified roads, and
- (b) to prevent or reduce the potential impact of traffic noise and vehicle emission on development adjacent to classified roads.

Pursuant to Section 2.119(2), the consent authority must not grant consent to development on land that has a frontage to a classified road unless it is satisfied that-

- (a) where practicable and safe, vehicular access to the land is provided by a road other than the classified road, and
- (b) the safety, efficiency and ongoing operation of the classified road will not be adversely affected by the development as a result of-
 - a. the design of vehicular access to the land, or
 - b. the emission of smoke or dust from the development, or
 - c. the nature, volume or frequency of vehicles using the classified road to gain access to the land, and
- (c) the development is of a type that is not sensitive to traffic noise or vehicle emissions, or is appropriately located and designed, or includes measures, to ameliorate potential traffic noise or vehicle emissions within the site of the development arising from the adjacent classified road.

As mentioned in **Section 2.2**, the M4 Western Motorway traverses along the southern boundary of the site, and Homebush Bay Drive traverses along the northwestern boundary of the site. Both roads are classified roads under the *Roads Act 1993*. As such, the requirements under Section 2.119 of the Transport and Infrastructure SEPP must be considered as part of this Project. The EIS will address the matters of consideration contained under Section 2.119(2) of the Transport and Infrastructure SEPP.

4.2.1.5 State Environmental Planning Policy (Sustainable Buildings) 2022

The aims of the *State Environment Planning Policy (Sustainable Buildings) 2002* (Sustainable Buildings SEPP) are as follows:

- (a) *to encourage the design and delivery of sustainable buildings*
- (b) *to ensure consistent assessment of the sustainability of buildings*
- (c) *to record accurate data about the sustainability of buildings, to enable improvements to be monitored*
- (d) *to monitor the embodied emissions of materials used in construction of buildings*
- (e) *to minimise the consumption of energy*
- (f) *to reduce greenhouse gas emissions*
- (g) *to minimise the consumption of mains-supplied potable water*
- (h) *to ensure good thermal performance of buildings.*

Chapter 3 of the Sustainable Building SEPP provides standards for non-residential development. Of relevance to the Project is Section 3.2, Development consent for non-residential development. Section 3.2 (1) indicates that: “*In deciding whether to grant development consent to non-residential development, the consent authority must consider whether the development is designed to enable the following:*

- (a) *the minimisation of waste from associated demolition and construction, including by the choice and reuse of building materials*
- (b) *a reduction in peak demand for electricity, including through the use of energy efficient technology*
- (c) *a reduction in the reliance on artificial lighting and mechanical heating and cooling through passive design*
- (d) *the generation and storage of renewable energy*
- (e) *the metering and monitoring of energy consumption*
- (f) *the minimisation of the consumption of potable water.*

Furthermore Section 3.2 (2) indicates that development consent must not be granted unless the consent authority is satisfied with the embodied emissions relating to the development have been quantified.

The Project will help reduce greenhouse gas emissions through the storage of energy and supporting the NSW electricity grid. As part of the EIS, an assessment will be undertaken on the embodied carbon and waste output of the Project.

4.2.2 Strathfield Local Environment Plan 2012

The Project is located on land that is zoned ‘SP2 Infrastructure – Electricity Supply’ by the *Strathfield Local Environment Plan* (LEP) (refer to **Figure 4-1**). The objectives of this land use zone, as stated in the LEP, are:

- To provide for infrastructure and related uses.
- To prevent development that is not compatible with or that may detract from the provision of infrastructure.
- To ensure that development does not have an adverse effect on adjoining land.

As stated in **Section 4.1.2** the Project is characterised as “*electricity generating works*”, which is permissible with consent under the LEP, as the ‘Land Zoning Map’ indicates that the land should be used for ‘electricity supply’. However, permissibility for the Project is achieved through the application of Section 2.36 of the Transport and Infrastructure.

In addition to the permissibility, the following principal development standards and local provisions under the LEP have been considered:

- Section 4.3 Height of buildings
- Section 4.4 Floor space ratio
- Section 5.10 Heritage conservation
- Section 5.21 Flood planning
- Section 6.1 Acid sulfate soils.

A discussion of these provisions and the relevance to the Project has been provided in **Table 4-3**.

Table 4-3: LEP Provisions

LEP Provision	Compliance
Section 4.3 Height of Buildings	The site does not have a maximum building height under the LEP. As such, this principal development standard does not apply to the Project. No further consideration is afforded to Section 4.3 of the LEP.
Section 4.4 Floor Space Ratio	The site does not have a floor space ratio under the LEP. As such, this principal development standard does not apply to the Project. No further consideration is afforded to Section 4.4 of the LEP.
Section 5.10 Heritage Conservation	The site is not mapped under the LEP to contain any objects, items or sites of heritage significance. Additionally, an <i>Aboriginal Due Diligence Assessment</i> was prepared by Apex Archaeology in August 2024 (Appendix C), which concluded that there are no sites of Aboriginal significance located within the site.
Section 5.21 Flood planning	The site is not mapped under the LEP in accordance with flood planning. As such, this principal development standard does not apply to the Project. The EIS will consider relevant matters of consideration regarding flooding and water under Section 5.21 of the LEP with regards to the Project.
Section 6.1 Acid Sulfate Soils	The site is mapped under the LEP to be potentially impacted by Class 2 and Class 5 Acid Sulfate Soils (Figure 4-2). The EIS will consider the relevant matters of consideration contained under clause 6.1 of the LEP with regards to the Project.

FIGURE 4-1:
LAND ZONING

Legend

- The Site
- Indicative location of the Project within the Site

LEP Land Zoning

- B4 - Mixed Use
- C2 - Environmental Conservation; C2, Environmental Management
- C3 - Environmental Management
- E1 - Local Centre
- E3 - Productivity Support
- E4 - General Industrial
- MU1 - Mixed Use
- R2 - Low Density Residential
- R3 - Medium Density Residential
- R4 - High Density Residential
- RE1 - Public Recreation
- SP1 - Special Activities
- SP2 - Infrastructure

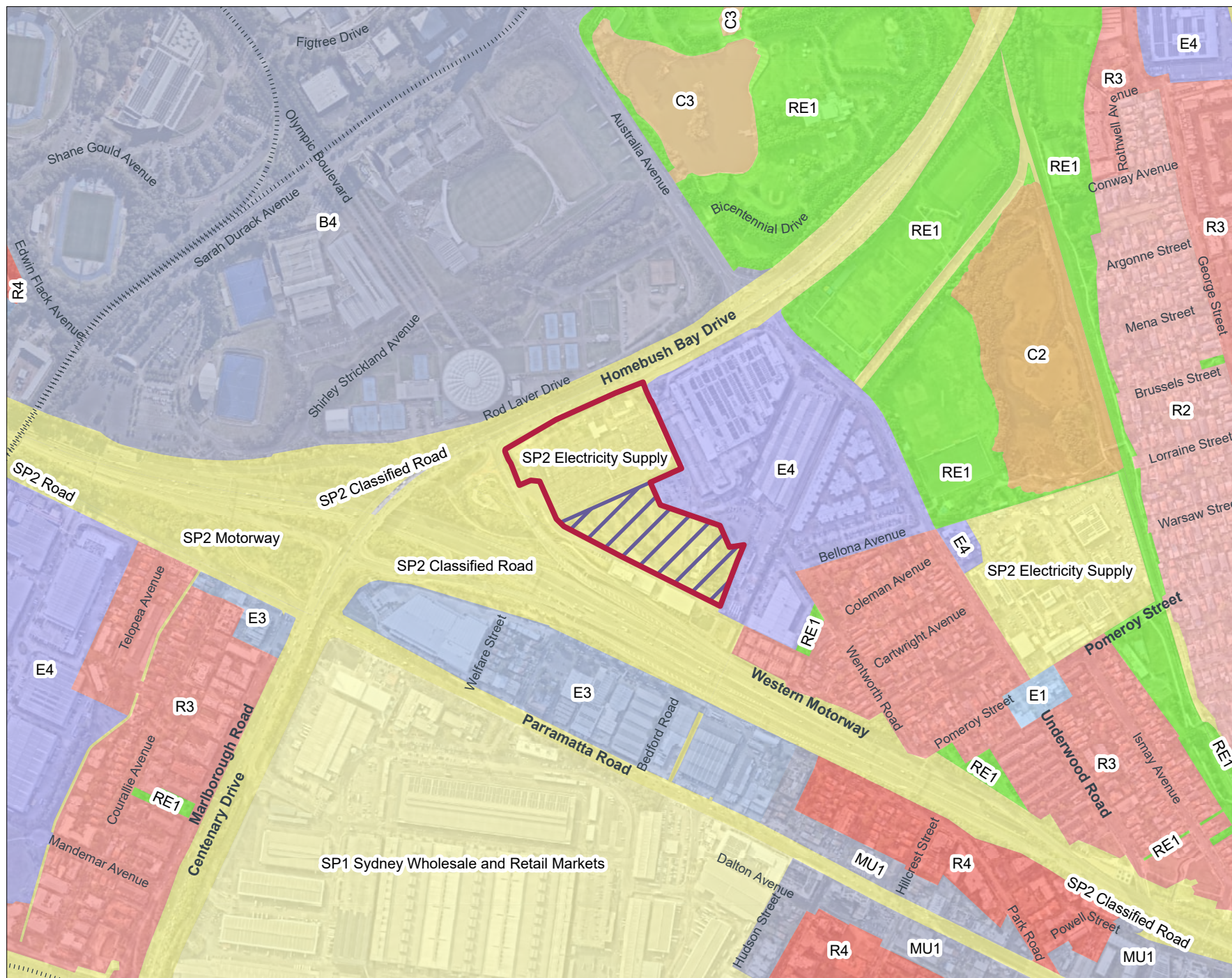
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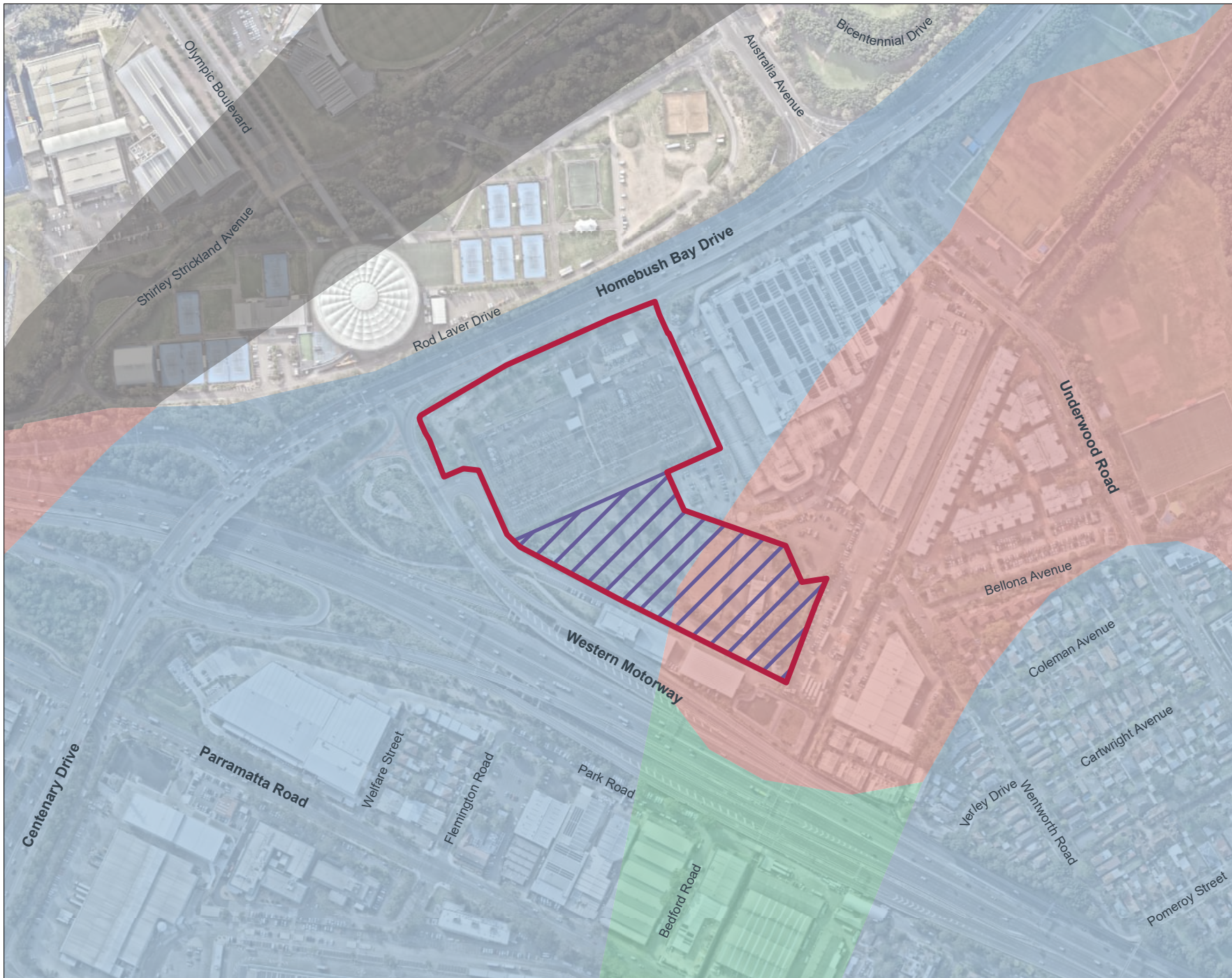


FIGURE 4-2:
ACID SULFATE SOILS

Legend

- The Site
- Indicative location of the Project within the Site

Acid Sulfate Soils Class

- Class 2
- Class 3
- Class 5
- Disturbed terrain

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4.2.3 Other Relevant NSW Legislation

4.2.3.1 Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983

The *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (ALR Act) was established to provide land rights to Aboriginal persons, as well as provide for representative Aboriginal Land Councils to vest land in those Councils. The ALR Act, is administered by the NSW Department of Aboriginal Affairs and establishes a compensatory regime, which recognises that land is of spiritual, social, cultural and economic importance to Aboriginal people. The ALR Act established the NSW Aboriginal Land Council (NSWALC) and a network of over 120 Local Aboriginal Land Councils (LALCs) and requires these bodies to:

- Take action to protect the culture and heritage of Aboriginal persons in the LALC's area, subject to any other law
- Promote awareness in the community of the culture and heritage of Aboriginal persons in the LALC's area.

LALCs constituted under the ALR Act can make claims in respect of 'claimable Crown land'. The Registrar of the ALR Act must maintain the Register of Aboriginal Land Claims under section 166 of the ALR Act. All land claims that have been made under the ALR Act are recorded in the Register.

4.2.3.2 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act), administered by the Environment and Heritage Group of DCCEE NSW, is the primary legislation for the protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW. The NPW Act gives the Chief Executive responsibility for the proper care, preservation and protection of 'Aboriginal objects' and 'Aboriginal places', defined as follows:

- An Aboriginal object is any deposit, object or material evidence (that is not a handicraft made for sale) relating to Aboriginal habitation of the area that compromises NSW, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction (and includes Aboriginal remains).
- An Aboriginal place is a place so declared by the Ministers under section 84 of the NPW Act because in the opinion of the Minister, the place is or was of special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture. It may or may not contain Aboriginal objects. An Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) is required under section 90 of the NPW Act before harming or desecrating an Aboriginal object, otherwise, such action is an offence under the NPW Act.

An Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) is required under section 90 of the NPW Act before harming or desecrating an Aboriginal object, otherwise, such action is an offence under the NPW Act. Despite this, under section 4.41 of the EP&A Act, an AHIP is not required for SSD. Instead, potential impacts to Aboriginal heritage are typically managed under Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHARs), required under relevant conditions of consent. An Aboriginal due diligence assessment has been completed for the Project (**Appendix E**), the results are summarised in **Section 6.5.2**.

4.2.3.3 Water Management Act 2000

The *Water Management Act 2000* (WM Act) establishes a framework for managing water in NSW. Section 91 of the WM Act discusses activity approvals and notes that there are two types of approvals, namely controlled activity approvals and aquifer interference approvals.

The WM Act specifies certain activities as controlled activities when carried out on waterfront land. This is defined as within 40 metres of the banks of a river, lake or estuary (or are prescribed by the regulations). A controlled activity approval for this Project would not be required by virtue of Section 4.41 of the EP&A Act. This section of the EP&A Act specifies certain approvals that are not required for SSD, including an activity approval under section 91 of the WM Act. Despite this provision, this section of the EP&A Act does not remove the requirement for obtaining an aquifer interference approval. Separate exemptions under the *Water Management (General) Regulation 2018* may apply to the requirement for an aquifer interference approval or water access licence.

4.2.3.4 Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997

The objects of the POEO Act contained in section 3 include to rationalise, simplify, and strengthen the regulatory framework for environment protection. Chapter 3 of the POEO Act outlines the specific circumstances under which an environment protection licence (EPL) must be obtained.

Schedule 1 of the POEO Act provides a list of activities for which an EPL would be required. Clause 17 of Schedule 1 lists general electricity works as a scheduled activity where they exceed the capacity to generate 30 MW. The Project does not involve the generation of electricity. Instead, the Project stores and releases electricity that has already been generated elsewhere. Accordingly, an EPL is not required for the Project.

4.2.3.5 Contaminated Land Management Act 1997

The general object of the Contaminated Land Management Act 1997 (CLM Act) is to establish a process for investigating and (where appropriate) remediating land that the EPA considers to be contaminated enough to require regulation under Division 2 of Part 3 of the CLM Act. A search of the NSW EPA contaminated land database (undertaken on 23 August 2024) confirmed that the site is not listed as a notified contaminated site under the CLM Act. Further assessment will be undertaken to support the EIS, which would be based on ground investigation.

Section 60 of the CLM Act also includes a 'duty to notify' where significant contamination is identified. This section would be relevant if any previously unidentified contamination is encountered that exceeds notification thresholds.

4.2.3.6 Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016

The purpose of the BC Act is to maintain a healthy, productive and resilient environment for the greatest well-being of the community, now and into the future, consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development (described in section 6(2) of the Protection of the Environment Administration Act 1991).

Section 7.9(2) of the BC Act states that a development application for SSD is to be accompanied by a BDAR (as defined under section 7.1 of the BC Act), unless both the Planning Secretary and the EPA determine that the proposed development is not likely to have any significant impact on biodiversity values. Further guidance is provided under section 7.9(3) of the BC Act, which denotes that the EIS, which accompanies any such application, is to include the biodiversity assessment required by the environmental assessment requirements (i.e. SEARs).

Based on the high ground disturbance at the site, it is likely that the Project would not result in significant impacts on biodiversity. Impacts to biodiversity would be confirmed in a BDAR, which will be prepared to support the EIS.

4.2.3.7 Roads Act 1993

An objective of the Roads Act 1993 (Roads Act) is to confer certain functions (in particular, the function of carrying out road work) on TfNSW and on other roads authorities, among others. Section 7 of the Roads Act defines the respective road authorities depending on the classification of the road. Of relevance to this Project is Homebush Bay Drive, which is a State Road under the Roads Act. The Council of a LGA is the roads authority for all public roads within the area, other than:

- Any freeway or Crown Road, and
- Any public road for which some other public authority is declared by the regulations to be the roads authority.

Section 138 of the Roads Act relates to works and structures, *whereby a person must not erect a structure or carry out a work in, on or over a public road... otherwise than with the consent of the appropriate road's authority*. The Project will not require works within road reserve areas. As such, it is unlikely that approval under section 138 of the Roads Act would be required to support the Project.

4.2.3.8 Heritage Act 1977

The Heritage Act 1977 (NSW) aims, among other things, to promote an understanding of heritage, encourage conservation and provide for protection of NSW State heritage. State and/or local heritage significance can relate to historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic values of a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct. No heritage items were identified under the NSW State Heritage Register or Strathfield LEP within the site.

4.2.4 Commonwealth Legislation

4.2.4.1 Airports Act 1996 and Airports (Protection of Airspace) Regulations 1996

The *Airports Act 1996* (Airports Act) and the *Airports (Protection of Airspace) Regulation 1996* (Airports Regulation) establish a framework for the protection of airspace at and around airports. The West Sydney Airport does and Sydney Airport both meet the definition of “airports” to which Part 12 of the Airport Act applies.

There is the potential use of cranes throughout construction of the Project. Guidance related to the operation of cranes and tall structures in the vicinity of Sydney Airport and West Sydney Airport is provided by the Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA), pursuant to AC 139.E-01(2) – CASA Advisory Circular – Reporting of Tall Structures (Advisory Circular). According to Clause 2.2.3, the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) requires the information on structures that will be 30 m or more above the ground and within 30 km of an aerodrome. As the site is approximately 15.1 km northwest of Sydney Airport, the requirements of the Advisory Circular will be considered.

Pursuant to section 9 of the Advisory Circular, all applicants are to provide a completed application to the ABCP at least two business days prior to the intended use of the crane or erection of the tall structure.

Ausgrid will consult with the ABCP with respect to the potential impact on the Sydney Airport that may result from the use of cranes during Project construction.

4.2.4.2 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

Section 18 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999* (EPBC Act) requires a proponent of a development or activity to obtain approval from the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment and Water when undertaking an activity which is likely to cause a significant impact to a Matter of National Environmental Significance (MNES). MNES include threatened species or ecological communities listed under the EPBC Act.

If the Project is likely to significantly impact on a MNES, a referral to the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment and Water would be required to determine whether the Project is a controlled action or can be undertaken in a particular manner to adequately mitigate potential impacts. If the Project constitutes a controlled action the activity will be subject to further assessment before a determination is made by the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment and Water regarding whether the activity can be carried out, generally subject to conditions.

A search of the EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool was undertaken on 29 August 2024 for a 10 km buffer around the site. The search identified one Wetlands of International Importance, fourteen threatened ecological communities, 108 threatened flora and fauna species, and 63 listed migratory species with potential to occur.

The results of the Protected Matters search is provided in **Table 4-4**. The Protected Matters search report can be viewed in **Appendix D**.

Potential impacts of the Project on biodiversity are discussed in **Section 6.2**.

Table 4-4: MNES within 10km of the site

MNES	MNES within 10 km of the site
World Heritage Properties	2
National Heritage Places	3
Wetlands of International Importance	1
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park	None
Commonwealth Marine Area	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities	14
Listed Threatened Species	108
Listed Migratory Species	63

Under the EPBC Act, activities that have the potential to result in significant impacts on MNES must be referred to the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment and Water. No significant impacts on the MNES outlined in **Table 4-4** are anticipated for the Project and therefore a referral under the EPBC Act is unlikely to be required.

4.2.4.3 Native Title Act 1993

The Native Title Act 1993 (NT Act) provides for the recognition and protection of native title for Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islanders. The NT Act recognises native title for land over which native title has not been extinguished and where persons are able to establish continuous use, occupation or other classes of behaviour and actions consistent with a traditional cultural possession of those lands. The NT Act also makes provision for Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUA) to be formed, as well as a framework for notifying native title stakeholders for certain future acts on land where native title has not been extinguished.

A search of the National Native Title Tribunal Register, Register of Native Title Claims and the Register of Indigenous Land Use Agreements was undertaken on 16 April 2024 using the National Native Title Tribunal online system. The search returned no active or historic claims associated with or in the area surrounding the site. As all land within the site is either freehold or the subject of a 'previous exclusive possession act', native title rights will not be impacted by the Project. There are no Native Title claims over or in the vicinity of the site.

5.0 Engagement

5.1 Introduction

Ausgrid seeks to establish and maintain authentic relationships with the community and interested stakeholders through consultation and effective communications from an early stage of the Project. This is to ensure the community are meaningfully included during the planning and development phases of the Project. Ausgrid will provide updates to the local community and stakeholders at key milestones as the Project progresses, with the aim to demonstrate the commitment to transparency and accountability.

A comprehensive engagement program is planned during the preparation of the EIS to:

- Inform the development of the Project and preparation of the EIS
- Ensure interested stakeholders and local community are aware of the Project and understand its potential impacts and benefits, prior to exhibition of the EIS.

Ausgrid's engagement program is based on International Association of Public Participation's (IAP2) Spectrum of Public Participation and aligned to with *Undertaking Engagement Guidelines for State Significant Projects* (DPHI, 2024). It will deliver effective engagement that is accessible and inclusive for those potentially impacted or interested in the Project, and clearly identifies what is negotiable and how feedback will be considered.

This objectives of Ausgrid's community engagement relating to the Project are to:

- Inform interested and potentially impacted businesses, communities and stakeholders about the design, development and potential impacts of the Project
- Build and develop community and key stakeholder relationships
- Provide information about the planning approval process
- Encourage stakeholder participation in engagement processes
- Obtain government, community and stakeholder input for consideration in development of the Project
- Identify and understand community and stakeholder priorities and concerns so they can be considered in the ongoing development and delivery of the Project.

Section 5.2 below outlines the consultation that has been completed to date. **Section 0** outlines the proposed consultation that would take place as part of the preparation of the EIS. The outcomes of consultation will be reported and considered in the EIS and relevant technical studies.

5.2 Engagement carried out

5.2.1 Community newsletter

Ausgrid distributed the first Homebush BESS community newsletter to 2,200 business owners and residents surrounding the proposed Project location on 27 September 2024. The newsletter outlined key information about the Project, including a location map and the planning and approval process.

It also included information about the Project's dedicated phone number, email address and website, as well as information about a webinar planned for 16 October 2024.

As of 4 October 2024, no emails or phone calls have been received, or webinar registrations.

5.2.2 Project webpage

A dedicated webpage was established for the Project, outlining the purpose and location of the proposed Homebush BESS. The webpage also includes a copy of the community newsletter, FAQs, contact details (dedicated phone number and email) and registration page for the webinar. This page will continue to be updated as the Project progresses.

As of 4 October 2024, there have been 29 webpage views in total by 23 unique visitors, with 14 document downloads.

5.2.3 Consultation activities

The consultation activities highlighted in **Table 5-1** have been delivered to introduce stakeholders and community to the Project and provide opportunity to answer questions and understand key concerns.

Table 5-1: Scoping report consultation activities

Stakeholder	Date	Details
Adjacent properties/landowners		
DFO Homebush (Managed by Vicinity Centres) 3-5 Underwood Road, Homebush	3 September 2024	Ausgrid sent letter via email to outline the Project and offer a meeting (virtual or in-person) to discuss further.
	26 September 2024	Phone discussion outlining project, timing of newsletter delivery and invitation for meeting to brief Centre on proposal
	27 September 2024	Email to Centre Manager with copy of newsletter and outlining phone discussion key points on 26 September 2024.
	9 October 2024	Ausgrid met with DFO staff to provide a presentation about the Project, answer questions and agree how best to continue to engage as project progresses
WestConnex Fulton Hogan (Site office), corner Homebush Bay Drive and M4 WestConnex, Homebush	2 October 2024	Ausgrid phoned to outline Project and offer meeting to discuss further.
Proximity households		
Household - Unit 1, 12-14 Wentworth Rd North, Homebush	1 October 2024	Doorknocked (no-one at home). Left another copy of newsletter.
Household - Unit 2, 12-14 Wentworth Rd North, Homebush	1 October 2024	Door knocked and spoke to householder. Confirmed they had received mailed copy of community newsletter and reminded them about upcoming webinar, website and email.
Household - Unit 3, 12-14 Wentworth Rd North, Homebush	1 October 2024	Doorknocked (no-one at home). Left another copy of newsletter.
Household - Unit 4, 12-14 Wentworth Rd North, Homebush	1 October 2024	Door knocked and spoke to householder. Confirmed they had received mailed copy of community newsletter and reminded them about upcoming webinar, website and email.
Household - 5 Bellona Ave, Homebush	1 October 2024	Door knocked and spoke to householder. Confirmed they had received mailed copy of community newsletter and reminded them about upcoming webinar, website and email.

Stakeholder	Date	Details
Household - 6 Bellona Ave, Homebush	1 October 2024	Doorknocked (no-one at home). Left another copy of newsletter.
Household - 7 Bellona Ave, Homebush	1 October 2024	Door knocked and spoke to householder. Confirmed they had received mailed copy of community newsletter and reminded them about upcoming webinar, website and email.
Household - 8 Bellona Ave, Homebush	1 October 2024	Doorknocked (no-one at home). Left another copy of newsletter.
Household - 9 Bellona Ave, Homebush	1 October 2024	Doorknocked (no-one at home). Left another copy of newsletter.
Household - 10 Bellona Ave, Homebush	1 October 2024	Doorknocked (no-one at home). Left another copy of newsletter.
Household - 11 Bellona Ave, Homebush	1 October 2024	Doorknocked (no-one at home). Left another copy of newsletter.
Household - 12 Bellona Ave, Homebush	1 October 2024	Door knocked and spoke to householder. Confirmed they had received mailed copy of community newsletter and reminded them about upcoming webinar, website and email.
Household - 13 Bellona Ave, Homebush	1 October 2024	Doorknocked (no-one at home). Left another copy of newsletter.
Household - 14 Bellona Ave, Homebush	1 October 2024	Doorknocked and spoke to householder. Confirmed they had received mailed copy of community newsletter and reminded them about upcoming webinar, website and email.
Local MPs and Local Government		
Strathfield Municipal Council	28 August 2024	Phone call to introduce project, followed by a letter via email to outline the Project and offer a meeting (virtual or in-person) to discuss further.
	16 September 2024	Met with Strathfield Municipal Council staff at their Strathfield office and provided a presentation about the Project and answered questions. Key feedback included interest in Geotech studies due to history of site and noted a nearby park with same name as substation (Mason Park), resulting in change of project name. Committed to providing further updates as the project progresses.
	27 September 2024	Sent copy of community newsletter via email.
Canada Bay Council	26 September 2024	Sent letter via email, with copy of community newsletter, to outline Project in nearby LGA and advise that Ausgrid will be engaging with residents in surrounding area, including Canada Bay LGA, and offer meeting to discuss further.

Stakeholder	Date	Details
Office of Stephanie Di Pasqua MP, State Member for Drummoyne	3 September 2024	Phone call and sent a letter via email to outline the Project and offer a meeting (virtual or in-person) to discuss further.
	16 September 2024	Met with Ms Di Pasqua at her Five Dock office. Gave a presentation about the Project and lead a Q&A session.
	3 October 2024	Sent copy of community newsletter via email.
Office of Sally Sitou MP, Federal Member for Reid	3 September 2024	Phone call and sent a letter via email to outline the Project and offer a meeting (virtual or in-person) to discuss further.
	9 – 25 September	Follow up phone calls with messages left to arrange briefing.
	3 October 2024	Sent copy of community newsletter via email.
Regulatory and planning agencies		
DPHI	3 September 2024	Met with DPHI representatives to outline the Project, work to date and proposed timeline. Discussed benefits of wider stakeholder engagement prior to submitting the scoping report.
	30 September 2024	Met with DPHI representatives to discuss hazard considerations for Project, with key feedback to consider adequate separation distances in site design and impact analysis during investigations.
AEMO	26 July 2024	Meeting to discuss BESS strategy and connections process, with positive response.
First Nations stakeholders		
Metropolitan LALC	4 September 2024	Contacted requesting details of Aboriginal individuals or organisations with cultural knowledge or who may wish to participate in consultation.
	25 September	Sent letter via email requesting registration of interest in Aboriginal Heritage consultation and responded, noting currently closed due to sorry business.
Office of the Registrar Aboriginal Land Rights Act (ORALRA)	4 September 2024	Contacted to request full list of relevant Aboriginal Traditional Custodians and referred to Metropolitan LALC.
Heritage NSW	10 September 2024	Contacted to request full list of relevant Aboriginal Traditional Custodians and provided a list of potential Aboriginal stakeholders.
Dharug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation	25 September 2024	Sent letter via email requesting registration of interest in Aboriginal Heritage consultation

Stakeholder	Date	Details
	2 October 2024	Responded to letter and registered interest in the Project.
Didge Ngunawal Clan	25 September 2024	Sent letter via email requesting registration of interest in Aboriginal Heritage consultation and responded, registering interest in the Project.
Ngambaa Cultural Connections	25 September 2024	Sent letter via email requesting registration of interest in Aboriginal Heritage consultation and responded, registering interest in the Project.
Thomas Dahlstrom	25 September 2024	Sent letter via email requesting registration of interest in Aboriginal Heritage consultation.
	30 September 2024	Responded to letter and registered interest in the project.
Long Gully Cultural Services	25 September 2024	Sent letter via email requesting registration of interest in Aboriginal Heritage consultation and responded, registering interest in project.
Pearl Depoma	25 September 2024	Sent letter via email requesting registration of interest in Aboriginal Heritage consultation
	26 September 2024	Responded to letter and registered interest in the project.
State Government agencies		
Ambulance NSW	24 September 2024	Sent a letter via email to outline the Project and offer for a meeting (virtual or in-person) to discuss further and advise that Project will not impact electricity supply to Ambulance Head Quarters in Sydney Olympic Park
Fire and Rescue NSW	30 August 2024	Sent a letter via email to outline the Project and offer for a meeting (virtual or in-person) to discuss further.
Utilities		
Transgrid	8 February 2024	Ausgrid and Transgrid meet monthly. In February, Ausgrid flagged intention to pursue BESS connections.
	20 August 2024	Submitted Non-Prescribed DNSP work request for Transgrid's assessment and response.

Note. For First Nations stakeholders, letters were issued to potential Aboriginal stakeholders requesting registration of their interest in the Aboriginal Heritage consultation and studies. Only those who have registered are recorded above.

5.2.4 Consultation key findings to date

Broadly, community sentiment about the project is **neutral**. There has been some community interest, as shown by visits and downloads at the dedicated webpage, however this remains quite low, with only one registration for the webinar, no phone calls and one email enquiry (related to webinar registration).

The closest residential properties that were door knocked were neutral in their sentiment and confirmed they had received the community newsletter, confirming awareness of the Project. One neighbouring property owner, DFO Homebush (managed by Vicinity Centre, 3-5 Underwood Road, Homebush),

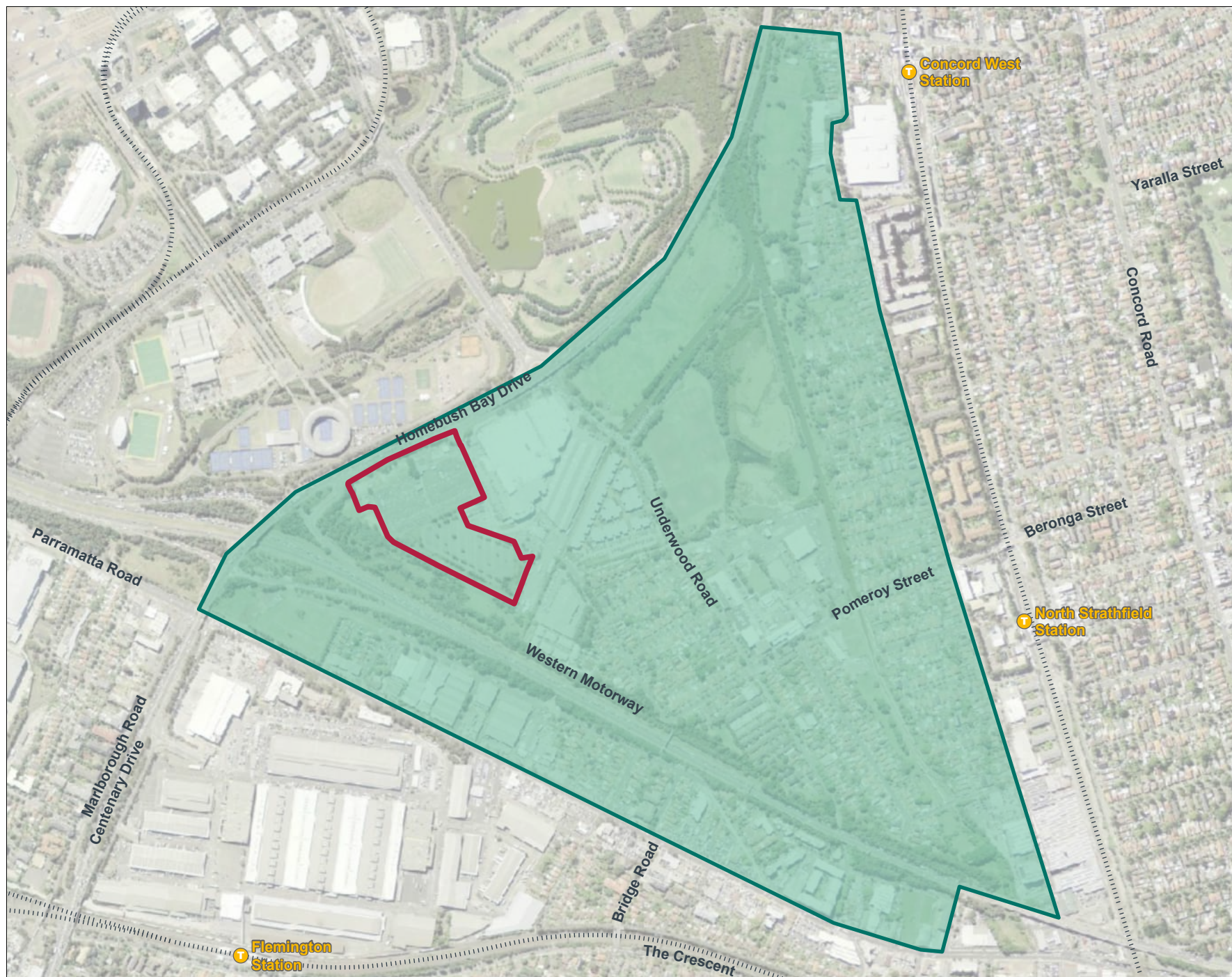
accepted the offer of a Project briefing, and indicated interest in understanding how the Project may impact their site operations and how potential impacts may be mitigated.

Strathfield Council were very interested in the Project and provided valuable feedback that resulted in a change of name for the Project, to eliminate risk of community perception of BESS located in Mason Park (a recreational reserve). Council also provided feedback about community sentiment and interest in the recent NSW DPPI-led Transport Orientated Development proposal for Homebush. Council were interested in opportunities for electric vehicle charging and also outcomes from geotechnical studies (to be completed in coming weeks).

The level of community and stakeholder interest is low. This may be due to the Project location within an existing light industrial and commercial area, at some distance from residential properties and separated from residential areas by major roads and commercial buildings. It may also be attributed to a low understanding of BESS, their scale or potential impacts that will be considered in an EIS.

The extent of community interest in the Project is shown in **Figure 5-1**. This extent was determined based on early assessment of potential community impacts.

