

84 Tallawong Road, Rouse Hill

Biodiversity Certification Assessment

Prepared for LK Property Group

5 September 2025

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Biosis acknowledges the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as Traditional Custodians of the land on which we live and work.

We pay our respects to the Traditional Custodians and Elders past and present and honour their connection to Country and ongoing contribution to society.

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Executive summary

This biodiversity certification assessment has been prepared by Biosis to accompany a State Significant Development Application (SSDA) for a residential development with in-fill affordable housing at 84 Tallawong Road, Rouse Hill (the study area) in New South Wales (NSW). This SSDA seeks consent to amend three existing consents (SPP-17-00031, SPP-17-00032, and SPP-17-00033) for residential development comprising 1 mixed-use building and 5 residential flat buildings with a combined total of 406 units (including 70 affordable housing units).

The legal description of the site is Lot 63 in Deposited Plan 30186.

This report has been prepared to address the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) issued for the project (SSD-80287510).

This report concludes that the proposed development is suitable and warrants approval subject to the implementation of the following mitigation measures.

- To the fullest extent practicable, minimise disturbance to any native vegetation surrounding the study area.
- Where possible, any trees to be retained should be protected in accordance with Australian Standard AS4970 – 2009 Protection of trees on development sites, during construction, operation and decommissioning of the site compound.
- Soil transportation should be minimised within, into or out of the study area to reduce the spread of weeds.
- Five priority weeds within the Greater Sydney LLS region (which includes the Blacktown City Council LGA) were identified within the study area. Appropriate measures should be implemented to minimise the spread of these species.
- The man-made dam should be dewatered and decommissioned in accordance with a dam dewatering assessment.
- Protective fencing is to be provided around any trees or bushland to be retained to prevent damage. Fences are to be constructed at the drip-line of existing vegetation as a minimum to prevent damage within the dripline/protection zone by limiting access into it.
- In the unlikely event that unexpected threatened species are identified during the project, works should cease, and an ecologist should be contacted for advice.

1 Introduction

This biodiversity certification assessment has been prepared to support a State Significant Development Application (SSDA) at 84 Tallawong Road, Rouse Hill (the site) for residential development with in-fill affordable housing.

This SSDA seeks modification of existing consents related to the site (SPP-17-00031, SPP-17-00032, and SPP-17-00033) in accordance with the consent authority's powers under s4.17(1)(b) and (5) of the NSW *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act).

Those powers enable a consent authority to amend conditions in existing consents as part of the approval of a fresh development application including allowing substitution of plan references in conditions.

More particularly, this SSDA seeks consent for an additional 79 dwellings (including 70 affordable housing units) and 21 car spaces to deliver a total of 406 apartments and 532 car spaces within the development of 1 mixed-use and 5 residential flat buildings consistent with the infill affordable housing provisions of Chapter 2, Part 2, Div. 1 of *State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing) 2021*.

A comparison of the approved developments and the scope of the modifications are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Comparison of the approved developments and the scope of the modifications

Approved under existing consents	Sought for consent under this SSDA	Total
Apartment yield		
Lot 1		
108	+25 apartments	133
Lot 2		
110	+28 apartments	138
Lot 3		
109	+26 apartments	135
Total		
327	+79 apartments (including 70 affordable housing units)	406
Gross floor area		
Total		
28,257 sqm	+7,147.16 sqm	35,404.16 sqm
Retail floor space (Lot 1 only)		
104.9 sqm	Consent is not sought for any additional retail floor space under this SSDA	104.9 sqm
Parking		
Lot 1		

Approved under existing consents	Sought for consent under this SSDA	Total
175	-8 car spaces	167
Lot 2		
168	+33 car spaces	201
Lot 3		
168	-8 car spaces	164
Total		
511	+21 car spaces	532



Source: Place Studio, August 2025

Figure 1 Proposed site plan

1.1 Project background

The study area is wholly designated as Existing Certified land under the Central River City SEPP, with a small portion (0.18 hectares) along the northern boundary mapped as Existing Native Vegetation (ENV) (Figure 3). The study area is also located within the Riverstone East Precinct (Stage 1) of the North West Growth Area (NWGA) and is subject to the provisions of Appendix 11 (*Blacktown Growth Centres Precinct Plan 2013*) (BGCPP) of the Central River City SEPP.

The study area is bound by Tallawong Road to the west, residential developments within lots to the north and south, and a large remnant patch of vegetation within the adjacent lot to the east (Figure 2). The study area consists predominantly of cleared land with scattered patches of vegetation, a residential dwelling, several small farm sheds, and a man-made dam.

