Title of Proposal - Lighthorse Interchange Business Hub, Eastern Creek

Section 1 - Summary of your proposed action

Provide a summary of your proposed action, including any consultations undertaken.

1.1 Project Industry Type

Commercial Development

1.2 Provide a detailed description of the proposed action, including all proposed activities.

The Light Horse Interchange Business Hub (the 'Business Hub') is proposed to accommodate industrial and light industrial land use activities within an attractive landscaped setting that benefits from excellent access to the metropolitan road network. The Western Sydney Parklands Trust (WSPT) proposes development of an industrial business hub adjacent to the Light Horse Interchange at Eastern Creek. The proposed development forms an important component of the self-funded model for the Trust. Business hubs, such as this proposal, are located on the perimeter of the Parklands in areas of low conservation or recreation value and close to established employment areas and the metropolitan road network. The business hubs remain in public ownership and are leased to industry, providing ongoing income for the WSPT to fund future land acquisition and ongoing regeneration of bushland within the Western Parklands. The proposed Light Horse Interchange Business Hub is entirely consistent and compatible with the WSPT criteria for a business hub. It comprises a discrete parcel of land which is separated from the broader parklands. It has low conservation or recreation value and is surrounded by established and developing employment-generating land use activities to the north and west. The site also benefits from excellent access to the Sydney metropolitan road network. The proposed business hub will deliver economic benefits and employment generation for Western Sydney and the Greater Sydney Region.

The proposal is being developed as a Concept Development Application (DA). A detailed proposal has been prepared to facilitate delivery of the first stage of development, including demolition, bulk earthworks, infrastructure and subdivision. Further detailed approvals will be sought for the construction of individual buildings, ancillary facilities and associated site works.

The proposed development includes 6 industrial lots including approximately 157,000 sqm of industrial and light industrial floorspace with approximately 8,000 sqm of ancillary offices to accommodate a range of activities, including advanced manufacturing, freight and logistics and warehouse and distribution facilities.

The detailed proposal includes the following site works:
- Demolition and remediation: removal of existing buildings and structures and completion of any site remediation works required to ensure the site is suitable for its intended use as a business hub.
- Bulk earthworks: cut and fill details for the future building pad sites to facilitate the future development of the site as an industrial business hub.
- Infrastructure: provision of roads, utility services, stormwater works and flood mitigation

measures required to facilitate the future development of the site as a business hub.
- Subdivision: creation of development lots, public roads, easements/restrictions, etc to facilitate the leasing and development of individual lots to accommodate industrial and light industrial land use activities, including freight and logistics and warehouse and distribution centres.

1.3 What is the extent and location of your proposed action? Use the polygon tool on the map below to mark the location of your proposed action.

Area	Point	Latitude	Longitude
Lighthorse Interchange	1	-33.799805250824	150.85657387934
Lighthorse Interchange	2	-33.799805250824	150.85657387934
Lighthorse Interchange	3	-33.799912236955	150.85756093225
Lighthorse Interchange	4	-33.801124737084	150.86931973658
Lighthorse Interchange	5	-33.801552674205	150.86923390589
Lighthorse Interchange	6	-33.801588335535	150.8687618371
Lighthorse Interchange	7	-33.801552674205	150.86833268366
Lighthorse Interchange	8	-33.800482827391	150.85979253015
Lighthorse Interchange	9	-33.80073245951	150.85996419153
Lighthorse Interchange	10	-33.8026938294	150.86035042963
Lighthorse Interchange	11	-33.803977610805	150.86039334497
Lighthorse Interchange	12	-33.804583834218	150.85949212274
Lighthorse Interchange	13	-33.806224181922	150.85859090052
Lighthorse Interchange	14	-33.80608154424	150.85743218622
Lighthorse Interchange	15	-33.807543569213	150.85584431848
Lighthorse Interchange	16	-33.807222639042	150.85301190576
Lighthorse Interchange	17	-33.806580775088	150.85305482111
Lighthorse Interchange	18	-33.805546650813	150.85331231317
Lighthorse Interchange	19	-33.804013271125	150.85365563593
Lighthorse Interchange	20	-33.803050437277	150.85391312799
Lighthorse Interchange	21	-33.802158914797	150.85417062006
Lighthorse Interchange	22	-33.801588335535	150.85434228144
Lighthorse Interchange	23	-33.801196060086	150.85451394281
Lighthorse Interchange	24	-33.800233194543	150.8553722497
Lighthorse Interchange	25	-33.799947898968	150.8557584878
Lighthorse Interchange	26	-33.799840912883	150.85610181055
Lighthorse Interchange	27	-33.799805250824	150.85657387934

1.5 Provide a brief physical description of the property on which the proposed action will take place and the location of the proposed action (e.g. proximity to major towns, or for

off-shore actions, shortest distance to mainland).

The subject land is approximately 13 kilometres west of Parramatta Central Business District (CBD) and six kilometres south of Blacktown CBD. It is within the southern part of the Blacktown local government area (LGA), approximately 1.3 kilometres north of the Fairfield LGA boundary.

This subject land for this development covers a total area of approximately 41.56 ha comprising part of two adjoining lots at 165 Wallgrove Road (Lot 10 // DP 1061237) and 475 Ferrers Road (Lot 5 // DP 804051), Eastern Creek. The proposed business hub would be accommodated on land in the western part of Lot 10 while parts of Lot 5 will be required to provide vehicle access to the proposed business hub.

The subject land is irregular in shape and generally slopes east and north-east towards the Eskdale Creek, Reedy Creek and Eastern Creek riparian corridors. The subject land currently supports large areas of cleared land with historic clearing and disturbances having occurred across the subject land since its use for defence purposes since the 1940s. An army camp was located at the subject land until the 1980s with continued use of the buildings and antenna at the site until the 1990s. The site has been used for grazing purposes for the last 10 years. The subject land supports scattered areas of native woodland vegetation, with more densely vegetated areas in the south-western corner and along Eastern Creek. Derelict buildings and structures associated with the former Wallgrove Army Base are located within the central part of the subject land.

The subject land is bound by the M4 Western Motorway to the north, the Westlink M7 Motorway and Wallgrove Road to the west and vegetated portions of the Western Sydney Parklands to the south and east.

1.6 What is the size of the proposed action area development footprint (or work area) including disturbance footprint and avoidance footprint (if relevant)?

41.56 hectares

1.7 Is the proposed action a street address or lot?

Lot

1.7.2 Describe the lot number and title. Part of Lot 10 // DP 1061237 and Part of Lot 5 // DP 804051

1.8 Primary Jurisdiction.

New South Wales

1.9 Has the person proposing to take the action received any Australian Government grant funding to undertake this project?