FIGURE 5-1:
NEWSLETTER DISTRIBUTION
AREA - SEPTEMBER 2024



Legend

- The Site
- Railway station
- Railway
- Newsletter distribution area

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5.2.5 Revised consultation approach, based on feedback to date

The Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (CSEP) (provided in **Appendix B**) outlines the engagement approach for the Project across three key phases: early engagement to inform this scoping report, engagement to inform the preparation of the EIS, and engagement to promote the public exhibition period, facilitated by the NSW Planning Portal. Monitoring and evaluation are embedded in Ausgrid's engagement principles and incorporated in the framework of the CSEP.

Following initial engagement activities, some revisions have been made to the engagement approach that will be delivered during EIS preparation:

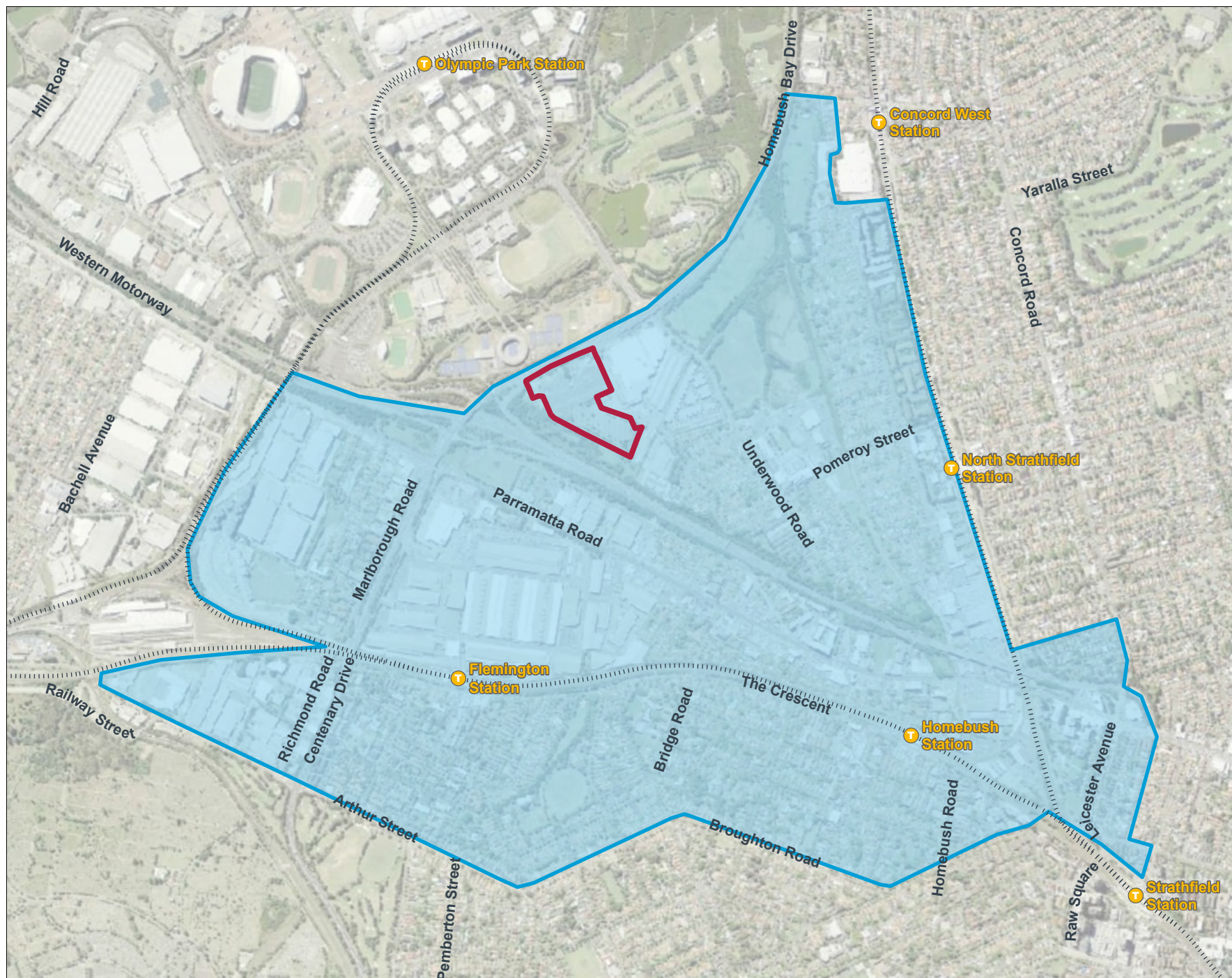
1. Expanded newsletter distribution area as shown below in **Figure 5-2**.
 - Expanded to include Homebush West, additional streets in Homebush and North Strathfield
 - This aligns the geographic extent for community engagement to the SEIA primary area of study and the area impacted by the Homebush TOD planning proposal
 - Increases residential and business properties reached from 2,200 to more than 12,201.
2. Prioritising in-person information sessions in high foot-traffic, busy locations
 - Increasing opportunities to intercept local community and build community awareness about the project and the opportunities to provide feedback
 - Targeting shopping centres, local schools and a local park as venues frequented by local community.
3. Translating factsheets and newsletters into Simplified Chinese and made available on the dedicated project website

The Project will continue to provide information on a dedicated webpage and opportunity to provide feedback in multiple ways, via:

- An online survey
- Dedicated project email address or phone number
- At in-person information sessions.

Monitoring and evaluation of engagement activities will be measured against key metrics of engagement reach and ability to capture feedback and adapted as required.

FIGURE 5-2:
PROPOSED FUTURE
NEWSLETTER DISTRIBUTION



Legend

- The Site
- Railway station
- Railway
- Newsletter distribution area

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5.3 Engagement to be carried out

5.3.1 Webinar

Ausgrid intended to host a webinar on Wednesday 16 October 2024 to share more about the Homebush BESS and introduce the Project team to the community. The webinar was to be held via MS Teams and promoted via community newsletter as well as the Project website.

As of 4 October 2024, no one had registered for the webinar, and therefore the webinar did not go ahead.

5.3.2 Community and stakeholder engagement plan

Ausgrid has developed a Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (CSEP) for delivery during the preparation of the EIS. The CSEP is provided in **Appendix B**. The outcomes of the consultation will be included in the EIS and relevant technical studies. The purpose of the CSEP is to ensure ongoing engagement and effective communication with key stakeholders and the community during the development of the Project.

Aligned to Ausgrid's objectives for consultation (refer to **Section 5.1**), consultation during the next phase of the project aims to:

- Obtain government, community and stakeholder input for consideration in development of the Project
- Understand community and stakeholder priorities and concerns so they can be considered in the ongoing development and delivery of the Project.

Ausgrid has selected a site that minimises environmental and community impact, based on its location, existing use and proximity to connect to the electricity network. The aspects of the Project that are negotiable relate to understanding potential impacts and proposed safeguards to mitigate environmental and community impacts, if required, including:

- Noise treatments
- Traffic, access and parking mitigation strategies.

Future planned consultation activities with community and stakeholders includes:

- Ongoing briefings and meetings
- Community newsletters and social media
- Community information sessions, webinars and door knocking
- Dedicated project webpage with factsheets and FAQs
- Dedicated project email and phone line.

The engagement plan for the Project is outlined below in **Table 5-2**.

5.3.3 Agency consultation

Agency consultation will be undertaken with the relevant stakeholder groups identified within the CSEP (refer to **Section 5.3.2**). Details of the engagement carried out, and the outcomes of the consultation will be included in the EIS.

Table 5-2: Consultation with stakeholders

Timing	Activity	Engagement methods and tools	Purpose	Target audience
Early consultation – EIS preparation				
October 2024	Stakeholder meetings	- Letter and email - Meeting (in-person or virtual) - Phone call	- Provide update about project, answer previous questions if any - Outline EIS process and potential impacts - Understand concerns, risks and issues, and potential mitigations	- Non-government organisations, utilities and government agencies - Neighbouring and nearby businesses and properties
Early November 2024	Community newsletter and webpage updates	- Website, establish dedicated phone number and/or email - Newsletter - Digital advertising and social media	- Inform about project and potential impacts - Promote upcoming opportunities for community engagement - Promote sign up to EDM for project updates	- Surrounding residential community - Neighbouring businesses
	Door knocking	- Community newsletter - Stakeholder letter	- Inform about project, promote community information sessions and webinar - Encourage to provide formal feedback via Planning Portal	Neighbouring and nearby businesses and properties
November to early December 2024	Community information sessions and/or webinar	- FAQs and factsheets - Information boards - Feedback forms (hard copy and online)	- Inform about project, potential impacts and SSDA pathway - Understand community values and priorities, concerns, risks and issues, and potential mitigations, and capture feedback - Explain EIS exhibition and engagement process to encourage participation	- Surrounding residential community - Neighbouring businesses
	Stakeholder meetings	- Letter and email - Meeting (in-person or virtual) - Phone call	- Provide update about project, answer previous questions if any - Respond to any feedback previously provided - Understand concerns, risks and issues, and potential mitigations	- Non-government organisations, utilities and government agencies - Neighbouring and nearby businesses and properties

Timing	Activity	Engagement methods and tools	Purpose	Target audience
Early December	Webpage update	- Website and factsheet - Digital advertising and social media - Letters, emails and phone calls to registered stakeholders	- Thank community and stakeholders for feedback - Provide update to project timeline and next steps for engagement, as needed	- Non-government organisations, utilities and government agencies - Neighbouring and nearby businesses and properties - Surrounding residential community
Hold point – Christmas holiday period – minimal engagement from 14 December 2024 to 27 January 2025				
Early February 2025	Community newsletter and webpage updates	- Community newsletter - Website and factsheet - Digital advertising and social media - Letters, emails and phone calls to registered stakeholders	- Announce EIS submission and provide details for NSW Planning Portal - Overview of key feedback provided and how it has been used to shape the project - Outline next steps (exhibition) and invite feedback, via Planning Portal	- Non-government organisations, utilities and government agencies - Neighbouring and nearby businesses and properties - Surrounding residential community
EIS exhibition period				
Upon exhibition start	Stakeholder letter	Stakeholder letter	- Announce EIS exhibition period and invite feedback via Planning Portal - Offer briefing or meeting to continue to discuss concerns, issues and opportunities	All stakeholders that have had meetings to date
	Webpage update	- Website – updated content - Newsletter (subject to timing of exhibition) - Media release - Digital advertising and social media	- Announce EIS exhibition period and invite feedback via Planning Portal - Promote engagement activities and key dates	- Surrounding community - Adjacent properties
	Door knocking	- Community newsletter - Stakeholder letter	- Provide update on EIS status - Encourage to provide formal feedback via Planning Portal	Neighbouring and nearby businesses and properties

Timing	Activity	Engagement methods and tools	Purpose	Target audience
During EIS exhibition period	Stakeholder meetings, as required	- Face-to-face meeting - Phone call - Briefing packs	- Provide update on previous issues and questions raised, overview of relevant EIS content - Understand concerns, issues and risks - Encourage to provide formal feedback via Planning Portal	All stakeholders that have had meetings to date
	Community pop-up information sessions and webinar	- FAQs and factsheets - Information boards - Webinar pack	- Inform about project and potential impacts - Understand concerns, risks and issues and potential mitigations - Explain EIS exhibition and engagement process	- Surrounding community - Sensitive receivers
Post - EIS exhibition period				
Following end of exhibition period	Stakeholder letter	Stakeholder letter	- Summarise feedback and engagement to date, thank for contributions - Outline how feedback has been and next steps	All stakeholders that have had meetings to date
	Webpage and community update	- Website update - Newsletter - Media release	- Summarise engagement activities, key themes and outcomes - Outline how feedback has been used and next steps	- Surrounding community - Neighbouring businesses

6.0 Proposed Assessment of Impacts

6.1 Introduction

The identification of issues to be addressed in the EIS has been undertaken through a risk-based approach in accordance with the *State significant development guidelines – preparing a scoping report* (DPIE, 2022). This process involved reviewing previous reports, undertaking limited investigations (such as site inspections), and desktop searches of proprietary environmental databases between July 2024 to August 2024 to identify key issues and sensitive areas. A summary of the key environmental matters identified during the risk assessment is provided in **Section 6.2**, through to **Section 6.8**. Other matters for consideration are identified in **Section 6.9**. A copy of the DPHI Scoping Summary Table is provided in **Appendix A**. The intent of the discussion is to demonstrate an understanding of the relevant environmental matters and the need for further assessment, as well as the requirement for the implementation of mitigation measures for these matters. An overview of the environmental constraints is shown on **Figure 6-1**.

6.2 Biodiversity

6.2.1 Existing environment

Homebush is in the Sydney Basin Bioregion. The area where the Project will be located is characterised by Hawksbury Sandstone, silt, clay and shale.

An Ecological Assessment was completed by AEP in August 2024 (**Appendix E**). The assessment found the site is highly disturbed, containing an asphalt carpark, with a dominance of weed species and a lack of structured vegetation. Planted native vegetation is present, with the majority being *Casuarina cunninghamiana*. The absence of *Casuarina glauca* suggests that the present vegetation in the site is planted and not remnant vegetation.

In the southeastern portion of the site, consideration was given to the potential alignment of forested wetland communities that occur elsewhere in the LGA. The vegetation was representative of plant community type (PCT) 4023 – *Coastal Valleys Riparian Forest*, which is associated with the following state and federally list threatened ecological communities (TEC):

- BC Act (Endangered): Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest of the NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner bioregions
- EPBC Act (Endangered): Coastal Swamp Oak Forest of NSW and South East Queensland.

Though consideration for this PCT was considered in the alignment, the absence of the species *Casuarina glauca* means that it does not qualify as a Commonwealth Listed Endangered Ecological Community. Of the 33 species of flora identified in the site, none were considered to be threatened and no further threatened species were identified in the area surrounding the site in the assessment conducted by AEP.

One threatened flora species, *Wilsonia backhousei* (Narrow-leafed Wilsonia), was identified as having the potential to occur within the southeastern portion of the site.

In terms of fauna, threatened species with potential to occur within the site include *Litoria aurea* (Green and Golden Bell Frog) and *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Grey-headed Flying-fox). The southeastern corner of the site may provide habitat for *Litoria aurea*. The lack of hollows, mid-storey foraging opportunity and nearby industrial disturbance suggests this is not an area of high-value habitat for other fauna species (AEP, 2024).

6.2.2 Potential impacts

The Project is anticipated to result in localised impacts on biodiversity, including:

- the removal of native vegetation
- direct disturbance to fauna from noise and/or light spill
- the facilitation of the spread of invasive species
- indirect impacts to biodiversity values off-site.

6.2.3 Assessment approach

Given that the Project is SSD, biodiversity impacts will be assessed in a BDAR to be appended to the EIS.

Targeted surveys will be undertaken within the site as part of the preparation of the BDAR to consider the presence of native vegetation and fauna, including threatened species and ecological communities. Survey effort, timing, and methodology for the targeted surveys will be outlined in the BDAR.

The assessment of the potential impacts of the Project on ecological values would be completed within the BDAR in line with the Biodiversity Assessment Method (BAM).

The BDAR will also include mitigation measures designed to avoid or reduce biodiversity impacts, prior to the consideration of offsets.

An impact assessment will be carried out to evaluate possible impacts to MNES identified, in accordance with the Commonwealth Significant Impact Criteria 1.1.



FIGURE 6-1:
ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSTRAINTS

Legend

- The Site
- Indicative location of the Project within the Site
- Vegetation aligned with threatened ecological community

BioNet Threatened Species Records

- Gallinago hardwickii
- Pteropus poliocephalus

Plant Community Types

- (Forested Wetlands)
- Estuarine Swamp Oak Twig-rush Forest [PCT: 4028]

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6.3 Soils, groundwater and contamination

6.3.1 Existing environment

Soils

The Project is mapped under the Strathfield LEP as Class 2 and Class 5 Acid Sulfate Soils (ASS). Class 2 ASS requires development consent for work below the natural ground surface.

The site is comprised of two soil landscapes. The northernmost portion of the site is within the Birrong soil landscape, the central portion of the site is within the Blacktown soil landscape and the southern portion is within disturbed terrain (Apex, 2024). The disturbed landscape in the southern portion is likely caused by human activity, predominantly through previous usage as a car park and previous landscape modification with no residual land surface left.

The underlying geology of the region of the area differs between the two landscapes. The Birrong landscape geology is dominated by silt and clay alluvial materials from the Wianamatta Group shales and the landscape is largely Fluvial in nature. The Blacktown Soil Landscape geology is largely comprised of Wianmatta Group – Ashfield Shale of laminate, dark grey siltstone and Bringelly Shale. The topography generally contains gently undulating slopes of alluvial floodplains.

Groundwater

There are no mapped Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDEs) within the site which may rely on shallow groundwater availability (BoM, 2024). The Mason Park Wetlands (550m east) and Bressington Park (400 m northeast) have moderate and low potential GDE respectively, and Bicentennial Park north-west of the site has high potential GDE.

Contamination

The Project will occur on land that has been highly disturbed by previous industrial activities. As the site has been used as an electrical substation, there is potential that contamination may be present within the soil.

6.3.2 Potential impacts

Construction of the Project may result in the following impacts on soils, groundwater and contamination:

- Excavations, earth movement and vegetation removal may cause soil erosion and sedimentation (including the potential for sediment laden run-off)
- Vehicle movement may cause soil compaction, or disturbance and dispersion of soil including dust generation
- Potential for chemical and fuel spills during construction and/or operation, which may result in localised contamination of soils and groundwater
- Potential changes to pH of surface waters resulting from the exposure of potential ASS.

6.3.3 Assessment approach

The impacts to soil, groundwater and contamination will be considered as part of the EIS. A specialist contamination, groundwater and soils assessment would be prepared in accordance with the *Contaminated Land Guidelines: Consultants Reporting on Contaminated Land* (NSW EPA, 2020), the *National Environment Protection Measure (Assessment of Site Contamination)* (NEPC, 2013) and other relevant guidelines. Investigation works will be documented in the EIS. Measures to manage potential contamination risks will be identified, if required.

A qualitative assessment of potential erosion and sedimentation impacts would also be completed. This assessment would discuss key potential impacts and outline management approaches, in line with the Blue Book (Landcom, 2004).

6.4 Surface water and flooding

6.4.1 Existing environment

Climate

The Project is located within a temperate climatic region, with a 'wet' (November to June) and 'dry' (July-October) seasons and an annual rainfall of 1044 mm (BoM, 2024). The region where the Project lies also has a mean maximum temperature of 22.8 according to 1991-2020 data (BoM, 2024).

Surface water

The site is located approximately 2.5 km south of Homebush Bay, which feeds into the Parramatta River. The closest body of water to the site is Mason Park Wetlands, approximately 550 m to the east.

The Badu Wetlands, which have national and international importance, are located approximately 1.2 km north of the site within Bicentennial Park.

Flooding

Powells Creek is located approximately 650 m east of the site and an unnamed drainage canal, which is a tributary to Powells Creek, is located approximately 200 m south of the site.

6.4.2 Potential impacts

The Project has the potential to affect the quality and quantity of surface waters flowing to nearby waterways during operation and construction of the Project. The following surface water impacts have been considered as having potential to occur during construction and operation:

- Accidental spill or discharge of chemicals or hydrocarbons, such as fuels and oils in vehicles and/or equipment with the potential to contaminate surface water and/or groundwater
- Erosion of soil and sedimentation through run off and transport of eroded sediments to waterways particularly during high rainfall events
- Flooding during construction of the transmission connection has the potential to result in erosion and associated water quality impacts.

6.4.3 Assessment approach

Potential impacts to surface water quality and flooding, including impediments to the flow of water will be considered in the EIS. The impact assessment would include an assessment of the potential construction impacts related to surface water and appropriate controls to avoid, mitigate and/or manage these impacts will be assessed within the EIS. Additionally, the Project's potential impact on surface water flows and flood risk during operation will be considered and mitigation measures or additional controls proposed as required.

The surface water impact assessment and flood assessment will identify potential water quality impacts and stormwater retention requirements. The EIS will also quantify and identify sources of water required for construction and operation of the Project. The Project will engage with appropriate stakeholders to determine the most appropriate options while minimising impacts on local water users.

Given the separation distance of Powells Creek, the site is unlikely to be affected by flooding. The NSW Flood Risk Management Manual and associated Flood Impact and Risk Assessment Guideline (LU01) typically require assessment of potential flood impacts across a full range of flood events up to and including the PMF. This will be assessed as part of the EIS in a Surface Water and Flooding Assessment, which will form a technical specialist report appended to the EIS.

6.5 Aboriginal heritage

6.5.1 Existing environment

The Project is located within Gadigal Country, where the Wangal clan of the Dharug Aboriginal people are the traditional custodians. The Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment prepared by Apex Archaeology (2024) (**Appendix C**) found the site has been cleared and disturbed from past land uses which have left clear and observable changes to the landscape. The site is unlikely to have been an

attractive area for Aboriginal occupation. A site inspection did not identify any archaeological material on the ground surface nor any potential for subsurface archaeological deposits.

A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information System (AHIMS, 2022) for the site in April 2024 did not identify previously registered Aboriginal sites within 200 m of the site.

6.5.2 Potential impacts

The construction of the Project is unlikely to impact Aboriginal cultural heritage. The site is highly disturbed, and the due diligence assessment identified that no Aboriginal items or areas are likely to be present.

6.5.3 Assessment approach

Apex Archaeology have completed an Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment based on an assessment of the Aboriginal heritage values of the site in accordance with Heritage NSW's *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (DECCW, 2010b)* and *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW (OEH, 2011)*.

An ACHAR and required engagement with Registered Aboriginal Parties will be completed as part of the submission of the EIS. Evidence of consultation in determining and assessing impacts, option selection, and mitigation measures will also be provided as part of the ACHAR.

6.6 Noise and vibration

6.6.1 Existing environment

Existing ambient noise sources from the area include vehicles on Homebush Bay Drive, the Western Motorway (M4), Underwood Road, the existing substation and noise from the operation of DFO Homebush.

The likely sensitive receivers to the construction and operation of the Project are:

- Residential receivers located 140 m east
- A hotel located 160 m south
- A place of worship is 380 m southeast
- Commercial receivers 100 m east at DFO Homebush.

These can be seen in **Figure 2-2**.

6.6.2 Potential impacts

The following noise and vibration impacts have been considered as having the potential to occur during construction and operation of the Project:

- Construction noise associated with earthworks and other construction activities
- General operation noise from the Project (including cooling fans for the BESS).

6.6.3 Assessment approach

A Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment (NVIA) will be prepared for the Project and appended to the EIS.

This assessment will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of applicable legislation, policies and guidelines, including:

- *Interim Construction Noise Guideline* (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, 2019)
- NSW Noise Policy for Industry (EPA, 2017)
- NSW *Road Noise Policy* (DECCW, 2011)
- NSW EPA Guideline Assessing Vibration: A Technical Guideline (AVTG) (DEC, 2006)

- The German Standard DIN 4150 Part 3-2016 Structural Vibration – Effects of vibration on structures (Deutsches Institute for Normung, 1999).
- The NVIA will assess the potential noise and vibration impacts from the Project during the construction and operational phases. Baseline monitoring will be used to determine background noise levels and establish site-specific noise criteria. The NVIA will model Project noise emissions to understand the magnitude of the potential impacts and to support a suite of reasonable and feasible mitigation measures, as required.

6.7 Traffic and transport

6.7.1 Existing environment

The Project is located adjacent to the onramp of the Western Motorway (M4). The site is accessed via Homebush Bay Drive, which connects the recreational precinct on Australia Avenue and the commercial precinct of DFO Homebush off Underwood Road. The site can also be accessed via the eastbound onramp itself.

The M4 connects the Sydney CBD and inner east to the outer western suburbs of Sydney (Emu Plains). Homebush Bay Drive connects the site to the region of Sydney north of the Parramatta River. **Figure 6-2** shows the local transport network surrounding the site and the indicative access point. Public transport to the locality includes several bus services and trains to Olympic Park Station (approximately 1 km to the north).

6.7.2 Potential impacts

There are no proposed road upgrades required to facilitate the Project, however, the proposed works could result in the following traffic impacts of the project.

Construction of the Project would generate increased traffic volumes on nearby roads. This would include both light-duty vehicles used to transport workers and materials, as well as heavy vehicle movements to transport equipment.

During operation, Project traffic would be minimal and generally involve light vehicle movements for personnel. Operation of the Project is not expected to impact the capacity of the local road network.

6.7.3 Assessment approach

A transport impact assessment would be undertaken for the EIS to identify and understand traffic impacts as well as to identify appropriate mitigation measures (as required).

The assessment of construction impacts would consider proposed routes for any oversized vehicles required, outline expected traffic volumes during construction, assess the capacity of the existing road network to accommodate construction traffic, and provide mitigation measures as appropriate.

As part of the assessment, the requirement for a Road Occupancy Licence (ROL) will be determined. Consultation with Transport for NSW and Strathfield Council will be undertaken where required. Mitigation measures will be identified as required.

As operation of the Project is not expected to impact the capacity of the local road network, operational impacts will be considered in a qualitative manner.

The traffic assessment would include consideration of potential cumulative impacts, and these would be summarised in the EIS in accordance with the *Cumulative Impacts Assessment Guidelines for State Significant Development Projects* (DPIE, 2022). Further details of the cumulative assessment are discussed in **Section 6.10**.

FIGURE 6-2:
EXISTING ROAD NETWORK



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6.8 Hazards and risk

6.8.1 Existing environment

6.8.1.1 Environmental hazards

The Project is located within an area containing environmental hazards associated with existing infrastructure. The most prominent is likely to be the existing Mason Park STSS located adjacent to the Project.

6.8.1.2 Electromagnetic fields

Electric and magnetic fields (EMFs) are associated with a range of sources and occur both naturally and as a result of human activity. Sources of EMF include power lines, electrical wiring, and electrical appliances, meaning people are constantly exposed to EMFs in their home and work environments.

The major existing source of EMF is the Mason Park STSS and connecting transmission infrastructure located adjacent to the Project.

6.8.2 Potential impacts

6.8.2.1 Environmental hazards

Installation, commissioning, and operation of BESS can present hazards associated with, fire and/or the release of hazardous chemicals and gas emissions.

Specifically, environmental hazards may include the risk of fire associated with thermal runaway of LiFePO₄ batteries. Hydrogen release possible under fault conditions could result in a potential fire/explosion hazard.

6.8.2.2 Electromagnetic fields

The Project is unlikely to generate EMF levels of concern, based on the existing Mason Park STSS that is in operation.

6.8.3 Assessment approach

A PHA would be prepared as an appended technical report to the EIS to assess potential environmental hazards from the BESS facility, including EMF. The PHA would be prepared in accordance with *Hazardous Industry Planning Advisory Paper No. 4 – Hazard Analysis* (HIPAP 4), and *Hazardous Industry Planning Advisory Paper No. 6 – Hazard Analysis* (HIPAP 6). Relevant controls to avoid or reduce the likelihood and/or consequence of these hazards would be identified to ensure risks are acceptable.

The Project's detailed design will seek to minimise risk from hazards through BESS manufacturer recommended spacing including the provision of adequate space for fire-fighting access.

6.9 Other matters

This section provides an overview of other environmental matters that, based on existing information and description of the Project, would require limited or no further assessment in the EIS.

Table 6-1: Summary of relevant information for issues and other environmental matters

Environmental matter	Existing environment	Potential Impacts	Level of assessment/assessment approach
Non-Aboriginal heritage	A search of the NSW State Heritage Register and the Strathfield LEP was undertaken, and it was determined that there are no non-Aboriginal Heritage sites listed in the site. Near to site, in Homebush is a Heritage Item “<i>Pumping Station. (150)</i>”. There is also “<i>Welfare Street Conservation Area, Homebush West- Inter-War Bungalow Style Group (C6)</i>” located south of the Western Motorway (M4).	The Project will not impact the non-Aboriginal heritage items identified. It is considered unlikely that the site contains historic heritage values that reach the threshold for local or state historic significance. The historical archaeological potential of the site is very low. Construction and operation of the Project would therefore not result in direct or indirect impact to known items of historic heritage.	No further assessment related to historic heritage is necessary to support the Project and EIS.
Social and economic impacts	The Project is located within the City of Strathfield LGA which has a population of approximately 45,594 (ABS, 2021), located in Sydney’s inner-west. Homebush is located approximately 13 km north-west of the Sydney CBD. The major industries within the LGA healthcare, computer systems and design and banking.	A preliminary social impact scoping exercise has been undertaken to identify the likely social impacts and benefits of the Project. This involved an initial desktop assessment in the form of a Social Impact Assessment Scoping Worksheet, as provided by the Social Impact Assessment Guideline for Major Projects (DPIE, 2023). The completed worksheet, which outlines potential social and economic impacts can be viewed at Appendix F. The following social and economic impacts have been considered as having potential to occur during the construction and operation of the Project. Positive: - Increased employment in the construction sector - Job creation during the Project operation - Increased trade for surrounding businesses during construction i.e. food establishments and hardware stores.	A social and economic impact assessment would be prepared as an appendix to the EIS. This report would be prepared according with the Social Impact Assessment Guideline for Major Projects. The results of this report would be summarised within the body of the EIS.

Environmental matter	Existing environment	Potential Impacts	Level of assessment/assessment approach
		Negative: - Road disruptions and traffic concerns particularly with Homebush Bay Drive being a connecting road to the Western Motorway (M4) - Visual amenity - Noise and vibration concerns for nearby businesses and residences via construction and operational noise and traffic - Potential health concerns through dust generated during construction.	
Air quality and greenhouse gases	A search of the National Pollutant Inventory (NPI) maintained by DCCEEW, undertaken on 3 September 2024 using a 5 km radius from the Project identified 28 facilities responsible for emissions and 39 substances emitted within the 2022/23 reporting period. Vehicle pollution would be an additional source of pollution not accounted for in this dataset.	The use of construction machinery has the potential to create localised air pollution from emissions generated by vehicle, plant and equipment exhausts. Localised air pollution is also possible as a result of dust generated from excavation and potential removal of vegetation during construction. Emissions created during normal operation would be negligible.	The EIS would provide a qualitative air assessment to identify potential dust mitigation measures during construction. This would be undertaken with the body of the EIS.
Visual amenity	The visual character of the site is a highly industrial and commercial urban precinct. Prominent visual elements include DFO Homebush and the existing substation, as well as roads and surrounding infrastructure.	The Project has the potential to result in localised changes in the visual environment arising from the presence of construction materials and equipment, as well as the progressive changes to the site itself. Construction impacts would be temporary and limited to the duration of the construction period. During operation, the Project would result in permanent visual amenity changes for nearby sensitive receivers.	The EIS would include a qualitative visual impact assessment considering impacts to surrounding sensitive receivers. This would be undertaken in the body of the EIS.
Waste management	Not applicable	Waste may be generated during construction and operation, and may include: - Construction waste and debris - Green waste from clearing - General rubbish created during operation and construction.	The EIS would provide an assessment of waste generated during the construction and operation of the Project. This would be undertaken in the body of the EIS.

6.10 Cumulative impacts

Cumulative impacts may arise if the Project is developed concurrently to other major projects nearby, or where operational impacts of two or more projects affect the same receptor. In this case, the combined impact of these projects may become greater than each project's individual impact.

Cumulative impacts of the Project would be considered in the EIS. The cumulative assessment would be undertaken for any environmental factors identified to have residual impacts, after mitigation has been applied. This would consider other proposed but not yet constructed or operational projects in the vicinity. The cumulative assessment may be qualitative or quantitative depending on the environmental factor being assessed.

A search of the DPHI Major Projects database was undertaken on 2 September 2024 to identify future SSD and SSI projects within the 5 km of the Project that may be relevant to the Project's cumulative impact assessment. A search of the Strathfield Council Application Tracker for Development Applications within 1 km of the Project was also undertaken. The projects that were identified are outlined in **Table 6-2**.

Table 6-2: Cumulative impact assessment scoping summary table

Future Project	Approximate distance to the Project	Indicative timing/overlap	Potential issue-specific cumulative impacts
Mixed use development with in-fill affordable housing at 2-6 Pilgrim Ave, Strathfield Application number: SSD-75438470 Status: Proposed - EIS being prepared	2.3 km southeast of the Project	Convertia Pty Ltd has proposed the development of a mixed-use housing facility with multi-level carpark and green landscaping works. The construction of the development will require heavy vehicle usage on local roads and generate additional daily traffic in Strathfield LGA. This will be compounded if the Project and SSD-75438470 overlap in timelines. The <i>Traffic and Parking Assessment Report</i> for SSD-75438470 outlines the use of Parramatta Road and Concord Road, which are major roads within Strathfield LGA and could be of use for the Project, which culminates in further excess traffic in the area.	Traffic – Standard assessment The Project may generate cumulative traffic impacts, especially during construction. The traffic assessment would include consideration of potential cumulative impacts on the road network, and these would be summarised in the EIS in accordance with the <i>Cumulative Impacts Assessment Guidelines for State Significant Development Projects</i> (DPIE, 2022)

7.0 Conclusion

Ausgrid is seeking development consent to construct and operate Homebush Battery Energy Storage System with a capacity of 200 MW at its existing STSS in Homebush. The Project is considered SSD as per Division 4.7 of the EP&A Act.

This scoping report has been prepared in accordance with *State significant development guidelines – preparing a scoping report* (DPHI, 2022), in support of an application for SEARs for the Project.

The matters that have been identified for further detailed assessment during the preparation of the EIS are:

- Biodiversity
- Soils, groundwater and contamination
- Surface water, flooding and water use
- Noise and vibration
- Traffic and transport
- Hazards and risk.

Other matters that will be considered in the EIS are:

- Air quality
- Aboriginal heritage
- Social and economic impacts
- Visual amenity
- Waste management.

Matters that would not be considered in the EIS are:

- Non-Aboriginal heritage.

In preparing the EIS for the Project, the key focus would be avoidance and minimisation of potential impacts on the environment and local communities, where practicable and feasible. Consultation with stakeholders and the local community would continue throughout the Project assessment, design and construction phases.

It is requested that DPHI confirm the Project as SSD and issue SEARs to enable an EIS to be prepared.

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Appendix A

Scoping summary table

Appendix A Scoping Summary Table

Matter	Level of assessment	Cumulative impact assessment	Engagement	Relevant government plans, policies and guidelines	Scoping report reference
Biodiversity	Detailed	No	General	Biodiversity Assessment Method (Department of Planning, Industry and Environment 2020)	Section 6.2
Soils, groundwater and contamination	Detailed	No	General	<i>National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure</i> (National Environment Protection Council 2011) <i>Guidelines on the Duty to Report Contamination under the Contaminated Land Management Act 1997</i> (Environment Protection Authority 2015) <i>Guidelines for the Assessment and Management of Groundwater Contamination</i> (NSW Environment Protection Authority 2007)	Section 6.3
Surface water and flooding	Detailed	No	General	<i>Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction – Volume 1</i> (Landcom 2004) <i>Australian and New Zealand guidelines for fresh and marine water quality</i> (ANZECC & ARMCANZ 2000) <i>Acid Sulfate Soils Assessment Guidelines</i> (Acid Sulfate Soils Management Advisory Committee 1998)	Section 6.4
Aboriginal heritage	Detailed	No	Specific	<i>Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in New South Wales</i> (Office of Environment and Heritage 2011) <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents</i> (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water 2010)	Section 6.5

Matter	Level of assessment	Cumulative impact assessment	Engagement	Relevant government plans, policies and guidelines	Scoping report reference
Noise and vibration	Detailed	No	General	<i>Noise Policy for Industry</i> (Environment Protection Authority 2017) <i>Interim Construction Noise Guideline</i> (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water 2019) <i>NSW Road Noise Policy</i> (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water 2011) <i>Assessing vibration: A technical guideline</i> (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water 2006)	Section 6.6
Traffic and transport	Detailed	Yes	Specific	<i>Guide to traffic management Part 12: Integrated Transport Assessments for Developments</i> (Austroads 2020)	Section 6.7
Hazards and risk	Detailed	No	General	<i>Planning for Bushfire Protection</i> (NSW Rural Fire Service 2019) <i>Assessment Guideline: Multi-Level Risk Assessment</i> (Department of Planning and Infrastructure 2011)	Section 6.8
Non-aboriginal heritage	No further assessment	No	General	<i>Assessing Significant for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'</i> (Heritage Branch of the Department of Planning 2009)	Section 6.9
Social and economic	Standard	No	Specific	<i>Social Impact Assessment Guideline – For State Significant Developments</i> (Department of Planning and Environment 2021)	
Air quality	Standard	No	General	<i>Approved Methods for the Modelling and Assessment of Air Pollutants in NSW</i> (Environment Protection Authority 2016)	
Visual amenity	Standard	No	General	<i>Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment – 3rd Edition</i> (Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment 2013)	

Matter	Level of assessment	Cumulative impact assessment	Engagement	Relevant government plans, policies and guidelines	Scoping report reference
Waste Management	Standard	No	General	• <i>Waste Classification Guidelines Part 1: Classifying Waste</i> (NSW Environment Protection Authority 2014) • <i>NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2014-2021</i> (NSW Environment Protection Authority 2014)	

Appendix B

Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan



Homebush Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) Project Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan

October 2024

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Document control

This Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (CSEP) is a controlled document, approved by the BESS Project Director. The Stakeholder Engagement Manager (SEM) is responsible for ensuring this plan is kept up to date for the Project, according to Project risks, activities and legislative requirements.

Project revision history

Revision	Date	Revised by	Description of changes
1.0	July 2024	Joe Ingui and Emma Lannan	Draft for project team feedback
2.0	26 August 2024	Emma Lannan	Finalised for planning approvals phase
3.0	29 October 2024	Joe Ingui and Emma Lannan	Revision for Scoping Report resubmission

Review

This document will be reviewed in line with the requirements of the relevant legislation and policies. If there are significant variations to scope or legislation, or if a quality issue arises, the plan will be reviewed to ensure it continues to achieve objectives and targets. The Stakeholder Engagement Manager is responsible for the review of this Plan.

Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the lands where the Ausgrid distribution network is located, and we pay our respects to the elders, past, present and emerging. Our network and operations span the traditional country of 17 languages, tribal and nation groups in Sydney, the Central Coast and Hunter regions of New South Wales.

We want to lead and foster a workforce, and approach to our operations, that embraces the learnings, voices, cultures and histories of these Traditional Owners into our own organisation. We acknowledge the profound and enduring contributions of Indigenous peoples to our shared communities and commit to working collaboratively towards reconciliation, justice, and respect for all First Nations peoples. We commit to planning and delivering engagement that is respectful of First Nations people and works toward reconciliation.