1.2 Purpose of this report

This report has been prepared in response to the requirements contained within the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) dated 26 March 2025 and issued for the SSDA (SSD-80287510). Specifically, this report has been prepared to respond to the SEARs requirement displayed below in Table 2.

Table 2 Response to relevant SEARs

Item	Description of requirement	Evidence
16. Biodiversity		
<p>Unless a waiver has been granted, provide a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR) that assesses any biodiversity impacts associated with the development in accordance with the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 and the Biodiversity Assessment Method 2020.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>If the development is on biodiversity certified land, provide information to identify the site (using associated mapping) and demonstrate the proposed development is consistent with the relevant biodiversity measure conferred by the biodiversity certification.</p>	<p>A biodiversity certification assessment must be prepared to support the SSDA</p>	<p>This biodiversity certification assessment report</p>

1.3 The study area

The site is located at 84 Tallawong Road, Rouse Hill within the Blacktown City Council Local Government Area (LGA). The legal description of the site is Lot 63 in Deposited Plan 30186. The study covers approximately 2.02 hectares, comprising Lot 63 of DP30186. The study area is bound by Tallawong Road to the west, residential developments within lots to the north and south, and a large remnant patch of vegetation within the adjacent lot to the east (Figure 2).



Source: Urbis, 2023

Figure 2 Site aerial

2 Methods

2.1 Database and literature review

Prior to completing the field investigation, information provided by LK Property Group as well as other key information was reviewed, including:

- Australian Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (Cth DCCEEW) Protected Matters Search Tool for matters protected by the EPBC Act.
- NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water BioNet Atlas of NSW Wildlife, for items listed under the BC Act (NSW DCCEEW 2025).
- NSW DPI *Biosecurity Act 2015* (Biosecurity Act) for priority listed weeds for Greater Sydney Local Land Services (LLS) region.
- NSW DCCEEW Vegetation Information System (VIS) mapping, including the NSW State Vegetation Type Map (SVTM) version C2.0.M2.1 (NSW DCCEEW 2024).
- Key biodiversity legislation and policy including:
 - *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.
 - *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.
 - *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*.
 - *Fisheries Management Act 1994* (FM Act).
 - *Water Management Act 2000* (WM Act).
 - *State Environmental Planning Policy (Precincts—Central River City) 2021* (Central River City SEPP).
 - *State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021* (Biodiversity and Conservation SEPP).
 - *Blacktown City Council Growth Centres Precinct Development Control Plan 2013*.
 - *Blacktown Local Environmental Plan 2015* (Blacktown LEP).
 - *Blacktown Development Control Plan 2015* (Blacktown DCP).

2.2 Field investigation

A field investigation of the study area was undertaken on 8 May 2025 by Dylan Mason (Botanist). Vegetation within the study area was surveyed using the random meander technique (Cropper 1993) over two person hours. Buildings present within the study area were inspected for potential microbat habitat.

A habitat-based assessment was completed to determine the presence of suitable habitat for threatened species previously recorded (NSW DCCEEW 2025) or predicted to occur (Cth DCCEEW 2025) within 5 kilometres. This list was filtered according to species descriptions, life history, habitat preference and soil preference to determine those species most likely to be present within the study area.

3 Results

At the time of the field investigation, the weather was partly cloudy, with temperatures ranging between 20-22°C. Most of the study area was found to comprise areas of grassy vegetation dominated by exotic species, with some planted vegetation around the residential dwelling and patches of native vegetation including areas with regenerating eucalypt saplings. A large patch of remnant vegetation was found along the eastern boundary of the study area within an adjacent lot (Photo 1).

The man-made dam within the study area (Photo 2) was found to be relatively small, silty and had small amounts of fringing vegetation. One isolated Forest Red Gum *Eucalyptus tereticornis* subsp. *tereticornis* was found present on the dam edge.

No threatened fauna species were observed during field investigations. Inspection of the structures to be demolished within the study area did not find any cracks or crevices allowing entry to the wall or roof cavities, suitable for roosting microbats. All buildings within the study area were disused and no evidence of microbat use, such as guano or oil stains around potential entry/exit points, was observed during the field investigation (Photo 3). Given the relatively well-maintained status of the structures present and the lack of evidence of bats roosting in or around the structures, they are considered unlikely to provide roosting habitat for bats. Further, no fallen logs, bark, or leaf litter comprising suitable habitat for Cumberland Plain Land Snail *Meridolum corneovirens* (Endangered, BC Act) was found to occur at the study area. No hollow-bearing trees, nests, or other key habitat features were observed during the field investigation.