No

1.10 Is the proposed action subject to local government planning approval?

No

1.11 Provide an estimated start and estimated end date for the proposed action.

Start date 03/2020

End date 02/2021

1.12 Provide details of the context, planning framework and State and/or Local government requirements.

The proposed development has an estimated capital investment value of $212,934,203 and is classified as a State significant development (SSD) under Clause 5 in Schedule 2 of NSW State Environment Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011 (‘the SRD SEPP’). The NSW Minister for Planning is the consent authority for the proposal under Section 8A of the SRD SEPP.

Impacts to biodiversity are being assessed in accordance with the 'Biodiversity Assessment Methodology' ('BAM'; OEH 2017). The BAM, established under Section 6.7 of the NSW *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act), assesses the impacts of developments on threatened species, ecological communities and their habitats as required under the BC Act. The process of applying the BAM for a proposed development must be fully documented in a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR). A BDAR is being prepared for the proposal to document the predicted impacts to biodiversity and is being prepared by an Accredited Assessor in accordance with the BC Act and NSW Biodiversity Conservation Regulation 2017 (BC Reg).

1.13 Describe any public consultation that has been, is being or will be undertaken, including with Indigenous stakeholders.

As outlined within the *Parklands Plan of Management 2020 Supplement, s*takeholder and community consultation has been a priority during all stages of business hub selection and development. In this way, the Trust has engaged with residents, business and civic groups, as well as the three local councils and the broader community. As stated in the *Plan of Management 2020*, to take the business hubs forward the Trust established Consultative Committees with Liverpool, Fairfield and Blacktown City Councils in 2011 to explore locations and land uses for the business hubs.

Specific to the proposed action, the proponent has engaged with State and local planning and servicing authorities during the preliminary investigations phase, including:

- NSW Department of Planning and Environment

- Blacktown City Council

- NSW Department of Primary Industries (Water NSW)

- Jemena

- NSW Roads and Maritime Services

- Westlink M7 Motorway

- Transport for NSW

Further consultation will be undertaken with the above stakeholders and additional stakeholders during the preparation of the Environmental Impact Statement.

In addition to the above consultation WSPT have sent letters to:

- Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH)
- Transport for New South Wales (TfNSW)
- Environment Protection Authority (EPA)
- Department of Industry
- Sydney Water
- Rural Fire Service
- Fire and Rescue NSW

- Surrounding neighbours

Further, WSPT have engaged a heritage consultant to engage with the aboriginal stakeholders, which is ongoing.

1.14 Describe any environmental impact assessments that have been or will be carried out under Commonwealth, State or Territory legislation including relevant impacts of the project.

As outlined above, the proposal is being assessed in accordance with the NSW *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) and a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR) is being prepared in accordance with the Biodiversity Assessment Method (BAM). The site supports the Critically Endangered Ecological Community CEEC) Cumberland Plain Shale Woodlands and Shale-Gravel Transition Forest (CPW). A total of 0.97 ha of this ecological community was present within the subject land and was in Condition A based upon the following attributes:

- The patch size is greater than 0.5 ha (patch size is 0.97 ha)

- Greater than 50% of the perennial understorey vegetation cover is made up of natives (native species comprised approximately 55% of the perennial understorey vegetation)

A further 1.73 ha of vegetation within the subject land has been identified as being CPW, however, this vegetation was significantly degraded and does not form part of the ecological community listed under the EPBC Act. These patches occurred as either isolated paddock trees which did not meet the minimum patch size requirements or consisted of patches where upper tree layer species were not present. A further 8.36 ha of native vegetation

comprising River-flat Eucalypt Forest, an Endangered Ecological Community listed under the BC Act, was also identified and mapped within the subject land.

Survey of the subject land has been undertaken to document native, exotic and introduced flora and fauna species. Plot based surveys (as per the BAM) and targeted survey for threatened flora were completed on 6 and 20 August 2018, 30 November 2018 and 12 December 2018 by Brian Towle (Senior Ecologist), Thomas Hickman (Ecologist) and Bruce Mullins (Principal Ecologist). A total of 11 florisitc plots (20 x 50 m) were surveyed across the subject land. These plots were surveyed in accordance with the requirements of the BAM and exceeded the minimum survey requirements outlined within the BAM. The targeted surveys for threatened flora coincided with the nominated survey period for all threatened flora predicted to occur within the subject land. No threatened flora were recorded within the subject land and based upon the historic disturbances and ongoing grazing of the subject land it was considered unlikely that any would occur.

Targeted surveys for threatened fauna were undertaken across the subject land including active searches for invertebrates, diurnal bird surveys, diurnal searches for large stick nest of threatened raptor species, acoustic surveys for threatened microbat species and active searches and call playback for amphibians. Opportunistic surveys for fauna and fauna habitat assessment were also conducted in conjunction with targeted flora surveys. Acoustic surveys for microbats involved two acoustic detectors (Anabats) for a total of 10 nights (total survey effort of 20 nights from 23 November to 2 December 2018, inclusive). Targeted surveys for amphibians included a combination of call-playback, nocturnal searches, and diurnal habitat assessments. Call playback and nocturnal searches for the Green and Golden Bell Frog (GGBF) (*Litoria aurea*) were undertaken over three nights on the 3, 4 and 17 December 2018 by Brian Towle (Senior Ecologist) and Bruce Mullins (Principal Ecologist) over approximately 10 person hours. The timing of these surveys coincides with the allowable survey periods identified for the GGBF under the BAM and EPBC Act survey guidelines and were also timed to occur in warm weather following rainfall and when the species was known to be active at Sydney Olympic Park (Green and Golden Bell Frogs were observed calling on 02/12/2018, Tina Hsu, Ecology Project Officer, Sydney Olympic Park Authority pers. comm. 2018).

Targeted surveys for Grey-headed Flying-fox (GHFF) (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) were undertaken in accordance with the BAM which focuses on the identification of any breeeding habitat or camps for this species. The method for surveying for the presence of unrecorded day roosts included diurnal observations across the subject land. Flying-fox camps are easily recognised from a distance due to the distinctive audible calls that are heard most frequently in the early morning or under sunny conditions. Other signs include their distinctive odour and droppings. No camps for this species were observed within the subject land. Nonetheless, given that a known camp of this species is located approximately 5.5 km south-east of the subject land at Wetherill Park, the species is likely to forage within the subject land.

No threatened fauna species listed under the EPBC Act were recorded during the targeted surveys, although it is noted that the Grey-headed Flying-fox is likely to utilise the subject land for foraging on an intermittent basis.

The potential for threatened fauna species listed under the EPBC Act to utilise the subject land was assessed. The following sections outline the results of these assessments.