Acronyms

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AEMO	Australian Energy Market Operator
BESS	Battery Energy Storage Systems
CSEP	Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan
DNSP	Distributed Network Service Provider
EP&A Act	Environmental Protection and Assessment (NSW) Act 1979
EWO	Energy and Water Ombudsman
IAP2	International Association of Public Participation
NEM	National Energy Market
NECF	National Energy Customer Framework
SEIA	Social Economic Impact Assessment
SEM	Stakeholder Engagement Manager
SSDA	State Significant Development Application
TOD	Transit Orientated Development

1. Introduction

Ausgrid is proposing grid-scale Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) connected to existing Ausgrid zone substations across its network. Providing grid-scale storage is critical to supporting the continued growth of renewables and broader energy transition, while continuing to ensure a reliable and stable electricity network. Ausgrid is leading the planning, design and approvals processes for BESS sites, with the intention to hand over the construction, operation and maintenance to a third party.

The first tranche of sites includes two locations: Homebush, Sydney, and Steel River East, in Mayfield West, Newcastle.

1.1. Plan purpose and objectives

This Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (CSEP) outlines the communications and engagement approach for Homebush BESS (the project). It is intended to guide Ausgrid, and associated representatives and contractors, in the delivery of communication and engagement activities to stakeholders and community impacted by or interested in the Project during the environmental planning and approval stage.

This CSEP will ensure:

- Adjoining landholders, stakeholders and local communities are provided with timely and relevant information about the program, in plain English, and have opportunity to provide feedback.
- Communication to and from landholders and other community stakeholders is adequately documented
- All interested stakeholders are provided with a responsive point of contact for any enquiries, complaints, or suggestions
- Stakeholders with potential interest in the projects are identified and provided with consistent messages about the project and opportunity to be heard
- Minimal disruption to landholders, other impacted stakeholders, and the wider community
- Engagement activities support the program to meet planning approval requirements and secure the required approvals from regulators and decision makers in a timely manner
- Communications procedures and protocols are followed.

The CSEP is a living document and will be updated iteratively at the start and end of project phases, and at key milestones and hold points. The focus of this version is community and stakeholder engagement to support the early planning and approvals process for Homebush.

1.2. Project description

Ausgrid is seeking development consent to construct, operate and maintain a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) with a capacity of 200MW at Homebush. A BESS is a group of large, rechargeable batteries connected to form one very large battery. The proposed location of the BESS is at 10 Homebush Bay Drive, Homebush, NSW, 2140, as shown in Figure 1.

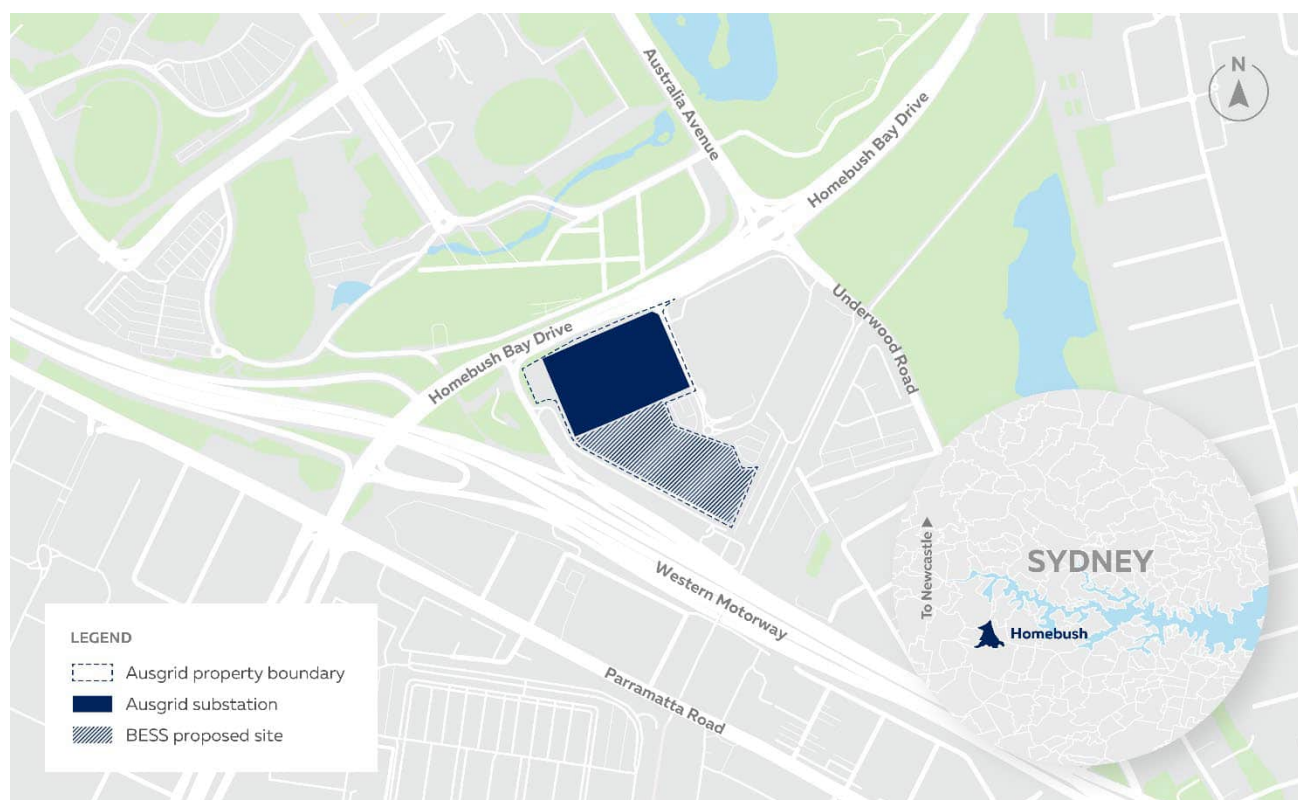


Figure 1 Homebush BESS location

The site is located within the Strathfield LGA, approximately 14 km north-west of the Sydney CBD. The BESS is on property that is owned by Ausgrid, next to the existing substation. The proposed site is landlocked with no street frontage. DFO Homebush (regional shopping centre) and Homebush Business Village (commercial units) to the immediate north and north-east and Fulton Hogan Egis' Westconnex M4 Offices to the immediate south of the proposed site.

The Project comprises a BESS facility that would store electricity from the grid and release electricity

during periods of high demand. Key features of the Project would include but not be limited to:

- Construction and operation of a BESS with a capacity of approximately 200 MW (construction of the Project may be carried out in stages)
- Connection of the BESS to the Mason Park substation via an underground connection
- Other ancillary infrastructure and services required such as internal access roads, laydown areas, control and operational buildings.

The Project is expected to result in significant benefits to the State and local community, including:

- Improved network security and diversified energy supply and storage within New South Wales
- Support for increased renewable power generation during daytime peak periods, placing downward pressure on wholesale electricity prices in accordance with the NSW Integrated System Plan
- Support economic development within NSW, through the creation of new jobs during the construction and operation phase.

1.3. Applicable legislation, policy and codes

Federal and state government regulations require all major infrastructure projects to undergo a robust environmental assessment before approval is considered. Projects within the BESS Program will be classified as State Significant Infrastructure under Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW) (EP&A Act) and Clause 94 of the State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007.

As an Authorised Network Operator, Ausgrid's engagement is informed by a number of regulatory requirements, listed below. As the project progresses, this table will be updated to reflect changes.

Table 1 Applicable legislation and policy

Act	Description
<i>Electricity Supply Act 1995</i>	Section 45 requires that written notice of the proposal to carry out works (other than routine repairs or maintenance works) is given to the local council. The relevant local council must be given a reasonable opportunity (40 days from the date on which the notice was given) to make submissions on the proposal. All submissions must be considered prior to the start of the works. A second notification providing at least 21 days' notice to both council and nearby residents (requires that councils be notified and provided with 40 days to comment on certain projects).
<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (NSW) 1979</i>	Section 5.16 of the EP&A Act outlines the requirements for assessment of a project against the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs). SEARs typically include requirements for consultation with stakeholders and community that may be impacted by or have an interest in a project. Further detail is provided in the NSW DPHI <i>Undertaking engagement guidelines for state significant projects (March 2024)</i>
<i>State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021</i>	- Clauses 2.10-2.12 and 2.14 of the SEPP require that consultation is undertaken with the relevant local council if the development has impacts on council-related infrastructure or services, local heritage, flood liable land or certain land within the coastal zone. - Clause 2.15 of the SEPP requires that consultation is undertaken with relevant public authorities other than council, in certain circumstances. - Clause 2.45 of the SEPP provides that written notification must be given to the relevant local council and the occupiers of adjoining land for development for the purpose of a new or existing electricity substation. Any responses received within 21 days after the notice is given must be taken into consideration; and - The written notification required under the SEPP and the 40-day notification required under the Electricity Supply Act 1994 are usually issued concurrently.
National Energy Customer Framework (NECF) legislation	Ausgrid must notify customers and retailers at least four clear business days before all planned interruptions unless the customer signs a waiver agreeing for the work to proceed with less notice. The previous notification requirement for this activity was two business days. Breaches of the legislation may attract civil penalties or result in enforceable undertakings being issued against Ausgrid.

1.4. SSDA community participation requirements

In accordance with the EP&A Act, State Significant Developments (SSDs) are required to carry out a comprehensive assessment process that involves extensive community participation. Community participation includes informing, consulting and involving those who are interested in, or affected by, the proposed changes to an area as a result of a program. Community participation also includes obtaining expert advice from relevant public authorities including local, state and federal government agencies.

The NSW Government SSD assessment process is summarised in Figure 2.

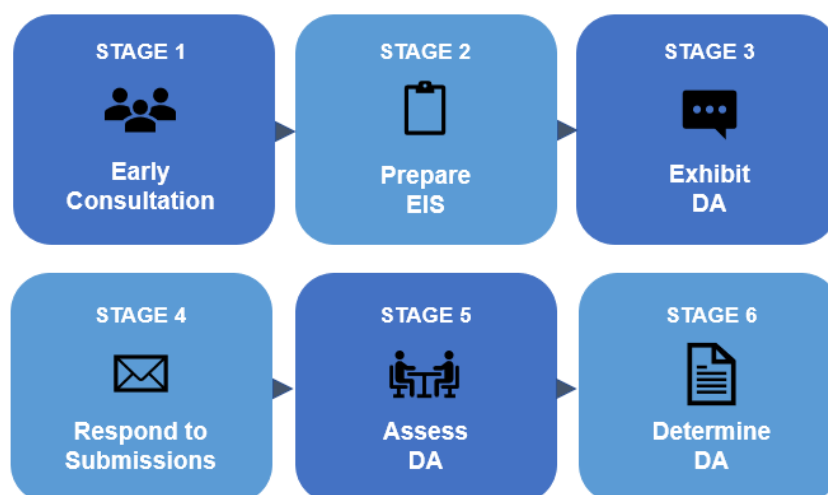


Figure 2 NSW State Significant Development Assessment process

Requirements for stakeholder engagement and community participation are prescribed in the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs), issued by the NSW Department of Housing, Planning, Infrastructure and Environment (DPHIE). SEARs are issued following submission and consideration of the project's Scoping Report. Typically, SEARs require consultation with stakeholders (local councils, utilities and infrastructure services), Traditional Owners and Local Aboriginal Land Councils, adjoining and potentially impacted landowners and wider community. Stakeholders and community who may be impacted or have an interest in the project should have opportunities to provide feedback about the project, its potential impacts and proposed mitigation or safeguards.

DPHIE's *Undertaking engagement guidelines for state significant projects* outline the DPHIE's expectations for engagement across the approvals process. These are that proponents should facilitate effective engagement by:

- Engaging as early as possible
- Providing clear and concise information about the project and its impacts
- Delivering engagement activities that are accessible and inclusive to encourage participation
- Reporting back to community and stakeholders on what was heard, what has or has not been changed and why

Engagement should be proportionate to the scale and likely impacts of the project and provide a suitable geographic reach and number and range of activities, for each stage of engagement.

1.5. Project timeline

Table 2 Project indicative timeline

Timing	Phase
August 2024	Preparation of scoping report
September 2024	Submit Scoping Report and Request SEARs
Late 2024	Prepare Environmental Impact Statement and completion of technical assessments

Early 2025	Submit EIS and Public Exhibition
Early 2025	Prepare and Lodge Submissions Report
Mid 2025	Project determination
Late 2025	Construction
From 2026	Earliest BESS is operational (if approved)

2. Communications and engagement approach

Ausgrid's Engagement Principles, which will be applied to all engagement for this project, have been developed to align closely with the principles of Ausgrid's Community Engagement Handbook, Environmental Handbook NS174c, Engagement Framework 2024 – 2029 Regulatory Proposal and International Association for Public Participation (IAP2). Our approach will be tailored to meet the needs and expectations of each community and stakeholder group, ensuring all individuals are treated with the same high level of respect. In addition to these principles, engagement should be risk-based and proportionate..

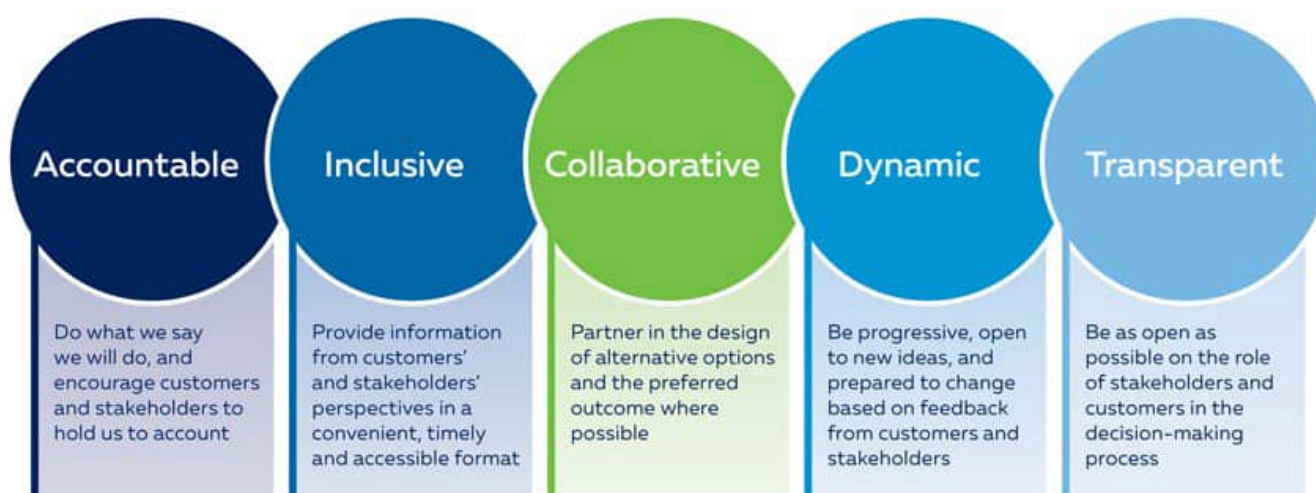


Figure 3 Ausgrid's Engagement Principles

2.1. Objectives

The CSEP's overarching objectives are to:

- Build awareness and understanding of Ausgrid's Homebush BESS Project and its benefits alongside broader business commitments with key stakeholders
- Communicate project scope, timing and potential impacts clearly to potentially affected stakeholders
- Facilitate a robust engagement process to meet requirements for planning approval
- Mitigate reputational risk, through timely, clear and transparent communications and engagement

2.2. IAP2 Spectrum

Our engagement approach aligns with the International Association of Public Participation (IAP2) spectrum. This established method of communication and engagement in Australia helps identify and define the public's role in any consultation process. During the Program, different levels of participation will be required depending on the stakeholder group and the activity.

Inform	Consult	Involve	Collaborate	Empower
Provide balanced and objective information to assist understanding of the problem, opportunities and solutions.	Obtain feedback on analysis, alternatives and decisions.	Work directly with stakeholders to ensure their aspirations are understood and considered.	Partner with stakeholders in each aspect of the decision including development of alternatives and identification of the preferred solution.	Place final decision-making in the hands of stakeholder.

Our commitment for Homebush BESS

Community and stakeholder	Community and stakeholder	Stakeholders	Key stakeholders	Project team and government decision-makers
Accessible and inclusive information about the project including: • Scope. • Benefits. • Progress. • Non-negotiable elements, clearly explaining why these elements are set. • Project decision making process	Seek feedback to inform negotiable aspects of the project, including during the SSDA process. Provide updates about how feedback has been considered in decision making and project development.	Testing ideas and options, to understand aspirations, values, concerns and issues and ensure these are considered.	Work together to develop solutions or alternatives for relevant aspects of the project.	Decision-making such as SSDA

Figure 4 IAP2 spectrum as applied to Homebush BESS

2.3. Negotiables and non-negotiables

The scope of communication and engagement activities for this project clearly outlines what the engagement process will focus on, what Ausgrid is seeking input on, and how feedback will be used in the decision-making process. Clearly defining how stakeholder feedback will be used and communicating this early and often during the Program.

The following table outlines the items that are considered within and outside the project's scope of engagement:

- **Negotiables:** Negotiable items can be shaped or changed in response to stakeholder feedback.
- **Non-negotiables:** Non-negotiable items are the parts of a project that cannot be changed.

Table 3 Homebush BESS negotiables and non-negotiables

Negotiables	Non-negotiables
• Safeguards to mitigate environmental and community impacts, as required, including: ○ Noise treatments ○ Traffic, access and parking mitigation strategies ○ Tree planting, or re-vegetation initiatives in the local area	• BESS capacity, layout or configuration within site or technical design aspects • Site suitability assessment • Planning pathways • BESS operations and maintenance activities and parameters

3. Stakeholders

3.1. Local community and neighbours

The project is located within the Homebush SAL (Suburbs and Localities area for ABS Census date). This has been used to provide a community demographic profile. The Strathfield LGA is profiled, for comparison, and in recognition that there is a wider area of community interest for the project.

Broadly, the Homebush community is:

- Relatively young (median age is 31 years)
- Majority born overseas (72.1%), and more than half speak English only, well or very well (57%).
- Mostly renting privately (56.6%), with 10.8% of the community owning their home outright and 30.1% own their own home with a mortgage.
- Relatively well-educated, with more than half (51.6%) of the population completing tertiary studies. However, about 20.6% of the community's highest level of education is between Year 10 a 12.
- Likely to be participating in full or part time work, with a labour force participation rate (62.8%)

The community demographic is profiled in the table below.

Table 4 Community demographic profile

		Homebush (SAL ABS Census)	Strathfield LGA
Total population		11,660	45,593
Median age (years)		31	33
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people		0.5%	0.4%
Country of birth	Australia	27.9%	36.2%
	Overseas	72.1%	63.8%
Languages other than English spoken at home (Top five)		• Mandarin (13.8%) • Korean (8.1%) • Tamil (6.6%) • Nepali (5.8%) • Cantonese (5.6%)	• Mandarin (10.3%) • Nepali (6.7%) • Cantonese (6.6%) • Korean (6.3%) • Arabic (5.1%)
English proficiency (speaks English only, well or very well)		57%	83.7%
Median household income (weekly)		\$2,101	\$2105
Housing tenure	Owned outright	10.8%	21.5%
	Owned with mortgage	30.1%	29%
	Private renting	56.6%	46.2%
Highest education level attained	Years 10 and above	20.6%	23.9%
	Bachelor's degree and above	51.6%	44.7%
	Certificate III and IV	6.0%	6.4%
Employment status	Full time	55.8%	52.7%
	Part time	27.2%	30.3%
	Unemployment rate	6.4%	6.4%
	Labour force participation	68.6%	62.8%
Employment by industry (Top three)		• Computer system design and related services • Banking • Cafes and restaurants	• Computer system design and related services • Hospitals (except psychiatric hospitals) • Banking

Source: ABS Census 2021

3.1.1. Considerations for community engagement

Based on the community profile, communications material should be:

- Accessible and easy to understand, using plain English and visuals, where available, to communicate complex or technical content
- Inclusive of CALD audiences. This can be addressed by:
 - Translating into Simplified Chinese, accommodating near 20% of those who speak a language other than English at home
 - Use of Plain English and visual communications
 - Including Ausgrid's translation service details on all material
- Made available in a library of all materials to ensure that community members can access all project information, to manage potential new residents over project lifespan.

Engagement with near neighbours, or those residents, property and business owners living within proximity of the Homebush substation, will also fall in the 'involve' and 'consult' section of the IAP2 Spectrum of Public Participation. These community stakeholders may be impacted by construction activities such as traffic, noise and amenity.

The broader community around the site may take a keen interest in the project due to general interest in growing renewable projects, and Ausgrid will work closely with community representatives, key interest groups, councils, local MPs and other key stakeholders.

3.1.2. Distribution area

Figure 4 below shows the revised community newsletter distribution area. It is aligned to the Social Economic Impact Assessment primary study area and the area impacted by the Homebush Transport Orientated Development planning proposal.

This area has been used to identify stakeholders and sensitive receivers, noting that the closest residential properties are 140 m to the south east of the project site and most sensitive receivers are 1 km or more from the project site.

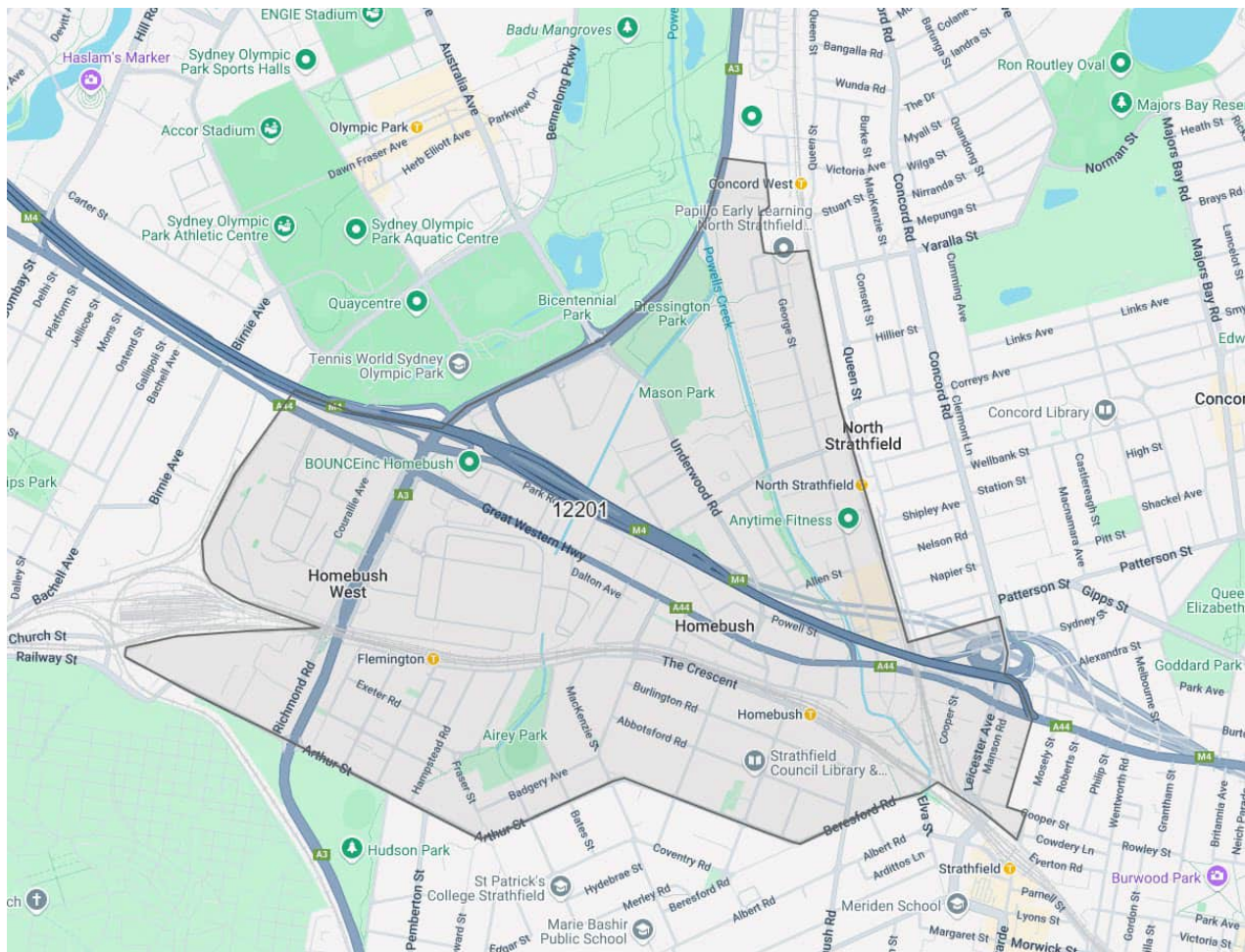


Figure 5 Community newsletter distribution area

3.2. Stakeholder identification

Below is an overview of the stakeholders involved in the overall execution of the BESS Program, each site-specific action plan will list stakeholders relevant to those sites.

Table 5 Engagement aims and potential interests, by stakeholder category

Stakeholder	Engagement aim	Potential interests or concerns
Adjacent properties/landowners		
Nearby neighbours • Direct Factory Outlet Homebush • Fulton Hogan Egis Westconnex • PCYC NSW • Homebush Business Village • Oscar Auto Solutions • Homebush Cakes • Midfield Trading Co • Sneaking Kitchen • Abyss Solutions • Made By Cow	• Inform about project scope, potential impacts and next steps • Understand concerns and issues and mitigate, where possible	• Construction impacts • Noise • Power outages • Traffic impacts
Stakeholder		
Nearby neighbours (continued) • Microrentals • Cloud Online Backup Solutions • Basketball NSW • Swimming NSW • Optus Business Centre Sydney Inner West • BPT Intercoms	• Inform about project scope, potential impacts and next steps • Understand concerns and issues and mitigate, where possible	• Construction impacts • Noise • Power outages • Traffic impacts
Sensitive receivers – within 400m		
• Kinda-Mindi Early Learning, Flemington	• Engagement to provide accurate information about potential impacts and manage any concerns	• Noise and vibration impacts • Power outages
Sensitive receivers – more than 400m (NB. Most sites are more than 1000m from project site)		
Childcare • Papilio Early Learning, North Strathfield • Montessori North Strathfield • Lighthouse Childcare North Strathfield • Woodstock Early Learning Centre, Homebush • Only About Children, Concord Places of Worship • Our Lady of the Assumption, Homebush • St Dominics Catholic Church, Homebush West	• Engagement to provide accurate information about potential impacts and manage any concerns	• Noise and vibration impacts • Power outages • Traffic impacts (construction)

- Kingdomcity Sydney Church, Concord - Korean Presbyterian Church, Strathfield - Ukrainian Autocephalic Orthodox Church Intercession of the Holy Virgin, Strathfield - St Anne's Anglican Church, Strathfield Education - Victoria Avenue Public School, Concord - Homebush Public School - Homebush West Public School - Strathfield North Public School - St Ambrose Catholic Primary School - Homebush Boys High School		
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Stakeholder	Engagement aim	Potential interests or concerns
First Nations stakeholders		
Metropolitan LALC	- Actively show respect and acknowledge their role as custodians of the land we work on - Proactively identify any potential impacts - Understand concerns and issues and mitigate, where possible	- Cultural heritage impacts - Aboriginal Participation and community benefit opportunities
Traditional Owners of the land where the project is taking place	- Actively show respect and acknowledge their role as custodians of the land we work on - Proactively identify any potential impacts - Understand concerns and issues and mitigate, where possible	- Cultural heritage impacts - Aboriginal Participation and community benefit opportunities
Elected officials		
Local Government Strathfield Council	- Proactively manage Ausgrid's relationship and reputation in the region - Coordinate engagement across Ausgrid work - Proactive manage risk of opposition to project - Inform about project scope, potential impacts and next steps - Understand concerns and issues and mitigate, where possible	- Impacts to environment, assets and communities - Coordination with council works and other projects - Community engagement process and outcomes
Canada Bay Council	Proactively manage Ausgrid's relationship and reputation in the region	Impacts to environment, assets and communities

	Inform about project scope, potential impacts and plans to engage with their local community	- Coordination with council works and other projects - Community engagement process and outcomes
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Stakeholder	Engagement aim	Potential interests or concerns
Elected officials (continued)		
State Government Office of Stephanie Di Pasqua MP, State Member for Drummoyne)	- Proactively manage Ausgrid's relationship and reputation in the region - Inform about project scope, potential impacts and next steps, particularly community and stakeholder engagement - Understand concerns and issues and mitigate, where possible	- Community concern - Alignment with State energy commitments
State Government Office of Jason Yat-Sen Li MP, State Member for Strathfield)	- Proactively manage Ausgrid's relationship and reputation in the region - Inform about project scope, potential impacts and next steps, particularly community and stakeholder engagement - Understand concerns and issues and mitigate, where possible	- Community concern - Alignment with State energy commitments
Federal Government Office of Sally Sitou MP, Federal Member for Reid	- Proactively manage Ausgrid's relationship and reputation in the region - Inform about project scope, potential impacts and next steps, particularly community and stakeholder engagement - Understand concerns and issues and mitigate, where possible	- Community concern - Alignment with State energy commitments
Regulatory and Planning Agencies		
DPHI	- Understand expectations for approvals - Proactively engage to ensure timely approval process	- Compliance with SEARs requirements - Limited stakeholder engagement to date - Establishing expectations for Tranche 2 projects

Stakeholder	Engagement aim	Potential interests or concerns
State government agencies		
SES NSW	- Inform about project scope, potential impacts and next steps - Understand concerns and issues and mitigate, where possible - Collaborate to address risk mitigation and safeguards in local context and at Program level - Establish working relationships to support Tranche 2 - Inform about project scope, potential impacts and next steps - Understand concerns and issues and mitigate, where possible - Collaborate to address risk mitigation and safeguards in local context and at Program level - Establish working relationships to support Tranche 2	- Impacts to service /network outages - Potential traffic impacts - Hazard management impacts
Fire and Rescue NSW		- Fire risk - Potential traffic impacts
NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA)		Adherence to statutory requirements
Agency stakeholders		
Transport for NSW	- Inform about project scope, potential impacts and next steps - Understand concerns and issues to mitigate, where possible - Build working relationships and understanding of technology	- Potential access and traffic impacts - Safety and hazard management, potential risks to land, structures and local community. - Emergency management procedures - Potential impacts to local electricity supply
Sydney Olympic Park Authority		
Emergency services - Ambulance - NSW Fire Brigade - SES - NSW Police Force - Local Emergency Management Committees		
Utilities		
Transgrid	To seek connection enquiry approval	Connection specifications

Stakeholder	Engagement aim	Potential interests or concerns
Surrounding community		
Business in surrounding areas	- To proactively identify any potential impacts. - To identify and manage any community concern early in the process	- Potential impacts of construction or operation on properties, customers or visitors - Impacts to customer bills - Opportunities to participate in community benefits
Indirectly impacted landowners, residents	- Any impacts to the liveability of their property, such as odour, noise, dust, access and inconveniences because of investigations and the works - Interested in what Ausgrid is doing and how it will impact their suburb	

3.3. First Nations engagement

Ausgrid is aware of its responsibility as an infrastructure planner to limit impact on First Nations communities. We will do this by forming ongoing and meaningful relationships with the Indigenous communities whose Country the BESS projects are located on. Through meaningful stakeholder engagement, Ausgrid will demonstrate purposeful co-creation within our organisation, building on existing relationships held with Local Aboriginal Land Councils, and establishing new relationships with other community groups. This engagement has been led through the Aboriginal Heritage consultant.

Table 6 First Nations stakeholders

Stakeholder	Potential Interest	Reason for engaging
Metropolitan LALC	LALCs that cover areas impacted by the BESS projects and will want to ensure the project achieves outcomes for their communities.	Aboriginal LALCs have the right to be consulted about developments on their traditional lands.
Traditional Owners and Aboriginal Groups	Traditional Owners may want input on how development on their traditional lands is designed and constructed.	Traditional Owners need to be consulted on how they want development on their traditional lands to be designed and constructed.
Regional community groups	Smaller community groups throughout the areas.	Some smaller community groups don't feel represented through LALCs and the larger corporations. Need to ensure we engage with a broad group of First Nations stakeholders.

4. Risks and mitigations

Following completion of environmental assessments and technical studies, risk and opportunities assessment will need to be revised.

The risks at this site are largely associated with traffic and access impacts to neighbouring businesses, potential noise impacts on nearby commercial and residential properties and safety and hazard management. BESS is an emerging technology so there are risks of stakeholder and community concern about potential hazards during operation.

As a Tranche 1 site, there is opportunity to educate community and stakeholders about BESS technology – how it works, the benefits and its role in supporting the clean energy transitions – to address potential skepticism and concern about new technology. Measures to mitigate identified potential risks include:

- Proactive and tailored engagement with stakeholders to build relationships and keep them informed about the project
- Timely and clear communications that make technical information accessible for all stakeholders and community
- Being clear about what is negotiable, not negotiable, what is known, unknown and not yet decided as the project progresses from concept design and planning approvals to detailed design, construction and operation
- Early collaboration with stakeholders and community to develop, and deliver, community benefits.

This project is in the heart of Sydney, on a highly visible site. Homebush offers an opportunity for Ausgrid to successfully launch BESS as a new, state-of-the-art grid-scale battery technology through a proactive community and stakeholder engagement strategy that encourages public participation, transparently incorporates stakeholder feedback in the design process, and strengthens Ausgrid's social license as an effective proponent of Australia's clean energy transition.

This section summarises the key risks and opportunities for consideration when communicating and engaging with community and stakeholders.

4.1. Key risks

Table 7 Key risks for community and stakeholder engagement

Risk	Mitigation measure
Engagement fatigue in areas impacted by other energy infrastructure projects	• Coordinated approach with other Ausgrid projects for engagement timing and frequency • Clear communications about scope and purpose of all engagement activities
Confusion between BESS and community batteries, and how customers may benefit or interact	• Clear communication about scope and benefits, and key messages differentiating the projects

Risk	Mitigation measure
Delayed project approvals	• Early engagement with elected representatives to clearly explain assessment processes, impacts and mitigation measures • Clear communication about scope and process for assessments • Records of communications and engagement with directly impacts stakeholders
Complaints about proposed sites due to perceived impacts (noise, vibration, visual, traffic flow etc)	• Early communications about impacts/interactions, assessment process and mitigations/safeguards for construction and operations • Accessible technical studies for impacted stakeholders to understand extent of impacts
Changes in timing, plans and impacts results in frustration from stakeholders	• Internal information sharing protocols in place to facilitate regular updates • Communications across teams encouraged from leadership • Scheduled regular workshops and other communications to update stakeholders

4.2. Key opportunities

Table 8 Key opportunities for community and stakeholder engagement

Opportunity	Potential benefits	Recommended actions
Launch of BESS technology	• Generate social license	• Early engagement that builds understanding and trust • Seek feedback, incorporate feedback, showcase how feedback was incorporated • Permanent site signage promoting projects benefits
High visibility site	• Promote Program benefits and enhance reputation	• Project hoarding to promote project in Western Sydney
Community education about BESS technology and its benefits	• Build awareness and interest in new technology • Test community education content for more complex sites	• Community education campaign to explain how technology works and benefits, tailored for lay audience and potentially schools

5. Key Messages

5.1. Strategic narrative

- Ausgrid is planning for the energy network of the future, now.
- As we switch to more renewable sources, like solar and wind, we need energy storage. In fact, NSW needs six times more energy storage before 2030.
- We're proposing large energy storage, Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS), connected to the distribution network, to improve the reliability, stability and affordability of the electricity network. By connecting BESS to our existing substations, we are reducing the impact on our communities and the environment and decreasing the need to build more large transmission and distribution lines, which helps reduce costs and makes electricity more affordable.
- Ausgrid is committed to investing in new technologies to make the network more sustainable, reliable and affordable. We also need to make sure the network is ready for customers' future needs.

5.2. Why grid-scale BESS

- A Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) is a group of large rechargeable batteries, connected to form one very large battery. BESS collect energy, store it when there is a lot and then release it when there is high demand for electricity. These large batteries are critical to ensuring the reliability of electricity supply for households and businesses.
- By connecting BESS to our existing substations, we are reducing the impact on our communities and the environment and decreasing the need to build more large transmission and distribution lines, which helps reduce costs and makes electricity more affordable.
- BESS enable more renewable energy to come online by storing energy when there is more than we need and releasing it when it's required. This keeps the power supply steady, even when the sun isn't shining or the wind isn't blowing, providing a more resilient and reliable electricity network.
- BESS connected to Ausgrid's current network better utilises existing infrastructure, reducing the need for additional investment making the cost of electricity cheaper over time.
- BESS enable more renewable energy like wind and solar to connect to the energy network. By connecting to our existing substations, it avoids the need for new transmission lines, reducing the environmental and community impacts of large infrastructure projects.
- Ausgrid's has the organisational capability to assess and select suitable locations across its property portfolio and design the connections required.
- Distribution-connected grid-scale storage can deliver improved network reliability and stability, helping defer more expensive network investment. Co-locating grid-scale storage next to substations also has less environmental and community impact, than new transmission lines.
- There is a clear opportunity for the distribution network to leverage existing capacity and do more of the heavy lifting in the energy transition.

- With substations across the network, internal expertise in the design and planning of electricity connections and external partnerships in place, we are strongly positioned to facilitate the planning and design for BESS and accelerate their delivery.

5.3. Project description

- Ausgrid is proposing to design and construct Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) on its own land near existing substations. We are preparing to take the Homebush BESS site through the planning and approval process, providing opportunity for our customers and local communities to better understand this technology and the projects.
- Homebush BESS can store up to 400MWH – that's enough electricity to power up to 27,000 Ausgrid customers per day. Ausgrid is assessing our available land adjacent to existing zone and substations across our network for suitability to build and operate BESS. With the internal skills and expertise, we're strongly positioned to design the BESS and its connections to the network.
- We're planning for BESS to be located next to Ausgrid-owned substations, minimising impacts to private property by using existing transmission and energy infrastructure, where possible.
- We're considering a range of factors to select suitable sites for BESS. These include available space within Ausgrid-owned property, connections to the network, existing background noise levels and cumulative impacts on noise and vibrations.
- This project is in the planning phase, with ongoing studies to understand the potential environmental and community impacts. Findings will be shared with local community and stakeholders through a SSDA process.
- Construction is expected to start in 2025, with the Homebush BESS expected to be operating from 2026, at earliest. Ausgrid is evaluating the environmental impacts, including noise, vibration, traffic, and visual amenity, and how we will mitigate these through an EIS process, seeking feedback from stakeholders and the community.