No threatened flora species were recorded within the study area during field investigations or are considered likely to occur due to the urbanised nature, and level of disturbance within the study area. Given the small size of areas of native vegetation to be impacted, the random meander technique (Cropper 1993) is considered comprehensive to assess the presence of threatened flora.

A full list of flora and fauna species observed at the study area during the field investigation is provided in Appendix 2 and Appendix 3 respectively.

Priority weeds

Five priority weeds for the Greater Sydney LLS region, which includes the Blacktown City Council LGA, have been recorded in the study area, and are listed in Table 3, along with their associated Biosecurity Duty in accordance with the Biosecurity Act.

The Biosecurity Act provides for the identification, classification and control of priority weeds with the purpose of determining if a biosecurity risk is likely to occur. A priority weed is any weed identified in a local strategic plan, for a region that includes that land or area, as a weed that is or should be prevented, managed, controlled or eradicated in the region.

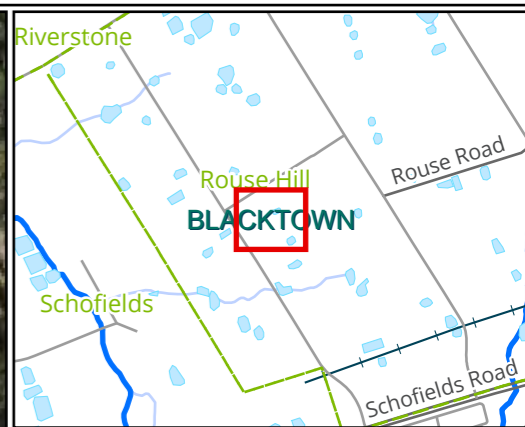
The General Biosecurity Duty as outlined in the Biosecurity Act states:

All plants are regulated with a general biosecurity duty to prevent, eliminate or minimise any biosecurity risk they may pose. Any person who deals with any plant, who knows (or ought to know) of any biosecurity risk, has a duty to ensure the risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised, so far as is reasonably practicable.

Table 3 Priority weeds within the study area

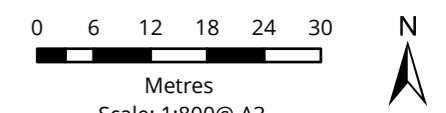
Scientific name	Common name	Relevant biosecurity duty
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Bridal Creeper	Prohibition on certain dealings Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale. *this requirement also applies to the Western Cape form of bridal creeper
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana	Prohibition on certain dealings Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.
<i>Olea europaea subsp. cuspidata</i>	African Olive	Regional Recommended Measure Whole of region: Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Within core infestation area: Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment.
<i>Opuntia stricta</i>	Common Prickly Pear	Prohibition on certain dealings Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.
<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	Fireweed	Prohibition on certain dealings Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

To prevent biosecurity impacts from occurring as a result of the presence of the above listed priority weeds within the study area, all practical steps should be taken to control and eradicate the weeds from the study area as per the relevant biosecurity duties outlined above, or prior to or during any future vegetation removal.



- Legend**
- Study area
 - Lot
 - Dam
- Growth centre land certification**
- Existing certified

Figure 3 Ecological features



Scale: 1:800@ A3
 Coordinate System:
 GDA2020 MGA Zone 56



Matter: 42622, Date: 21 May 2025,
 Prepared for: DM, Prepared by: AA, Last edited by: aabid
 Location: P:\42600s\42622\Mapping\42622_Rouse_Hill_BioCert_Figures,
 Layout: 42622_F1_Eco

4 Assessment against relevant legislation

The proposed works will involve the removal of vegetation, one man-made dam, residential buildings and sheds, followed by earthworks associated with the construction of the residential flat buildings. An assessment of the project against key legislation is provided below.

4.1 Environment *Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*

The EPBC Act is the Commonwealth Government's central environmental legislation. It provides a legal framework to protect and manage nationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places, defined in the EPBC Act as Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES).

The EPBC Act offers two pathways to achieve approval for actions that are likely to have a significant impact on MNES. The first of those is the referral, assessment and approval process (known as project-by-project assessments). The second is the strategic assessment process.