The Koala Habitat Assessment Tool (DotE 2014) was completed given the presence of Koala feed tree species on site (*Eucalyptus tereticornis* and *E. amplifolia*) and to further support the conclusion that the Koala is unlikely to occur on the site. There are no records of this species within a 5 km radius of the site (OEH 2019) with the nearest record approximately 7.5 km to the north west at Blackett in 1990 (OEH 2019). None of the potential feed tree species for Koala had scratch marks from arboreal fauna and scat searches failed to detect any scats of Koala or other arboreal species.

Based on the EPBC Koala Habitat Assessment Tool the site would not be considered habitat critical to the survival of the Koala given:

Koala Occurrence – Low (0): No evidence of Koalas within 5 km of the site within the past 2 or 5 years.

Vegetation composition – High (+2): Has forest or woodland with 2 or more known koala food tree species present.

Habitat connectivity – Low (0): The site is poorly connected and isolated from surrounding areas of native vegeation by large roads and industrial land uses including the M4 Western Motorway corridor, the Westlink M7 Motorway and Eastern Creek Raceway. The subject land is partially connected to the south along Eastern Creek, however this connectivity is not contiguous and is intersected by a number of roads and easements. The subject land is not part of a contiguous landscape > 300 ha.

Key existing threats – Medium (+1): Areas which score 0 for Koala occurrence and are likely to have some degree dog or vehicle threat present.

Recovery value – Low (0): Habitat is unlikely to be important for achieving the interim recovery objectives for the relevant context, as outlined in Table 1 of the Koala referral guidelines, as the site is within a highly fragmented landscape and there are no records of this species from within a 5 km radius of the site.

TOTAL = 3

Therefore, based on the tool the site would not be considered habitat critical to the survival of the Koala. Therefore the proposed development is unlikely to adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of the Koala or interfere substantially with the recovery of the koala through the introduction or exacerbation of key threats in areas of habitat critical to the survival of the Koala.

The nearest record of Large-eared Pied Bat (*Chalinobolus dwyeri*) is approximately 9 km north-west of the subject land and from 2000 (OEH 2019). This species requires a combination of sandstone cliffs/escarpments to provide roosting habitat that is adjacent to higher fertility sites, particularly box gum woodlands or river/rainforest corridors which are used for foraging (Pennay, pers. comm., 2010). It has also been found in disused Fairy Martin (Hirundo ariel) nests (Schulz, 1998). This species has been recorded foraging in a range of vegetation types, including dry and wet sclerophyll forest, grassy woodland, Callitris dominated forest, tall open eucalypt forest with a rainforest subcanopy, sub-alpine woodland and sandstone outcrop country (Hoye & Dwyer 1995; Pennay 2002; DECC 2007). There is no potential roosting habitat

for this species at the site and only limited potential foraging habitat is present. This species was not detected onsite during acoustic surveys conducted for over 20 surveys nights. Therefore, the subject is unlikely to represent a significant foraging resource for this species.

The Greater Glider (*Petauroides volans*) is an EPBC listed species. It is typically found in highest abundance in taller, montane, moist eucalypt forests with relatively old trees and abundant hollows. The Greater Glider favours forests with a diversity of eucalypt species, due to seasonal variation in its preferred tree species (Kavanagh 1984). This species has also been shown to have relatively low persistence in small forest fragments, and disperse poorly across vegetation that is not native forest. Modelling suggests that they require native forest patches of at least 160 km2 to maintain viable populations (Eyre 2002). A search of OEH Wildlife Atlas did not identify any Greater Glider records within a 10 km radius of the subject land with the nearest recorded approximately 24 km to the north-east. Further, the site does not support the preferred habitat of this species of montane, moist eucalypt forests with relatively old trees and abundant hollows. It is considered unlikely that the site would provide habitat for this species given the vegetation type present, that the vegetation at the site exists as a fairly fragmented stand and there are no records of this species within a 10 km radius of the site.

The site has been considered unlikely to provide foraging habitat for the Regent Honeyeater (*Anthochaera phrygia*) as records of this species within a 5 km radius of the site (OEH 2019) are all over 60 years old, although records approximately 25 years old are present within a 10 km radius of the subject land. This species is rare in Western Sydney and has three known key breeding regions being north-east Victoria, in the NSW Capertee Valley and the Bundarra – Barraba region. In NSW the species is mainly confined to the two main breeding areas and surrounding fragmented woodlands. In some coastal areas, non-breeding flocks are seen feeding in flowering coastal Swamp Mahogany and Spotted Gum forests (OEH 2018a), neither of which are present on the site. Although this species is a generalist forager, it feeds mainly on nectar from a small number of key eucalypt species none of which are present at the site. Despite old records of this species from within a 5 km radius of the site, the extremely low numbers remaining of this species in the wild, and given that the site does not support any key foraging species and is not located near any key breeding areas, the likelihood of this species using the subject site for foraging is considered very low.

Swift Parrot (*Lathamus discolor*) has been recorded approximately 3.5 km from the site and the most recent record is from 2001 (OEH 2019). Given this species breeds in Tasmania, no potential breeding habitat is present. This species migrates to mainland Australia between March and October in areas where eucalypts are flowering profusely or where there are abundant lerp infestations (OEH 2018b). One of the favoured lerp infested species are present at the site (*Eucalyptus moluccana*) and the winter flowering *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum) is also present on the site (DIPNR 2004). This species forages extensively and travels very large distances during foraging. It is considered unlikely that the site would represent a key foraging resource for this species.

The Green and Golden Bell Frog (GGBF) (*Litoria aurea*) has been recorded within 1 km of the subject land, although this record is from 1967 and with poor accuracy associated with the record. Other records from the locality include records from Prospect Nature Reserve and the Horsley Park area, although these records are similarly from the 1960s and with poor accuracy. A key population of this species is known to occur in Riverstone approximately 13 km north of

the subject land. However, waterbodies suitable for use by this species are absent from the subject land. The stretches of Eskdale Creek within the subject land, and the adjacent areas of Reedy Creek and Eastern Creek support fast flowing water chich does not represent suitable breeding habitat for this species. Potential breeding habitat was identified within ponds to the east of the subject land (approximately 200 m) and targeted surveys were undertakn for this species across these ponds. Call playback and nocturnal searches for the GGBF were undertaken over three nights on the 3, 4 and 17 December 2018 by Brian Towle (Senior Ecologist) and Bruce Mullins (Principal Ecologist) over approximately 10 person hours. The timing of these surveys coincides with the allowable survey periods identified for the GGBF under the BAM and EPBC Act survey guidelines and surveys were also timed to occur in warm weather following rainfall and when the species was known to be active at Sydney Olympic Park (Green and Golden Bell Frogs were observed calling on 02/12/2018, Tina Hsu, Ecology Project Officer, Sydney Olympic Park Authority pers. comm. 2018). No GGBF were detected during these surveys. No suitable habitat for other threatened amphibians, including the Giant Burrowing Frog (*Heleioporus australiacus)* which is confined to the sandstone geology and *Litoria raniformis* (Southern Bell Frog) which has not been previously recorded within the Sydney Basin Bioregion (OEH 2019), was identified within the subject land.