6. Communication Tools and Protocols

Table 9 outlines the communications tools and maps their use against the IAP2 Spectrum of Public Participation. This is intended to provide community and stakeholders with clarity about the level of influence of their feedback collected via each method.

Table 9 Communications tools and protocols

Engagement method	Audience	Purpose	Participation				
			Inform	Consult	Involve	Collaborate	Empower
Briefings (formal and informal)	All stakeholders	Presentations and discussions with stakeholders and community groups to gather feedback, ideas or options. Formal and informal.	✓	✓			
Door Knocking / Letterbox Drops	Neighbouring Landholders and residents	Notify neighbouring landholders to raise project awareness, notify and have their questions answered.	✓				
Interactive online tools	All stakeholders	Online platforms that allow community participation including feedback forms, webinars, public meetings, surveys, submissions, workshops.	✓	✓			
Pop-up stalls	All stakeholders (targeting general public)	Pop-up stalls (staffed) at a physical location in community displaying information, plans, documents and surveys.	✓	✓			
Public Displays	All stakeholders (targeting general public)	Staffed or unstaffed displays of information, plans or documents made publicly available.	✓	✓			
Surveys	All stakeholders	A series of questions suitable for internal and external stakeholders to understand preferences, seek feedback and provide input.		✓			
Workshops	All stakeholders	Structured method suitable for small groups of internal and external stakeholders to explore specific, complex issues.	✓	✓	✓		

7. External communications

7.1. External communications

7.1.1. Media

All external contact with the media will be coordinated by Ausgrid's Public Affairs team. All media will be managed in a manner that is consistent with Ausgrid's existing media policy.

Ausgrid's community engagement specialists work closely with Public Affairs to inform them about upcoming projects and construction issues to ensure media can be used where appropriate to complement other communication activities. All employees will consider the nature of the work and advise Public Affairs if they expect there to be significant community issues or if any issues arise during works. Media releases will be prepared to announce Project milestones or significant community updates and issued to relevant local, regional, national and industry media as required.

7.1.2. Social media and website

Ausgrid will use social media and a dedicated webpage to regularly communicate with stakeholders and will include updates and significant Project milestones FAQs and fact sheets will be developed to support social media engagement and website updates to quickly respond to enquiries.

Ausgrid's social and website content is coordinated by Ausgrid's brand and reputation team.

7.2. Enquiries and complaints management

Enquiries and complaints provide important feedback to improve project processes, mitigation measures and avoid or minimise further concerns. Ausgrid will put in place processes to ensure that all enquiries and complaints are responded to, mitigated, or completed as soon as possible. These requirements will apply 24 hours a day. Within 24 hours of being notified of a complaint by the customer, either Ausgrid or its contractor will attend to the complaint and propose an action plan to rectify the problem, obtain the complainant's agreement to the proposed actions and the timing of those actions, notify the project manager formally of the agreed method for resolving the complaint, and complete and update Ausgrid's complaint register database. The process is detailed in Figure 3. This process will be made available to the community and stakeholders.

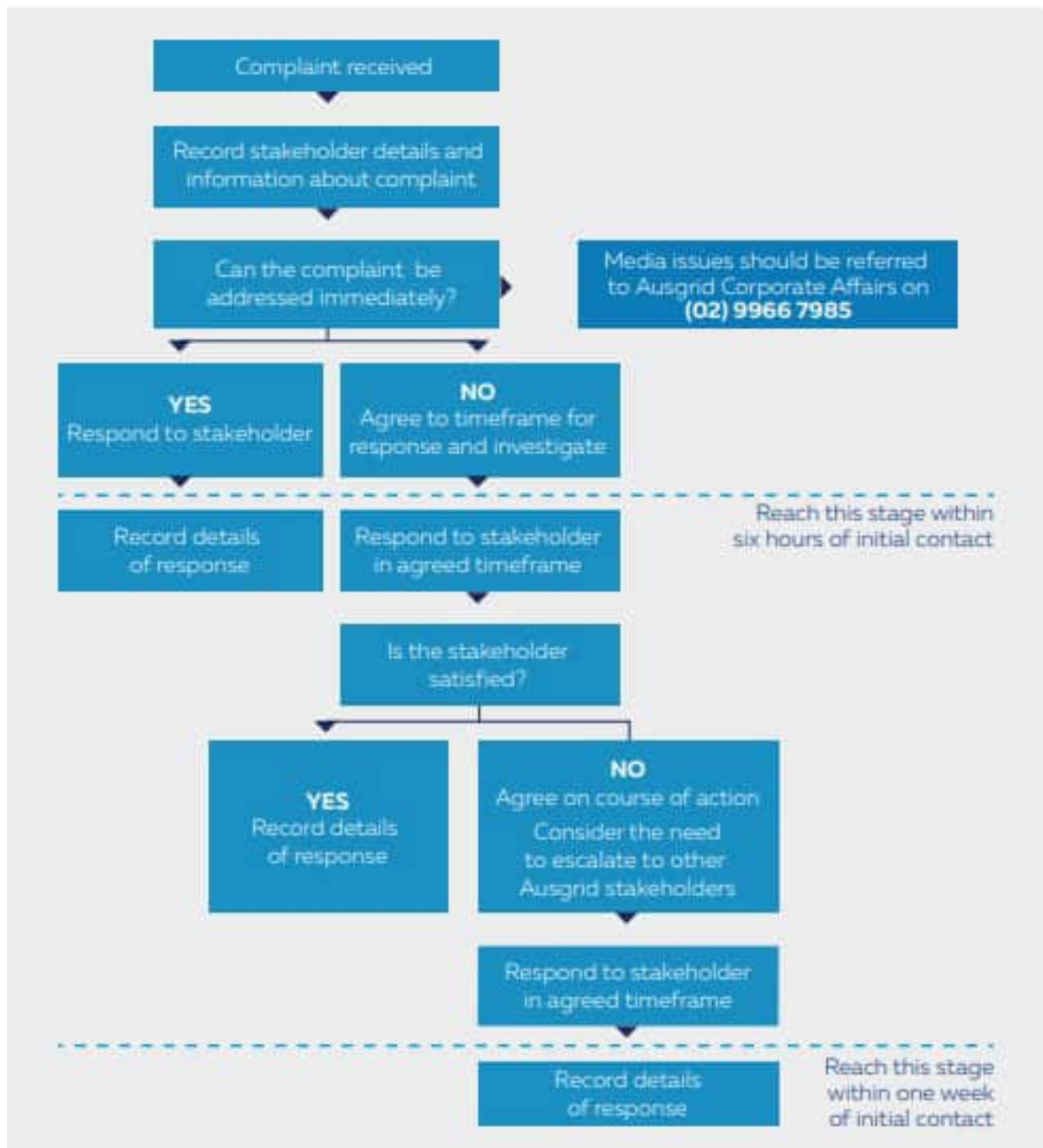


Figure 6 Complaints management approach

8. Reporting and measurement

The SEM will monitor the implementation of this Plan CSEP to ensure the approach is meeting both the engagement and project objectives. The CSEP will be reviewed by the SEM on a six-month basis, and prior to the start of a new stage of communications and engagement and updated as required.

The outcomes engagement will be communicated back to the community and stakeholders to demonstrate how their feedback was considered. Any feedback or issues identified during the monitoring process will lead to adjustments in processes and communication channels, as needed. Monitored performance indicators will include the responsiveness and effectiveness of communication with stakeholders and the community, as well as information flow.

Ausgrid will prepare communications and stakeholder engagement outcomes reports at key milestones to:

- Provide and track feedback from stakeholders to the project team
- Meet legislative requirements
- Track trending issues
- Look for opportunities to further reduce the impact on the community and key stakeholders
- Improve the quality of communications and engagement.

The complaints register will include a summary of total number of complaints received in the period and overarching statistics including:

- Date and time of the complaint
- Method by which the complaint was made
- Nature of the complaint
- If the complaint was avoidable or unavoidable
- The name, address and contact details of the complainant
- How long the complaint took to close.

Ausgrid will use a stakeholder database to record and report stakeholder interactions, including the management of complaints and inquiries. Reports from this platform will support formal reporting, performance monitoring against the objectives of this CSEP, and the overall project evaluation.

9. Implementation Plan – Planning approvals phase

Timing	Activity	Engagement methods and tools	Purpose	Target audience	Status
EARLY CONSULTATION					
August to September 2024	Stakeholder meetings	- Individual stakeholder letters - Site map and/or visualisation - Project briefings (in-person or online) - Phone call	- Inform about project scope and timing, potential impacts and upcoming further engagement - Provide understanding of scope of engagement, to assist with managing community interest or enquiries - Establish relationship	- Local council, elected representatives and LALC - Non-government organisations, utilities and government agencies - Neighbouring and nearby businesses and properties	Completed
	Webpage and community update	- Website, establish dedicated phone number and/or email - FAQs - Newsletter and stylised maps	- Inform about project and potential impacts - Promote upcoming opportunities for community engagement - Promote sign up to EDM for project updates	- Surrounding community - Neighbouring businesses (along George Street, North Strathfield)	Completed
	Doorknocking	Community newsletter	Inform about project and upcoming webinar, answer any questions	Nearby residential properties	Completed
	Connection enquiry	Email submission	Start the formal connection process	Transgrid	Completed
EARLY CONSULTATION – EIS PREPARATION					
October 2024	Webinar	Webinar pack	Inform stakeholders and community about project scope, benefits and potential impacts, project timeline, upcoming milestones and opportunities for feedback	Local residential and business properties	Video to be prepared, due to low numbers
October to November 2024	Stakeholder meetings	- Letter and email - Meeting (in-person or virtual) - Phone call	- Provide update about project, answer previous questions if any - Outline EIS process and potential impacts - Understand concerns, risks and issues, and potential mitigations	- Local council, elected representatives and LALC - Non-government organisations, utilities and government agencies - Neighbouring and nearby businesses and properties	In progress
	Community newsletter and webpage updates	- Website, establish dedicated phone number and/or email - Newsletter - Digital advertising and social media	- Inform about project and potential impacts - Promote upcoming opportunities for community engagement - Promote sign up to EDM for project updates	- Surrounding residential community - Neighbouring businesses	In progress

Timing	Activity	Engagement methods and tools	Purpose	Target audience	Status
EARLY CONSULTATION – EIS PREPARATION (Continued)					
November to early December 2024	Door knocking	- Community newsletter - Stakeholder letter	- Inform about project, promote community information sessions and webinar - Encourage to provide formal feedback via Planning Portal	Neighbouring and nearby businesses and properties	
	Community information sessions and/or webinar	- FAQs and factsheets - Information boards - Feedback forms (hard copy and online)	- Inform about project, potential impacts and SSDA pathway - Understand community values and priorities, concerns, risks and issues, and potential mitigations, and capture feedback - Explain EIS exhibition and engagement process to encourage participation	- Surrounding residential community - Neighbouring businesses	
	Stakeholder meetings	- Letter and email - Meeting (in-person or virtual) - Phone call	- Provide update about project, answer previous questions if any - Respond to any feedback previously provided - Understand concerns, risks and issues, and potential mitigations	- Local council, elected representatives and LALC - Non-government organisations, utilities and government agencies - Neighbouring and nearby businesses and properties	
Early December	Webpage update	- Website and factsheet - Digital advertising and social media - Letters, emails and phone calls to registered stakeholders	- Thank community and stakeholders for feedback - Provide update to project timeline and next steps for engagement, as needed	- Non-government organisations, utilities and government agencies - Neighbouring and nearby businesses and properties - Surrounding residential community	
HOLD POINT – CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY PERIOD – MINIMAL ENGAGEMENT FROM 14 DECEMBER 2024 TO 27 JANUARY 2025					
Early February 2025r	Community newsletter and webpage updates	- Community newsletter - Website and factsheet - Digital advertising and social media - Letters, emails and phone calls to registered stakeholders	- Announce EIS submission and provide details for NSW Planning Portal - Overview of key feedback provided and how it has been used to shape the project - Outline next steps (exhibition) and invite feedback, via Planning Portal	- Non-government organisations, utilities and government agencies - Neighbouring and nearby businesses and properties - Surrounding residential community	

Timing	Activity	Engagement methods and tools	Purpose	Target audience	Status
EIS EXHIBITION PERIOD					
Upon exhibition start	Stakeholder letter	Stakeholder letter	- Announce EIS exhibition period and invite feedback via Planning Portal - Offer briefing or meeting to continue to discuss concerns, issues and opportunities	All stakeholders that have had meetings to date	
	Webpage update	- Website – updated content - Newsletter (subject to timing of exhibition) - Media release - Digital advertising and social media	- Announce EIS exhibition period and invite feedback via Planning Portal - Promote engagement activities and key dates	- Surrounding community - Adjacent properties	
	Door knocking	- Community newsletter - Stakeholder letter	- Provide update on EIS status - Encourage to provide formal feedback via Planning Portal	Neighbouring and nearby businesses and properties	
During EIS exhibition period	Stakeholder meetings, as required	- Face-to-face meeting - Phone call - Briefing packs	- Provide update on previous issues and questions raised, overview of relevant EIS content - Understand concerns, issues and risks - Encourage to provide formal feedback via Planning Portal	All stakeholders that have had meetings to date	
	Community pop-up information sessions and webinar	- FAQs and factsheets - Information boards - Webinar pack	- Inform about project and potential impacts - Understand concerns, risks and issues and potential mitigations - Explain EIS exhibition and engagement process	- Surrounding community - Sensitive receivers	
POST - EIS EXHIBITION PERIOD					
Following end of exhibition period	Stakeholder letter	Stakeholder letter	- Summarise feedback and engagement to date, thank for contributions - Outline how feedback has been and next steps	All stakeholders that have had meetings to date	
	Webpage and community update	- Website update - Newsletter - Media release	- Summarise engagement activities, key themes and outcomes - Outline how feedback has been used and next steps	- Surrounding community - Neighbouring businesses	

Appendix C

Aboriginal Due Diligence Assessment

10 HOMEBUSH BAY DRIVE, HOMEBUSH, NSW

ABORIGINAL DUE DILIGENCE ASSESSMENT

Report to Ausgrid

LGA: Strathfield

August 2024





EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Apex Archaeology have been engaged to complete an Aboriginal due diligence assessment to inform Ausgrid's Part 5 assessment under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* of the construction of a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) site within 10 Homebush Bay Drive, Homebush, NSW.

This report has been produced in accordance with the 2010 *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (the Due Diligence Code of Practice).

The study area is located within the suburb of Homebush and is legally known as Lot 1 DP1218218. The study area is located between Homebush Bay Drive in the north and The Western Motorway in the south with. The study area is located 11 km north west of Sydney, within the Strathfield Council (SC) Local Government Area (LGA). The study area comprises approximately 2.0ha.

A site visit was conducted in June of 2024. No previously registered archaeological sites were located within the study area. No newly identified archaeological material was identified during the survey.

Ground surface visibility (GSV) was low throughout the study area. GSV was rated at <1% overall. No raw material sources were identified within the study area. The entire area was heavily disturbed by current land use and previous site disturbance factors. The Zone Substation and car park site are situated on a relatively level area. It appears the southern portion of the site was used as a car park and has been completely modified with no residual land surface left.

Ground disturbance was extremely high within the entirety of the study area due to previous landscape modification and landuse. Given the disturbance factors within the entire area it is highly unlikely that there is any potential for intact archaeological sub-surface deposits within the study area. No areas were identified as having sub-surface potential within the study area.

It is recommended that:

- No further Aboriginal archaeological assessment is required prior to the commencement of construction works as described in this report.
- This due diligence assessment must be kept by Ausgrid so that it can be presented, if needed, as a defence from prosecution under Section 86(2) of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.
- The results of this assessment fulfil the requirement for Due Diligence in accordance with the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (Code of Practice). Works may proceed with caution.
- The proposed works must be contained to the area assessed during this due diligence assessment, as shown on Figure 1. If the proposed location is amended, further archaeological assessment may be necessary to determine



if the proposed works will impact any Aboriginal objects or archaeological deposits.

- Should unanticipated archaeological material be encountered during site works, all work must cease and an archaeologist contacted to make an assessment of the find. Further archaeological assessment and Aboriginal community consultation may be required prior to the recommencement of works. Any objects confirmed to be Aboriginal in origin must be reported to Heritage NSW.



Apex Archaeology acknowledges and pays respect to the past, present and future Traditional Custodians and Elders of this nation and in whose land this assessment took place, and to the continuation of cultural, spiritual and educational practices of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

DOCUMENT CONTROL

The following register documents the development and issue of the document entitled '10 Homebush Bay Drive, Homebush, NSW – Aboriginal Due Diligence Assessment', prepared by Apex Archaeology in accordance with its quality management system.

Revision	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Comment	Issue Date
1 – Draft	Amy Sandkuhl & Leigh Bate	Jenni Bate	Draft issued to client	20 August 2024



GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Aboriginal Object	An object relating to the Aboriginal habitation of NSW (as defined in the NPW Act), which may comprise a deposit, object or material evidence, including Aboriginal human remains.
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System maintained by Heritage NSW, detailing known and registered Aboriginal archaeological sites within NSW
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit
ATER	Aboriginal Test Excavation Report
BP	Before Present, defined as before 1 January 1950.
Code of Practice	The DECCW September 2010 <i>Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales</i>
Consultation	Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with the DECCW April 2010 <i>Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010</i> . Consultation is not a required step in a due diligence assessment; however, it is strongly encouraged to consult with the relevant Local Aboriginal Land Council and to determine if there are any Aboriginal owners, registered native title claimants or holders, or any registered Indigenous Land Use Agreements in place for the subject land
DA	Development Application
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DCP	Development Control Plan
DECCW	The Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water – now Heritage NSW
Disturbed Land	If land has been subject to previous human activity which has changed the land's surface and are clear and observable, then that land is considered to be disturbed
Due Diligence	Taking reasonable and practical steps to determine the potential for an activity to harm Aboriginal objects under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> and whether an application for an AHIP is required prior to commencement of any site works, and determining the steps to be taken to avoid harm
Due Diligence Code of Practice	The DECCW Sept 2010 <i>Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales</i>
FPFA	Feral Predator Free Area
GCP	Growth Centres Precinct
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GSV	Ground Surface Visibility
Harm	To destroy, deface or damage an Aboriginal object; to move an object from land on which it is situated, or to cause or permit an object to be harmed
Heritage NSW	Heritage NSW in the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water – responsible for heritage matters in NSW
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council
LGA	Local Government Agency
NPW Act	NSW <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>
OEH	The Office of Environment and Heritage – now Heritage NSW
RAPs	Registered Aboriginal Parties
SEFNP	South East Forest National Park
Visibility	The amount of bare ground within exposures which might reveal archaeological materials. Visibility on its own is not a reliable indicator of buried archaeological material. Vegetation, plant or leaf litter, loose sand, stony ground or introduced materials will affect the visibility (DECCW 2010:39)



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Apex Archaeology have been engaged to complete an Aboriginal due diligence assessment to inform Ausgrid's Part 5 assessment under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* of the construction of a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) site within 10 Homebush Bay Drive, Homebush, NSW.

This report has been produced in accordance with the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (the Due Diligence Code of Practice).

1.1 STUDY AREA

The study area is located within the suburb of Homebush and is legally known as Lot 1 DP1218218. The study area is located between Homebush Bay Drive in the north and The Western Motorway in the south with. The study area is located 11 km north west of Sydney, within the Strathfield Council (SC) Local Government Area (LGA). The study area comprises approximately 2.0ha.

1.2 INVESTIGATORS AND CONTRIBUTORS

This report has been prepared by Leigh Bate, Director and Archaeologist with Apex Archaeology, and Jenni Bate, Director and Archaeologist with Apex Archaeology. Both have over eighteen years of consulting experience within NSW.

Name	Role	Qualifications
Leigh Bate	Primary Report Author, GIS	B. Archaeology; Grad. Dip. Arch; Dip. GIS
Jenni Bate	Project Manager, Review	B. Archaeology; Grad. Dip. CHM
Amy Sandkuhl	Report Author	B. Arts (Hons.)

1.3 STATUTORY CONTEXT

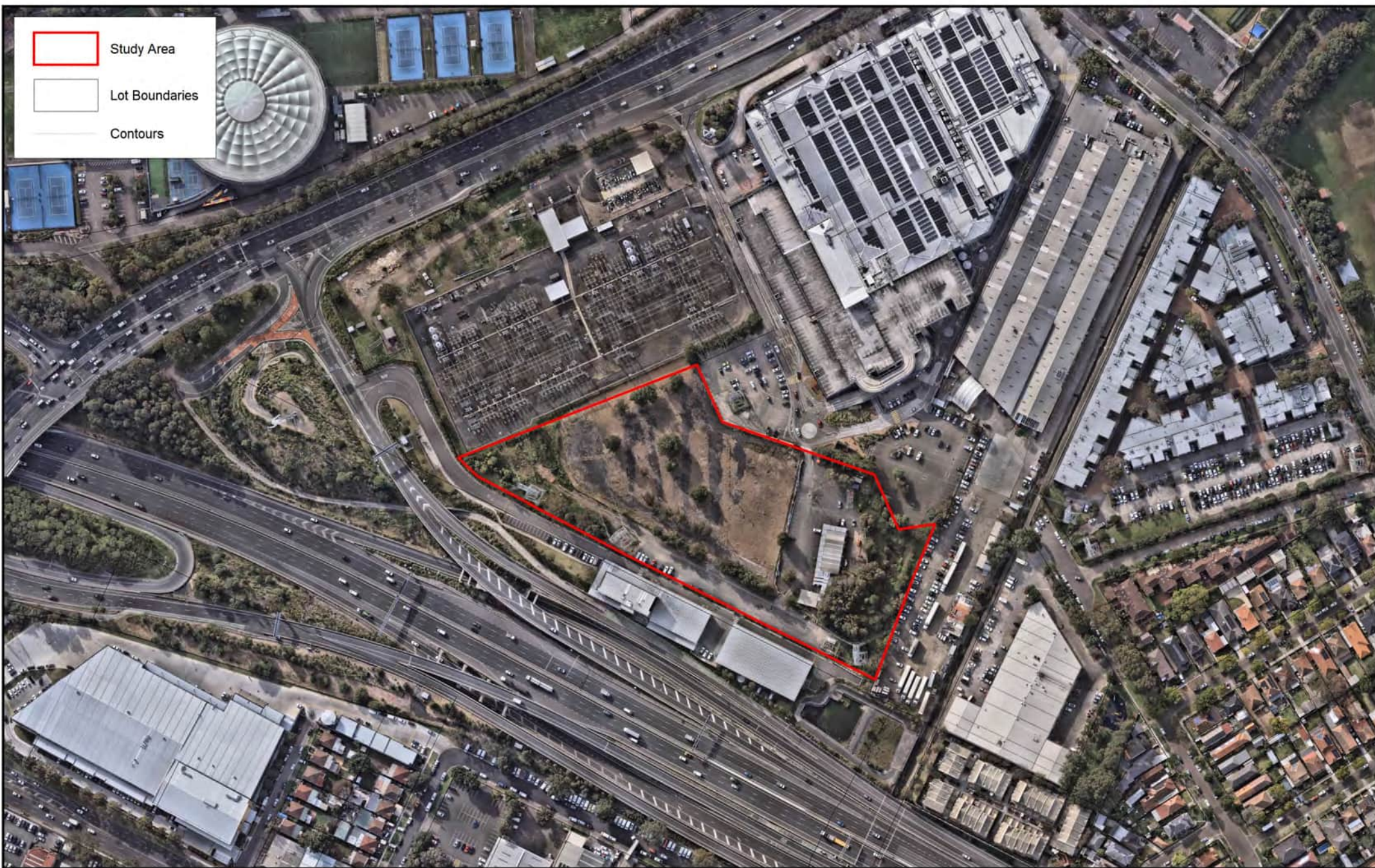
Heritage in Australia, including both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage, is protected and managed under several different Acts. The following section presents a summary of relevant Acts which provide protection to cultural heritage within NSW.

1.3.1 COMMONWEALTH NATIVE TITLE ACT 1993

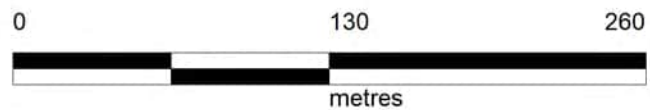
The *Native Title Act 1993*, as amended, provides protection and recognition for native title. Native title recognises the traditional rights of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders to land and waters.

The National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT) was established to mediate native title claims made under this Act. Three registers are maintained by the NNTT, as follows:

- National Native Title Register
- Register of Native Title Claims
- Register of Indigenous Land Use Agreements



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NEW SOUTH WALES 2541



Projection:
MGA Zone 56 (GDA 94)
Base Map:
NearMaps 2024
Image Date: 22/05/2024
Final - Version 1

Figure 1: General location of the study area in its local context.



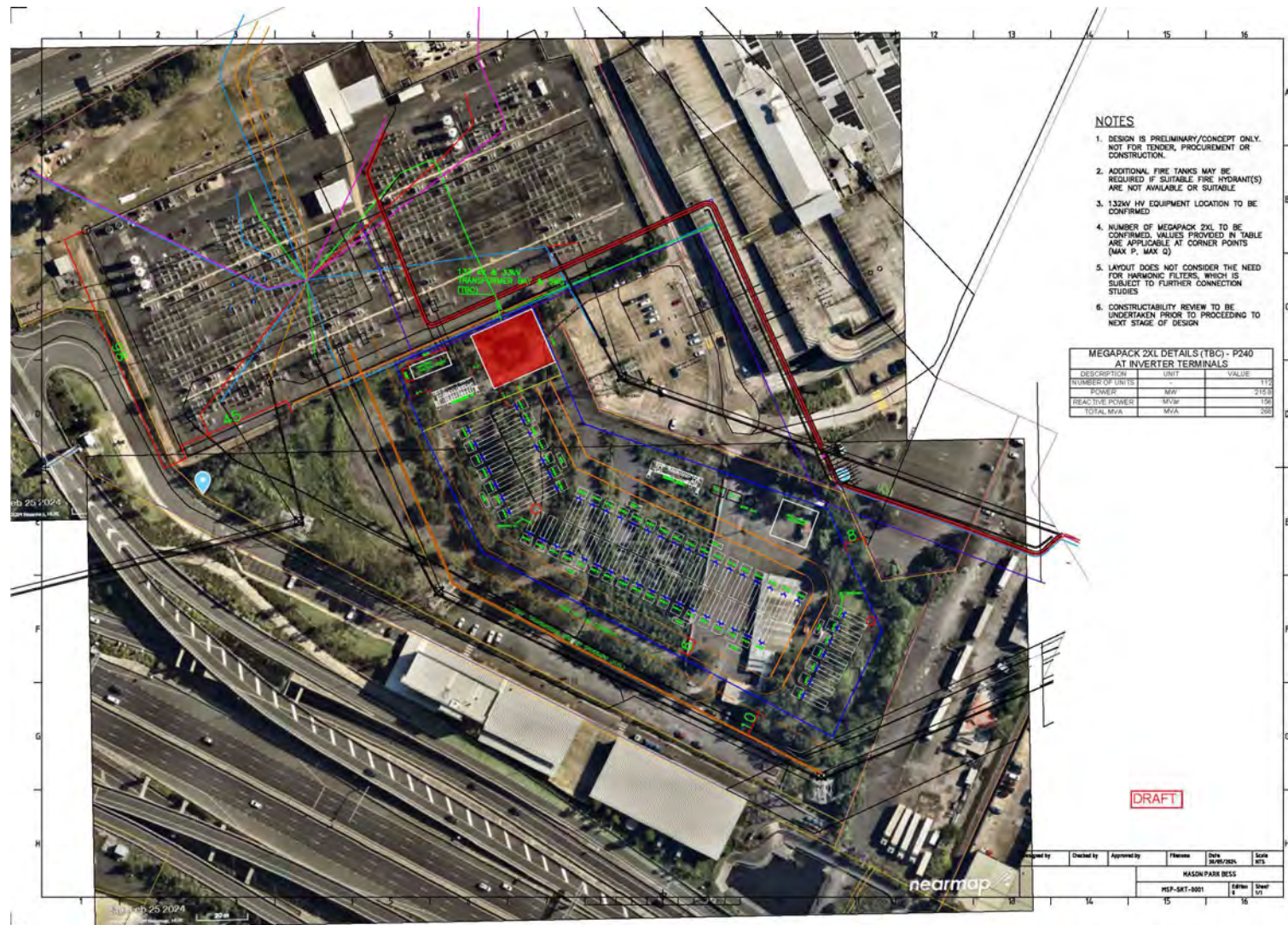


Figure 2: Proposed BESS Layout within the study area



A search of the above registers did not identify any Native Title claims over or in the vicinity of the study area.

1.3.2 ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING & ASSESSMENT ACT 1979

Under the EP&A Act, it is necessary to consider environmental impacts, including impact to cultural heritage, as part of the land use process. Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) and Development Control Plans (DCPs) are also required to be prepared by Local Government Areas (LGAs) in order to provide guidance on the applicable level of environmental assessment. LGAs are required to maintain a list of locally significant heritage items as part of their LEP.

Under the EP&A Act, Part 3 describes the planning instruments at both local and regional levels; Part 4 relates to development assessment and consent processes, and Part 5 refers to infrastructure and environmental impact assessment.

1.3.3 STRATHFIELD LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN 2012

Part 5 of the *Strathfield Local Environmental Plan 2012* (Strathfield LEP 2012) provides specific provisions for the protection of heritage items and relics within the Strathfield LGA, defined in the LEP as follows:

Clause 5.10(2) (e) of the Strathfield LEP identifies that no buildings may be erected on land within a heritage conservation area or which contains an Aboriginal object, without first obtaining development consent. Further, Clause 5.10(2) (c) states that archaeological sites may not be disturbed or excavated without development consent. Exceptions to the requirement for development consent are detailed by Clause 5.10(3) and include low impact activities, or activities for the maintenance of a heritage item.

Clause 5.10(8) requires that the effect of any development on an Aboriginal place of heritage significance must be considered, and the Aboriginal community must be notified of any proposed developments.

Schedule 2 of the Strathfield LEP provides a list of heritage items within the Parramatta LGA.

An 'Aboriginal place of heritage significance' is defined in the Strathfield LEP 2012 as:

an area of land, the general location of which is identified in an Aboriginal heritage study adopted by the Council after public exhibition and that may be shown on the Heritage Map, that is:

- (a) The site of one or more Aboriginal objects or a place that has the physical remains of pre-European occupation by, or is of contemporary significance to, the Aboriginal people. It may (but need not) include items and remnants of the occupation of the land by Aboriginal people, such as burial places, engraving sites, rock art, midden deposits, scarred and sacred trees and sharpening grooves, or*

(b) A natural Aboriginal sacred site or other sacred feature. It includes natural features such as creeks or mountains of long-standing cultural significance, as well as initiation, ceremonial or story places or areas of more contemporary cultural significance.

There are no Aboriginal heritage items or Aboriginal places of heritage significance listed in this schedule, or within the study area itself. A number of general heritage items of local significance are listed in the wider vicinity of the school, but none are related to Aboriginal cultural heritage. Although there are no Aboriginal heritage items listed this does not necessarily mean that the land has low Aboriginal cultural heritage significance.

Assessment of historical heritage values is outside the scope of the current assessment.

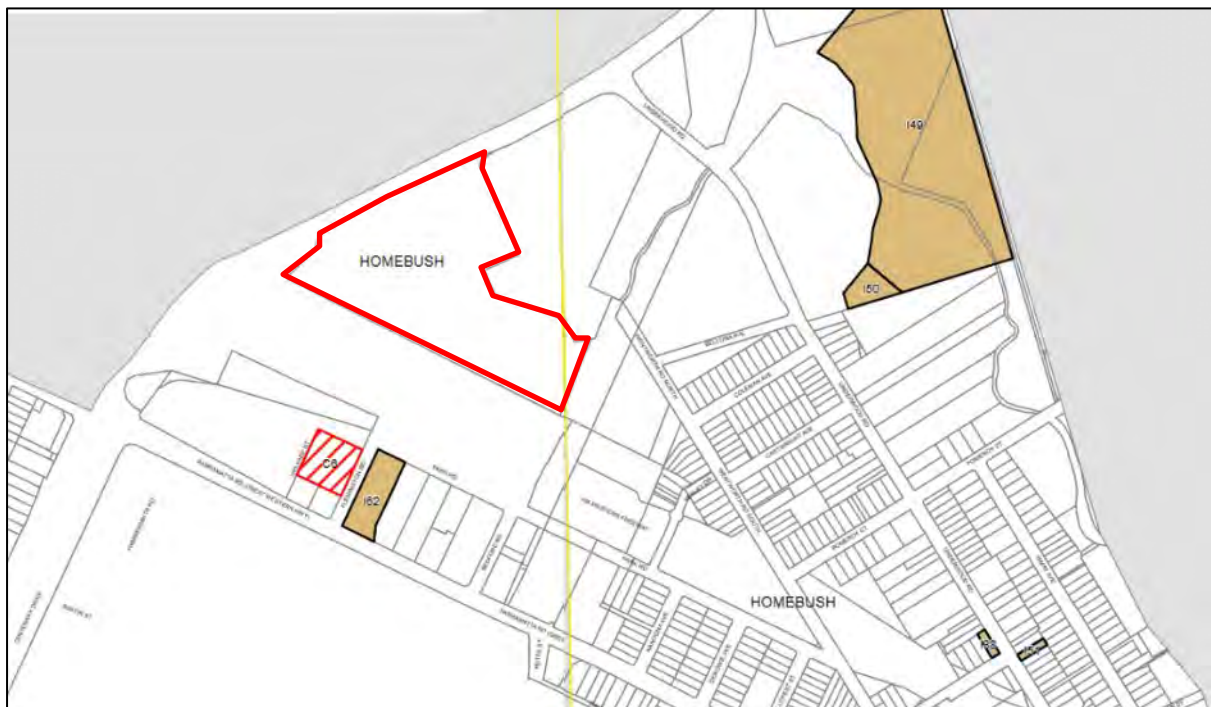


Figure 3. Heritage items within the vicinity of the Homebush Substation (Source: Strathfield LEP 2012, NSW Planning Portal Accessed 15/7/2024, HER_001 and HER_004).



Table 1. List of Heritage items within the vicinity of 10 Homebush Bay Drive, Homebush (Strathfield LEP 2012 Schedule 5).

Item number	Item description	Property Description
C6		
I38	Weatherboard cottage & Garden	Lot 1 DP 6194
I49	Mason Park Wetlands	Lot 1 DP 129388
I50	Pumping Station	Lot 1 DP 943418
I51	1950s garden, carport and fence	Lot J DP 15312
I62	Wentworth Hotel	Lot 1 DP 34615

1.3.4 NSW NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE ACT 1974

Protection for Aboriginal heritage in NSW is provided primarily under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act). Although cultural heritage is protected by other Acts, the NPW Act is the relevant Act for undertaking due diligence assessments. Protection for Aboriginal sites, places and objects is overseen by the Heritage NSW.

Changes to the NPW Act with the adoption of the *NPW Amendment (Aboriginal Objects and Places) Regulation 2010* led to the introduction of new offences regarding causing harm to Aboriginal objects or declared Aboriginal places. These new offences include destruction, defacement or movement of an Aboriginal object or place. Other changes to the NPW Act include:

- Increased penalties for offences relating to Aboriginal heritage for individuals and companies who do not comply with the legislation;
- Introduction of the strict liability offences, meaning companies or individuals cannot claim 'no knowledge' if harm is caused to Aboriginal objects or places; and
- Changes to the permitting process for AHIPs – preliminary archaeological excavations can be undertaken without the need for an AHIP, providing the excavations follow the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*.

A strict liability offence was introduced, meaning a person who destroys, defaces or moves an Aboriginal object without an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) is guilty of an offence, whether they knew it was an Aboriginal object or not. Exercising due diligence (as described in Section 1.4) provides a defence against the strict liability offence. However, if impact to Aboriginal objects cannot be avoided, application for an AHIP is necessary prior to impact occurring. This requires preparation of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) to support the AHIP application.



1.3.5 NSW NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE REGULATION 2019

Part 5, Division 2 of the *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019* addresses Aboriginal objects and places in relation to the NPW Act 1974, and outlines how compliance with relevant codes of practice can be met, including with the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*. Clause 57 states:

For the purposes of section 87(3) of the Act, compliance with any of the following codes of practice and documents (when undertaking an activity to which the code of document applies) is taken for the purposes of section (87(2) of the Act to constitute due diligence in determining whether the act or omission constituting the alleged offence would harm an Aboriginal object.

Clause 58(1) outlines the defence of low impact acts or omissions to the offence of harming Aboriginal objects, which includes maintenance works on existing roads and fire trails, farming and land management work, grazing of animals, activities on land that has been disturbed that is exempt or complying development, mining exploration work, removal of vegetation (aside from Aboriginal culturally modified trees), seismic surveying or groundwater monitoring bores on disturbed ground, environmental rehabilitation work (aside from erosion control or soil conservation works such as contour banks) or geological mapping, surface geophysical surveys, or sub-surface geophysical surveys.

Clause 58(4) outlines the definition of ‘disturbed land’, as land that “has been the subject of a human activity that has changed the land’s surface, being changes that remain clear and observable”.

‘Disturbance’ is further defined in a note to the above clause as follows:

Examples of activities that may have disturbed land include the following—

- (c) soil ploughing,*
- (d) construction of rural infrastructure (such as dams and fences),*
- (e) construction of roads, trails and tracks (including fire trails and tracks and walking tracks),*
- (f) clearing of vegetation,*
- (g) construction of buildings and the erection of other structures,*
- (h) construction or installation of utilities and other similar services (such as above or below ground electrical infrastructure, water or sewerage pipelines, stormwater drainage and other similar infrastructure),*
- (i) substantial grazing involving the construction of rural infrastructure,*
- (j) construction of earthworks associated with anything referred to in paragraphs (a)–(g).*



1.3.6 NSW DUE DILIGENCE CODE OF PRACTICE

The *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (Code of Practice) was introduced in September 2010. It outlines a method to undertake ‘reasonable and practical’ steps to determine whether a proposed activity has the potential to harm Aboriginal objects within the subject area, and thereby determine whether an application for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) is required. When due diligence has been correctly exercised, it provides a defence against prosecution under the NPW Act under the strict liability clause if Aboriginal objects are unknowingly harmed without an AHIP.

The Code of Practice provides the ‘reasonable and practicable’ steps to be followed when determining the potential impact of a proposed activity on Aboriginal objects. Due diligence has been defined by Heritage NSW as “taking reasonable and practical steps to determine whether a person’s actions will harm an Aboriginal object and, if so, what measures can be taken to avoid that harm” (DECCW 2010:18).