On 28 February 2012, the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment announced that the program of development activities within the Growth Centres was approved under the EPBC Act Strategic Assessment process. Specifically, all actions associated with the development of the Western Sydney Growth Centres as described in the Sydney Growth Centres Strategic Assessment Program Report (DECCW 2010) have been assessed at the strategic level and approved in regards to their impact on the following Matters of National Environmental Significance:

- World Heritage Properties.
- National Heritage Places.
- Wetlands of International Importance.
- Listed threatened species and communities.
- Listed migratory species.

These decisions indicate that the Commonwealth is satisfied that the conservation and development outcomes that will be achieved through the Western Sydney Growth Centres Program will satisfy their requirements for environmental protection under the EPBC Act. Provided that development activity proceeds in accordance with the Growth Centres requirements (such as the Biodiversity Certification Order, the Growth Centres SEPP and DCPs, Growth Centres Development Code etc.) then there is no requirement to assess the impact of development activities on Matters of National Environmental Significance within the Growth Centres and no requirement for referral of activities to the Commonwealth Department of Environment.

4.2 Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016

In accordance with Part 8 of the BC Act, development under Part 4, Division 4.7 of the EP&A Act does not require an assessment of likely impact of development on biodiversity to the extent that the development is carried out on biodiversity certified land.

4.3 Water Management Act 2000

The WM Act provides for the sustainable and integrated management of the state's water. Under the WM Act an approval is required to undertake controlled activities on waterfront land, unless that activity is otherwise exempt under Section 91E of the WM Act. Waterfront land is defined within the Act as the bed of any river, lake or estuary and any land within 40 metres of the riverbanks, lake shore or estuary mean high water mark. DPI Water recommends riparian widths based on watercourse order under the Strahler method in order to protect waterways from damage such as erosion (Strahler 1964).

There are no watercourses mapped within or in close proximity to the subject land. The man-made dam within the study area was not found to be connected to any mapped or unmapped watercourse.

In any case, the proposed development is a SSD (SSD-80287510) and is therefore exempt from the requirement to obtain a Controlled Activity Approval for activities on or under waterfront land under Section 4.41 of the EP&A Act.

4.4 Fisheries Management Act 1994

The FM Act provides for the protection and conservation of aquatic species and their habitat throughout NSW. Impacts to threatened species, populations and communities, and critical habitats listed under the FM Act must be assessed through an Assessment of Significance process.

No predicted habitat for threatened aquatic species is mapped on the DPI spatial data portal within the survey area. No records of threatened aquatic species have been recorded within 5 kilometres of the subject land on the BioNet Atlas of NSW, however two species (Macquarie Perch *Macquaria australasica* and Australian Grayling *Prototroctes maraena*) were predicted by the Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST).

As there are no watercourses mapped within or in close proximity to the study area, no mapped key fish habitat within the study area, or records of threatened fish within 5 kilometres, the project will not result in impacts to fish passage. No further consideration under the FM Act is required.

4.5 State Environmental Planning Policies

State Environmental Planning Policy (Precincts – Central River City) 2021

The Central River City SEPP includes the provisions from the previous SEPP (Sydney Region Growth Centres) 2006. The aim of the Central River City SEPP was to allow for the co-ordinated release of land for residential, employment and other urban development within the growth centres, in order to ensure high-quality, sustainable and liveable developments. The study area occurs within the North West Growth Centre and includes land designated as Existing Certified under this SEPP.

Order to confer biodiversity certification on the State Environmental Planning Policy (Sydney Regional Growth Centres) 2006

In December 2007 the Growth Centres Biodiversity Certification Order for the North West Growth Centre and South West Growth Centre was made by the NSW Minister for the Environment. This biodiversity certification was granted under Schedule 7 of the now repealed NSW *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*. However, this certification still has effect due to the action of Part 8 Clause 43 of the *Biodiversity Conservation (Savings and Transitional) Regulation 2017*. The effects of the conferred biodiversity certification are:

(1) Any development for which development consent is required under the provisions of a biodiversity certified EPI is, for the purposes of the Part 4 of the EP&A Act, taken to be development that is not likely to significantly affect any threatened species, population or ecological community, or its habitat.

The Biodiversity Certification Order also outlines 41 conditions, known as Relevant Biodiversity Measures (RBMs) to ensure consistency with the biodiversity certification for the growth centres during future development. One RBM is relevant to this assessment, which includes RBM 5 that states

- Pursuant to section 126H of the Act, the biodiversity certification of the SEPP is limited to the certified areas.

Considering the above, developments or activities proposed to be undertaken within the certified areas do not need to undertake assessment of impacts on threatened species, populations and ecological communities, or their habitats, that would normally be required by Part 4 or 5 of the EP&A Act. Therefore, no further biodiversity assessment is necessary for works within certified areas.