No other threatened fauna species listed under the EPBC Act were considered likely to utilise the subject land.

1.15 Is this action part of a staged development (or a component of a larger project)?

No

1.16 Is the proposed action related to other actions or proposals in the region?

No

Section 2 - Matters of National Environmental Significance

Describe the affected area and the likely impacts of the proposal, emphasising the relevant matters protected by the EPBC Act. Refer to relevant maps as appropriate. The interactive map tool can help determine whether matters of national environmental significance or other matters protected by the EPBC Act are likely to occur in your area of interest. Consideration of likely impacts should include both direct and indirect impacts.

Your assessment of likely impacts should consider whether a bioregional plan is relevant to your proposal. The following resources can assist you in your assessment of likely impacts:

• Profiles of relevant species/communities (where available), that will assist in the identification of whether there is likely to be a significant impact on them if the proposal proceeds;

• Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance;

• Significant Impact Guideline 1.2 – Actions on, or impacting upon, Commonwealth land and Actions by Commonwealth Agencies.

2.1 Is the proposed action likely to have ANY direct or indirect impact on the values of any World Heritage properties?

No

2.2 Is the proposed action likely to have ANY direct or indirect impact on the values of any National Heritage places?

No

2.3 Is the proposed action likely to have ANY direct or indirect impact on the ecological character of a Ramsar wetland?

No

2.4 Is the proposed action likely to have ANY direct or indirect impact on the members of any listed species or any threatened ecological community, or their habitat?

Yes

2.4.1 Impact table

Species	Impact
Cumberland Plain Woodland and Shale Gravel Transitional Woodland	The proposed development would involve the direct removal and clearing 0.97 ha of Cumberland Plains Woodland (CPW). The

Species	Impact
	CPW within the subject site is largely in a modified condition state, with moderate levels of exotic cover, under-scrubbing and other disturbance present.
Grey-headed Flying-fox (Pteropus poliocephalus)	The proposal will result in the removal of 11.35 ha of native vegetation (including planted non-local native vegetation) representing potential foraging habitat for the Grey-headed Flying-fox (GHFF) although no camp sites were recorded within the subject land. This species is highly mobile, forages widely and abundant potential foraging habitat is present for this species throughout the region. A search of the National Flying-fox monitoring viewer was undertaken (DoEE 2018). The nearest known GHFF camps are located approximately 5.5 km south-east of the subject land at Wetherill Park, with between 500-2,500 individuals of this species recorded from this camp in May 2017 (DoEE 2018). Although the site provides winter and spring flowering eucalypts which are important for this species, similar or better condition potential foraging habitat is available to this species in habitat surrounding the site. It is unlikely that the proposed impacts to potential foraging habitat would have a significant impact on this species.

2.4.2 Do you consider this impact to be significant?

No

2.5 Is the proposed action likely to have ANY direct or indirect impact on the members of any listed migratory species, or their habitat?

No

2.6 Is the proposed action to be undertaken in a marine environment (outside Commonwealth marine areas)?

No

2.7 Is the proposed action to be taken on or near Commonwealth land?

No

2.8 Is the proposed action taking place in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park?

No

2.9 Is the proposed action likely to have ANY direct or indirect impact on a water resource related to coal/gas/mining?

No

2.10 Is the proposed action a nuclear action?

No

2.11 Is the proposed action to be taken by the Commonwealth agency?

No

2.12 Is the proposed action to be undertaken in a Commonwealth Heritage Place Overseas?

No

2.13 Is the proposed action likely to have ANY direct or indirect impact on any part of the environment in the Commonwealth marine area?

No

Section 3 - Description of the project area

Provide a description of the project area and the affected area, including information about the following features (where relevant to the project area and/or affected area, and to the extent not otherwise addressed in Section 2).

3.1 Describe the flora and fauna relevant to the project area.

A total of 149 flora species were recorded within the subject land including 75 native species and 74 exotic species (of which 15 species are identified as 'High Threat Exotics' OEH 2017). No threatened flora species listed under the EPBC Act were recorded within the subject land. Based on the list of EPBC Act species identified as potentially occurring on the site from the NSW Bionet Atlas Search and Protected Matters Search Tool and results of targeted surveys, no listed threatened flora species are likely to be present.

Two vegetation communities / Plant Commnity Types (PCTs) were identified across the subject land, with the distribution of these communities related to the topographical position within the subject land. The two PCTs identified within the subject land are:

- 'Shale Plains Woodland' and the equivalent PCT 'Grey Box - Forest Red Gum grassy woodland on flats of the Cumberland Plain, Sydney Basin Bioregion' (PCT 849) both of which are equivalent to 'Cumberland Plain Woodland and Shale Gravel Transition Forest' as listed under the EPBC Act.

- 'Alluvial Woodland' and the equivalent PCT 'Forest Red Gum - Rough-barked Apple grassy woodland on alluvial flats of the Cumberland Plain, Sydney Basin Bioregion' (PCT 835). This vegetation community does not form part of any listed ecological community under the EPBC Act. This community is equivalent to '*River-Flat Eucalypt Forest on Coastal Floodplains of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions'* as listed under the BC Act.

The areas of Cumberland Plain Woodland and Shale Gravel Transtion Areas of woodland vegetation in the higher elevation areas of the subject land were identified as PCT 849 and the equivalent 'Shale Plains Woodland' as described by Tozer (2003). This PCT consisted of a grassy woodland dominated by *E. moluccana* (Grey Box) and *E. tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum). A sparse and variable shrub layer was present within this vegetation community and was dominated by *Bursaria spinosa* subsp. *spinosa* with the exotic shrubs *Olea europaea* subsp. *cuspidata* (African Olive) and *Lycium ferocissimum* (African Box Thorn) also present at low densities. At the time of assessment, the understorey of this community was generally sparse with limited cover although a number of native grasses were common including *Microlaena stipoides* (Weeping Grass) and *Rytidosperma sp*. (Wallaby Grass). A number of exotic species were present including, *Hypochaeris radicata** (Catsear), *Eragrostis curvula** (African Lovegrass), *Paspalum dilatatum** (Paspalum) and *Briza subaristata**. All areas of this PCT consisted of heavily grazed patches which had been under-scrubbed (clearing of shrub layer) and were heavily impacted by weed infestation and canopy thinning. Two vegetation zones, areas of similar broad condition state, were identified for this PCT including areas which were

'under-scrubbed' (selective clearing of the midstorey) and areas of 'revegetation' in which recent planting of native midstorey species has been undertaken where exotic grasslands previously occurred.