These steps include:

- Identification of whether Aboriginal objects are, or are likely to be, present within the subject area, through completing a search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS);
- Determine whether the proposed activity is likely to cause harm to any Aboriginal objects; and
- Determine the requirement for an AHIP.

Should the conclusion of a due diligence assessment be that an AHIP is required, further assessment must be undertaken, with reference to the following guidelines:

- DECCW, April 2010, *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010. Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*;
- DECCW, Sept 2010, *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*;
- OEH, April 2011, *Guide to Investigation, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW*; and
- OEH, May 2011, *Applying for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit: Guide for Applicants*.



2.0 THE DUE DILIGENCE CODE OF PRACTICE PROCESS

The Due Diligence Code of Practice provides a specific framework to guide the assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage. The following section presents the results of this process.

2.1 STEP 1: WILL THE ACTIVITY DISTURB THE GROUND SURFACE?

The proposed works will disturb the ground surface. It is proposed to construct a new Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and associated infrastructure.

Earthworks would include excavation and levelling of the ground surface for the new energy infrastructure along with trenching for cabling and vegetation clearing, grubbing, stripping and moving topsoil and backfilling. All proposed works would have an impact to some extent on the ground surface where impacts are proposed.

2.2 STEP 2A: AHIMS AND AVAILABLE LITERATURE SEARCH

Heritage NSW is required to maintain a register of Aboriginal sites recorded during archaeological assessments and other activities within NSW. This is known as the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS). This register provides information about site types, their geographical location, and their current status. It is the requirement for the recorder of a newly identified site to register this site with Heritage NSW to be placed onto the AHIMS register. It is a requirement of the Code of Practice to undertake a search of this register as part of undertaking a due diligence assessment.

Heritage NSW also maintains a register of archaeological reports relating to archaeological investigations throughout NSW. These reports are a valuable source of information regarding investigations previously completed and their findings, and can inform the assessment process regarding the potential for Aboriginal cultural material and archaeological potential within a study area.

2.2.1 AHIMS RESULTS

A basic search of the study area using the Lot and DP with a 200m buffer did not identify any previously registered Aboriginal sites on the AHIMS database. A copy of the Basic Searches is attached in Appendix A.

2.2.2 LITERATURE REVIEW

A review of previous archaeological work within the surrounding region of the study area was undertaken. Few studies within Homebush itself have been undertaken, so the search was widened to the surrounding region in general. A number of reports were identified from background research and the AHIMS database and are detailed below.

Table 2: Previous assessments undertaken by archaeological consultants in the wider region

Consultant	Date	Sites Identified	Region
Attenbrow, V	1996	68 cultural lithics	Parramatta Park, Parramatta, NSW
AHMS	2003a	2 isolated artefacts, moderate subsurface archaeological potential	Castle Hill Heritage Park site, Castle Hill, NSW
AHMS	2003b	21 items recovered, 5 artefactual at minimum	Castle Hill Heritage Park site, Castle Hill, NSW
Irish, P.	2004	Reassessment of potential culturally modified trees, determined not to be CMTs, but natural scars. Identification of previously unregistered cultural lithics.	Sydney Olympic Park, Newington Nature Reserve
Corkill, T.	2005	Analysis of 326 edge-ground hatchet heads collected from region surrounding Sydney. Aim to identify original or potential source locations of hatchets.	Sydney Region
JMCHM	2005a	Salvage excavation of previously identified site; total of 4,775 cultural lithics recovered and radiocarbon date of 30,000 BP. RTA-G1 site.	Former river terrace, George Street, Parramatta, NSW
JMCHM	2005b	Salvage excavation recovered 6,500 cultural lithics with artefact density of 24/m ² at CG-1 Site	Charles St and George Street intersection, Parramatta, NSW
JMCHM	2005c	33,000 cultural lithics across 482 m ² excavation area	Caddies, Second Ponds, Smalls and Cattai Creek, Castle Hill, NSW
JMCHM	2006	Site CG3. Salvage excavation of <10,000 artefacts within a 30,000 square metre area.	101-101A George Street, Parramatta, NSW
Austral Archaeology	2007	601 complete and broken flakes identified – half the assemblage was tuff – low density scatter	95 George Street, Parramatta, NSW
AHMS	2009	None identified	Civic Place and Charles Street, Parramatta, NSW
Comber Consultants	2010a	350 artefacts recovered	15 Macquarie Street, Parramatta
Comber Consultants	2010b	60 artefacts recovered	140 Macquarie Street, Parramatta, NSW
GML and JMCDCHM	2012	32 sites identified comprising artefact scatters, isolated artefacts and PADs	North West Rail Link EIS
Comber Consultants	2013	59 artefacts recovered	Harris Street near Robin Thomas Reserve, Parramatta, NSW



Consultant	Date	Sites Identified	Region
Dominic Steele Consulting Archaeology	2013	Identified potential for subsurface Aboriginal archaeological deposits	184 – 188 George Street, Parramatta, NSW
Casey & Lowe	2014	Assessment/re-assessment of 7 archaeologically significant historic areas	Cumberland Precinct, North Parramatta, NSW
Dallas, M	2014	Identified issues and effectiveness of the	Parramatta LGA
Comber Consultants	2015	High likelihood of archaeological subsurface deposits due to position with the Parramatta Terrace Sands – AHIP recommended	The Albion Hotel, Parramatta, NSW.
AECOM (WestConnex)	2015	No surface sites identified. Identified two areas of PAD outside the works corridor at Mason Park, Homebush and Queen Elizabeth Park, Concord.	Homebush Bay Drive to Parramatta Road, Haberfield, NSW.
Irish, P, T. Goward and A. Milgate	2017	Outcrops of silcrete in Homebush possibly traded around Cooks River	Cooks River, NSW
AECOM	2019	None identified	Potts Hill to Alexandria, NSW
Curio Projects	2020	Areas of PAD identified – recommended application for an AHIP for harm to #45-6-2648	Charles Street, Parramatta, NSW
Coomber Consultants	2021	No surface sites identified. Area of PAD identified; test excavation recommended	Marsden High School, Meadowbank, NSW
Artefact	2022	None identified	Paramatta Over and adjacent Station development, Paramatta, NSW

It is understood that Jo McDonald CHM undertook an assessment along Quarry Branch Creek in 2005, during which time the nearby registered site was recorded; but this report was not available from AHIMS for review.

2.2.3 SYNTHESIS

Archaeological works within the wider area have generally been related to development related proposals. Artefact evidence generally comprises low density background scatter or discard distributed widely across the locality, with higher densities occurring occasionally in areas of more focused occupation such as camp sites or repeat occupation sites. This generally occurs in favourable environmental contexts such as elevated, well drained spur and ridge crests, flats, terraces and simple slopes in close proximity to watercourses, with a greater focus on higher order



water courses. Artefacts tend to comprise raw materials such as quartz, tuff, silcrete and chert.

Excavations conducted by Jo McDonald in 2005 are examples within the region of high-density artefact distributions – and are found within a landform called the Parramatta Terrace Sand. Salvage excavation of site RTA-G1 recovered artefact types such as axes, hammerstones, anvils, choppers and grindstone fragments. The deposit contained evidence of multiple periods of occupation. Dates were retrieved from the sandy deposits containing stone artefacts and ranged from 8,200 years BP for the most recent date, to 30,000 years BP (at a depth of approximately 80 to 100cm) as the oldest date. This date of 30,000 years BP doubled the previously accepted date for Aboriginal occupation of the Sydney region. The minimum age of artefacts at 8,200 years BP is also with the understanding that more recent occupation evidence may have been lost due to historic land use practices. Possible worked glass fragments were also recovered, which may provide evidence of Aboriginal site use during the contact period. The dates suggest a repeated use of the site. It is noted, however, that these excavations took place at Castle Hill, which is located approximately 15km north of the current study area.

Excavations at site CG3, also excavated by McDonald, resulted in the recovery of more than 10,000 artefacts and an assemblage dominated by silcrete and tuff. This was also located within the same Parramatta Terrace Sands landscape – and the evidence suggests that the landscape was an area of repeated occupation. These excavations were conducted within Paramatta, approximately 7.5km northwest of the current study area.

It is significant to note that no previous archaeological reports had taken place within Homebush or the immediate vicinity, and that no previous studies had occurred within the study area. The reports listed above show, however, that the majority of sites within the broader region are low density artefact distributions or background scatter, across a variety of landforms and with artefact assemblage comprising predominantly of debitage, broken flakes, complete flakes and few examples of cores.

2.3 STEP 2B: LANDSCAPE FEATURES

An assessment of landscape features is required to determine whether Aboriginal objects are likely to be present within the proposed activity area. Certain landscape features are more likely to have been utilised by Aboriginal people in the past and therefore are more likely to have retained archaeological evidence of this use. Focal areas of activity for Aboriginal people include rock shelters, sand dunes, water courses, waterholes and wetlands, as well as ridge lines for travel routes.

The presence of specific raw materials for artefact manufacture, as well as soil fertility levels to support vegetation resources, are also factors to be considered in the assessment of the environmental context of a study area. Geomorphological

factors, such as erosion and accretion of soils, affect the preservation of potential archaeological deposits and therefore need to be considered when making an assessment of the potential for archaeological material to be present within a study area. This assessment is predominantly a desktop exercise.

2.3.1 EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

HYDROLOGY

Several waterways are within close proximity to the study area. The closest major source of fresh water is the Parramatta River, which is located approximately 3.5km north of the study area and is a fourth order watercourse. Haslams Creek is a tributary to the Parramatta River (and Homebush Bay) and is located approximately 2km northwest of the study area, Halsams Creek is a third order watercourse. Additionally, the Cooks River is located approximately 3km south of the study area and is considered to be a fourth order watercourse. The Parramatta River is formed by the confluence of Toongabbie Creek and Darling Mills Creek.

Generally, watercourse classification ranges from first order through to fourth order (and above) with first order being the lowest, ie a minor creek or ephemeral watercourse, and fourth or above being a large watercourse such as a river (Figure 2). The Parramatta River is a fourth order waterway, whilst Darling Mills and Toongabbie Creeks are third order watercourses. Northmead Gully could be classified as a first order ephemeral waterway.

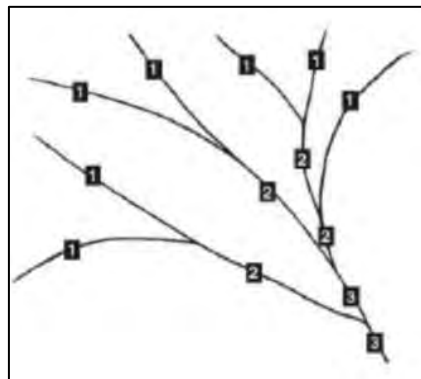


Figure 4: The Strahler system (Source: Department of Planning and Environment 2016).

SOILS, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The study area is comprised of two soil landscapes. The northernmost portion of the study area is within the Birrong soil landscape, the central portion of the study area is within the Blacktown soil landscape and the southern portion of the study area is within disturbed terrain.

The Birrong landscape is comprised of level to gently undulating alluvial floodplains with local relief to 5m, it has been extensively cleared. Soils are typically deeper than 250cm on older alluvial terraces and comprised of Yellow Podzolic Soils and comprised of Solodic Soils and Yellow Solonetz on floodplains, also with a depth

greater than 250cm. The geology is dominated by silt and clay alluvial materials from the Wianamatta Group shales. The Birrong landscape is Fluvial in nature.

The Blacktown Soil Landscape is comprised of gently undulating rises with local relief to 30m. Soils are shallow to moderately deep, and typically less than 100cm in depth. Soils comprise of Red and Brown Podzolic soils on crests, upper slopes and well drained areas. Deeper soils are present on lower slopes and in areas of poor drainage; these generally comprise Yellow Podzolic Soils and Soloths which range from 150cm to 300cm in depth. The geology of the area is comprised of the Wianmatta Group – Ashfield Shale of laminate, dark grey siltstone and Bringelly Shale.

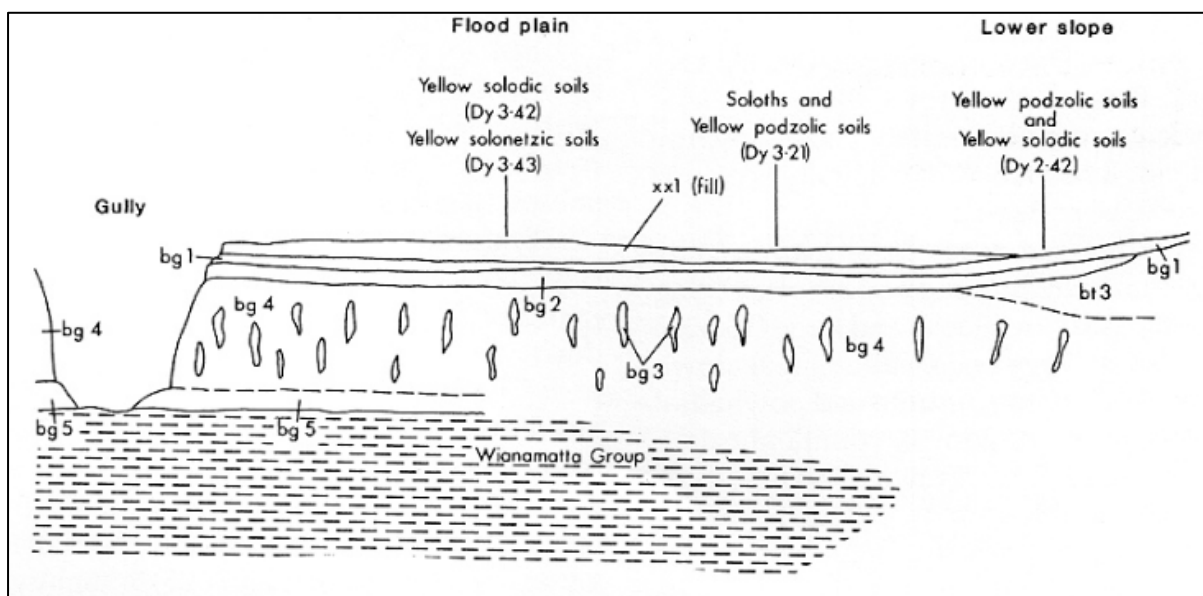


Figure 5: Distribution diagram of the Birrong soil landscape showing the occurrence and relationship of dominant soil materials (Source: Birrong soil landscape, eSPADE, p.92)

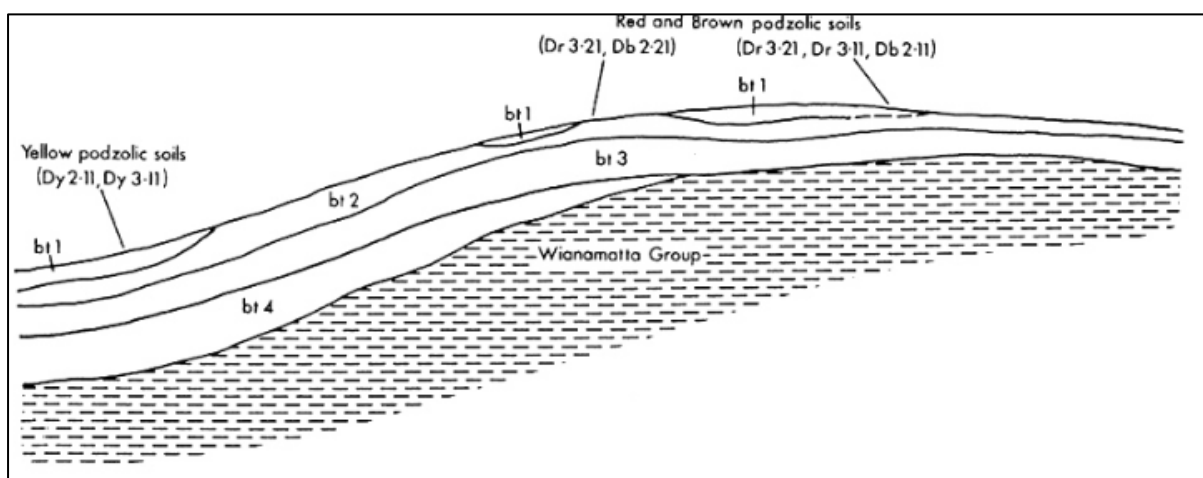


Figure 6. Distribution diagram of the Blacktown soil landscape showing the occurrence and relationship of dominant soil materials (Source: Blacktown soil landscape, eSPADE, p. 27).



VEGETATION

Vegetation within the study area has been almost completely cleared. The Blacktown landscape has some remaining areas of original wet sclerophyll forest with species such as Sydney blue gum and blackbutt. However, these do not occur within the current study area. Woodland and open-forest were also present in the Blacktown landscape and were dominated by forest red gum, narrow-leaved ironbark and grey box, which has been almost completely cleared. Vegetation of the Birrong landscape has also been extensively cleared, but would have comprised forest and woodland comprising ironbark, turpentine, and Sydney blue gum. The landscape in the study area has been extensively cleared and is an area of commercial land use.

2.3.2 RAW MATERIALS

A wide range of raw materials were selected by Aboriginal people for flaking to create stone implements. Material types ranged from high quality to poor quality for flaking purposes, depending on the geology of the area and readily available material types. The following is a description of a range of raw material types known to have been utilised by Aboriginal people for the creation of stone artefacts.

BRECCIA

Breccias are coarse, angular volcanic fragments cemented together by a finer grained tuffaceous matrix.

CHALCEDONY

Chalcedony is a microcrystalline, siliceous rock which is very smooth and can be glossy. Introduction of impurities can produce different coloured versions of chalcedony, including yellow/brown (referred to as carnelian), brown (sard), jasper (red/burgundy) and multicoloured agate. It flakes with a sharp edge and was a prized material type for the creation of stone artefacts in parts of Australia (Kuskie & Kamminga 2000: 186).

CHERT

Chert is a highly siliceous sedimentary rock, formed in marine sediments and also found within nodules of limestone. Accumulation of substances such as iron oxide during the formation process often results in banded materials with strong colours. Chert is found in the Illawarra Coal Measures and also as pebbles and colluvial gravels. It flakes with durable, sharp edges and can range in colour from cream to red to brown and grey.

PETRIFIED WOOD

Petrified wood is formed following burial of dead wood by sediment and the original wood being replaced by silica. Petrified wood is a type of chert and is a brown and grey banded rock and fractures irregularly along the original grain.



QUARTZ

Pure quartz is formed of silicon dioxide, and has a glossy texture and is translucent. Introduction of traces of minerals can lead to colouration of the quartz, such as pink, grey or yellow. The crystalline nature of quartz allows for minute vacuoles to fill with gas or liquid, giving the material a milky appearance. Often quartz exhibits internal flaws which can affect the flaking quality of the material, meaning that in general it is a low-quality flaking material (Kuskie & Kamminga 2000: 186). However, quartz is an abundant and widely available material type and therefore is one of the most common raw materials used for artefact manufacture in Australia. Flaking of quartz can produce small, very sharp flakes which can be used for activities such as cutting plant materials, butchering and skinning.

QUARTZITE

Formed from sandstone, quartzite is a metamorphic stone high in silica that has been heated or had silica infiltrate the voids found between the sand grains. Quartzite ranges in colour from grey to yellow and brown.

SILCRETE

Silcrete is a siliceous material formed by the cementing of quartz clasts with a matrix. These clasts may be very fine grained to quite large. It ranges in colour from grey to white, brown, red or yellow. Silcrete flakes with sharp edges and is quite durable, making silcrete suitable for use in heavy duty woodworking activities and also for spear barbs (Kuskie & Kamminga 2000:184).

TUFF/INDURATED MUDSTONE

There is some disagreement relating to the identification of lithic materials as tuff or indurated mudstone. The material is a finely textured, very hard yellow/orange/reddish-brown or grey rock. Kuskie and Kamminga (2000: 6, 180) describe that identification of lithic materials followed the classification developed by Hughes (1984), with indurated mudstone described as a common stone material in the area. However, Kuskie and Kamminga's analysis, which included x-ray diffraction, identified that lithics identified as 'indurated mudstone' was actually rhyolitic tuff, with significant differences in mineral composition and fracture mechanics between the stone types. They define mudstone as rocks formed from more than 50% clay and silt with very fine grain sizes and then hardened.

The lithification of these mudstones results in shale (Kuskie & Kamminga 2000: 181) and thus 'indurated mudstone', in the opinion of Kuskie and Kamminga, do not produce stones with the properties required for lithic manufacture.

In 2011, Hughes, Hiscock and Watchman undertook an assessment of the different types of stones to determine whether tuff or indurated mudstone is the most appropriate terminology for describing this lithic material. The authors undertook thin section studies of a number of rocks and determined that the term 'indurated mudstone' is appropriate, with an acknowledgment that some of this material may



have been volcanic in origin. They also acknowledge that precise interpretation of the differences between material types is difficult without detailed petrological examination, and suggest that artefacts produced on this material are labelled as 'IMT' or 'indurated mudstone/tuff'.

BASALT

Basalt, which is commonly referred to as 'blue metal', is solidified lava that was produced by now extinct volcanoes and diatremes that are spread-out within the Sydney Basin. If the lava cools quickly it results in fine-grained basalt that is easily flaked or ground to make tools, implements or weapons. Tuff forms from the tiny ash particles that are also released during volcanic explosions. When it cools it hardens into a fine-grained rock called 'tuff', as discussed above.

Basalt would have been either collected from the primary deposits formed during the eruption, which would require pieces to be broken off (quarried) or it was collected in cobble-form from a creek bed or shoreline. Cobbles are referred to as secondary sources as they are formed from pieces of rock that have been dislodged from their primary source and end up in creeks and/or river systems (Petrequin 2016; Attenbrow et al. 2017). The flow of water moves them around and smooths them into water-rolled cobbles that can be transported considerable distance from the original source. Basalt was often used to make axes which were either flaked into the desired shape from quarried stone, or from cobbles which quite often only required only one end to be ground into a sharp working edge.

Basalt cobbles can be found along the banks of rivers, and in bedrock quarries within the Hunter Region. Recent research undertaken by the Australian Museum and University of New England using portable XRF technology demonstrated that a number of stone axes held at the Australian Museum from the Hunter Valley area have been traced to these sources (Attenbrow et al. 2017).

2.3.3 ETHNOHISTORY

Ethnohistorical evidence is based on the reports of colonisers and does not tend to include the Aboriginal perspective, leading to a Eurocentric view of Aboriginality. Additionally, historical records can be contradictory and incomplete regarding the exact tribal boundaries and locations of ceremonial or domiciliary activities of Aboriginal people pre-contact within the Cumberland Plains region. Boot (2002:58) notes:

The problem associated with ethnohistoric documents include their tendency to record unusual, rather than everyday events, and their focus on religious behaviour to the exclusion of woman and children (Attenbrow 1976:34; Sullivan 1983:12.4).

As a result, there are several versions of the Aboriginal history prior to colonisation, mostly due to differing records made in the historical period.

According to Tindale's *Map showing the distribution of Aboriginal tribes of Australia* (1940), the study area is located within the Kameraigal tribal and linguistic territory. However, in his 1974 publication, Kameraigal is noted as a 'hordal name' and 'Eora' is noted as the preferred name for the tribe (1974: 193). Specifically, Parramatta is listed as part of the territory of the Wanuwangal hoard (1974: 193) and the Buramedigal (*Burramattagal*) hoard (1974: 128). The area of Homebush Bay is regarded as the territory of the Wanngal people (a clan of the Darug tribe or language group), whose land stretched along the southern shore of the Paramatta River between Cockle Bay and Rose Hill (City of Canada Bay).

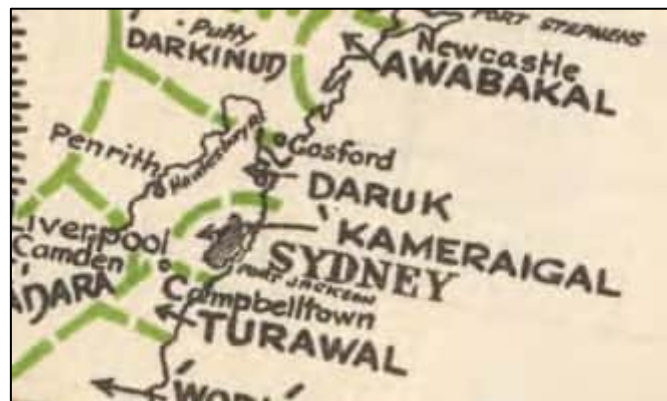


Figure 7. Map showing the distribution of the Aboriginal tribes of Australia: Close up of the Sydney region and surrounds (Source: Tindale, 1940)

The Eora territory is described by Tindale (1974) as being:

...[on] the Northern shores of Port Jackson...Extended north to the edge of the plateau overlooking the Hawkesbury River and south to Botany Bay and the St. George River. This tribe was closely linked with the Tharawal of which their language was only a dialect. The southern hordes at Botany Bay used some words very different from those spoken at Port Jackson. (Tindale 1974).

However, the word 'Eora', according to Attenbrow, has been used by linguists and anthropologists as a group or language name, however there is no evidence to indicate that this term was used by Aboriginal people (Attenbrow 2002: 34-35). Eora has also been used to describe the coastal dialect of the area between Port Jackson and Botany Bay. In *The Sydney Language*, Jakelin Troy states that both Dharug and Eora were used by linguists to label the Sydney language:

None of the early records provide any indication of the name the people gave their language nor of a word for 'language'...referred to the language as 'lyora' (spelt variously) which in the earliest data was given to mean 'human'....Dharug has been used by linguists since the early twentieth century to label either the whole Sydney Language or its inland dialect. (Troy 1994: 1).



Further, many early references to 'eora' (spelt variously; *eeora, yora, eorah, iyora*) translate the word as meaning 'people' (Attenbrow 2002: 35). Therefore, the Sydney area and its language and people are widely known as Dharug.

The Darug language group originally extended from the eastern suburbs of Sydney as far south as Botany Bay, west as far as Bathurst and north as far as the Hawkesbury River (Eades 1976). R.H. Mathews describes the extent of the tribal boundaries as "adjoin[ing] the Thurrawal on the north, extending along the coast to the Hawkesbury River, and inland to what are now Windsor, Penrith, Campbelltown, and intervening towns" (Mathews 1901 in Attenbrow 2010). Matthews also described the boundaries of the language spoken in these areas;

The Dhar-rook dialect, very closely resembling the Gundungarra, was spoken at Campbelltown, Liverpool, Camden, Penrith, and possibly as far east as Sydney, where it merged into the Thurrawal (Mathews & Everitt, 1900:265).

Aboriginal society was constructed of a hierarchy of social levels and groups, with fluid boundaries (Peterson 1976), with the smallest group comprising a family of a man and his wife/wives, children and some grandparents. The next level consists of bands, which were small groups of several families who worked together for hunting and gathering purposes. The third level comprised regional networks with a number of bands, and these bands generally shared a common language dialect and/or had a belief in a common ancestor. Networks would come together for specific ceremonial purposes. The highest level is the tribe, which is usually described as a linguistic unit with flexible territorial boundaries (Peterson 1976). Over 30 Aboriginal groups were recorded as living within the wider Sydney area in 1788, with their own country, practices and dialects. Each band identified with broader cultural-linguistic groups, known as tribes and include; Darug, Darkinjung, Gunungarra, Tharawal, Guringai (Coastal Darug), Eora (Coastal Darug) and Awabakal in this broader Sydney region.

Following the establishment of the first European settlement at Sydney Cove, the need for additional agricultural land was identified, as Sydney Cove was considered unsuitable for farming. By November 1788, food supplies were running low for the settlement, and an expedition led by Governor Philip set off up the Parramatta River in search of arable land. An area known as Rose Hill (now Parramatta) was settled by a small group of 11 soldiers and 10 convicts, and exploration of the wider region continued. Expeditions travelled the Hawkesbury, Nepean and Georges River areas, identifying them as likely spots for agriculture. This covered much of the Cumberland Plain. Several British officers observed and recorded the local Aboriginal people, which help to provide some insight, albeit biased, into how Aboriginal people lived prior to European settlement.

The traditional lifestyles of Aboriginal groups such as the Dharug depended largely on the environment in which they lived. Differences were noted in language between



the coastal and inland tribes. The Dharug people's economy and subsistence was based on a hunter gatherer society. Whilst coastal groups utilised marine and estuarine resources, hinterland groups relied on freshwater and terrestrial animals and plants (Kohen 1986).

Aboriginal people utilised a wide range of subsistence resources in the past, with ethnohistorical sources recording the diet of Aboriginal people including kangaroo, possum, kangaroo rat, lizards, birds, platypus, wallaby and a range of plants and insects as well as fish and shell fish (Pearson 1981). A wide range of native animals, including birds and reptiles, have been identified within the wider environment of the Sydney Basin, and are likely to have been utilised as food resources by Aboriginal people in the past. Animals were hunted in various means, including through the setting of traps and snares for bandicoots and wallabies, decoys for snaring birds, smoking animals out of hollow trees, firing areas to drive the animals before the fire, and through cutting toeholds in trees with the use of stone axes (Tench 1793; Kohen 1993).

Inland population densities were assessed by early settlers as being less than those on the coast. Historical sources regarding the Cumberland Plain suggest that there was a minimum population density of 0.5 persons per km². This is comparable to the coastal zone around Port Jackson with estimates being around 0.75 persons per km² (Attenbrow, 2010). The arrival of Europeans also brought diseases which decimated Aboriginal populations, Attenbrow estimated that European disease, such as the smallpox epidemic of April 1789, could have caused the deaths of over half the Aboriginal population of the Sydney district within a one-year period (Attenbrow 2002: 21).

Salvage excavations were conducted in 2005 in Parramatta at site RTA-G1 within the Parramatta Terrace Sands landform. Radiocarbon dates were obtained from sandy deposits associated with cultural artefacts and indicated multiple periods of occupation. Dates ranged from 8,200 years BP for the most recent date, to 30,000 years BP (at a depth of approximately 80 to 100cm) as the oldest date. Evidence of more recent occupation may have been lost due to historic land use practices.

2.3.4 REGIONAL CONTEXT

The archaeological work previously completed within the wider region is summarised here.

The study area is located within the Newcastle Region. Many archaeological assessments have been completed within this region, including a range of academic assessments, resource management studies and development impact assessments. All of these assist in informing the archaeological assessment of sites within the region.



Generally, the arrival of humans within Australia is considered to have occurred around 43-45 ka (O'Connell & Allen 2004; McDonald 2008). However, recent work at the Madjedbebe site in Arnhem Land in the Northern Territory revealed archaeological evidence confidently dated to the period before 45-46 ka and possibly up to 50-55 ka (Clarkson et al 2015). In NSW, there is strong evidence available to support Aboriginal occupation of the Cumberland Plain region in the Pleistocene period (approximately 10 ka) and likely earlier. Work in Cranebrook Terrace was dated to 41,700 years BCE by Stockton and Holland (1974), and a site in Parramatta within deep sandy deposits was dated to 25-30 ka (JMcDCHM 2005). Kohen's 1984 assessment of Shaws Creek in the Blue Mountain foothills yielded dates of 13 ka, while Loggers Shelter at Mangrove Creek was dated to 11 ka by Attenbrow 1987. These dates are obtained from both radiocarbon and optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) dating.

Some experts have cast doubt onto the assessment of the items from Cranebrook Terrace as artefactual (Mulvaney & Kamminga 1999; McDonald 2008), although they do not doubt the results of the radiocarbon dates – it is the association of the artefacts with the dated deposits is problematic, and Mulvaney and Kamminga (1999) consider that there are better examples of sites with more robust identification of age available. There has certainly been a great deal of research undertaken within NSW and Australia in general in the intervening years.

As part of the many archaeological investigations undertaken within NSW, over 5,000 archaeological sites have been recorded and registered on the HNSW Aboriginal Heritage Information System (AHIMS). In general, the dominant site types identified within the Newcastle region include rock shelters with archaeological deposit (including middens), rock shelters with art, pictographs (rock engravings), artefact concentrations in open contexts, grinding grooves and open middens. The nature and extent of individual sites is closely related to the environmental context in which they are found – for example, rockshelters are found within sandstone escarpments, while middens are generally located close to water bodies including marine, estuarine and freshwater contexts, and grinding grooves are found on flat sandstone platforms in close proximity to water sources.

2.3.1 REGIONAL SITE PATTERNING

In general, the dominant site types identified within the Sydney region include rock shelters with archaeological deposit (including middens), rock shelters with art, pictographs (rock engravings), artefact concentrations in open contexts, grinding grooves and open middens (Attenbrow 2010). The nature and extent of individual sites is closely related to the environmental context in which they are found – for example, rockshelters are found within sandstone escarpments, while middens are generally located close to water bodies including marine, estuarine and freshwater contexts, and grinding grooves are found on flat sandstone platforms in close proximity to water sources.



In 1986, Kohen developed site location patterning predictions based on a study of archaeological investigations undertaken to date on the Cumberland Plain. Proximity to water was an important consideration in site patterning, with 65% of open artefact scatters located within 100m of permanent fresh water sources (Kohen 1986), and only 8% of sites located more than 500m from a permanent water source. He argued that sites increased in size, in complexity and in density with increasing proximity to water, especially permanent waterways such as creeks and rivers.

Further investigations within the Cumberland Plain have identified that Kohen's work was limited by his reliance on available surface evidence. McDonald (1997) undertook further investigations within the Cumberland Plain and identified that 28% of sites excavated had no surface expressions of artefacts prior to their excavation, with the ratio of surface to excavated artefacts being 1:25, and the nature and extent of the excavated sites could not be determined on the basis of surface expressions of artefacts alone. In summary, she found that a lack of surface evidence does not constitute a reliable estimate for subsurface archaeological potential (McDonald 1997).

These results demonstrate how test excavations can assist in the identification of the nature and extent of subsurface archaeological deposits within the Cumberland Plain.

2.3.2 PREDICTIVE MODEL

Based on the results of previous archaeological investigations within the wider region, a number of predictions regarding Aboriginal use of the area can be made. These predictions focus on the nature, extent and integrity of the remaining evidence.

The landscape characteristics of the area influence the prediction of the nature of potential sites within the landscape itself. Disturbance is the predominant factor determining whether or not artefacts are likely to be identified within a landscape.

Surface sites may have been impacted by domestic land use within the area over the historic period. Natural actions such as bioturbation are likely to have impacted at least the upper levels of archaeological deposits, as are cultural activities such as excavation, construction, demolition, ploughing, clearing and planting. Whilst these actions may impact the integrity of stratigraphy within the deposit, this does not necessarily mean associated archaeological objects will also be disturbed.

In general, Aboriginal use of an area is based on a number of factors, such as:

- Proximity to permanent fresh water sources – generally permanent or areas of repeat habitation are located within approximately 200m of permanent water;



- Proximity to ephemeral water sources – generally sites near ephemeral water sources were utilised for one-off occupation;
- Ease of travel – ridgelines were often utilised for travel during subsistence activities; and
- The local relief – flatter, more level areas were more likely to be utilised for long term or repeat habitation sites than areas of greater relief, especially if the slopes are at a distance from water.

Within the Cumberland Plains region, sites are anticipated to be associated with major water sources, including anabranches and ephemeral and relict lake systems. Intact areas of riverine red gum forest within floodplain areas and depressions fringed by black box are also likely to be associated with Aboriginal sites. Burials are usually associated with mounds and the largest scars are found on river red gums.

2.3.3 PROCUREMENT

Assemblage characteristics are related to and dependent on the distance of the knapping site from raw materials for artefact manufacture, and different material types were better suited for certain tasks than other material types. Considerations such as social or territorial limitations or restrictions on access to raw material sources, movement of groups across the landscape and knowledge of source locations can influence the procurement behaviour of Aboriginal people. Raw materials may also have been used for trade or special exchange between different tribes.

2.3.4 MANUFACTURE

A range of methodologies were used in the manufacture of stone artefacts and tools, through the reduction of a stone source. Stone may have been sourced from river gravels, rock outcrops, or opportunistic cobble selection. Hiscock (1988:36-40) suggests artefact manufacture comprises six stages, as follows:

1. The initial reduction of a selected stone material may have occurred at the initial source location, or once the stone had been transported to the site.
2. The initial reduction phase produced large flakes which were relatively thick and contained high percentages of cortex. Generally, the blows were struck by direct percussion and would often take advantage of prominent natural ridges in the source material.
3. Some of these initial flakes would be selected for further reduction. Generally, only larger flakes with a weight greater than 13-15 grams would be selected for further flaking activities.
4. Beginning of 'tranchet reduction', whereby the ventral surface of a larger flake was struck to remove smaller flakes from the dorsal surface, with this retouch applied to the lateral margins to create potential platforms, and to the distal and proximal ends to create ridges and remove any unwanted mass. These steps were alternated during further reduction of the flake.



5. Flakes were selected for further working in the form of backing.
6. Suitable flakes such as microblades were retouched along a thick margin opposite the chord to create a backed blade.

Hiscock (1986) proposed that working of stone materials followed a production line style of working, with initial reduction of cores to produce large flakes, followed by heat treatment of suitable flakes before the commencement of tranchet reduction. These steps did not necessarily have to occur at the same physical location, but instead may have been undertaken as the opportunity presented.

SUMMARY

Previous assessment within the broader region surrounding Homebush has shown archaeological evidence is likely to comprise dispersed stone tool manufacturing sites.

In terms of the study area, sites are considered more likely to comprise surface stone artefact concentrations or isolated finds. It is unlikely that midden material will be located within the site. Scarred trees are also not likely as there are no mature trees of sufficient age to exhibit cultural scarring within the study area. Burials are also not considered likely to be present within the study area.

2.4 STEP 3: AVOID HARM

A visual inspection of the land parcel was necessary to identify any surface objects or landforms with potential archaeological deposits (PAD). This inspection would allow conclusions to be made regarding the probability of archaeological objects occurring within the proposed development areas. This would assist in determining if there was any archaeological potential within the study areas which could potentially be harmed by the proposed works, and in turn, assist in determining if harm to the archaeological resource could be avoided.

The proposed works will impact portions of the study area, through the proposed BESS construction.

2.5 STEP 4: VISUAL INSPECTION

A visual pedestrian inspection of the study area was undertaken in June 2024 by Leigh Bate, Archaeologist with Apex Archaeology.

2.5.1 SURVEY COVERAGE

The area was inspected by pedestrian survey to identify any surface artefacts or any areas with potential for subsurface deposits to be present. The entire area accessible was inspected.

2.5.2 RESULTS

A thorough inspection of the area was undertaken. No newly identified archaeological material or sites were identified during the survey.

Ground surface visibility (GSV) was low to moderate throughout the study area. GSV was rated at <1% overall. No raw material sources were identified within the lot.