State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021

Chapter 3: Koala habitat protection 2020

This chapter applies to land zoned RU1, RU2 or RU3. As the proposed works are to be undertaken on land zoned R3, this chapter does not apply.

Chapter 4: Koala habitat protection 2020

Chapter 4 Koala habitat protection aims to encourage the conservation and management of areas of natural vegetation that provide habitat for Koala *Phascolarctos cinereus* to support a permanent free-living population over their present range and reverse the current trend of Koala population decline. Three records of Koala have been recorded within 5 kilometres of the study area, the most recent of which was recorded in 2017.

The study area is located within the Blacktown City Council LGA. This LGA is not listed under Schedule 2, Chapter 4 of the Biodiversity and Conservation SEPP, and is therefore not subject to the requirements laid out by the policy.

4.6 Local Planning Instruments

Blacktown City Council Growth Centres Precinct Development Control Plan 2013

Development Control Plans provide detailed planning and design guidelines to support planning controls, identifying additional development standards to address local development issues. The Blacktown Development Control Plan 2013 applies broadly across the Blacktown LGA and has been prepared under the EP&A Act and related regulations.

However, within the Blacktown Growth Centres precincts, which includes the Riverstone East Precinct where the study area is located, a dedicated planning framework is in place. This framework is established through the Blacktown Growth Centres Precinct Plan 2013, supported by the Blacktown City Council Growth Centres Precinct Development Control Plan 2013 (Growth Centres DCP).

The Growth Centres DCP provides detailed development controls, design standards, and objectives specifically tailored to these precincts. It complements the Growth Centres Precinct Plan and serves as the primary document guiding development assessment and design within the Growth Centres.

Accordingly, the Blacktown DCP does not apply to land within the Growth Centres precincts. Instead, development within the study area would need to comply with the controls and guidelines set out in the Growth Centres DCP.

Despite the above, DCPs do not apply to SSD applications as defined under Chapter 2, Part 2.2 of the Planning Systems SEPP. As this project is classified as an SSD (SSD-80287510), the Blacktown DCP and Growth Centres DCP are not statutory requirements. Nevertheless, these DCPs may still be considered as relevant guidance to inform the design and planning outcomes, and to demonstrate consistency with local planning intentions.

Blacktown Growth Centres Precinct Plan 2013.

The study area is located within land identified under the Central River City SEPP, specifically Appendix 11 (Blacktown Growth Centres Precinct Plan). This planning framework overrides the application of the Blacktown Local Environmental Plan within the Growth Centres area.

Under Section 1.8 of Appendix 11 of the Central River City SEPP:

- *All local environmental plans and deemed environmental planning instruments that apply only to the land covered by this Precinct Plan are repealed.*
- *Any local environmental plans and deemed environmental planning instruments that apply both to this land and to other land cease to apply to the land within the scope of this Precinct Plan.*

As a result, the Blacktown LEP does not apply to the study area. Instead, land use and development controls are governed by the Blacktown Growth Centres Precinct Plan 2013, which was adopted to guide development in key urban release areas.

This Precinct Plan applies to parts of the Riverstone East Precinct, which includes the study area. It outlines the relevant land use zones, objectives, and development controls specific to the precinct.

The subject land is zoned R3 (Medium Density Residential) under the Precinct Plan. The objectives of this zoning are to:

- Provide for the housing needs of the community within a medium density residential environment.
- Provide a variety of housing types within a medium density residential environment.
- Enable other land uses that provide facilities or services to meet the day-to-day needs of residents.
- Support the well-being of the community by enabling educational, recreational, community, religious and other activities where compatible with the amenity of a medium density residential environment.

The proposed development must demonstrate consistency with the above zoning objectives and align with the types of development permitted with consent under the Blacktown Growth Centres Precinct Plan 2013.

5 Conclusion and recommendations

5.1 Conclusion

This report is an assessment of the legislative biodiversity requirements for the proposed residential development, located at 84 Tallawong Road, Rouse Hill, in accordance with the EP&A Act, EPBC Act, and BC Act.

The study area is entirely located within existing biodiversity certified land. Consequently, an assessment of the likely impact on biodiversity from development on biodiversity certified land is not required under Part 4 of the EP&A Act, including the NSW BC Act and Commonwealth EPBC Act.