Woodland vegetation across areas of lower elevation within the subject land and in proximity to Eskdale, Reedy and Eastern Creek were identified as PCT 835 and the equivalent 'Alluvial woodland' as described by Tozer (2003). This PCT consisted of a grassy woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum) with *E. amplifolia* (Cabbage Gum), *Angophora subvelutina* (Broad-leaved Apple), *A. floribunda* (Rough-barked Apple) and *Casuarina glauca* (Swamp Oak) also present . A number of smaller tree species including *Acacia decurrens* (Black Wattle), *A. parramattensis* (Parramatta Wattle), *Melaleuca linariifolia* (Flax-leaved Paperbark), *M. styphelioides* (Prickly-leaved Tea Tree) and *M. decora* formed a variable sub-canopy which ranged from absent to moderately dense across patches of this PCT. A variable shrub layer was also present within this PCT dominated by *Bursaria spinosa* subsp. *spinosa* (Blackthorn) and *Kunzea ambigua* (Tick Bush) with exotic shrub species present at low densities including *Olea europaea* subsp. *cuspidata** (African Olive), *Lycium ferocissimum** (African Box Thorn), *Ligustrum lucidum* (Broad-leaved Privet) and *L. sinense* (Small-leaved Privet). A grassy understorey was present throughout this PCT including a diverse array of grasses, forbs and sedges with *Themeda triandra* (Kangaroo Grass), *Microlaena stipoides* var. *stipoides* (Weeping Grass), *Bothriochloa macra* (Red Grass) and *Aristida* spp. all common. Exotic grasses and forbs were present throughout this vegetation community, with *Setaria parviflora** (Pigeon grass), *Paspalum dilatatum** (Paspalum) and *Axonopus fissifolius** (Narrow-leaved Carpet Grass) most common. Three vegetation zones, areas of similar broad condition state, were identified for PCT835 which included areas termed:

- **Intact** – areas with all structural layers present and native dominated. This vegetation zone occurred in association with Eastern and Reedy Creek.

- **Under-scrubbed** – areas in which shrub and sub-canopy layers were absent due to previous selective clearing and ongoing grazing.

- **Plantings** – areas of dense plantings of native species in association with an artificial channel in the east of the subject land.

Exotic vegetation within the subject land included small areas of exotic shrubs (*Rubus fruticosus sp. agg*) or canopy species (*Cupressus sp.*) and large areas of exotic grasslands. Areas of exotic grassland were dominated by exotic pasture grasses including *Paspalum dilatatum**, *Setaria parviflora**, *Axonopus fissifolius**, *Briza subaristata**, *Cenchrus clandestinus* (Kikuyu) and the cosmopolitan species, *Cynodon dactylon*† (Couch). A number of exotic forbs and sub-shrubs were common within areas of exotic grassland including *Hypochaeris radicata**, *Modiola caroliniana** (Red-flowered Mallow), *Plantago lanceolata** (Plantain), *Sida rhombifolia** (Paddy's Lucerne) and *Solanum sisymbriifolium**. Native grasses and forbs were present at low densities within the areas of exotic grassland including *Microlaena stipoides*, *Rytidosperma racemosum*, *Euchiton involucratus* (Star Cudweed), *Dichondra repens* (Kidney Weed) and *Oxalis perennans*.

A range of fauna habitat features are present throughout the subject land including open woodland with hollow-bearing trees, grassland areas and Anthropocentric structures (e.g. derelict buildings). A total of 49 fauna species (41 native and eight introduced) were recorded within the subject land during opportunistic observations and targeted surveys including six

amphibians, 14 mammals and 29 bird species. A list of fauna species recorded is attached to this referral. No threatened or migratory species listed under the EPBC Act were recorded within the subject land. Based on the list of EPBC Act species identified as potentially occurring on the site from the NSW Bionet Atlas Search and Protected Matters Search Tool and results of previous survey, the only EPBC listed threatened species likely to use the site is the Grey-headed Flying-fox (GHFF). Based upon surveys results, the GHFF is likely to forage across the subject land although no camps or breeding habitat is present.

One threatened fauna species listed under the BC Act (Large-footed Myotis, *Myotis macropus)* was recorded within the subject land and impact assessment and offset requirements have been calculated in accordance with the BAM.

3.2 Describe the hydrology relevant to the project area (including water flows).

The subject land includes the following three creek lines:

- Eskdale Creek is a 2nd order watercourse which flows through the south-east of the subject land. The catchment for Eskdale creek upstream of the subject land is relatively small and predominately includes industrial lands to the west of the subject land and the Westlink M7 Motorway. Eskdale Creek has been modified historically with the current channel size and location the result of historic excavations. It is thought that where Eskdale Creek once occurred as a broad open area of swampy gound, excavation and channelisation are though to have been undertaken to create a narrow defined channel to improve the suitability of the subject land for agricultural purposes. Further, vegetation cover along much of Eskdale Creek has been removed as part of historic vegetation clearing during former use of the subject land by the Department of Defence.

- Reedy Creek is a 3rd order watercourse that runs in a north easterly direction along the south-eastern edge of the subject land. The catchment area of Reedy Creek upstream of the subject land includes predominately cleared agriucltural and industrial land in the suburb of Horsley Park. With the exception of proposed disharges into Reedy Creek from modified portions of Eskdale Creek and from onsite detention basins, Reedy Creek is largely located outside the disturbance footprint & subject land for the proposal.

- Eastern Creek is a 4th order watercourse downstream of its junction with Reedy Creek. The catchment area of Eastern Creek upstream of the subject land includes a combination of cleared agricultural lands within the suburb of Horsley Park and and areas supporting native vegetation within areas of the Western Sydney Parklands. Proposed impacts to the riparian corridor of Eastern Creek would be limited to a single crossing as part of the access to the proposed Business Hub.

The proposed bulk earthworks would involve diversion of a portion of Eskdale Creek within the

subject land. The proposed diversion of Eskdale Creek has been planned in consultation with the NSW Office of Water (now Natural Resources Access Regulator) and has been designed to re-create a more natural hydrological regime, with the current channel size and location of Eskdale Creek though to be the result of historic excavations to increase the suitability of the subject land for grazing purposes.

3.3 Describe the soil and vegetation characteristics relevant to the project area.

Regional-scale soil landscape mapping indicates that the 'South Creek' soil landscape occurs across the vast majority of the subject land with small areas of the 'Blacktown' Soil Landscape occurring in the very western and eastern edges of the subject land (Bannerman and Hazelton 1990).

The Blacktown soil landscape is described as a residual soil occurring on gently undulating rises on Wianamatta Group shales which occurs extensively on the Cumberland lowlands. The 'South Creek' soil landscape occurs in association with the 'Blacktown' soil landscape and is an alluvial soil landscape derived from derived from Wianamatta Group shales which occurs floodplains, valley flats and drainage depressions of the channels on the Cumberland Plain (Bannerman and Hazelton 1990).