Ground disturbance was high throughout the study area due to historic vegetation clearance, subsequent landscape modification and landuse activities relating to the construction of the substation and car park over the years, including installation of subsurface services within the site. Landscape modification has reduced the potential for any intact archaeological sub-surface deposits within the study area to nil.



Plate 1: View south east along the northern boundary of the site.



Plate 2: Looking south east through the proposed BESS site and previous car park area.



Plate 3: View south along the eastern boundary of the site.



Plate 4: View west upslope along the northern boundary.



Plate 5: View north along the eastern boundary showing recent vegetation clearing.



Plate 6: Further site disturbance and vegetation clearing along the southern boundary of the site.



Plate 7: View through the central portion of the car parking area.



Plate 8: View downslope from the northern portion of the site.



Plate 9: View south along the northern boundary of the site.



Plate 10: View showing further vegetation clearance along the northern boundary with the Zone Substation

2.6 DISCUSSION

In accordance with the Due Diligence Code of Practice, land is considered disturbed if human activities within the area have left clear and observable changes on the landscape. The study area meets this definition in general, as ground disturbance was noticeable within almost all portions of the area.

Ground disturbance was high throughout the assessment area due to the historical impacts associated with the Zone Substation and Car Park along with landscape modification and infrastructure construction relating to the Homebush Substation. The level of disturbance and landscape modification within the site means that there is a low chance of intact sub-surface deposits being present within the area.



3.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 CONCLUSIONS

- No previously registered Aboriginal sites are located within the study area.
- No archaeological material was identified on the ground surface of the study area.
- The study area was assessed as being highly disturbed due to past land use practices.
- The study area was assessed as having no sub-surface archaeological potential, based on the results of the visual pedestrian inspection.
- This assessment was based on identification of landform elements, previous archaeological work undertaken within the wider region, and a visual inspection of the study area.

3.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- No further Aboriginal archaeological assessment is required prior to the commencement of upgrade works as described in this report. No AHIP is required for the required upgrade works.
- This due diligence assessment must be kept by Ausgrid so that it can be presented, if needed, as a defence from prosecution under Section 86(2) of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.
- The results of this assessment fulfil the requirement for Due Diligence in accordance with the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (Code of Practice). Works may proceed with caution.
- The proposed works must be contained to the area assessed during this due diligence assessment, as shown on Figure 1. If the proposed location is amended, further archaeological assessment may be necessary to determine if the proposed works will impact any Aboriginal objects or archaeological deposits.
- Should unanticipated archaeological material be encountered during site works, all work must cease and an archaeologist contacted to make an assessment of the find. Further archaeological assessment and Aboriginal community consultation may be required prior to the recommencement of works. Any objects confirmed to be Aboriginal in origin must be reported to Heritage NSW.



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APPENDIX A: AHIMS SEARCH RESULTS

Apex Archaeology

PO BOX 236

Nowra New South Wales 2541

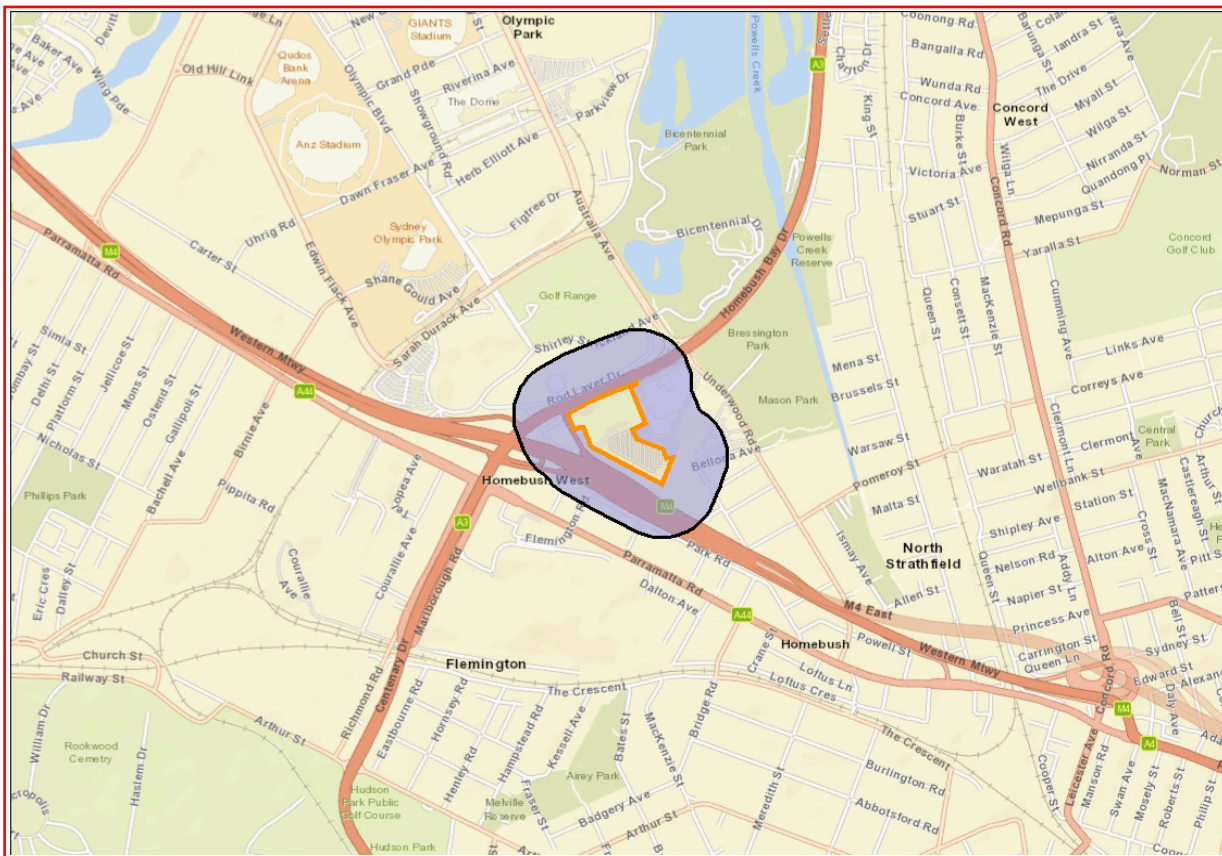
Attention: Leigh Bate

Email: leigh@apexarchaeology.com.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 1, DP:DP1218218, Section : - with a Buffer of 200 meters, conducted by Leigh Bate on 16 April 2024.

The context area of your search is shown in the map below. Please note that the map does not accurately display the exact boundaries of the search as defined in the paragraph above. The map is to be used for general reference purposes only.



A search of Heritage NSW AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

0	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
0	Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location. *

If your search shows Aboriginal sites or places what should you do?

- You must do an extensive search if AHIMS has shown that there are Aboriginal sites or places recorded in the search area.
- If you are checking AHIMS as a part of your due diligence, refer to the next steps of the Due Diligence Code of practice.
- You can get further information about Aboriginal places by looking at the gazettal notice that declared it. Aboriginal places gazetted after 2001 are available on the [NSW Government Gazette \(https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/gazette\)](https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/gazette) website. Gazettal notices published prior to 2001 can be obtained from Heritage NSW upon request

Important information about your AHIMS search

- The information derived from the AHIMS search is only to be used for the purpose for which it was requested. It is not be made available to the public.
- AHIMS records information about Aboriginal sites that have been provided to Heritage NSW and Aboriginal places that have been declared by the Minister;
- Information recorded on AHIMS may vary in its accuracy and may not be up to date. Location details are recorded as grid references and it is important to note that there may be errors or omissions in these recordings,
- Some parts of New South Wales have not been investigated in detail and there may be fewer records of Aboriginal sites in those areas. These areas may contain Aboriginal sites which are not recorded on AHIMS.
- Aboriginal objects are protected under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 even if they are not recorded as a site on AHIMS.
- This search can form part of your due diligence and remains valid for 12 months.

Appendix D

Protected Matters Search Report



Australian Government

Department of Climate Change, Energy,
the Environment and Water

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

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

Report created: 29-Aug-2024

[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

[Matters of NES](#)

[Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act](#)

[Extra Information](#)

[Caveat](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

Summary

Matters of National Environment Significance

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

World Heritage Properties:	2
National Heritage Places:	3
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	1
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	14
Listed Threatened Species:	108
Listed Migratory Species:	63

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

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

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

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

Commonwealth Lands:	1094
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	18
Listed Marine Species:	72
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	3
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	None

Extra Information

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

State and Territory Reserves:	6
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	3
EPBC Act Referrals:	93
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	None
Bioregional Assessments:	1
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

World Heritage Properties

[Resource Information]

Name	State	Legal Status	Buffer Status
Australian Convict Sites (Cockatoo Island Convict Site)	NSW	Declared property	In buffer area only
Australian Convict Sites (Old Government House and Domain)	NSW	Declared property	In buffer area only

National Heritage Places

[Resource Information]

Name	State	Legal Status	Buffer Status
Historic			
Cockatoo Island	NSW	Listed place	In buffer area only
Old Government House and the Government Domain	NSW	Listed place	In buffer area only
Parramatta Female Factory and Institutions Precinct	NSW	Listed place	In buffer area only

Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands)

[Resource Information]

Ramsar Site Name	Proximity	Buffer Status
Towra point nature reserve	Within 10km of Ramsar site	In buffer area only

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities

[Resource Information]

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

Status of Vulnerable, Disallowed and Ineligible are not MNES under the EPBC Act.

Community Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Blue Gum High Forest of the Sydney Basin Bioregion	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Castlereagh Scribbly Gum and Agnes Banks Woodlands of the Sydney Basin Bioregion	Endangered	Community may occurIn feature area within area	
Coastal Swamp Oak (Casuarina glauca) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area
Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland	Endangered	Community may occurIn feature area within area	

Community Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Coastal Upland Swamps in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area
Cooks River/Castlereagh Ironbark Forest of the Sydney Basin Bioregion	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area
Cumberland Plain Shale Woodlands and Shale-Gravel Transition Forest	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub of the Sydney Region	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area	In buffer area only
River-flat eucalypt forest on coastal floodplains of southern New South Wales and eastern Victoria	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area
Shale Sandstone Transition Forest of the Sydney Basin Bioregion	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area
Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh	Vulnerable	Community likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Turpentine-Ironbark Forest of the Sydney Basin Bioregion	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Upland Basalt Eucalypt Forests of the Sydney Basin Bioregion	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In buffer area only
Western Sydney Dry Rainforest and Moist Woodland on Shale	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area

Listed Threatened Species

[[Resource Information](#)]

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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
BIRD			
Anthochaera phrygia Regent Honeyeater [82338]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Aphelocephala leucopsis Southern Whiteface [529]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Ardenna grisea Sooty Shearwater [82651]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Arenaria interpres Ruddy Turnstone [872]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Botaurus poiciloptilus Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris tenuirostris Great Knot [862]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Callocephalon fimbriatum Gang-gang Cockatoo [768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo [67036]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Charadrius mongolus Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover [879]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Climacteris picumnus victoriae Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern) [67062]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Dasyornis brachypterus Eastern Bristlebird [533]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni Gibson's Albatross [82270]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea epomophora Southern Royal Albatross [89221]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Erythroriorchis radiatus Red Goshawk [942]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Grantiella picta Painted Honeyeater [470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Limosa lapponica baueri Nunivak Bar-tailed Godwit, Western Alaskan Bar-tailed Godwit [86380]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Limosa limosa Black-tailed Godwit [845]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Melanodryas cucullata cucullata South-eastern Hooded Robin, Hooded Robin (south-eastern) [67093]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Neophema chrysogaster Orange-bellied Parrot [747]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Neophema chrysostoma Blue-winged Parrot [726]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Pachyptila turtur subantarctica Fairy Prion (southern) [64445]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Pycnoptilus floccosus Pilotbird [525]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Stagonopleura guttata Diamond Firetail [59398]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Sternula nereis nereis Australian Fairy Tern [82950]	Vulnerable	Breeding likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche bulleri Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [64460]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche bulleri platei Northern Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [82273]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche eremita Chatham Albatross [64457]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
FISH			
Epinephelus daemeli Black Rockcod, Black Cod, Saddled Rockcod [68449]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Macquaria australasica Macquarie Perch [66632]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Seriolella brama Blue Warehou [69374]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
FROG			
Heleioporus australiacus Giant Burrowing Frog [1973]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Litoria aurea Green and Golden Bell Frog [1870]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Mixophyes balbus Stuttering Frog, Southern Barred Frog (in Victoria) [1942]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
MAMMAL			
Chalinolobus dwyeri Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat [183]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (SE mainland population) Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population) [75184]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Isoodon obesulus obesulus Southern Brown Bandicoot (eastern), Southern Brown Bandicoot (south-eastern) [68050]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Notamacropus parma Parma Wallaby [89289]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Petauroides volans Greater Glider (southern and central) [254]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Petaurus australis australis Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern) [87600]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT) Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory) [85104]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Pseudomys novaehollandiae New Holland Mouse, Pookila [96]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Pteropus poliocephalus Grey-headed Flying-fox [186]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area	In feature area
PLANT			
Acacia bynoeana Bynoe's Wattle, Tiny Wattle [8575]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Acacia pubescens Downy Wattle, Hairy Stemmed Wattle [18800]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Acacia terminalis subsp. Eastern Sydney (G.P.Phillips 126) listed as Acacia terminalis subsp. terminalis MS			In buffer area only
Sunshine Wattle (Sydney region) [91564]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	
Allocasuarina glareicola [21932]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Asterolasia elegans [56780]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Caladenia tessellata Thick-lipped Spider-orchid, Daddy Long-legs [2119]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Cryptostylis hunteriana Leafless Tongue-orchid [19533]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Darwinia biflora [14619]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Deyeuxia appressa [7438]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Epacris sparsa [16450]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Eucalyptus camfieldii Camfield's Stringybark [15460]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Genoplesium baueri Yellow Gnat-orchid, Bauer's Midge Orchid, Brittle Midge Orchid [7528]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Grevillea parviflora subsp. parviflora Small-flower Grevillea [64910]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Haloragodendron lucasii Hal [6480]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Hibbertia puberula subsp. glabrescens [86645]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Hibbertia spanantha Julian's Hibbertia [88475]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Kunzea rupestris [8798]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Lasiopetalum joyceae [20311]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Leptospermum deanei Deane's Tea-tree [21777]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Leucopogon exolasius Woronora Beard-heath [14251]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Melaleuca biconvexa Biconvex Paperbark [5583]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Melaleuca deanei Deane's Melaleuca [5818]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Micromyrtus blakelyi [6870]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Persicaria elatior Knotweed, Tall Knotweed [5831]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Persoonia hirsuta Hairy Geebung, Hairy Persoonia [19006]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Persoonia nutans Nodding Geebung [18119]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Pimelea curviflora var. curviflora [4182]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Pimelea spicata Spiked Rice-flower [20834]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Pomaderris brunnea Rufous Pomaderris, Brown Pomaderris [16845]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Prostanthera densa Villous Mintbush [12233]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Pterostylis saxicola Sydney Plains Greenhood [64537]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Rhizanthella slateri Eastern Underground Orchid [11768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Rhodamnia rubescens Scrub Turpentine, Brown Malletwood [15763]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Rhodomyrtus psidioides Native Guava [19162]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Syzygium paniculatum Magenta Lilly Pilly, Magenta Cherry, Daguba, Scrub Cherry, Creek Lilly Pilly, Brush Cherry [20307]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Thelymitra kangaloonica Kangaloon Sun Orchid [81861]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thesium australe Austral Toadflax, Toadflax [15202]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

REPTILE

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Hoplocephalus bungaroides Broad-headed Snake [1182]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
SHARK			
Sphyrna lewini Scalloped Hammerhead [85267]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
SNAIL			
Pommerhelix duralensis Dural Land Snail [85268]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Listed Migratory Species		[Resource Information]	
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Migratory Marine Birds			
Anous stolidus Common Noddy [825]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Ardenna grisea Sooty Shearwater [82651]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Calonectris leucomelas Streaked Shearwater [1077]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea epomophora Southern Royal Albatross [89221]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Fregata ariel Lesser Frigatebird, Least Frigatebird [1012]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Fregata minor Great Frigatebird, Greater Frigatebird [1013]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Phaethon lepturus White-tailed Tropicbird [1014]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche bulleri Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [64460]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche eremita Chatham Albatross [64457]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Migratory Marine Species			
Balaenoptera edeni Bryde's Whale [35]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Caperea marginata Pygmy Right Whale [39]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Lagenorhynchus obscurus Dusky Dolphin [43]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Lamna nasus Porbeagle, Mackerel Shark [83288]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Mobula alfredi as Manta alfredi Reef Manta Ray, Coastal Manta Ray [90033]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Mobula birostris as Manta birostris Giant Manta Ray [90034]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Migratory Terrestrial Species			
Cuculus optatus Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo [86651]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Monarcha melanopsis Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Symposiachrus trivirgatus as Monarcha trivirgatus Spectacled Monarch [83946]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Wetlands Species			
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Arenaria interpres Ruddy Turnstone [872]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Calidris pugnax as Philomachus pugnax Ruff [91256]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Calidris ruficollis Red-necked Stint [860]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Calidris tenuirostris Great Knot [862]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Charadrius bicinctus Double-banded Plover [895]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Charadrius mongolus Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover [879]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago megala Swinhoe's Snipe [864]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Gallinago stenura Pin-tailed Snipe [841]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Limosa limosa Black-tailed Godwit [845]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Numenius minutus Little Curlew, Little Whimbrel [848]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Numenius phaeopus Whimbrel [849]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Pluvialis fulva Pacific Golden Plover [25545]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Tringa brevipes Grey-tailed Tattler [851]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Tringa stagnatilis Marsh Sandpiper, Little Greenshank [833]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In buffer area only

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Commonwealth Lands

[Resource Information]

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

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Australian Wool Testing Authority Limited		
Commonwealth Land - Australian Wool Testing Authority Limited [14537]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Bank of Australia		
Commonwealth Land - Commonwealth Bank of Australia [14408]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Commonwealth Bank of Australia [14406]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Commonwealth Bank of Australia [14407]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia		
Commonwealth Land - Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia [14503]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia [13043]	NSW	In buffer area only

Communications, Information Technology and the Arts - Australian Postal Corporation		
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Commission [13864]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Commission [14426]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Commission [14391]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Commission [13039]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Commission [14473]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Commission [15537]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Commission [15538]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Commission [14504]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Commission [16363]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Commission [13118]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Commission [13002]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Commission [13040]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Commission [13121]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Commission [15698]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Commission [13047]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Commission [14384]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Commission [13091]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Commission [13094]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Commission [14495]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Commission [12995]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Corporation [16471]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Corporation [15604]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Corporation [12997]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Corporation [14421]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Corporation [14422]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Corporation [15603]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Corporation [16051]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Corporation [16174]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australia Post [15591]	NSW	In buffer area only
Communications, Information Technology and the Arts - Telstra Corporation Limited		
Commonwealth Land - Australian & Overseas Telecommunications Corporation [13000]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Commission [13018]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Commission [14485]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Commission [16448]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Commission [14484]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Commission [14414]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Commission [14415]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Commission [14418]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Commission [14416]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Commission [14417]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Commission [14496]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Commission [14409]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Commission [14381]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Commission [13119]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Commission [12999]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Commission [15700]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Commission [13019]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Commission [14463]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Commission [14428]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Commission [14402]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Commission [14405]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Commission [13092]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Commission [13097]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Commission [13093]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Commission [13095]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Commission [13014]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Commission [14443]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Corporation [12998]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Telstra Corporation Limited [15504]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Telstra Corporation Limited [14410]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Telstra Corporation Limited [14412]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Telstra Corporation Limited [12996]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Telstra Corporation Limited [15669]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Telstra Corporation Limited [14385]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Telstra Corporation Limited [13033]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Telstra Corporation Limited [14442]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence		
Commonwealth Land - Defence Service Homes Corporation [13010]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Service Homes Corporation [14505]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Service Homes Corporation [13054]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Service Homes Corporation [13003]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Service Homes Corporation [13005]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Service Homes Corporation [13042]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Service Homes Corporation [13041]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Service Homes Corporation [13067]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Service Homes Corporation [13064]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Service Homes Corporation [13068]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of Defence Service Homes [14425]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - 1/15 RNSWL - LANCER BARRACKS - PARRAMATTA [11122]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - 21 CONST REGT - HABERFIELD DEPOT [11104]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - 21 CONST REGT - HABERFIELD DEPOT [11108]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - 21 CONST REGT - HABERFIELD DEPOT [11106]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - 21 CONST REGT - HABERFIELD DEPOT [11107]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - 21 CONST REGT - HABERFIELD DEPOT [11099]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - 21 CONST REGT - HABERFIELD DEPOT [11098]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - 21 CONST REGT - HABERFIELD DEPOT [11102]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - 21 CONST REGT - HABERFIELD DEPOT [11103]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - 21 CONST REGT - HABERFIELD DEPOT [11105]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - 21 CONST REGT - HABERFIELD DEPOT [11100]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - 21 CONST REGT - HABERFIELD DEPOT [11101]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - ADFRU PARRAMATTA [10242]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - CHESTER HILL (NO 2 STORE DPT) [10011]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - CHESTER HILL (NO 2 STORE DPT) [10010]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - COCKATOO ISLAND DOCKYARD [10018]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - CONCORD OFFICE ACCN [11093]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - FOREST LODGE (SYDNEY) TRG DEP [10071]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - GLADESVILLE TRAINING DEPOT [10012]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - LEICHHARDT STORES DEPOT [11112]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - LIDCOMBE MULTI-USER DEPOT [11115]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - LIDCOMBE MULTI-USER DEPOT [11114]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - LIDCOMBE MULTI-USER DEPOT [11113]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - MERRYLANDS [10204]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10977]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10976]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10335]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10334]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10336]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10331]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10330]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10978]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10333]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - NEWINGTON [10332]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10859]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10618]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10975]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10974]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10892]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10450]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10268]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10269]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10363]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10362]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10361]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10360]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10265]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10367]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10815]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10366]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10365]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10364]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10811]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10810]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10813]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10812]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10620]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10970]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10973]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10972]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - NEWINGTON [10637]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10625]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10624]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10627]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10626]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10337]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10621]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10368]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10818]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10952]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10864]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10816]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10369]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10819]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10703]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10814]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10532]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10817]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10971]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10946]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10959]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11052]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10955]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10953]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10954]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10853]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11058]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - NEWINGTON [10957]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10851]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11059]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10645]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10850]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10854]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10907]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10855]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10468]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10856]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10905]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10857]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10906]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10999]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10998]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10757]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10754]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10755]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10448]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10288]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11018]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10852]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10466]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10994]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10840]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10444]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10706]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - NEWINGTON [10614]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10968]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10752]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10753]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10750]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10751]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10756]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11053]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10990]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11057]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10997]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11056]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10996]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11051]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10995]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11050]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10993]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10992]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11055]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10991]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11054]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10617]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10440]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10616]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10441]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10758]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10289]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - NEWINGTON [10610]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10259]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10258]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10549]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10555]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10613]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10612]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10380]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10383]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10382]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10688]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10689]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10678]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10243]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10671]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10417]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10389]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10388]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10646]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10867]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10649]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10866]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10648]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10556]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10644]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10863]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10521]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - NEWINGTON [10862]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10865]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10774]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10672]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10675]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10670]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10673]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10909]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10861]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10908]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10669]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10639]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10901]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10900]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10771]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10903]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10772]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10902]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10676]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10770]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10904]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10674]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10677]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10948]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10869]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10868]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10539]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - NEWINGTON [10538]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10773]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10775]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10776]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10777]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10778]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10779]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10931]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11001]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10728]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10729]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10726]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10727]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10724]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10725]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10722]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10947]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10720]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10721]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11000]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11003]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10687]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11004]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11007]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11002]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11005]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11008]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - NEWINGTON [11006]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11009]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10834]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10833]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10836]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10835]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10830]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10832]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10831]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10682]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10681]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10680]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10958]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10565]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10686]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10837]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10685]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10684]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10247]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10683]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10606]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10607]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10608]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10609]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10293]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10567]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10385]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - NEWINGTON [10566]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10384]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10381]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10386]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10792]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11070]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10464]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10509]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10465]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11068]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11069]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11062]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11063]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11061]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10502]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10503]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10463]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10462]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10507]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10500]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10501]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10461]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10460]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10508]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10260]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10263]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10266]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - NEWINGTON [10261]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10264]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10267]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10505]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10506]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10262]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10504]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10935]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10932]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10937]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10934]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10838]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10723]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10933]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10839]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10662]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11024]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10799]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10796]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10797]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10794]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10795]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10793]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10790]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10415]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10791]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10493]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - NEWINGTON [10893]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10632]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10967]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10964]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10387]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10966]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10642]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10633]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10346]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10347]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10422]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10342]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10345]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10344]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10938]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10530]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10713]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10434]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10710]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10715]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10436]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10712]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10435]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10717]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10714]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10630]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10631]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - NEWINGTON [10636]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10890]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10634]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10635]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10638]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10891]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10716]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10650]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10651]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10652]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10534]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10537]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10536]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10531]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10429]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10702]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10705]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10704]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10707]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10492]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10490]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10491]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10719]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10718]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11027]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10711]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10495]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - NEWINGTON [10494]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10497]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10496]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10428]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10708]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10701]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10560]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10700]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10349]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10348]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10340]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10343]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10420]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10341]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11028]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11029]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10533]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11026]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11025]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11021]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11023]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10301]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10410]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10419]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10418]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11020]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10351]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - NEWINGTON [10350]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10354]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10355]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10353]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10356]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10357]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10413]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10412]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11022]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10414]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10411]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10416]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10458]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10709]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10956]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10759]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10623]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10622]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10629]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10467]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10628]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10358]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10359]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10373]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10601]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10600]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10603]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - NEWINGTON [10602]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10605]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10604]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10430]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10919]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10554]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10860]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10439]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10438]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10432]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10431]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10392]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10969]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10390]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10393]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10894]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10433]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10658]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10657]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10421]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10659]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10654]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10653]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10656]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10655]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10737]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10921]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - NEWINGTON [10732]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10731]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10949]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10597]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10738]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10735]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10599]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10734]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10598]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10593]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10745]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10744]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10595]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10747]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10594]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10746]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10733]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10408]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10409]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10338]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10615]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10740]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10548]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10741]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10742]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10743]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10405]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - NEWINGTON [10559]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10540]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10339]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10663]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10542]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10541]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10377]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10592]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10376]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10375]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10962]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10374]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10558]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10379]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10378]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10963]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10527]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10562]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10960]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10694]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11045]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10695]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10666]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10370]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10979]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10661]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10402]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - NEWINGTON [10660]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10596]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10748]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10535]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10749]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10918]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10665]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10664]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10913]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10667]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10280]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10371]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10911]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10372]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10912]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10407]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10917]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10404]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10910]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10401]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10915]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10406]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10916]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10403]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10400]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10914]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10930]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - NEWINGTON [10858]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10829]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10828]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10944]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10945]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10451]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10950]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10942]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10940]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10941]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10961]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10668]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10543]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10469]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10437]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10736]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10820]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10827]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10826]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10825]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10943]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10823]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10822]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10821]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10824]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10788]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10545]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - NEWINGTON [10784]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10787]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10786]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10789]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10780]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10783]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10782]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10785]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10272]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10278]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10279]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10271]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10276]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10273]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10270]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10277]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10895]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10481]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10480]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10739]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10426]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10427]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10424]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10425]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10423]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10275]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10274]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - NEWINGTON [10571]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10570]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10573]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10572]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10575]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10574]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10577]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10576]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10764]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10482]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10766]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10765]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10768]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10486]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10483]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10769]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10484]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10487]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10922]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10923]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10920]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10488]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11034]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11035]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11036]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11037]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11030]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - NEWINGTON [11032]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11033]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10471]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10485]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10925]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10489]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10924]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10929]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10926]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10928]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10939]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10781]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10643]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10763]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10762]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10647]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10640]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10641]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10250]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10256]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10760]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10257]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10761]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10254]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10255]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10767]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10985]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - NEWINGTON [10478]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10395]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10987]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10988]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10397]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10984]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10394]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10679]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10399]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10398]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10986]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10396]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10391]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10982]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10983]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10980]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10981]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10546]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10547]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10544]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11039]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11038]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10326]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10327]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10320]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10321]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10322]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - NEWINGTON [10323]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10281]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10470]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10325]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10324]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10479]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10329]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10328]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11041]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11040]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11047]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11046]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11044]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11043]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10936]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10896]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11042]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10897]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10352]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11048]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10455]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10449]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10899]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10898]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10518]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10519]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10453]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - NEWINGTON [10459]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10452]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10457]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10454]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10584]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10585]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10589]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10580]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10581]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10586]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10587]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10316]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10445]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10317]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10582]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10314]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10315]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10880]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10881]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10446]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10310]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10447]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10311]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10885]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10884]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10883]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10882]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - NEWINGTON [10561]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10590]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10583]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10474]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10473]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10520]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10476]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10475]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10526]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10477]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10524]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10525]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10889]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10888]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10443]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10442]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10579]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10578]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10472]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10588]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11014]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11016]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11019]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11015]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11060]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10887]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11065]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - NEWINGTON [11064]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11067]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10886]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11066]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10312]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10319]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10318]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10313]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11012]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11013]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10564]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10951]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11010]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11011]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10965]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10516]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10517]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10299]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10611]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10309]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10515]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10306]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10514]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10307]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10513]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10300]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11049]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - NEWINGTON [10308]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10510]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10456]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10304]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10512]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10305]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10511]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10875]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10874]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10557]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10871]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10870]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10877]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10876]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10696]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10291]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10290]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10798]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10292]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10303]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10302]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10841]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10498]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10552]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10843]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10842]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10294]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - NEWINGTON [10499]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10295]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [11017]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10296]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10297]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10989]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10298]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10690]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10697]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10692]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10691]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10698]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10693]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10699]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10528]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10529]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10283]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10282]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10846]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10847]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10808]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10809]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10806]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10807]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10804]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10805]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10802]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - NEWINGTON [10927]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10845]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10849]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10848]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10563]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10523]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10522]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10284]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10285]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10844]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10286]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10287]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10872]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10873]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10248]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10619]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10249]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10568]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10801]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10569]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10800]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10803]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10246]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10245]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10244]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10553]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10879]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - NEWINGTON [10550]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10551]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10251]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10253]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10878]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NEWINGTON [10252]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - RAAF STORES DEPOT REGENTS PARK [10008]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - RAAF STORES DEPOT REGENTS PARK [10009]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - SPECTACLE ISLAND [10036]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - SPECTACLE ISLAND [10038]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - SPECTACLE ISLAND [10037]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - SPECTACLE ISLAND [10035]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - TIMOR BARRACKS - DUNDAS [11097]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - TIMOR BARRACKS - DUNDAS [11096]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - VILLAWOOD - MOTOR REPAIR W/SHP (VILLAWOOD GEMS BASE) [10231]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - Defence Housing Authority		
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [14470]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [15683]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [16045]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [15976]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [15977]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [15974]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [15975]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [15973]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13009]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [15972]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13008]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [16093]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13050]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13049]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [14419]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [14411]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [16356]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13012]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13038]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13035]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [15602]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [15743]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [15956]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13053]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13052]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13006]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13036]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [15892]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [15417]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [16058]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [16048]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13028]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [14467]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [15739]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13007]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13026]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13046]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13044]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [16056]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [14464]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [16135]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [16134]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [16133]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [15671]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [15895]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [15893]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [14469]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [15887]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [15896]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13029]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13023]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [14403]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13032]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [14468]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13037]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13030]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13089]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13084]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13045]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [15712]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [15672]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13051]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13096]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [16047]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [16132]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [16046]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [15964]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13011]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [14441]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [16061]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [14446]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [15711]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [14448]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [14449]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13020]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13021]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [12994]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13024]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [14447]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13027]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13025]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [13863]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [13865]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [14424]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [14474]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [14483]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [14413]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [13073]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [13072]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [13079]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [14423]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [13074]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [13077]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [13075]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [13076]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [13071]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [14497]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [14500]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [14502]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [14501]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [16563]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [13004]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [13048]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [14499]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [14498]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [13088]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [13087]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [13085]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [13086]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [13083]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [13082]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [13081]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [13080]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [13090]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [14427]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - War Service Homes Commissioner [13015]	NSW	In buffer area only
Education, Science and Training - CSIRO		
Commonwealth Land - Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organisation [16152]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organisation [13070]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Commonwealth Land - Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organisation [15954]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organisation [16154]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organisation [16155]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organisation [16153]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organisation [13069]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organisation [16156]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organisation [16535]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organisation [16536]	NSW	In buffer area only
Transport and Regional Services - Airservices Australia		
Commonwealth Land - Airservices Australia [13098]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Airservices Australia [14389]	NSW	In buffer area only
Treasury - Reserve Bank of Australia		
Commonwealth Land - Reserve Bank of Australia [13001]	NSW	In buffer area only
Unknown		
Commonwealth Land - [16472]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [15673]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [16420]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [13013]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [14420]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [13078]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [15530]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [15539]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [13034]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [13847]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [13848]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Commonwealth Land - [13101]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [13120]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [13122]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [13123]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [14387]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [15891]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [13858]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [13859]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [15674]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [14538]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [13031]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [14386]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [13017]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [13016]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Heritage Places			[Resource Information]
Name	State	Status	Buffer Status
Historic			
Barracks Block	NSW	Listed place	In buffer area only
Biloela Group	NSW	Listed place	In buffer area only
Cockatoo Island Industrial Conservation Area	NSW	Listed place	In buffer area only
Fitzroy Dock	NSW	Listed place	In buffer area only
Lancer Barracks	NSW	Listed place	In buffer area only
Lancer Barracks Precinct	NSW	Listed place	In buffer area only
Marrickville Post Office	NSW	Listed place	In buffer area only
Mess Hall (former)	NSW	Listed place	In buffer area only
Military Guard Room	NSW	Listed place	In buffer area only
Power House / Pump House	NSW	Listed place	In buffer area only
Prison Barracks Precinct	NSW	Listed place	In buffer area only

Name	State	Status	Buffer Status
Snapper Island	NSW	Listed place	In buffer area only
Spectacle Island Explosives Complex	NSW	Listed place	In buffer area only
Sutherland Dock	NSW	Listed place	In buffer area only
Underground Grain Silos	NSW	Listed place	In buffer area only
Villawood Immigration Centre	NSW	Listed place	In buffer area only
Villawood Immigration Centre - former boundary	NSW	Within listed place	In buffer area only
Woolwich Dock	NSW	Listed place	In buffer area only

Listed Marine Species		[Resource Information]	
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bird			
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Anous stolidus Common Noddy [825]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Ardenna grisea as Puffinus griseus Sooty Shearwater [82651]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Arenaria interpres Ruddy Turnstone [872]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris pugnax as Philomachus pugnax Ruff [91256]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only
Calidris ruficollis Red-necked Stint [860]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only
Calidris tenuirostris Great Knot [862]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only
Calonectris leucomelas Streaked Shearwater [1077]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Chalcites osculans as Chrysococcyx osculans Black-eared Cuckoo [83425]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Charadrius bicinctus Double-banded Plover [895]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Charadrius mongolus Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover [879]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Charadrius ruficapillus Red-capped Plover [881]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni as Diomedea gibsoni Gibson's Albatross [82270]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea epomophora Southern Royal Albatross [89221]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Fregata ariel Lesser Frigatebird, Least Frigatebird [1012]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Fregata minor Great Frigatebird, Greater Frigatebird [1013]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Gallinago megala Swinhoe's Snipe [864]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only
Gallinago stenura Pin-tailed Snipe [841]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Himantopus himantopus Pied Stilt, Black-winged Stilt [870]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Limosa limosa Black-tailed Godwit [845]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Monarcha melanopsis Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Neophema chrysogaster Orange-bellied Parrot [747]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only
Neophema chrysostoma Blue-winged Parrot [726]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Numenius minutus Little Curlew, Little Whimbrel [848]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only
Numenius phaeopus Whimbrel [849]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Pachyptila turtur Fairy Prion [1066]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Phaethon lepturus White-tailed Tropicbird [1014]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Pluvialis fulva Pacific Golden Plover [25545]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Pterodroma cervicalis White-necked Petrel [59642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Recurvirostra novaehollandiae Red-necked Avocet [871]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Sterna striata White-fronted Tern [799]		Migration route may occur within area	In feature area
Symposiachrus trivirgatus as Monarcha trivirgatus Spectacled Monarch [83946]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Thalassarche bulleri Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [64460]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche bulleri platei as Thalassarche sp. nov. Northern Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [82273]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche eremita Chatham Albatross [64457]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Tringa brevipes as Heteroscelus brevipes Grey-tailed Tattler [851]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Tringa stagnatilis Marsh Sandpiper, Little Greenshank [833]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only
Reptile			
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Whales and Other Cetaceans			
[Resource Information]			
Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence	Buffer Status
Mammal			

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence	Buffer Status
Balaenoptera edeni Bryde's Whale [35]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Caperea marginata Pygmy Right Whale [39]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area	In buffer area only
Lagenorhynchus obscurus Dusky Dolphin [43]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves		[Resource Information]	
Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State	Buffer Status
Lane Cove	National Park	NSW	In buffer area only
Newington	Nature Reserve	NSW	In buffer area only
Parramatta River	Regional Park	NSW	In buffer area only
Sydney Harbour	National Park	NSW	In buffer area only
Wallumatta	Nature Reserve	NSW	In buffer area only
Wolli Creek	Regional Park	NSW	In buffer area only

Nationally Important Wetlands		[Resource Information]	
Wetland Name		State	Buffer Status
Bicentennial Park		NSW	In buffer area only
Eve St. Marsh, Arncliffe		NSW	In buffer area only
Newington Wetlands		NSW	In buffer area only

EPBC Act Referrals		[Resource Information]		
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Construction of three buildings in Parramatta Justice Precinct, Parramatta, NSW	2014/7330		Completed	In buffer area only
Parramatta Light Rail Stage 2	2022/09300		Post-Approval	In buffer area only

