

**ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING, ASSESSMENT &
BIODIVERSITY CONSULTANT**

Biodiversity Values Map Review

713 Black Springs Road, Budgee Budgee



Summary

The site at 713 Black Springs Road, Budgee Budgee, defined as the area subject to the request for remapping, was inspected on Tuesday 13th December 2022. The inspection was carried out by Christopher Botfield (Biodiversity Accredited Assessor (BAAS 18023), *Bachelor Environmental Management*) and Renae Hill (*Graduate Diploma Environmental Management* and candidate assessor). Data was collected on the exact location of the woody vegetation boundary (the desired Biodiversity Values Map (BVM) boundary) and assessment of site biodiversity values was undertaken using methodology outlined in the Biodiversity Assessment Method (BAM) 2020. A search of the online biodiversity database, Bionet Atlas was also completed (see attached information in **Appendix A**).

Disclaimer: The purpose of this document is to provide details of site conditions as supporting evidence for a request concerning Biodiversity Values Map (BVM) boundary adjustment. Note however that this document has not been designed to satisfy any compliance obligations.

Property Details

Council	Mid-Western Regional
Location/Address	713 Black Springs Road, Budgee Budgee
Lot and DP	Lot 41, DP 755429
Affiliate Indigenous Cultural Group	Wiradjuri
Tenure	Freehold
Land Zoning	R5 Large Lot Residential
Site latitude and longitude	-32.4999; 149.6544