The development site consists of a mixture of cleared and/or exotic vegetation, with areas of remnant or regenerating native vegetation, including scattered paddock trees and mostly underscrubbed woodland / open-forest (Specht et al. 1974) with a mixed exotic/native understorey. More intact areas of riparian vegetation are present in association with Eastern Creek which is largely outside the subject land. Plots were undertaken in grassland areas to confirm the presence of exotic pasture and absence of any derived native grassland.

3.4 Describe any outstanding natural features and/or any other important or unique values relevant to the project area.

N/A

3.5 Describe the status of native vegetation relevant to the project area.

The site supports the Critically Endangered Ecological Community (CEEC) Cumberland Plain Shale Woodlands and Shale-Gravel Transition Forest (CPW). A total of 0.93 ha of this ecological community was present within the subject land and was in Condition A based upon the following attributes:
- The patch size is greater than 0.5 ha (patch size is 0.97 ha)
- greater than 50% of the perennial understorey vegetation cover is made up of natives (native species comprised approximately 55% of the perennial understorey vegetation)

A further 1.73 ha of vegetation within the subject land has been identified as being CPW, however this vegetation was significantly degraded and does not form part of the ecological community listed under the EPBC Act. These patches occurred as either isolated paddock trees which did not meet the minimum patch size requirements or consisted of patches

where upper tree layer species were not present. A further 8.36 ha of native vegetation comprising River-flat Eucalypt Forest, an Endangered Ecological Community listed under the BC Act was also identified and mapped within the subject land.

3.6 Describe the gradient (or depth range if action is to be taken in a marine area) relevant to the project area.

The subject land is gently inclined from a high point of approximately 53 metres above sea level along the middle of the western boundary of the subject land, falling to approximately 41 metres above sea level on the northern boundary of the subject land adjacent to Eastern Creek.

3.7 Describe the current condition of the environment relevant to the project area.

The subject land consists of a mixture of cleared and/or exotic vegetation, with some areas of remnant or regenerating native vegetation, including scattered paddock trees and mostly under-scrubbed woodland / open-forest (Specht et al. 1974) with a mixed exotic/native understorey. More intact areas of native vegetation occur in association with the Eastern Creek Corridor which occurs to the east of the subject land. Derelict buildings and structures associated with the former Wallgrove Army Base are located within the central part of the development site.

3.8 Describe any Commonwealth Heritage Places or other places recognised as having heritage values relevant to the project area.

N/A

3.9 Describe any Indigenous heritage values relevant to the project area.

N/A

3.10 Describe the tenure of the action area (e.g. freehold, leasehold) relevant to the project area.

The subject land is currently and will remain in the Ownership of the Wester Sydney Parklands Trust (NSW Government). The proposed Business Hub will be leased to a developer under a long-term lease agreement.

3.11 Describe any existing or any proposed uses relevant to the project area.

The subject land is predominantly undeveloped with large areas of cleared land and scattered vegetation, with more densely vegetated areas in the south-western corner and along Eastern Creek. Derelict buildings and structures associated with the former Wallgrove Army Base are located within the central part of the development site.

A 24 metre wide high-pressure gas main easement runs north-south to the east of the development site (and within the Lot 10 boundary). A 6 metre wide trunk sewer main easement is located within the central part of the development site and also runs in a north-south direction.

The development site is surrounded by a variety of land use activities and significant transport and utilities infrastructure as summarised below:

- **North:** the undeveloped land immediately north of the M4 Western Motorway also forms part of the Western Sydney Parklands. The adjoining development to the east and west comprise employment generating land use activities including the Bungarribee industrial estate to the east and the Calibre industrial business park to the west.

- **East:** the Sydney Motorsport Park and Sydney Dragway are immediately east of Ferrers Road, comprising a permanent race track and other motor-related activities, including driver safety and education. Prospect Reservoir is located further east and accommodates Sydney's potable water supply. The reservoir and adjoining nature reserve form part of the Western Sydney Parklands.

- **South**: the SUEZ Eastern Creek Resource Recovery Park is located to the south of the development site, including separation, recycling and re-use of waste materials and landfill operations. Austral Bricks is located further south of the Sydney Water pipeline within the Fairfield LGA.

- **West:** the land to the west of the Westlink M7 Motorway and Wallgrove Road has been developed as the Eastern Creek Business Park including large-scale warehouses, freight and logistics and light industrial activities with ancillary offices.

The existing and likely future development within the immediate locality includes employment-generating activities that benefit from direct access to the metropolitan road network, including the north-south Westlink M7 Motorway and the east-west M4 Western Motorway

Section 4 - Measures to avoid or reduce impacts

Provide a description of measures that will be implemented to avoid, reduce, manage or offset any relevant impacts of the action. Include, if appropriate, any relevant reports or technical advice relating to the feasibility and effectiveness of the proposed measures.

Examples of relevant measures to avoid or reduce impacts may include the timing of works, avoidance of important habitat, specific design measures, or adoption of specific work practices.

4.1 Describe the measures you will undertake to avoid or reduce impact from your proposed action.

Impacts of the proposed action have been avoided and reduced through site selection. The potential impacts are largely located within previously cleared areas supporting exotic grasslands and smaller areas of degraded vegetation including under-scrubbed vegetation. This degradation of habitat within the subject land is quantified in the vegetation integrity scores calculated for vegetation zones within the subject land.

4.2 For matters protected by the EPBC Act that may be affected by the proposed action, describe the proposed environmental outcomes to be achieved.

The proposed impacts to approximately 0.97 ha of Cumberland Plain Woodland and Shale Gravel Transition Woodland (CPW), as listed under the EPBC Act, will be offset in accordance with the requirements of the Biodiversity Assessment Method (BAM; OEH 2017). In accordance with the BAM, impacts will be offset on a 'like-for-like' basis with credits to be sourced from other land supporting equivalent CPW.

Section 5 – Conclusion on the likelihood of significant impacts

A checkbox tick identifies each of the matters of National Environmental Significance you identified in section 2 of this application as likely to be a significant impact.

Review the matters you have identified below. If a matter ticked below has been incorrectly identified you will need to return to Section 2 to edit.

5.1.1 World Heritage Properties

No

5.1.2 National Heritage Places

No

5.1.3 Wetlands of International Importance (declared Ramsar Wetlands)

No

5.1.4 Listed threatened species or any threatened ecological community

No

5.1.5 Listed migratory species

No

5.1.6 Commonwealth marine environment

No

5.1.7 Protection of the environment from actions involving Commonwealth land

No

5.1.8 Great Barrier Reef Marine Park

No

5.1.9 A water resource, in relation to coal/gas/mining

No

5.1.10 Protection of the environment from nuclear actions

No

5.1.11 Protection of the environment from Commonwealth actions

No

5.1.12 Commonwealth Heritage places overseas

No

5.2 If no significant matters are identified, provide the key reasons why you think the proposed action is not likely to have a significant impact on a matter protected under the EPBC Act and therefore not a controlled action.