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Southern Han commercial development, Hunter and Macquarie Sts, Parramatta, NSW	2014/7359		Assessment	In buffer area only
Upper South Creek Advanced Water Recycling Centre	2020/8816		Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Controlled action				
Commercial development, 132 Marsden Street, Parramatta, NSW	2019/8447	Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Concept Plan Proposal for residential and commercial development of UTS Kuring-	2008/4083	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Construction and operation of the Westconnex New M5, Sydney, NSW	2015/7520	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Construction of a 15 storey office tower at the Parramatta Justice Precinct, Parramatta, NSW	2014/7161	Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Cooks Cove Development Project	2006/2685	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Demolition of an existing building and construction of a new building 5-9 Hunter Street, Parramatta	2014/7334	Controlled Action	Further Information Request	In buffer area only
Development of an Aged Care Facility	2007/3660	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Increase in building height,29 Hunter Street, Old Government House precinct, Parramatta,NSW	2013/7063	Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Modifications to V by Crown Development, Parramatta, NSW	2014/7331	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
North West Rail Link	2012/6360	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Phase 2 of the Villawood Immigration Detention Facility Redevelopment Project	2011/5947	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Sand Reclamation to Towra Beach	2003/1085	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Shell Clyde Terminal Expansion, Rosehill, NSW	2013/6878	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
South Sydney Freight Rail Line	2005/2393	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
V by Crown - Mixed Use Development Project, Parramatta,	2013/6803	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Controlled action				
NSW				
Not controlled action				
2A and 2B Mavis Street, Revesby	2020/8665	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Adaptive reuse of George Street Gatehouse, Parramatta Regional Park, NSW	2013/7015	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Adaptive reuse of the Queens Road Gatehouse, Parramatta Park, NSW	2015/7602	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Bushfire risk reduction works Rookwood Cemetery	2007/3835	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Change of use of existing room in research laboratory	2002/665	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Clyde Barging Facility, Grand Avenue, Rosehill, NSW	2018/8140	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
construct access road and install underground water main	2005/2299	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Construct and operate an aerial adventure park	2012/6239	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Construction, operation and maintenance of a new zone substation	2011/5901	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Construction and Operation of the Parramatta Rail Link - between Parramatta and	2002/673	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
construction of a road linking Newbridge Road and Nuwarra Road	2004/1843	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
construction of four dwellings and associated facilities	2005/2396	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Cox's Creek Reserve	2001/409	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Decommissioning of Army Depot, Haberfield	2001/217	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Decommissioning of the Australia Post Mail Distribution Centre	2002/612	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Demolition of Ablutions Block, Snapper Island, NSW	2018/8303	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action				
Demolition of redundant buildings at the Villawood Immigration Detention Centre	2001/403	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Development of an Intermodal Terminal for containerised freight at the former En	2002/622	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Development of Surplus Land at the Potts Hill Reservoirs Site for Residential an	2009/4962	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Enfield Industrial Subdivision	2007/3727	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Environmental Works	2001/396	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Fuel Reduction Proposal Redfield Road, East Killara	2003/1238	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Gardens Precinct Stage 1 landscaping works, Parramatta, NSW	2015/7443	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Georges River Program 2	2003/999	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
INDIGO Central Submarine Telecommunications Cable	2017/8127	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Install Window Air-Conditioning Unit to Building 2, 361 Milperra Rd, Bankstown, NSW	2013/7107	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Ivanhoe Estate Redevelopment, Macquarie Park, NSW	2019/8455	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
M2 Motorway Upgrade	2010/5329	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Mixed Used Residential Development	2012/6358	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Northwest Transitways Project	2002/796	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Noxious weed removal and controlled burn	2003/1272	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Overhead cover for heritage vehicles, Lancer Barracks, Parramatta	2018/8199	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action				
Parramatta Light Rail (Stage 1) - Westmead to Carlingford, via Parramatta CBD	2017/7966	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Parramatta North Urban Redevelopment Project, NSW	2014/7378	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Proposed third rail track and associated infrastructure	2013/6760	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Rabbit Control Anzac Rifle Range	2005/1940	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Rehabilitation works of the Coogee Sewer Diversion Submain - Maxwell Avenue, Mar	2004/1683	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Remediation of contaminated aesbestos site	2002/608	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Remediation of Contaminated Buildings	2005/1983	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Remediation of Contaminated Soil	2005/1985	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Residential subdivision, cnr Doris Hirst Place and Highs Road	2005/2392	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Residential subdivision and stormwater management facilities	2003/1141	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Residential subdivision works, Spurway St, Ermington	2003/1130	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Riverside Parramatta mixed use development, NSW	2013/6929	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Shipment of Spent Nuclear Fuel to USA	2007/3672	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Stage 1 DA Estate Major Works, Westmead, NSW	2014/7395	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
subdivision and development on the Rhodes Peninsula for residential and commerci	2003/1249	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Subdivision and sale of Commonwealth land in Pymble to Ku-ring-gai City Council	2004/1368	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Subdivision for warehouse construction	2000/119	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Sydney Desalination Plant	2005/2331	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action				
Sydney Metro Network Stage 2	2010/5307	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Sydney Primary Loop Gas Pipeline	2006/2622	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
The Paddocks Precinct Upgrade, Parramatta Park, Parramatta, NSW	2014/7278	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Undertake a controlled burn of the Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub at Byrne Cresce	2004/1728	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Upgrade of the Crescent Precinct in Parramatta Park Stage 1	2013/7011	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
V8 Supercars "Sydney 400" Event	2009/4782	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Western Sydney Stadium Project, NSW	2016/7739	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Western Sydney University Hassall St Precinct, Parramatta, NSW	2019/8489	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Westfield Parramatta Commercial Extension - Stage 2	2013/6783	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Westfield Parramatta Retail Extension - Stage 1	2013/6782	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Widening of the M5 Southwest Motorway	2010/5665	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
Commercial development, 2 Macquarie Street, Parramatta, NSW	2014/7405	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
INDIGO Marine Cable Route Survey (INDIGO)	2017/7996	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Replacement of flows with recycled water	2006/3050	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Rhodes 132/11 kV Zone Substation	2010/5779	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Site 68, Sydney Olympic Park mixed development, Homebush, NSW	2015/7445	Not Controlled Action (Particular	Post-Approval	In buffer area only

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
		Manner)		
Villawood Immigration Detention Centre Redevelopment	2006/2725	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Referral decision				
Construction, operation and maintenance of a new zone substation	2011/5897	Referral Decision	Completed	In feature area
Ivanhoe Estate Redevelopment, Macquarie Park, NSW	2018/8184	Referral Decision	Completed	In buffer area only
Mixed Use Residential Development	2011/6166	Referral Decision	Completed	In buffer area only
Modification to Mixed Use Development at 45-47 Macquarie Street, Parramatta, NSW	2012/6607	Referral Decision	Completed	In buffer area only
Summer Hill Flour Mills Residential & Commercial development	2011/5859	Referral Decision	Completed	In buffer area only
Westfield Parramatta Extension, NSW	2012/6657	Referral Decision	Completed	In buffer area only

Bioregional Assessments			[Resource Information]
SubRegion	BioRegion	Website	Buffer Status
Sydney	Sydney Basin	BA website	In feature area

Caveat

1 PURPOSE

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

The report contains the mapped locations of:

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

2 DISCLAIMER

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

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

3 DATA SOURCES

Threatened ecological communities

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

Threatened, migratory and marine species

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

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

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

4 LIMITATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Acknowledgements

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

- [-Office of Environment and Heritage, New South Wales](#)
- [-Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Victoria](#)
- [-Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania](#)
- [-Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, South Australia](#)
- [-Department of Land and Resource Management, Northern Territory](#)
- [-Department of Environmental and Heritage Protection, Queensland](#)
- [-Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia](#)
- [-Environment and Planning Directorate, ACT](#)
- [-Birdlife Australia](#)
- [-Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme](#)
- [-Australian National Wildlife Collection](#)
- [-Natural history museums of Australia](#)
- [-Museum Victoria](#)
- [-Australian Museum](#)
- [-South Australian Museum](#)
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The Department is extremely grateful to the many organisations and individuals who provided expert advice and information on numerous draft distributions.

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Appendix E

Ecological Assessment Report

Environmental Assessment

Battery Energy Storage Systems,
10 Homebush Bay Drive, Homebush, NSW



Prepared for: Ausgrid

15 July 2024

AEP Ref: 5055

Revision: 00

Document Control

Document Name	Environmental Assessment for Battery Energy Storage Systems, 10 Homebush Bay Drive, Homebush, NSW.
Project Number	5055
Client Name	Ausgrid
AEP Project Team	Darcy Kilvert Geoff Turner Joelan Sawyer Jeremy Burrill

Revision

Revision	Date	Author	Reviewed	Approved
00	15/07/2024	Geoff Turner	Darcy Kilvert	Darcy Kilvert

Distribution

Revision	Date	Name	Organisation
00	15/07/2024	Radha Rockwood	Ausgrid

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Anderson Environment & Planning (AEP) was commissioned by Ausgrid (the client) to undertake an Ecological Assessment (EA) for vegetation clearing associated with the proposed Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) within Lot 1 DP218218, 10 Homebush Bay Drive, Homebush.

This assessment evaluates the likelihood of the proposed works having a significant impact on potentially occurring threatened species or ecological communities. In this regard, the assessment aims to recognise the relevant requirements of the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979 Part 5*, the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (NSW) (BC Act), and the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

Fieldwork was conducted to ground-truth state vegetation mapping within the Study Area. The surveys confirmed the Subject Site contained vegetation comprising PCT 4023 – *Coastal Valleys Riparian Forest* (Subject PCT) in addition to areas of Planted Native Vegetation. The remainder of the Subject Site comprised areas of hardstand and patches of exotic vegetation.

PCT 4023 – *Coastal Valleys Riparian Forest* is associated with two Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs). Assessment of the Subject PCT, against characteristic diagnostic features of these TECs, concluded that the vegetation within the Subject Site is not commensurate with any listed TECs.

No threatened flora or fauna species were identified within the Subject Site. All species that were observed during surveys can be found in **Appendix A** and **Appendix B**.

Part 5, Section 5.5 of the EP&A Act requires that assessment for the proposed works considers environmental impacts. Assessment under BC Act *Section 7.3* (5-part Test of Significance of Impacts) was undertaken to determine if the proposed works will have a significant impact upon threatened entities listed under the BC Act. There is no potential for significant impact to occur to a threatened species or Threatened Ecological Community under the part-five test.

General recommendations and mitigation measures have been included to minimise environmental impacts of the proposal during the construction phase. These measures should provide adequate protection during the construction phase for native flora and fauna in the locality.

Study Certification and Licensing

The fieldwork for this study was carried out by Darcy Kilvert, Joelan Sawyer & Geoff Turner and the report was written by Geoff Turner. The assessment was reviewed by Darcy Kilvert and approved by Darcy Kilvert Senior Ecologist / Sydney Office Manager of Anderson Environment & Planning (AEP).

Research was conducted under the following licences:

- NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service Scientific Investigation Licence SL101313;
- Animal Research Authority (Trim File No: 14/600(2)) issued by NSW Agriculture; and,
- Animal Research Establishment Accreditation Number 53724.

Certification:

As the certifier, I, Darcy Kilvert, make the following certification:

- The results presented in the assessment are, in the opinion of the principal author and certifier, a true and accurate account of the species recorded, or considered likely to occur within the Survey Area;
- Commonwealth, state and local government policies and guidelines formed the basis of project surveying methodology, unless specified departures from industry standard guidelines are justified for scientific and/or animal ethics reasons; and,
- All research workers have complied with relevant laws and codes relating to the conduct of flora and fauna research, including the Animal Research Act 1995, National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 and the Australian Code of Practice for the Care and Use of Animals for Scientific Purposes.

Darcy Kilvert

Senior Ecologist / Sydney Office Manager

Anderson Environment & Planning

15 July 2024

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1.0 Introduction

Anderson Environment & Planning (AEP) was commissioned by Ausgrid (the client) to undertake an Environmental Assessment (EA) for the proposed Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) within Lot 1 DP218218, 10 Homebush Bay Drive, Homebush (**Figure 1**).

AEP have undertaken necessary investigations for the production of this EA. This assessment has been undertaken with reference to the NSW *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act), the NSW *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) and the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

This assessment is specifically intended to indicate the likelihood of the proposal having a significant impact on threatened species or ecological communities. In this regard, the assessment aims to recognise the relevant requirements of the EP&A Act, the BC Act and the EPBC Act. The purpose of this assessment is to:

- Describe the ecological values of the Subject Site;
- Explore the potential for threatened species to utilise the area; and,
- Assess ecological impacts associated with the proposal against relevant legislation.

Potential ecological impacts on native species in general are also considered, as are recommendations for minimising any impacts within the scope of the development.

For the purposes of referencing, this document should be referred to as:

Anderson Environment & Planning (2024). *Environmental Assessment for Battery Energy Storage Systems, 10 Homebush Bay Drive, Homebush, NSW*. Unpublished assessment for Ausgrid, July 2024.

2.0 Site Particulars

Table 1: Subject Site Particulars

Detail	Comments
Client	Ausgrid
Address	10 Homebush Bay Drive, Homebush, 2140
Title(s)	Lot 1 DP218218
Study Area	The entirety of Lot 1 DP218218 (Figure 1).
Subject Site	A portion of Lot 1 DP218218 to the south. The Subject Site covers approximately 1.4ha and entails the extent of the development.
LGA	Strathfield Municipal Council
Zoning	SP2 - Infrastructure (Electricity Supply)
Current Land Use	Land within Lot 1 DP218218 contains a pre-existing and operational Ausgrid infrastructure in the northern half of the lot. In the southern portion of the lot lies an unused carpark with scattered trees, fencing and a small, temporary building in the far southern corner.
Surrounding Land Use	The site is bordered to the north, west and south by SP2 Classified Road zoning (Homebush Bay Drive to the north, and the M4 to the east and south), from which an access road runs along the southwestern border of the site. To the east of the site is a large area of E4 General Industrial zoning, beyond which lies a mix of RE1 Public Recreation, R2 Low Density Residential and R3 Medium Density Residential areas.

Figure 1 depicts the extent of the site overlaid on an aerial photograph of the locality.

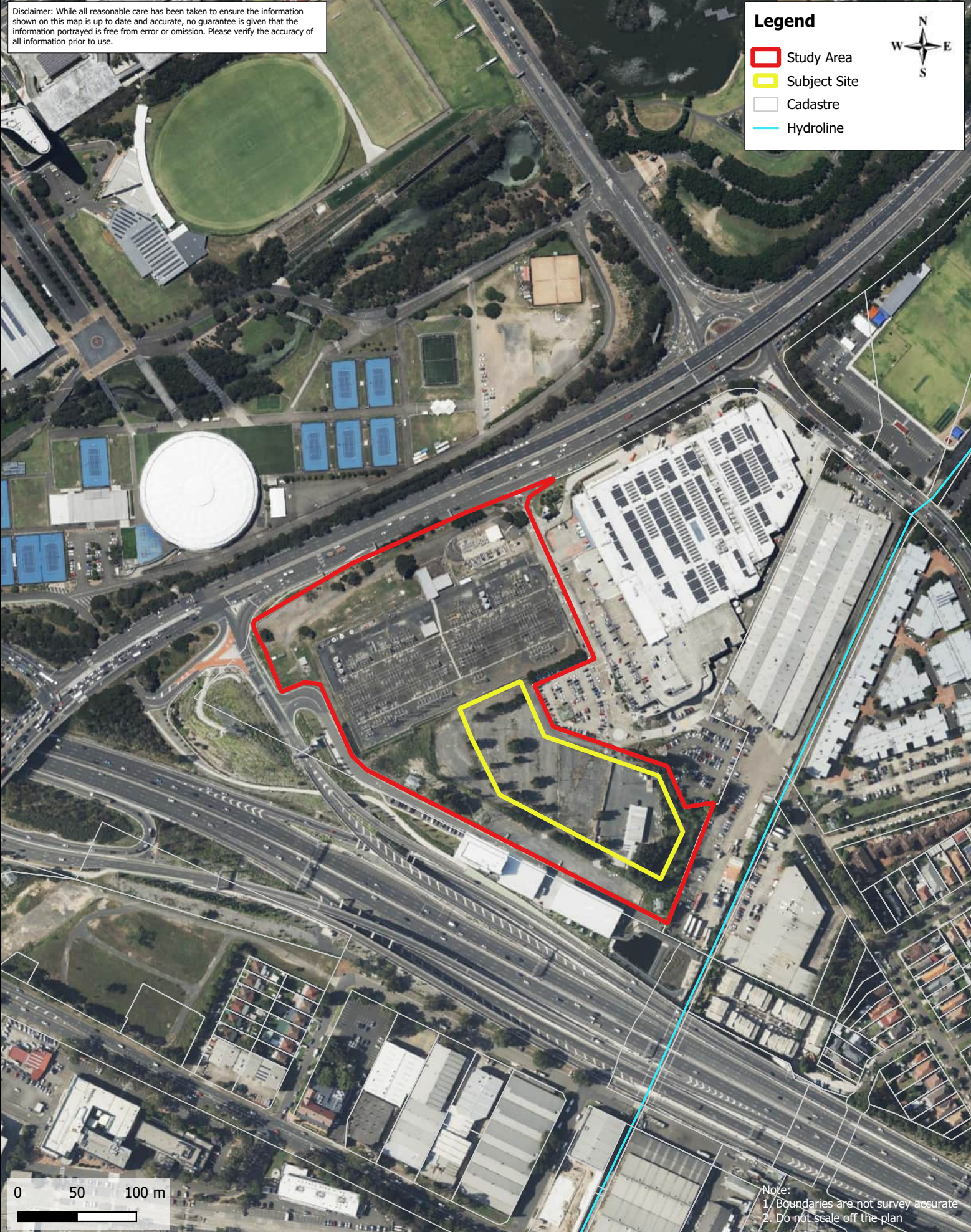
3.0 Proposed Development

The proposed development includes construction of a battery storage facility, storage containers and associated works such as establishing fencing.

Disclaimer: While all reasonable care has been taken to ensure the information shown on this map is up to date and accurate, no guarantee is given that the information portrayed is free from error or omission. Please verify the accuracy of all information prior to use.

Legend

-  Study Area
-  Subject Site
-  Cadastre
-  Hydroline



Note:
1. Boundaries are not survey accurate
2. Do not scale off the plan



AEP

Figure 1 - Site Location

Location: 10 Homebush Bay Drive, Homebush

Client: Ausgrid

Date: July 2024

AEP ref.: 5055

4.0 Scope and Purpose

Investigations were carried out within the Study Area and via literature / database searches to gather information required to adequately address Section 7.3 of the BC Act (known as the “5-part test”).

Also afforded consideration were the Commonwealth *Environmental Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act, 1999* (EPBC Act), relevant *State Environmental Planning Policies* (SEPPs) and local provisions such as Local Environmental Plan and Development Control Plan.

The assessment approach was tailored to undertake sufficient works to ensure that legislative requirements were met relating to threatened species and native species in general for the proposed specific development. This was achieved by background research and literature review, database searches, consultation, targeted ecological fieldwork and mapping, detailed habitat assessment, and impact assessment consideration against the type and form of development proposed.

Impact assessment was undertaken with due reference to the “*Threatened Species Test of Significance Guidelines*” (OEH, 2018).

Specifically, the scope of this study is to:

- Identify vascular plant species occurring within the site, including any threatened species listed under the BC Act or EPBC Act;
- Identify and map the extent of vegetation communities within the site, including any Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) listed under the BC Act or EPBC Act;
- Identify any fauna species, including threatened and migratory species, and populations or their habitats, which occur within the site and are known to occur in the wider locality;
- Assess the potential of the proposed development to have a significant impact on any threatened species, populations or ecological communities (or their habitats) identified from the site; and,
- Describe measures to be implemented to avoid, minimise, manage or monitor potential impacts of the proposal.

In addition to the survey work conducted within the Study Area, consideration has been afforded to the wider locality, via database searches within 10km of the site and via consideration of habitat areas that may be linked ecologically to the site.

5.0 Methodology

The field surveys for the site have been prepared and performed with due recognition of the State Survey Guidelines (DEC 2004; DECC 2009; DPIE 2020, OEH 2018).

The size of the site, the type of native vegetation and habitats remaining, the status of existing and proposed surrounding land use, and the level and type of habitat linkages to proximate bushland areas were considered in formulating the methodology employed and described below.

The assessment approach was tailored to undertake sufficient works to ensure that legislative requirements were met relating to threatened species and native species in general for the proposed specific development.

5.1 Information Sources

Information and spatial data provided within this EA has been compiled from various sources including:

- Aerial Photograph Interpretation (API) of the site and surrounding locality;
- *NSW Biodiversity Values Map* (accessed June 2024);
- State Vegetation Type Map v2.0 (SVTM);
- State survey guidelines (DEC 2004; DECC 2009; OEH 2018; DPIE 2020a; DPIE 2020b; DPE 2022a);
- DCCEEW Threatened Species, Populations and Ecological Communities website (https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/AtlasApp/UI_Modules/TSM_Default.aspx?a=1) (accessed June 2024); and
- Collective knowledge gained from previous ecological survey and assessment in the greater NSW region over the past 25 years.

Additionally, database searches were carried out, namely:

- Review of flora and fauna records held by the BioNet Atlas of NSW Wildlife within a 100km² of the site (June 2024) and;
- Review of flora and fauna records held by the Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) Protected Matters Search within a 5km radius of the Subject Site (June 2024).

5.2 Survey Methods

All fieldwork was conducted within the Subject Site as shown in **Figure 5**.

5.2.1 Vegetation Communities

Vegetation was surveyed utilising a variety of methods, as outlined:

- State Vegetation Type Mapping 2.0 (DPE, 2023);
- Aerial Photo interpretation (API) to identify any notable variations within the site;
- Consultation of 1:25,000 topographic map series for the area;
- Inspection of the site to ground-truth communities listed by DPE (2022f); and
- Identification of the Plant Community Type (PCT) via identification of required dominant species in community structural layers.

The final ground-truthed vegetation map was based on dominant species present in the canopy, shrub and ground layers. The dominant species composition, structural and physical attributes were all considered when assigning the best fit ecological communities.

Consideration was given to the potential for the derived vegetation communities to constitute TECs as listed under the BC Act and/or EPBC Act. The floristic composition, geomorphological characteristics and geographical extent were important considerations in this process.

5.2.2 Flora

A flora survey was undertaken to produce a flora species list for the Subject Site and surround, to search specifically for threatened flora species known from the wider locality, and to gather data necessary to both derive vegetation community type(s) and to meet relevant survey guidelines. Such works included:

- Identification of all vascular plant species encountered during fieldwork; and
- Survey involved systematic coverage of the Subject Site. The Random Meander Technique (Cropper, 1993) was utilised to maximise species encountered.

5.2.3 Habitat

An assessment of the relative habitat values present within the Subject Site was carried out. This assessment focused primarily on the identification of specific habitat types and resources within the site favoured by known threatened species from the region. The assessment also considered the potential value of the Subject Site (and surrounding areas) for all major guilds of native flora and fauna.

The assessment was based on the specific habitat requirements of each threatened fauna species regarding home range, feeding, roosting, breeding, movement patterns and corridor requirements. Consideration was given to contributing factors including topography, soil, light and hydrology for threatened flora and assemblages.

5.2.4 Fauna

Fauna survey was carried out utilising techniques as outlined below. Fauna survey work was undertaken with reference to relevant guidelines and to add additional information to the generated Observed Fauna Species List (**Appendix B**).

Avifauna Surveys

The presence of avifauna within the site was assessed via incidental observations during all other phases of fieldwork. For diurnal surveys, birds were identified by direct observation or by recognition of calls or distinctive features such as nests, feathers etc.

Mammals

The occurrence of mammals within the site was assessed by utilising habitat assessment as an analogue for presence and nocturnal surveys; inclusive of a stag watch, spotlighting and call playback. Habitat assessment included survey for foraging resources (blossom, herbaceous, prey etc), hollows and roosting opportunity, connectivity and water.

Incidental Observations & Secondary Indications

Incidental records of any fauna species observed during fieldwork were noted. This included opportunistic sightings of secondary indications (scratches, scats, diggings, tracks etc.) of any resident or migratory species. Searches were also conducted for whitewash, regurgitation pellets and prey remain from Owls, chewed (Allo) *Casuarina* cones from Black-Cockatoos, chewed fruit remains from frugivorous birds etc.

5.2.5 Details of Field Surveys

A summary of the survey effort is below in **Table 2** and **Figure 5**.

Table 2: Field Survey Periods

Date	Time	Field Activity	No. of Persons on Site
04/06/2024	12:15 – 15:00	Site inspection and general walkover Incidental flora and fauna survey Hollow bearing tree assessment	1
05/07/2024	11:00 - 13:00	BAM Plot (x1) Incidental flora and fauna survey Hollow bearing tree assessment	2

The above survey methodology is considered to provide sufficient understanding of the biodiversity of the Subject Site and surrounding Study Area.

Additionally, by applying rigorous habitat assessment to more mobile species identified in BioNet Atlas records within the locality, it was ensured that all possible use of the Subject Site by notable species was considered and accommodated within subsequent environmental assessment and management recommendations.

6.0 Results

6.1 Vegetation Communities

The State Vegetation Type Map (SVTM 2023) indicates that the Study Area in its entirety is designated as 'Not Classified'.

Figure 3 shows the extent of SVTM vegetation in the local area.

Fieldwork was conducted to ground-truth the vegetation type and condition within the Study Area. This confirmed that the majority of the impact area is not commensurate with any PCT, predominantly due to its highly disturbed nature, dominance of weed species and lack of structured vegetation. The majority of the site consists of a carpark with occasional planted native vegetation; the majority of which is *Casuarina cunninghamiana*. *C. cunninghamiana* typically occurs farther from saline areas and is associated with freshwater streams. The absence of *Casuarina glauca* suggests that vegetation within the site is planted and is not reflective of remnant vegetation. The majority of the site contains asphalt and is not subject to periodic inundation.

In the south-eastern portion of the site, consideration was given to potential alignment of on-site vegetation with forested wetland communities that occur within the locality. The vegetation was assessed as being representative of PCT 4023 – *Coastal Valleys Riparian Forest*. This PCT is associated with the following state and federally listed threatened ecological communities:

- BC Act (Endangered): Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest of the NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner bioregions; and,
- EPBC Act (Endangered): Coastal Swamp Oak (*Casuarina glauca*) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community.

The Subject PCT (i.e. the assessed vegetation within the Subject Site) has been assessed against the relevant determination and listing criteria for the associated TEC and is discussed in further detail below.

BC listed TEC

Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest (SOFF) occurs on grey-black clay-loams and sandy loams, with saline or sub-saline groundwater, on waterlogged, or periodically inundated flats, drainage lines, lake margins and estuarine fringes associated with coastal floodplains. It generally occurs below 20m elevation and rarely above 10m. The structure of these communities may vary from open forests to low woodlands, scrubs or reedlands, with scattered trees, and typically form mosaics with other floodplain forest communities and treeless wetlands with semi-permanent standing water. The composition of this community is determined by the frequency and duration of waterlogging and the level of salinity in the groundwater.

Casuarina glauca is the dominant species in the upper canopy, of SOFF, with *Acmena smithii*, *Glochidion* spp. and *Melaleuca* spp. present as subordinate species. The understrata are characterised by a sparse cover of shrubs and a groundcover of forbs, sedges, grasses and leaf litter, however the levels of salinity in the groundwater, in addition to the incursion of weed species, can alter the composition of these strata.

The Subject PCT is located within the expected distribution and elevation range as well as being subject to characteristic hydraulic conditions (i.e. periodic inundation) associated with SOFF. However, a key feature of SOFF is the dominance of *Casuarina glauca* within the Canopy. The Subject PCT does not contain *C. glauca* and is instead dominated by *Casuarina cunninghamiana*. The absence of *C. glauca* indicates the Subject PCT is not commensurate with this TEC (**Appendix E**).

EPBC listed TEC

The federally listed Coastal Swamp Oak (*Casuarina glauca*) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland Ecological Community constitutes a similar community as the aforementioned BC Act

listed TEC. This ecological community is typically found in areas with brackish or saline groundwater, but also in areas with less saline groundwater, and is typically found on coastal flats, floodplains, drainage lines, lake margins, and wetlands where the soils are periodically inundated. The composition of this community varies from forest to woodland, dependent on history of disturbance and also its location within the landscape. In areas that are more inundated with slower drainage, the vegetation may mostly be rushland or sedgeland with a sparse canopy, whereas other areas may consist primarily of a dense canopy and sparse native groundcover.

The canopy layer in this community is dominated by *C. glauca* which occurs as a predominantly uniform layer, with height and density parameters dependent on local conditions. Some *Eucalyptus* spp. can co-occur within the canopy such as *E. tereticornis*, *E. botryoides*, *E. grandis*, *E. longifolia* and *E. robusta*. If a midstorey is present, it is often sparse, however can often contain younger canopy species, amongst others such as *A. smithii*, *Alphitonia excelsa*, *Glochidion ferdinandi*, and *Myoporum acuminatum*. Ground covers in this community are typically a continuous cover of forbs, ferns, sedges, and grasses such as *Blechnum indicum*, *Centella asiatica*, *Commelina cyanea*, *Dianella caerulea*, *Entolasia* spp., *Gahnia clarkei*, *Hypolepis muelleri*, *Imperata cylindrica*, *Lomandra longifolia*, *Microlaena stipoides*, *Oplismenus imbecillis*, *Persicaria decipiens* and *Viola banksii*.

Vegetation must meet certain 'Key Diagnostics' in order to be considered commensurate with this community. As per the listing advice (DEE 2018), in order to be considered this TEC, vegetation must:

'Have a canopy of trees dominated by Casuarina glauca'

As vegetation is not dominated by *Casuarina glauca*, it does not meet the diagnostic characteristics for this listing, and is not considered commensurate with this TEC. Further commentary is provided in **Appendix E**.

Ground-truthed vegetation is shown in **Figure 4**.

6.2 Habitat Assessment

The Subject Site contained no hollow bearing trees, and the vegetation was either not of maturity to develop hollows (*E. tereticornis*) or was not prone to developing hollows (*C. cunninghamiana*). However, *C. cunninghamiana* does provide suitable habitat for foraging. Due primarily to the site's isolation from areas of native vegetation and the quality of remaining vegetation on site, the development is unlikely to inhibit the passage of fauna within the area.

6.3 Flora

Flora surveys have resulted in the identification of 33 species within the Subject Site, of which 26 were exotic species. No threatened species were recorded within the Subject Site, nor surrounding Study Area.

Whilst exotic species were present throughout the Study Area, the largest concentrations were in the far southern wetland area. This area was interspersed with weed species such as *Cynodon dactylon*, *Cenchrus clandestinus*, *Centella asiatica*, *Paspalum dilatatum*, and *Solanum nigrum* in the lower stratum, with significant incursion of *Lantana camara* and *Celtis occidentalis* in the middle and upper strata.

A full list of flora species identified within the site is included in **Appendix A**.

6.4 Fauna

During site visits, several fauna species were identified, however, no threatened fauna species were detected within the Subject Site.

The lack of hollows, mid-storey foraging opportunity and nearby industrial disturbance suggests this is not an area of high-value habitat for fauna species. A list of fauna species present onsite has been generated for the site and is included within the Observed Fauna List in **Appendix B**

Disclaimer: While all reasonable care has been taken to ensure the information shown on this map is up to date and accurate, no guarantee is given that the information portrayed is free from error or omission. Please verify the accuracy of all information prior to use.

Legend

- Study Area
- Subject Site
- Cadastre
- Hydroline

State Vegetation Type Mapping

- 3448 Castlereagh Ironbark Forest
- 3963 Estuarine Reedland
- 4028 Estuarine Swamp Oak Twig-rush Forest
- 4091 Grey Mangrove-River Mangrove Forest
- 4097 Samphire Saltmarsh



0 100 200 m

Note:
1. Boundaries are not survey accurate
2. Do not scale on the plan



AEP

Figure 3 - State Vegetation Type Mapping

Date: July 2024

Location: 10 Homebush Bay Drive, Homebush

Client: Ausgrid

AEP ref.: 5055

Disclaimer: While all reasonable care has been taken to ensure the information shown on this map is up to date and accurate, no guarantee is given that the information portrayed is free from error or omission. Please verify the accuracy of all information prior to use.

Legend

- Study Area
- Subject Site
- Cadastre
- Hydroline

Ground-truthed Vegetation

- PCT 4023 - Coastal Valleys Riparian Forest
- Planted Native



AEP

Figure 4 - Ground-Truthed Vegetation

Location: 10 Homebush Bay Drive, Homebush

Client: Ausgrid

Date: July 2024

AEP ref.: 5055

Disclaimer: While all reasonable care has been taken to ensure the information shown on this map is up to date and accurate, no guarantee is given that the information portrayed is free from error or omission. Please verify the accuracy of all information prior to use.



AEP

Figure 5 - Survey Effort

Location: 10 Homebush Bay Drive, Homebush

Client: Ausgrid

Date: July 2024

AEP ref.: 5055

6.5 Database Searches

Searches were undertaken of databases within a 100km² of the Subject Site for BC Act listings and EPBC Act listings. Note that any records considered erroneous, historic only, or obviously of no relevance to the site in regard to habitat (e.g., seabirds, marine species etc.) were omitted.

The potential for listed threatened species to occur within the site is considered in **Appendix D** and selection for Subject Species in **Table 5**. Detailed ecological profiles of threatened species can be found at: <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/>.

The species identified as being likely to occur within the Subject Site (refer **Appendix D**) are listed in **Table 3** are considered key subject or indicator species for the Subject Site due to being recorded within proximity of the site, potential to forage and roost or nest on the site, the site potentially forms an important part of a local home range for resident specimens and some potential habitat may be impacted by the proposal.

Table 3: Key Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	BC Act	EPBC Act
<i>Litoria aurea</i>	Green and Golden Bell Frog	E	V
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	V	V
<i>Wilsonia backhousei</i>	Narrow-leafed Wilsonia	V	

Table Key - Status (BC Act & EPBC Act): E: Endangered, V: Vulnerable.

7.0 Key Species Considerations

The species identified for further consideration in **Table 3** have been analysed in **Table 4**. By considering these species and their lifecycle needs, many other species are also inadvertently considered. The analysis below considers key lifecycle features for each guild of species in more detail and assists in informing the subsequent 5-part test assessment.

Table 4: Key Species

Guild / Species	Reason for Inclusion	Comment
<i>Litoria aurea</i>	Abundance of records within proximity of the Study Area.	Prevalent in the area and marginal habitat present in the southern corner.
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Records within proximity of the Study Area and the presence of foraging habitat.	Ubiquitous in urbanised areas.
<i>Wilsonia backhousei</i>	Abundance of nearby records.	Prevalent in the area and marginal habitat present in the southern corner.

8.0 Five-part Test Assessment

Part 5, Section 5.5 of the EP&A Act requires the assessment for proposed works considers the environmental impacts, AEP has used the Section 7.3 (five-part test of significance of impacts) to determine if the proposed works will have a significant impact upon the threatened species identified as Subject Species through the BioNet species search.

Table 5: Five-part Test

No.	Clause	Assessment
a)	In the case of a threatened species, whether the proposed development or activity is likely to have an adverse effect on the life cycle of the species such that a viable local population of the species is likely to be placed at risk of extinction.	BioNet records suggest the potential presence of three (3) threatened species in close proximity of the Study Area. BioNet records of <i>Litoria aurea</i> indicate there are 647 records within 1.5km of the Study Area. The most recent record was in December 2021, approximately 1.1km from the Study Area. Due to the sheer abundance of records in the local area and proximity to hydrolines, it is deemed that this species is considered a Subject Species. The Subject Site contains minimal wetland habitat, and therefore, the proposed development is not likely to have an impact that puts the local population at risk of extinction. BioNet records of <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> indicate that the nearest and most recent record was in February 2023, approximately 170m from the Study Area. Whilst there are no known roosting sites within the Study area, this species is ubiquitous in coastal urban areas and there is potential for the species to use the Subject Site for foraging. There is only minimal habitat available in the Study Area, with larger patches of foraging habitat located in the surrounding locality. The impact is likely to be minimal and the development will not put these species at risk of extinction. BioNet records of <i>Wilsonia backhousei</i> indicate the nearest record was approximately 500m from the Study Area (2020). The most recent record was in August 2020, approximately 1km from the Study Area. The Subject Site provides minimal opportunity for this species due to its size and disturbed nature, therefore the impact is likely to be minimal and the development will not put these species at risk of extinction.
b)	In the case of an endangered ecological community or critically endangered ecological community, whether the proposed development or activity:	The vegetation present in the Subject Site has been determined to not constitute a Threatened Ecological Community.

No.	Clause	Assessment
	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 is likely to substantially and adversely modify the composition of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction.	
c)	In relation to the habitat of a threatened species or ecological community: - the extent to which habitat is likely to be removed or modified as a result of the proposed development or activity, and - 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 - 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.	The proposed development will not adversely impact the continuation of surrounding vegetation due to the minimal extent of habitat already existing within the Subject Site in comparison to the wider local area. As such, no habitat areas are likely to become fragmented or isolated from other areas of habitat as a result of the proposed development.
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)	The Site does not reside on nor near an area of outstanding biodiversity value and therefore the proposed development is not likely to have an adverse impact on any areas of outstanding biodiversity value.
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 (KTP).	The development has potential to contribute to the following KTP: <i>Anthropogenic Climate Change</i> While the proposed development will have minimal direct contribution towards anthropogenic climate change, cumulative impacts should be considered. It is recommended that all construction and clearance processes and designs adopt relevant guidelines for the reduction and minimisation of actions contributing to climate change. <i>Clearing of native vegetation</i> The clearance of native vegetation should be carefully considered, especially considering the significance of certain areas within the Subject Site. However, the extent of surrounding vegetation limits impact of the development – consequently, habitat loss is considered marginal.

9.0 Recommendations

The following general recommendations are made for consideration to minimise localised impacts on biodiversity in general as a result of the development of the site:

- Vegetated areas impacted by construction works should be rehabilitated post-work where practicable;
- Rehabilitation should utilise native species endemic to the nearby plant community types, and is to be managed ongoing as a buffer against edge effects and offsite disturbances;
- Undertake ongoing weed management within remediated and landscaped areas;
- Prior to work commencing, exclusion flagging tape and signage will be installed to discourage public access to maintenance site;
- Equipment should be cleaned thoroughly and disinfected before entering and exiting site to prevent weed and disease introduction such as *Phytophthora cinnamomi* (Root-rot fungus), *Puccinia psidii* (Myrtle Rust), *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis* (Chytrid) and others.

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Appendix A: Flora Species List

FLORA SPECIES LIST

The following list includes all species of vascular plants observed on site during fieldwork. It should be noted that such a list cannot be considered comprehensive, but rather indicative of the flora present on the site. It can take many years of flora surveys to record all of the plant species occurring within any area, especially plant species that are only apparent in some seasons such as Orchids.

A number of species cannot always be accurately identified during a brief survey, generally due to a lack of suitable flowering and/or fruiting material. Any such species are identified as accurately as possible, and are indicated in the list as thus:

- specimens that could only be identified to genus level are indicated by the generic name followed by the abbreviation “sp.”, indicating an unidentified species of that genus.