While a formal biodiversity assessment is not required, the following recommendations should continue to be considered:

- To the fullest extent practicable, minimise disturbance to any native vegetation surrounding the study area.
- Where possible, any trees to be retained should be protected in accordance with Australian Standard AS4970 – 2009 Protection of trees on development sites, during construction, operation and decommissioning of the site compound.
- Soil transportation should be minimised within, into or out of the study area to reduce the spread of weeds.
- Five priority weeds within the Greater Sydney LLS region (which includes the Blacktown City Council LGA) were identified within the study area. Appropriate measures should be implemented to minimise the spread of these species.
- The man-made dam should be dewatered and decommissioned in accordance with a dam dewatering assessment.
- Protective fencing is to be provided around any trees or bushland to be retained to prevent damage. Fences are to be constructed at the drip-line of existing vegetation as a minimum to prevent damage within the dripline/protection zone by limiting access into it.
- In the unlikely event that unexpected threatened species are identified during the project, works should cease, and an ecologist should be contacted for advice.

I trust that this advice is of assistance to you however please contact me if you would like to discuss any elements of this ecological advice further.

Yours sincerely,



Dylan Mason
Botanist

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Appendices

Appendix 1 Photos



Photo 1 **Remnant vegetation within an adjacent lot to the east of the study area**



Photo 2 Man-made dam found at the study area



Photo 3 Dwelling within the study area with no signs of microbat activity present

Appendix 2 Flora

Table 4 Flora species recorded within the study area during the field investigation

Status	Scientific name	Common name
Native species		
	<i>Acacia floribunda</i>	White Sally
	<i>Angophora bakeri</i>	Narrow-leaved Apple
	<i>Aristida vagans</i>	Threeawn Speargrass
	<i>Bothriochloa macra</i>	Red Grass
	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> subsp. <i>spinosa</i>	Native Blackthorn
	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Crimson Bottlebrush
	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush
	<i>Carex</i> spp.	-
	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Indian Pennywort
	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Barbed Wire Grass
	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Common Couch
	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed
	<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>	Brown's Lovegrass
	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> subsp. <i>tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum
	<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	Small St John's Wort
	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush
	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	White Cedar
	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass
	<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Fishbone Fern
	<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	Native Sorrel
	<i>Pandorea jasminoides</i>	Bower Vine
	<i>Pelargonium</i> spp.	-
Exotic species		
	<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	Lily of the Nile
	<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	Whisky Grass
PW	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Bridal Creeper
	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobbler's Pegs
	<i>Bromus catharticus</i>	Prairie Grass
	<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i>	Kikuyu Grass
	<i>Chloris gayana</i>	Rhodes Grass
	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Flaxleaf Fleabane
	<i>Conyza canadensis</i> var. <i>canadensis</i>	Canadian Fleabane
	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Panic Veldtgrass
	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	Crowsfoot Grass
	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	African Lovegrass

	<i>Gamochaeta calviceps</i>	Cudweed
	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Catsear
	<i>Jasminum polyanthum</i>	White Jasmine
	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crepe Myrtle
PW	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana
	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Ryegrass
	<i>Modiola caroliniana</i>	Red-flowered Mallow
	<i>Morus nigra</i>	Black Mulberry
	<i>Musa</i> spp.	Banana
	<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>	Daffodil
PW	<i>Olea europaea</i> subsp. <i>cuspidata</i>	African Olive
PW	<i>Opuntia stricta</i>	Common Prickly Pear
	<i>Oxalis latifolia</i>	Garden-pink Sorrel
	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum
	<i>Phytolacca octandra</i>	Inkweed
	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Lamb's Tongues
	<i>Portulacaria afra</i>	Elephant Bush
	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Common Pear
	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock
PW	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	Fireweed
	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's Lucerne
	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Wild Tobacco Bush
	<i>Solanum sisymbriifolium</i>	Sticky Nightshade
	<i>Spiraea cantoniensis</i>	Reeves' meadowsweet
	<i>Sporobolus africanus</i>	Parramatta Grass
	<i>Stachys arvensis</i>	Stagger Weed
	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
	<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	Purpletop
	<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Vetch

PW = Priority weed in the Greater Sydney LLS region

Appendix 3 Fauna

Table 5 Fauna species recorded within the study area during the field investigation

Status	Scientific name	Common name
Birds		
O	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian Raven
O	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner
Mammal		
O	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Rabbit
Reptiles		
O	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>	Pale-flecked Garden Sunskink
Frogs		
O,W	<i>Crinia signifera</i>	Common Eastern Froglet

O = observed, W = heard call