The proposed action will result in the direct removal and clearing of a small area (0.97 ha) of vegetation which forms part of the Critically Endangered Ecological Community (CEEC) *Cumberland Plain Woodlands and Shale Gravel Transition Forests* (CPW). The area of CPW which would be impacted by the proposal is a small area which is already fragmented and isolated as a result of historic vegetation clearing and ongoing disturbances associated with grazing. The proposal would result in the direct removal and clearing of the 0.97 ha of CPW within the subject land but would not modify or destroy other areas of the community beyond the subject land. With the exception of the small area of CPW proposed to be directly impacted there would be no additional impacts to the community such as impacts to abiotic factors necessary for the survival of the community, impacts to species composition of an occurrence of the ecological community or the decline in the quality or integrity of an occurrence of the ecological community. The impacts to the small, degraded, fragmented and partially isolated stand of CPW would not interfere substanially with the recovery of the ecological community. Further, proposed impacts will be offset in accordance with the NSW Biodiversity Assessment Method (BAM; OEH 2017) which would aim to improve and maintain larger more intact areas of the ecological community.

Section 6 – Environmental record of the person proposing to take the action

Provide details of any proceedings under Commonwealth, State or Territory law against the person proposing to take the action that pertain to the protection of the environment or the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.

6.1 Does the person taking the action have a satisfactory record of responsible environmental management? Please explain in further detail.

The Western Sydney Parklands Trust (WSPT) has a record of responsible envirnmental management. As part of its ongoing strategic direction to protect the environment, since 2017 the parklands have expanded their bushland corridor by 300 ha to 1,356 ha. Details the environemntal management and environmental achievments of WSPT are outlined within the WSPT draft Plan of Management 2030 and include planting 352,580 indigenous seedlings within the park and investment of over $8.5 M for improved biodiversity and environmental conservation. Additionally, the WSPT draft Plan of Management 2030 outlines the following aims:

- WSPT aims to provide an additional 250 ha of bushland corridors to 1,606 ha (30%) by 2030.

- WSPT has been looking into more sustainable practices, with an aim to decrease potable water use and increase renewable energy for the ongoing parkland operations.

- WSPT has started capturing data on the parklands waterways and is looking to improve waterway health.

- WSPT are working with Blacktown City Council to improve stormwater inflows to Eastern Creek, inclding floodplain rehabilitation and recontouring (within Precint 1 of WSPT , north of Nurragingy reserve)

6.2 Provide details of any past or present proceedings under a Commonwealth, State or Territory law for the protection of the environment or the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources against either (a) the person proposing to take the action or, (b) if a permit has been applied for in relation to the action – the person making the application.

N/A

6.3 If it is a corporation undertaking the action will the action be taken in accordance with

the corporation’s environmental policy and framework?

Yes

6.3.1 If the person taking the action is a corporation, please provide details of the corporation's environmental policy and planning framework.

The WSPT is a self-funded Government agency which was formed by the NSW Parliament in 2006. The ten year vision for the Western Sydney Parklands was formalised by the *2010 Plan of Management* which was adopted by the Minister for Western Sydney on 25 January 2011. The *Parklands Plan of Management 2020 Supplement* was adopted by the Minister for Environment, Minister for Heritage on 2 March 2014. The updated Plan identifies the locations for the proposed land uses, including the business hubs, within the Parklands.

The Plans show that the proposed business hubs are generally located on the perimeter of the Parklands in areas of low conservation or recreation value and close to existing employment areas and the metropolitan road network. The hubs are proposed to be leased to provide ongoing income for the WSPT while the lands are retained in public ownership. The business hubs aim to deliver revenue from 2% of the WSPT land holdings to fund the management and enhancement of the remaining 98% of the Parklands.

The proposed Light Horse Interchange Business Hub forms an important component of the self-funded model for the WSPT. The proposed development of the site is consistent and compatible with the WSPT criteria for a business hub as outlined on page 17 of the *Parklands Plan of Management 2020 Supplement*.

The proposed Light Horse Interchange Business Hub will deliver an ongoing revenue stream for the WSPT and funding for future land acquisition and ongoing regeneration of bushland within the Western Parklands. It will also deliver economic benefits and employment generation for Western Sydney and the Greater Sydney Region.

6.4 Has the person taking the action previously referred an action under the EPBC Act, or been responsible for undertaking an action referred under the EPBC Act?

Yes

6.4.1 EPBC Act No and/or Name of Proposal.

EPBC Act referral No: 2012/6617

Section 7 – Information sources

You are required to provide the references used in preparing the referral including the reliability of the source.

7.1 List references used in preparing the referral (please provide the reference source reliability and any uncertainties of source).

Reference Source	Reliability	Uncertainties
Bannerman SM and Hazelton PA (1990) Soil Landscapes of the Penrith 1:100,000 Sheet map and report, Soil Conservation Service of NSW, Sydney.	High	Nil
Department of the Environment (DotE) (2014). EPBC Act Referral Guidelines for the vulnerable koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory), Commonwealth of Australia, 2014. Available at: http://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/dc2ae592-ff25-4e2c-ada3-843e4dea1dae/files/koalareferral-guidelines.pdf. Accessed 18 January 2019.	High	Nil
Department of the Environment and Energy (DotEE) (2018). National Flying-fox monitoring viewer. Available at: http://www.environment.gov.au/webgis-framework/apps/ffcwide/ffc-wide.jsf. Accessed 17 January 2019	High	Nil
NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) (2019). NSW Wildlife Atlas - Database Search	High	Nil
Specht, R.L., Roe, E.M. and Boughton, V.H. (1974). Conservation of major plant communities in Australia and Papua New Guinea. Australian	High	Nil

Reference Source	Reliability	Uncertainties
Journal of Botany 7, pp. 1–647.		
NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (2017). Biodiversity Assessment Method. Office of Environment and Heritage for the NSW Government, Sydney.	High	Nil
Pennay M (2010). Personal communication by email, 19 January 2010. New South Wales	High	Nil
Pennay, M. 2002. “Large Pied Bat Chalinolobus dwyeri”. Brigalow Belt South Stage 2 Vertebrate Fauna Survey, Analysis and Modelling Projects. Appendix 2 pages 38 -39. Resource and Conservation Division, Planning NSW, Sydney.	High	Nil
Department of Environment and Climate Change (DECC) 2007. Terrestrial vertebrate fauna of the Greater Southern Sydney region: Volume 2 Species of conservation concern and priority pest species. A joint project between the Sydney Catchment Authority and the Parks and Wildlife Division of the Department of Environment and Climate Change by the Information and Assessment Section, Metropolitan Branch, Climate Change and Environment Protection Group, Department of Environment and Climate Change (NSW).	High	Nil
Hoye G.A. and Dwyer P.D. 1995. Large-eared pied bat Chalinolobus dwyeri. Pp. 510-511 in R. Strahan (Ed.) The Mammals of Australia. Reed Books, Chatswood, NSW.	High	Nil
Kavanagh, R. P. (1984). Seasonal changes in habitat use by gliders and possums in southeastern New South Wales. In Possums and Gliders	High	Nil