Authorities for the scientific names are not provided in the list. These follow the references outlined below.

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Names of families and higher taxa follow a modified Cronquist System (1981).

Introduced species are indicated by an asterisk “*”.

Threatened species listed under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) or the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) are indicated in **bold font**.

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Apiaceae	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Indian Pennywort
Apocynaceae	<i>Araujia sericifera</i> *	Moth Vine
Apocynaceae	<i>Gomphocarpus fruticosus</i> *	Narrow-Leaved Cotton Bush
Asteraceae	<i>Bidens pilosa</i> *	Cobbler's Pegs
Asteraceae	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i> *	Spear Thistle
Asteraceae	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> *	Catsear
Asteraceae	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> *	Common Sowthistle
Cannabaceae	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i> *	Hackberry
Casuarinaceae	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	River Oak
Convolvulaceae	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i> *	Umbrella Sedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Machaerina juncea</i>	Bare Twig-rush
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Hickory Wattle
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	
Malvaceae	<i>Modiola caroliniana</i> *	Red-flowered Mallow
Malvaceae	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i> *	Paddy's Lucerne
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> *	Lamb's Tongues
Poaceae	<i>Axonopus fissifolius</i> *	Narrow-leafed Carpet Grass
Poaceae	<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i> *	Kikuyu Grass
Poaceae	<i>Chloris virgata</i> *	Feathertop Rhodes Grass
Poaceae	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> *	Common Couch
Poaceae	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i> *	Panic Veldtgrass
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i> *	African Lovegrass
Poaceae	<i>Melinis repens</i> *	Red Natal Grass
Poaceae	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i> *	Paspalum
Poaceae	<i>Setaria parviflora</i> *	
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex crispus</i> *	Curled Dock
Rosaceae	<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i> *	Indian Hawthorn
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> *	Black-berry Nightshade
Typhaceae	<i>Typha orientalis</i>	Broadleaf Cumbungi
Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana camara</i> *	Common Lantana
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena bonariensis</i> *	Purpletop

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena officinalis</i> *	Common Verbena

Appendix B: Observed Fauna Species List

OBSERVED FAUNA SPECIES LIST

The following list includes fauna species that could be reasonably expected to occur on the Subject Site at some point, given site attributes and location.

Key to Records:

Observed (O), Heard (H), Scat (S), Marking (M), Track (T), Nest (N), Burrow (B)

Family Name	Scientific Names	Common Name	Type of record
Amphibia			
Myobatrachidae	<i>Crinia signifera</i>	Common Eastern Froglet	H
Aves			
Artamidae	<i>Strepera graculina</i>	Pied Currawong	OH
Cacatuidae	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	H
Corvidae	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian Raven	O
Meliphagidae	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner	OH
Sturnidae	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Common Myna	O
Threskiornithidae	<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>	Australian White Ibis	O
Reptilia			
Scincidae	<i>Tiliqua scincoides</i>	Common Blue-tongued Lizard	O

Appendix C: Site Photographs



Above: View north from centre of the Subject Site

Below: Waterlogged vegetation in southern area





Above: Vegetation along southern boundary

Below: View northwest along the western boundary



Appendix D: Threatened Species Appraisal

Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	EPBC Act	BioNet Records (1.5km x 1.5km)	Likelihood of Occurrence		Subject Species (Y/N)
					Species Description	Assessment	
Flora							
<i>Acacia pubescens</i>	Downy Wattle	V	V	4	Concentrated around the Bankstown-Fairfield-Rookwood area and the Pitt Town area, with outliers occurring at Barden Ridge, Oakdale and Mountain Lagoon. Occurs on alluviums, shales and at the intergrade between shales and sandstones. The soils are characteristically gravelly soils, often with ironstone. Also, in open woodland and forest.	Records in the area are dated from 1929-2000 and occur in areas that do not share similar geology and topography with the Subject Site. Considered unlikely to occur.	N
<i>Callistemon linearifolius</i>	Netted Bottle Brush	V		1	Recorded from the Georges River to Hawkesbury River in the Sydney area, and north to the Nelson Bay area of NSW. Recorded in 2000 at Coalcliff in the northern Illawarra. For the Sydney area, recent records are limited to the Hornsby Plateau area near the Hawkesbury River. The species was more widespread in the past, and there are currently only 5-6 populations remaining from the 22 populations historically recorded in the Sydney area. Three of the remaining populations are reserved in Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park, Lion Island Nature Reserve and Spectacle Island Nature Reserve. Grows in dry sclerophyll forest on the coast and adjacent ranges.	This species inhabits dry sclerophyll forest. Considered unlikely to occur.	N

Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	EPBC Act	BioNet Records (1.5km x 1.5km)	Likelihood of Occurrence		Subject Species (Y/N)
					Species Description	Assessment	
<i>Pomaderris prunifolia</i>	<i>P. prunifolia</i> in the Parramatta, Auburn, Strathfield and Bankstown Local Government Areas	E		1	Known from only three sites within the listed local government areas, at Rydalmere, within Rookwood Cemetery and at The Crest of Bankstown. Does not appear to spread vegetatively. At Rydalmere it occurs along a road reserve near a creek, among grass species on sandstone. At Rookwood Cemetery it occurs in a small gully of degraded Cooks River / Castlereagh Ironbark Forest on shale soils.	Soil type on site is not suitable with this species. Unlikely to occur.	N
<i>Wilsonia backhousei</i>	Narrow-leafed Wilsonia	V		26	In NSW Narrow-leaf Wilsonia is found on the coast between Mimosa Rocks National Park and Wamberal north of Sydney (Nelson's Lake, Potato Point, Sussex Inlet, Wowly Gully, Parramatta River at Ermington, Clovelly, Voyager Point, Wollongong and Royal National Park). It grows in all southern states. This is a species of the margins of salt marshes and lakes.	Abundant local records in similar vegetation communities. Further investigation warranted. Key Species.	Y
Aves							
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	E	CE	183	The Curlew Sandpiper is distributed around most of the Australian coastline (including Tasmania). It occurs along the entire coast of NSW, particularly in the Hunter Estuary, and sometimes in freshwater wetlands in the	Vegetation present on site is unsuitable to support this species. The Subject Site is not mapped as 'Important Habitat for this species (DCCEEW 2024a) and is not considered likely to utilise the site.	N

Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	EPBC Act	BioNet Records (1.5km x 1.5km)	Likelihood of Occurrence		Subject Species (Y/N)
					Species Description	Assessment	
					Murray-Darling Basin. Inland records are probably mainly of birds pausing for a few days during migration. The Curlew Sandpiper breeds in Siberia and migrates to Australia (as well as Africa and Asia) for the non-breeding period, arriving in Australia between August and November, and departing between March and mid-April.		
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sand-plover	V	V	1	The Greater Sand-plover breeds in central Asia from Armenia to Mongolia, moving further south for winter. In Australia the species is commonly recorded in parties of 10-20 on the west coast, with the far northwest being the stronghold of the population. The species is apparently rare on the east coast, usually found singly. In NSW, the species has been recorded between the northern rivers and the Illawarra, with most records coming from the Clarence and Richmond estuaries.	No estuaries occur on site and habitat is not considered suitable for this species.	N
<i>Epthianura albifrons</i>	White-fronted Chat population in the Sydney	E		6	In NSW, it occurs mostly in the southern half of the state, in damp open habitats along the coast, and near waterways in the western part of the state. Along the coastline, it is found predominantly in saltmarsh vegetation but also in open grasslands and sometimes in low	Vegetation on site is unsuitable for this species and it is therefore considered unlikely to occur.	N

Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	EPBC Act	BioNet Records (1.5km x 1.5km)	Likelihood of Occurrence		Subject Species (Y/N)
					Species Description	Assessment	
	Metropolitan Catchment Management Area				shrubs bordering wetland areas. Two isolated sub-populations of White-fronted Chats are currently known from the Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Management Authority (CMA) area; one at Newington Nature Reserve on the Parramatta River and one at Towra Point Nature Reserve in Botany Bay.		
<i>Falco subniger</i>	Black Falcon	V		1	The Black Falcon is widely, but sparsely, distributed in New South Wales, mostly occurring in inland regions. Some reports of 'Black Falcons' on the tablelands and coast of New South Wales are likely to be preferable to the Brown Falcon. In New South Wales there is assumed to be a single population that is continuous with a broader continental population, given that falcons are highly mobile, commonly travelling hundreds of kilometres (Marchant & Higgins 1993). The Black Falcon occurs as solitary individuals, in pairs, or in family groups of parents and offspring.	Lack of suitable habitat on site. Unlikely to occur.	N
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	V		21	In New South Wales it is widespread along the east coast, and along all major inland rivers and waterways. Habitats are characterised by the presence of large areas of open water	Vegetation on site unsuitable. Surrounding areas provide better habitat for this species. Not considered likely to occur.	N

Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	EPBC Act	BioNet Records (1.5km x 1.5km)	Likelihood of Occurrence		Subject Species (Y/N)
					Species Description	Assessment	
					including larger rivers, swamps, lakes, and the sea.		
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail	V	V	11	The White-throated Needletail prefers moist, dry sclerophyll forest with grassy and shrubby understorey. Highly migratory species based on food availability. More common in coastal areas, less so inland.	The Subject Site does not contain a shrubby understory. Therefore, despite nearby recent records, this species is unlikely to occupy the Subject Site.	N
<i>Pandion cristatus</i>	Eastern Osprey	V		1	The Eastern Osprey prefers habitat around coastal areas and the mouth of large rivers. Feeds on fish in open water. Nests are made high up in dead trees or in dead crowns of live trees, usually within one kilometre of the sea.	No open watercourses on site. Species unlikely to occur.	N
<i>Petroica boodang</i>	Scarlet Robin	V		1	In NSW, it occurs from the coast to the inland slopes. After breeding, some Scarlet Robins disperse to the lower valleys and plains of the tablelands and slopes. Some birds may appear as far west as the eastern edges of the inland plains in autumn and winter.	Vegetation on site unsuitable for this species. Unlikely to occur.	N
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe	E	E	3	In NSW many records are from the Murray-Darling Basin including the Paroo wetlands, Lake Cowal, Macquarie Marshes, Fivebough Swamp and more recently, swamps near Balldale and Wanganella. Prefers fringes of swamps, dams and nearby marshy areas	Low likelihood of occurrence here due to lack of ecological connectivity and preferred habitat.	N

Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	EPBC Act	BioNet Records (1.5km x 1.5km)	Likelihood of Occurrence		Subject Species (Y/N)
					Species Description	Assessment	
					where there is a cover of grasses, lignum, low scrub or open timber.		
<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	Little Tern	E	C	3	In NSW, it arrives from September to November, occurring mainly north of Sydney, with smaller numbers found south to Victoria. Almost exclusively coastal, preferring sheltered environments; however, may occur several kilometres from the sea in harbours, inlets and rivers (with occasional offshore islands or coral cay records).	Site does not contain sandy areas. Unlikely to occur.	N
Amphibians							
<i>Litoria aurea</i>	Green and Golden Bell Frog	E	V	647	Inhabits marshes, dams and stream-sides, particularly those containing bullrushes (<i>Typha</i> spp.) or spikerushes (<i>Eleocharis</i> spp.). Optimum habitat includes water-bodies that are unshaded, free of predatory fish such as Plague Minnow (<i>Gambusia holbrooki</i>), have a grassy area nearby and diurnal sheltering sites available. Some sites, particularly in the Greater Sydney region occur in highly disturbed areas.	Site is highly disturbed and contains marshy areas where water can pool, and a small grassy area. Further investigation is required. Key Species	Y

Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	EPBC Act	BioNet Records (1.5km x 1.5km)	Likelihood of Occurrence		Subject Species (Y/N)
					Species Description	Assessment	
Mammalia							
<i>Miniopterus orianae oceanensis</i>	Large Bent-winged Bat	V		4	Large Bent-wing bats occur along the east and north-west coasts of Australia. Caves are the primary roosting habitat, but also use derelict mines, storm-water tunnels, buildings and other man-made structures.	No suitable caves or nesting habitat within the site or surrounds, not considered likely to utilise the site to any notable degree.	N
<i>Myotis macropus</i>	Southern Myotis	V		1	The Southern Myotis is found in the coastal band from the north-west of Australia, across the top-end and south to western Victoria. Generally, roost in groups of 10 - 15 close to water in caves, mine shafts, hollow-bearing trees, storm water channels, buildings, under bridges and in dense foliage. In NSW females have one young each year usually in November or December.	No suitable waterbodies present on site that could be utilised for foraging. Not considered likely to occur on site.	N
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	E	E	1	The Koala has a fragmented distribution throughout eastern Australia from north-east Queensland to the Eyre Peninsula in South Australia. In New South Wales, koala populations are found on the central and north coasts, southern highlands, southern and northern tablelands, Blue Mountains, southern coastal forests, with some smaller populations on the plains west of the Great Dividing Range. Inhabit eucalypt woodlands	Site is devoid of suitable tree species and there is no ecological connectivity to known areas of Koala habitation. Considered unlikely to occur.	N

Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	EPBC Act	BioNet Records (1.5km x 1.5km)	Likelihood of Occurrence		Subject Species (Y/N)
					Species Description	Assessment	
					and forests. Feed on the foliage of more than 70 eucalypt species and 30 non-eucalypt species, but in any one area will select preferred browse species. Inactive for most of the day, feeding and moving mostly at night. Spend most of their time in trees, but will descend and traverse open ground to move between trees. Home range size varies with quality of habitat, ranging from less than two ha to several hundred hectares in size. Generally solitary, but have complex social hierarchies based on a dominant male with a territory overlapping several females and subordinate males on the periphery. Females breed at two years of age and produce one young per year.		
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	V	V	56	The Grey-headed Flying-fox occurs in subtropical and temperate rainforests, tall sclerophyll forests and woodlands, heaths and swamps as well as urban gardens and cultivated fruit crops. Roosting camps are generally located within 20km of a regular food source and are commonly found in gullies, close to water, in vegetation with a dense canopy. They feed on the nectar and pollen of native trees, in particular Eucalyptus,	This species is known to frequent urban areas. Whilst site does not contain a permanent water body, there are water bodies in the locality. Marginal foraging habitat is present within the site. Further investigation needed. Subject Species.	Y

Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	EPBC Act	BioNet Records (1.5km x 1.5km)	Likelihood of Occurrence		Subject Species (Y/N)
					Species Description	Assessment	
					Melaleuca and Banksia, and fruits of rainforest trees and vines. Inhabits forest with a dense understorey and ground cover, including rainforest, moist eucalypt forest and vine scrub. Wet gullies with dense, shrubby ground cover provide shelter from predators. In NSW, rarely found outside forested habitat.		

Table Key – Status (BC Act & EPBC Act): CE: Critically Endangered, E: Endangered, V: Vulnerable (#) – Indicates number of Atlas Records within 5km of the Subject Sit

Appendix E: EPBC Act Assessment

EPBC Act Assessment

A search was conducted in June 2024 for Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) as relevant to the *Environment Protection & Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). The following MNES are considered in this assessment.

World Heritage Properties:

The site is not a World Heritage area nor is it in close proximity to any such area.

National Heritage Places:

The site is not a National Heritage Place nor does it contain any matters of National Heritage.

Wetlands of International Significance (declared Ramsar wetlands):

There are no Wetlands of International Significance within a 5km buffer of the Subject Site.

Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:

The site is not part of, or within proximity to, the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.

Commonwealth Marine Areas:

The site is not part of, or within proximity to, any Commonwealth Marine Area.

Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs):

There are eleven (11) listed TECs within a 5km radius of the Subject Site:

- *Castlereagh Scribbly Gum and Agnes Banks Woodlands of the Sydney Basin Bioregion;*
- *Coastal Swamp Oak (Casuarina glauca) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community;*
- *Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland;*
- *Coastal Upland Swamps in the Sydney Basin Bioregion;*
- *Cooks River/Castlereagh Ironbark Forest of the Sydney Basin Bioregion;*
- *Cumberland Plain Shale Woodlands and Shale-Gravel Transition Forest;*
- *River-flat eucalypt forest on coastal floodplains of southern New South Wales and eastern Victoria;*
- *Shale Sandstone Transition Forest of the Sydney Basin Bioregion;*
- *Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh;*
- *Turpentine-Ironbark Forest of the Sydney Basin Bioregion; and*
- *Western Sydney Dry Rainforest and Moist Woodland on Shale.*

Ground-truthing of the vegetation within the subject site identified PCT 4023 – *Coastal Valleys Riparian Forest* (Subject PCT) which is associated with the TEC: *Coastal Swamp Oak (Casuarina glauca) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community*. An assessment of the Subject PCT and its representation of this TEC has been undertaken, below.

Key Diagnostic Characteristics

Key Diagnostic Characteristic	Characteristic Assessment
Occurs from south-east Queensland to southern NSW within the South Eastern Queensland, NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin, or South East Corner bioregions	Subject PCT is located within the Sydney Basin Bioregion. Subject PCT Meets Characteristic.
Occurs in coastal catchments at elevations up to 50m ASL, typically less than 20m ASL, on coastal flats, floodplains, drainage lines, lake margins, wetlands and estuarine fringes where soils are at least occasionally saturated, water-logged or inundated. There are also minor occurrences on coastal dune swales or flats, particularly deflated dunes and dune soaks.	Subject PCT occurs at <20m ASL on waterlogged soil. Subject PCT Meets Characteristic.
Occurs on soils derived from unconsolidated sediments (including alluvium), typically hydrosols (grey-black clay-loam and/or sandy loam soils) and sometimes organosols (peaty soils). It may occur in transitional soils (or catenas) where shallow unconsolidated sediments border lithic substrates.	Subject PCT occurs on an area of Disturbed Terrain. Subject PCT Does Not Meet Characteristic.
Has an open woodland, woodland, forest, or closed forest structure, with a tree canopy that has a total crown cover of at least 10 per cent.	Subject PCT has a total canopy cover of >10%. Subject PCT Meets Characteristic.
Has a canopy of trees dominated by <i>Casuarina glauca</i> (swamp-oak, swamp she-oak).	Subject PCT contains <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> as the dominant canopy species. Subject PCT Does Not Meet Characteristic.

The Subject PCT does not fully meet each of the key diagnostic characteristics outlined above and therefore does not qualify as the Federally Listed Ecological Community.

Threatened Species:

71 threatened species are listed to occur within 5km of the Subject Site. No threatened fauna species listed under the EPBC Act were recorded during surveys. Therefore, given that only a small amount of highly disturbed, urbanised habitat is being removed, this development is unlikely to impact significantly on EPBC listed threatened fauna species.

Migratory Species:

As detailed in a Protected Matters Search undertaken for the site, a total of 60 migratory species may occur in or may relate to areas within 5km of the Subject Site. It is not considered that the development within the Subject Site is likely to significantly affect the availability of potential habitat for such mobile species or disrupt migratory patterns.

EPBC Act Assessment Conclusion:

Consideration of the EPBC Act confirmed that the proposed development is not likely to impact upon any Matters of National Environmental Significance.

Appendix F: Authors CVs

DARCY KILVERT

Senior Ecologist & Sydney Office Manager

Profile Summary

Darcy works with AEP in the role of Senior Ecologist / Sydney Office Manager, overseeing the Sydney Office since its establishment in 2023. With a comprehensive grasp of environmental legislation and approval processes, he possesses extensive expertise in implementing the Biodiversity Assessment Method. Having worked in the Natural Resource Management sector since 2015, Darcy has developed skills in Botany, Report Writing, Project Management, and GIS. His areas of special interest include Botany and Ecological Community identification, with a particular focus on the Greater Sydney Region.

Academic Qualifications

- Bachelor of Science (Biology), The University of Newcastle, completed in September 2021

Training, Licences and Professional Memberships

- NSW Class C Driver's Licence
- WHS NSW Construction Induction White Card
- First Aid (Provide First Aid HLTAID011)
- Working at Heights
- Chemcert and EPA ground applicator licence

Professional Experience

Senior Ecologist / Sydney Office Manager Anderson Environment & Planning Newcastle NSW	2023 - Present
Ecologist / Project Lead Anderson Environment & Planning Newcastle NSW	2022 - 2023
Ecologist Anderson Environment & Planning Newcastle NSW	2021 - 2022
Senior Field Supervisor Traditional Aussie Gardens Newcastle	2018 - 2021
Field Worker Newcastle City Council Newcastle	2015 - 2017



Relevant Project Experience

Ecological Survey examples

- Botanical surveys including BAM plots: Bermagui, Greendale, Waringah, Gosford, Lake Macquarie, Singleton, Quirindi, Lake Cathie, Dilkoon and Tweed Heads.
- Threatened flora surveys: Carrai, Blueys Beach, Dilkoon, and South West Rocks.
- Targeted Koala Nocturnal searches: Upper Rouchel, Greendale, South West Rocks, and Bundanoon.
- Spot Analysis Techniques surveys: Newcastle, Maitland, Hawkesbury, Camden, and Penrith.

Ecological Assessment examples

- Biodiversity Development Assessment Report project management: Greendale, Empire Bay, Hawkesbury, Pleasure Point, South West Rocks
- Ecological Assessment Reports: Carramar, Lake Macquarie, Gosford, and Woolwich.
- Biocertification Assessments: West Wilton, Strathfield, Schofields, and Rouse Hill
- Part-5 Ecological Assessments: Liverpool, Wollongong, and Homebush.
- BDAR Waivers: Revesby, Strathfield and Schofields.

Ecological Monitoring

- Biodiversity Stewardship Agreements including Blueys Beach and South West Rocks;
- Vegetation Monitoring Plots: Pheasants Nest and Warriewood.

JEREMY BURRILL

Ecologist & Project Manager

Profile Summary

Jeremy works with AEP in the role of Ecologist / Project Manager. He is a graduate of environmental science and management, and has experience in voluntary roles in environmental fields, involving threatened fauna and flora surveying, biodiversity reporting, management plans, consultancy projects and project management. His background in environmental fields with his growing ecological knowledge and management experience is utilised in a diverse array of applications in his current role.

Academic Qualifications

- Bachelor of Environmental Science (Environmental Management and Sustainability) Deakin University (2020)

Training, Licences and Professional Memberships

- NSW Class C Driver's Licence
- WHS NSW Construction Induction White Card
- First Aid (Provide First Aid HLTAID011)
- Work Safely at Heights

Professional Experience

Ecologist / Project Manager Anderson Environment & Planning Sydney NSW	2022 – Present
Ecologist Anderson Environment & Planning Sydney NSW	2020 – 2022

Relevant Project Experience

Ecological Surveys

- Botanical surveys including Biodiversity Assessment Method (BAM) vegetation plots under supervision of BAM accredited assessors Frances O'Brien and Timothy Mouton across various sites.
- Threatened flora surveys: Bundanoon, Greendale, Edmondson Park, Loftus, Glenning Valley, Wyee, Wadalba, Halloran, Somersby, Mardi, Wallsend, North Kellyville, Loftus and Pleasure Point.
- Threatened Nocturnal Fauna surveys: Bundanoon, Greendale, Edmondson Park, Loftus, Glenning Valley, Wyee, Wadalba, Halloran, Somersby, Mardi, Wallsend, Cattai, Barrington Tops and Somersby.
- Threatened Diurnal Fauna Surveys: Bundanoon, Greendale, Edmondson Park, Loftus, Glenning Valley, Wyee, Wadalba, Halloran, Somersby, Mardi, Wallsend, Cattai, Barrington Tops, Pleasure Point and Somersby.
- Microbat Nocturnal Harp Trapping: Wallsend and Mardi.



- Koala Spot Assessment Technique Surveys: Greendale, Wadalba, Girvan and Somersby.
- Nestbox installation: Glenning Valley and Narellan Vale.
- Habitat surveys including hollow bearing tree identification: Bundanoon, Greendale, Edmondson Park, Wyee, Somersby, Cattai, Barrington Tops and Somersby.
- Vegetation Clearance Surveys and Supervision: Glenning Valley, Wyee, Warnervale, Chain Valley Bay, Narellan Vale and Carramar.

Ecological Assessment

- Biodiversity Development Assessment Report contribution: Greendale, Edmondson Park, Austral, Rouse Hill and Annangrove.
- Ecological Assessment Reports: Minto, Berkeley Vale, Rooty Hill, Warriewood, Macquarie Park, Carramar and Ambarvale.
- Biocertification Assessments: West Wilton, Edmondson Park and Schofields.
- Weed Management Plan: Pheasants Nest and Tahmoor.
- Vegetation/ Biodiversity Management Plans: Woy Woy, Pheasants Nest, Vineyard, Grantham Farm, Warriewood, Loftus and Greendale.
- Riparian Assessment Reports: Schofields, Greendale, Quakers Hill and Ingleside.
- BDAR Waiver Letters: Revesby, Strathfield and Schofields.
- Plant Community Type determination.
- GIS Mapping.

Ecological Monitoring

- Vegetation Monitoring Plots: Pheasants Nest, Warriewood and Werrington.
- Fauna Monitoring/ Nestbox Monitoring: Glenning Valley and Wyee.

JOELAN SAWYER

Senior Ecologist

Profile Summary

Joelan works with AEP in the Role of Senior Ecologist, Joelan Specialises in botany with experience focused in the Greater Sydney area and along the NSW coastline. He is proficient in performing flora and fauna surveys, plant identification and taxonomy, GIS, and reporting for biodiversity and impact assessments. He also has in-depth knowledge of the NSW legislative pathways, namely the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 and the associated Biodiversity Assessment Method (BAM). Joelan is an accredited assessor. Accreditation No. BAAS23016

Academic Qualifications

- Bachelor of Science (Biology), The University of Western Sydney, completed September 2018
- BAM Assessor; accreditation number: BAAS23016.

Training, Licences and Professional Memberships

- NSW Class C Driver's Licence
- WHS NSW Construction Induction White Card
- First Aid (Provide First Aid HLTAID011)

Professional Experience

Senior Ecologist Anderson Environment & Planning Sydney NSW	2023 – Present
Ecologist Anne Clements & Associates	2017 - 2023
Nursery Worker / Horticulturalist Wingham Nursery & Florist	2015 - 2017

Relevant Project Experience

Ecological Surveys

- Flora
 - Targeted surveys for *Dichanthium setosum* in the Hunter Region;
 - Targeted surveys for *Tetratheca glandulosa* and *Hibbertia procumbens* on the Somersby Plateau;
 - Targeted surveys for *Eucalyptus benthamii*, *Dillwynia tenuifolia* and *Grevillea juniperina*, Western Sydney;
 - Targeted surveys for *Genoplesium baueri*, and *Grammitis stenophylla* Northern Sydney;
- Fauna
 - Spot Analysis Techniques surveys: Muswellbrook, Gunnedah, Scone, Bermagui, Blue Mountains, Western Sydney;
 - Targeted surveys for Cumberland Plain Land Snail, Western Sydney;

- Targeted surveys for Broad Headed Snake, Cattai;
- Targeted surveys for Striped Legless Lizard and Pink Tailed Legless Lizard, Muswellbrook;
- Targeted surveys for Green and Golden Bell Frog, Eastern Suburbs, Sydney;
- Bushfire
 - Bushfire vegetation inspection and assessment in accordance with PBP 2019, various sites;
- Arboriculture
 - Waste recycling facility, 120 trees assessed, West Gosford;
 - Industrial development, 140 trees assessed, Stanmore Park;
 - Commercial development, 80 trees assessed, Marsden Park;

Ecological Assessment

- BAM assessment for Biodiversity Development Assessment Reports;
 - Sandstone quarry extension, Cattai;
 - Aged care housing, Bermagui;
 - Residential development, Pleasure Point;
 - Solar Farm, Stubbo;
 - Eco cabins, Colo;
 - Farm building and agricultural infrastructure, Richmond;
 - Mountain bike track, Delrio, Webbs Creek;
 - Aged care housing, Mollymook;
 - Hunter Gas Pipeline project, Hunter region;
- Accredited assessor for Landscaping Material Supply Facility Biodiversity Development Assessment Report, Greendale;
- BAM assessment and PCT for Ecological Assessment Reports;
 - Horse stabling development, Clarendon;
 - Great southern walk accommodation, Illawarra Escarpment;
 - Rezoning for Carrathool Shire Council at Merriwagga and Rankin Springs;
 - Biodiversity assessment of various Sydney Water assets, Greater Sydney;
 - Biodiversity assessment of Newcastle Councils bushland assets, Newcastle;
 - Biodiversity assessment of Penrith Councils assets at St Marys industrial area;

Ecological Monitoring

- Vegetation monitoring on VMP lands;
 - St Narsai Assyrian Christian College, Horsley Park;
 - Residential development, Cooranbong;
 - Sandstone Quarry restoration, Red Hill Reserve, Beacon Hill;
- Publications
 - Sawyer, J. (2021). *Achieving resilient biodiversity offsets on reconstructed landforms* [Poster Presentation]. Ecological Society of Australia 2021 "Symposium: Practitioners collaborating to restore and rewild landscapes" Darwin, Australia

GEOFF TURNER

Ecologist / GIS Officer

Profile Summary

Geoff is a junior Ecologist and GIS Officer with Anderson Environmental & Planning. Having recently completed an undergraduate degree in environmental science where he garnered experience in environmental science and undertaking ecological fieldwork such as targeted flora and fauna surveys, he has begun to broaden his skills by commencing a Master of Geographic Information Science at the University of Queensland. During his time working as an Ecologist / GIS Officer he has furthered his ecology skills in conducting ecological assessments and surveys, in addition to performing the accompanying geospatial work that both informs the fieldwork and concisely communicates the data. His work with Anderson Environment & Planning has helped consolidate report writing skills first honed as a requirement of his bachelor's degree.

Academic Qualifications

- Master of Geographic Information Science - University of Queensland, Current
- Bachelor of Science (Environmental Science) – University of Sydney, 2023

Training, Licences and Professional Memberships

- NSW Class C Driver's Licence
- WHS NSW Construction Induction White Card
- First Aid (Provide First Aid HLTAID011)

Professional Experience

Ecologist / GIS Officer Anderson Environment & Planning Newcastle NSW	2024 – Present
Technician (Espresso machines) Buccheri Group Melbourne VIC	2023 - 2024
Farm Hand Pocket City Farms Sydney NSW	2020 - 2021

Relevant Project Experience

Ecological Surveys

- Diurnal bird surveys (Various sites, 2024-onwards).
- Frog surveys for threatened species (Oxford Falls, April 2024).
- Habitat surveys, including tree hollow identification (Various sites, 2024-onwards).
- Nocturnal surveys for nocturnal avian fauna, including stagwatching, spotlighting, quiet listening and call playback (Wyee, 2024).



Ecological Assessment

- Biodiversity assessment methodology (BAM) plots, under supervision of BAM accredited assessor Joelan Sawyer (Narellan, May 2024).
- Bushfire vegetation inspection and assessment in accordance with PBP 2019 (Clarendon, April 2024).

Geospatial Analysis

- Perform Geospatial analysis according to guidelines and legislation for various reports such as Ecological Assessments and Biodiversity Management Plans.
- Design and present complex spatial data for government and industry.

Appendix F

Preliminary social impact
scoping worksheet

Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Worksheet																	
Project name: Homebush BESS																	
30/10/2024																	
CATEGORIES OF SOCIAL IMPACTS	POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON PEOPLE		PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION OF IMPACT		CUMULATIVE IMPACTS		ELEMENTS OF IMPACTS - Based on preliminary investigation					ASSESSMENT LEVEL FOR EACH IMPACT				PROJECT REFINEMENT	MITIGATION / ENHANCEMENT MEASURES
what social impact categories could be affected by the project activities	What impacts are likely, and what concerns/aspirations have people expressed about the impact? Summarise how each relevant stakeholder group might experience the impact. NB. Where there are multiple stakeholder groups affected differently by an impact, or where the impacts are different for different stakeholder groups, describe them separately.		Has this impact previously been investigated (on this or other project/s)?	If "yes - this project," briefly describe the previous investigation. If "yes - other project," identify the other project and investigation	Will this impact combine with others from this project (think about when and where), and/or with impacts from other projects (cumulative)?	If yes, identify which other impacts and/or projects	Will the project activity (without mitigation or enhancement) cause a material					Level of assessment for each social impact	What methods and data sources will be used to investigate this impact?			Has the project been refined in response to preliminary impact evaluation or stakeholder feedback?	What mitigation / enhancement measures are being considered?
		Is the impact expected to be positive or negative											extent i.e. number of people potentially affected?	duration of expected impacts? (i.e. construction vs operational phase)	intensity of expected impacts i.e. scale or degree of change?		
livelihoods	Residents: construction may impact the liveability and general comfort nearby residents experience within their own homes. Retailers: Homebush DFO is adjacent to the Project and noise may disrupt the ability of retailers to operate business as usual and may be uncomfortable for workers and customers alike	Negative	No	N/A	Yes	Noise from M4 traffic and other industrial works surrounding the Site (adjacent land is zoned E4 - General Industrial)	No	No	No	No	Unknown	Minor assessment of the impact	Required	Limited - if required (e.g. local council)	Not required	Not yet, but will investigate at EIS stage	Assessment and management of noise and vibration generated by the construction of the Project will need to be completed. Noise walls surrounding the Project are a possibility, but need to await further assessment
culture	Potential minor changes to connections to Country for Aboriginal communities, natural values or heritage items, resulting in impacts to cultural elements which are valued by the community	Negative	Yes - this project	Aboriginal heritage assessment completed by Apex Archaeology in April 2024	No	Not required	No	No	No	Yes	No	Minor assessment of the impact	Required	Limited - if required (e.g. local council)	Not required	Not yet, but will investigate at EIS stage	An Aboriginal heritage assessment was completed by Apex Archaeology which found that the Site has no existing Aboriginal heritage of significance as a result of human activity.
livelihoods	Potential benefits to businesses, including benefit from a net gain in passing trade (depending on the business location) during construction owing to the presence of construction workers	Positive	No	N/A	No	Not required	No	No	No	No	Unknown	Minor assessment of the impact	Required	Limited - if required (e.g. local council)	Not required	Not yet but will be investigated at the EIS stage	Consultation with business groups to understand local impacts of the development and how they may be enhanced
community	Direct and indirect increase in business opportunities for the surrounding businesses i.e. construction related companies, food and providers, due to the presence of construction workers	Positive	No	N/A	No	Not required	No	No	No	No	Unknown	Minor assessment of the impact	Required	Limited - if required (e.g. local council)	Not required	Not yet but will be investigated at the EIS stage	Consultation with business groups to understand local impacts of the development and how they may be enhanced
surroundings	The visual amenity of the Project Area and the surroundings will likely be impacted by the presence of heavy-duty construction machinery and the generation of dust, possibly reducing air quality	Negative	No	N/A	No	Not required	No	No	Unknown	No	No	Minor assessment of the impact	Required	Limited - if required (e.g. local council)	Not required	Not yet but will be investigated at the EIS stage	Assessment and management of noise and vibration, air quality, visual, etc. will be provided as part of their respective EIS chapters and specific reports. Discussion with affected residents. SIA specific mitigations to be developed as required.
health and wellbeing	If community members are affected by amenity impacts (Noise or visual) there is a potential health and wellbeing on these community members impact if not avoided or properly managed due to their way of life changing	Negative	No	N/A	No	Not required	No	No	No	No	Unknown	Minor assessment of the impact	Required	Limited - if required (e.g. local council)	Not required	Not yet but will be investigated at the EIS stage	Assessment and management of noise and vibration generated by the construction of the Project will need to be completed. Noise walls surrounding the Project are a possibility, but need to await further assessment
health and wellbeing	Potential concern regarding risk to the community in the case of hazardous accidents within the Site	Negative	No	N/A	No	Not required	No	No	No	No	Unknown	Minor assessment of the impact	Required	Limited - if required (e.g. local council)	Not required	Not yet but will be investigated at the EIS stage	Assessment and management of noise and vibration, air quality, visual etc. will be provided as part of their respective EIS chapters and specific reports. Discussion with affected residents. SIA specific mitigations to be developed as required.
decision-making systems	Community members may feel like they do not have enough say on the type of developments that occur in their neighbourhood	Negative	No	N/A	No	Not required	No	No	Unknown	No	No	Minor assessment of the impact	Required	Limited - if required (e.g. local council)	Not required	Not yet but will be investigated at the EIS stage	Consultation with community members about the Project
community	The operation of the BESS may have long standing problems with amenity for residents, depending on height of the final project design	Negative	No	N/A	No	Not required	No	No	Unknown	No	No	Minor assessment of the impact	Required	Limited - if required (e.g. local council)	Not required	Not yet but will be investigated at the EIS stage	Assessment and management of noise and vibration generated by the construction of the Project will need to be completed. Noise walls surrounding the Project are a possibility, but need to await further assessment
community	Changes to local noise as a result of BESS operating, particularly impacting on local residents and retailers	Negative	No	N/A	No	Not required	No	No	Unknown	No	No	Minor assessment of the impact	Required	Limited - if required (e.g. local council)	Not required	Not yet but will be investigated at the EIS stage	Assessment and management of noise and vibration will be provided as part of the EIS chapter and Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment report. Discussion with affected residents. SIA specific mitigations to be developed as required.
way of life	Potential disruptions to way of life for individuals and the community, caused by temporary disruptions to road users (including pedestrians and cyclists), and potential changes to access for private properties, businesses and social infrastructure	Negative	No	N/A	Yes	As per Cumulative impacts in Section 6.10 of the report, there may be some traffic impacts if projects progress at the same time	No	No	Unknown	No	No	Minor assessment of the impact	Required	Limited - if required (e.g. local council)	Not required	Not yet but will be investigated at the EIS stage	Assessment and management of traffic impacts will be provided in the EIS chapter and Transport Impact Assessment Report.
livelihoods	Potential disruptions to businesses, caused by temporary disruptions to road users (including pedestrians and cyclists), and potential changes to access for businesses and social infrastructure	Negative	No	N/A	Yes	As per Cumulative impacts in Section 6.10 of the report, there may be some traffic impacts if projects progress at the same time	No	No	Unknown	No	No	Minor assessment of the impact	Required	Limited - if required (e.g. local council)	Not required	Not yet but will be investigated at the EIS stage	Assessment and management of traffic impacts will be provided in the EIS chapter and Transport Impact Assessment Report.
culture	Potential for minor changes to natural values or heritage items, resulting in impacts to cultural elements which are valued by the community	Negative	No	N/A	No	Not required	No	No	Unknown	No	No	Minor assessment of the impact	Required	Limited - if required (e.g. local council)	Not required	Not yet but will be investigated at the EIS stage	No further assessment required