Reference Source	Reliability	Uncertainties
(eds A. P. Smith & I. D. Hume), pp. 527-543. Surrey Beatty and Sons, Chipping Norton.		
Eyre, T. J. (2002). Habitat preferences and management of large gliding possums in southern Queensland. Ph.D. thesis, Southern Cross University, Lismore.	High	Nil
NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) (2018a). Regent Honeyeater – profile. Online at: https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/profile.aspx?id=10841. Accessed 14 January 2019.	High	Nil
NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) (2018b). Swift Parrot – profile. Online at: https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/profile.aspx?id=10455. Accessed 14 January 2019.	High	Nil
Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources (2004). Nectar Food Trees – North East NSW. Northern Rivers CMA.	High	Nil
Tozer, M. (2003) The native vegetation of the Cumberland Plain, western Sydney: systematic classification and field identification of communities. Cunninghamia (2003) 8(1): 1–75.	High	Nil
NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (2015). Biodiversity Investment Opportunities Map: Mapping Priority Investment Areas for the Cumberland Subregion. Office of Environment and Heritage NSW, Sydney.	High	Nil

Section 8 – Proposed alternatives

You are required to complete this section if you have any feasible alternatives to taking the proposed action (including not taking the action) that were considered but not proposed.

8.0 Provide a description of the feasible alternative?

The proposed Business Hub has been the result of extensive consultation and planning as documented within the Western Sydney Parklands *2010 Plan of Management* and the *Parklands Plan of Management 2020 Supplement.* As part of this planning a full assessment of the parklands corridor was completed to determine the appropriate Business Hub location. No feasible alternatives were identified for the subject land.

8.1 Select the relevant alternatives related to your proposed action.

8.27 Do you have another alternative?

No

Section 9 – Contacts, signatures and declarations

Where applicable, you must provide the contact details of each of the following entities: Person Proposing the Action; Proposed Designated Proponent and; Person Preparing the Referral. You will also be required to provide signed declarations from each of the identified entities.

9.0 Is the person proposing to take the action an Organisation or an Individual?

Organisation

9.2 Organisation

9.2.1 Job Title

Executive Director

9.2.2 First Name

Suellen

9.2.3 Last Name

Fitzgerald

9.2.4 E-mail

Suellen.Fitzgerald@wspt.nsw.gov.au

9.2.5 Postal Address

Level 7

10 Valentine Avenue
Parramatta NSW 2150
Australia

9.2.6 ABN/ACN

ABN

85202544800 - Western Sydney Parklands Trust

9.2.7 Organisation Telephone

02 9895 7500

9.2.8 Organisation E-mail

info@wspt.nsw.gov.au

9.2.9 I qualify for exemption from fees under section 520(4C)(e)(v) of the EPBC Act because I am:

Not applicable

Small Business Declaration

I have read the Department of the Environment and Energy's guidance in the online form concerning the definition of a small a business entity and confirm that I qualify for a small business exemption.

Signature:..... Date: .....

9.2.9.2 I would like to apply for a waiver of full or partial fees under Schedule 1, 5.21A of the EPBC Regulations

No

9.2.9.3 Under sub regulation 5.21A(5), you must include information about the applicant (if not you) the grounds on which the waiver is sought and the reasons why it should be made

Person proposing the action - Declaration

I, SUELLEN FITZGERALD, declare that to the best of my knowledge the information I have given on, or attached to the EPBC Act Referral is complete, current and correct. I understand that giving false or misleading information is a serious offence. I declare that I am not taking the action on behalf of or for the benefit of any other person or entity.

Signature: Suellen Fitzgerald Date: 6/02/19

I, SUELLEN FITZGERALD, the person proposing the action, consent to the designation of _____ as the proponent of the purposes of the action describe in this EPBC Act Referral.

Signature: S. Fitzgerald Date: 6/02/19

9.3 Is the Proposed Designated Proponent an Organisation or Individual?

Organisation

9.5 Organisation

9.5.1 Job Title

Executive Director

9.5.2 First Name

Suellen

9.5.3 Last Name

Fitzgerald

9.5.4 E-mail

Suellen.Fitzgerald@wspt.nsw.gov.au

9.5.5 Postal Address

Level 7

10 Valentine Avenue
Parramatta NSW 2150
Australia

9.5.6 ABN/ACN

ABN

85202544800 - Western Sydney Parklands Trust

9.5.7 Organisation Telephone

02 9895 7500

9.5.8 Organisation E-mail

info@wspt.nsw.gov.au

Proposed designated proponent - Declaration

I, SUELLEN FITZGERALD, the proposed designated proponent, consent to the designation of myself as the proponent for the purposes of the action described in this EPBC Act Referral.

Signature: S.Fitzgerald Date: 6/02/19

9.6 Is the Referring Party an Organisation or Individual?

Organisation

9.8 Organisation

9.8.1 Job Title

Ecologist

9.8.2 First Name

Brian

9.8.3 Last Name

Towle

9.8.4 E-mail

brian.towle@ecoplanning.com.au

9.8.5 Postal Address

74 Hutton Avenue
Bulli NSW 2516
Australia

9.8.6 ABN/ACN

ABN

48602713691 - ECOPLANNING PTY. LTD.

9.8.7 Organisation Telephone

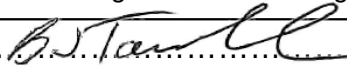
(02) 4244 2736

9.8.8 Organisation E-mail

info@ecoplanning.com.au

Referring Party - Declaration

I, ___Brian Towle_____, I declare that to the best of my knowledge the information I have given on, or attached to this EPBC Act Referral is complete, current and correct. I understand that giving false or misleading information is a serious offence.

Signature:  Date: 13/02/2019

Appendix A - Attachments

The following attachments have been supplied with this EPBC Act Referral:

1. Fauna_species_list.docx
2. Flora_species_list.docx
3. Lighthorse Interchange Business Hub proposal.jpg
4. Lighthorse Interchange Business Hub site location.jpg
5. Lighthorse Interchange Business Hub vegetation communities.jpg
6. Lighthorse Interchange Business Hub vegetation plots_low_res.jpg
7. WSP - Plan of Management Supplement 2020.pdf