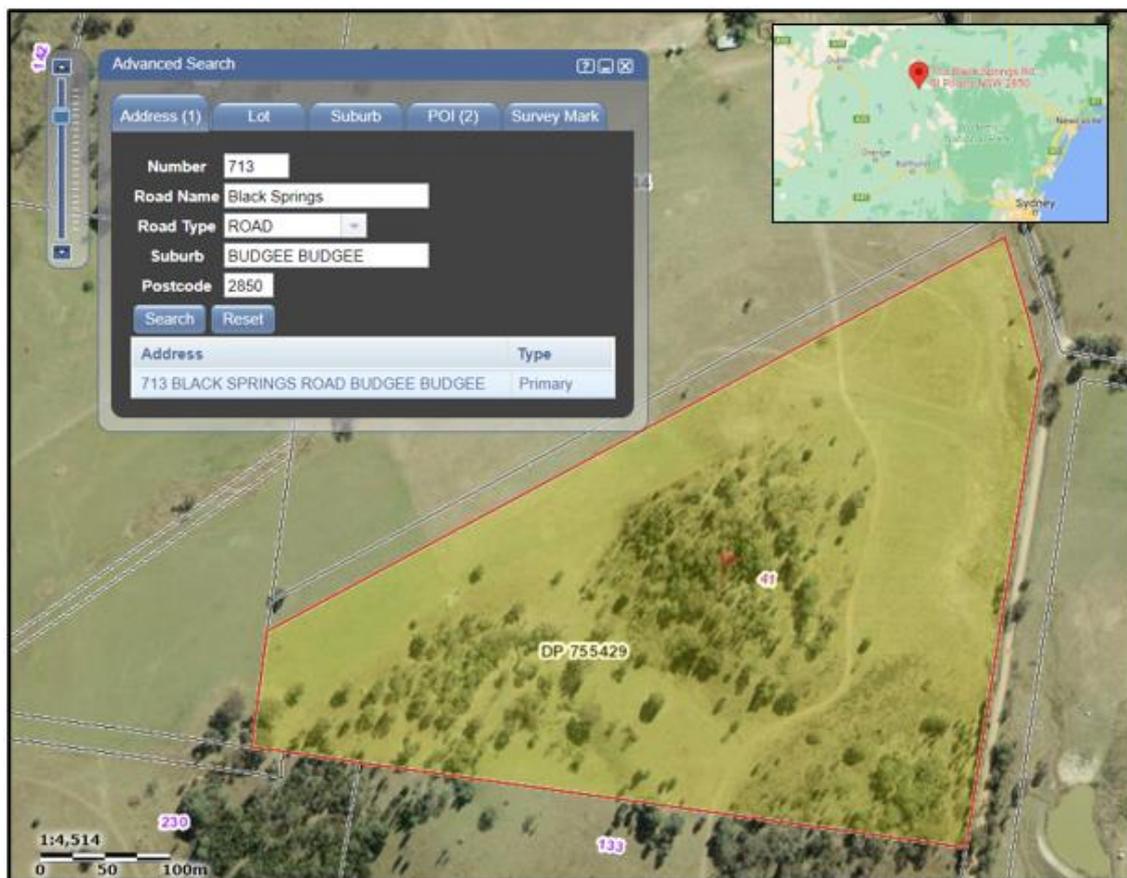


Figure 1: Property location and Lot details.

Site Map Review Request Foundations:

- Vegetation in the area of concern, the site, is largely grass.
- Historic imagery over previous 40 years shows majority grassland.
- All trees in the area to be removed from the BVM are planted or have been managed.
- Land zoning permits extensive agriculture - grazing, producing fodder crops, without consent.
- Habitat for regent honey eater is non-existent in the area to be removed from the BVM with negligible prospect of regeneration under current land management practices.

Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (BC Act)

The BC Act sets out to conserve biodiversity at all levels consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development. It seeks to ensure a consistent, scientifically sound methodology for the assessment of biodiversity and to offset the impact of development through a Biodiversity Offset Scheme (BOS). Removing or disturbing vegetation for development, that is identified on the Biodiversity Values Map (BVM) immediately triggers entry into the BOS.



Figure 2: Managed vegetation across open areas of the property.



Figure 3: Vegetation at the site, the proposed remapped area.



Figure 4: Native vegetation on BVM, west of proposed remapped zone.

Review BVM Boundaries

The site (area subject to the boundary adjustment request) is 2140 m² and defined by the global positioning system (GPS) points listed in **Table 1**, shown in **Figure 5**. The Biodiversity Values Explanation Report (BVER) (**Appendix B**) states that the vegetation is mapped because it is considered to contain the critically endangered regent honeyeater (*Anthochaera phrygia*) or supporting habitat features.

The site retains a component of native grass groundcover but negligible indigenous woody vegetation.

Table 1: Location details of proposed area to remove from BVM

WP	Latitude	Longitude	Easting	Northing
1	-32.4996	149.6547	749422	6401079
2	-32.4997	149.6546	749413	6401069
3	-32.4999	149.6546	749409	6401045
4	-32.5003	149.6546	749409	6401006
7	-32.5005	149.6546	749404	6400980
8	-32.5007	149.6545	749401	6400963
10	-32.5007	149.6545	749394	6400962
12	-32.5005	149.6544	749392	6400982
13	-32.5002	149.6544	749385	6401009
14	-32.4999	149.6544	749389	6401045
18	-32.4997	149.6546	749412	6401071
20	-32.4995	149.6547	749420	6401090

Site History

Historical aerial images (section on **Historical Imagery** - below) of the last 40 years shows the site has been more of a grassland than a woodland. Images from 2017 show row crop activity in the adjacent area to the east and preceding 1990 a built structure is evident in the BVM area. Past images infer that the site has been a disturbed zone used for activities indicative of rural enterprise for many decades.

Site Characteristics

The applied assessment methodology was pedestrian survey of the site and floristic vegetation plot (20 m by 20 m) as per BAM guidelines. The site consists of disturbed, derived grassland area with exotic trees and some juvenile (diameter at breast height (DBH) less than 5 cm) planted native trees. The site does not contain any mature *Eucalyptus* trees. The highest density green foliage patch, apparent from aerial imagery, shows the location of the exotic black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) trees. Site visit information including floristic data, waypoints and photographs is collated in **Appendix C**.

Floristic survey of the site indicated the coverage of native groundcover components was 38%, exotic ground cover species 20%, litter 29% and bare ground 9%. No native tree species were recorded in the floristic plot. Native tree and shrub species recorded at the site (but outside the floristic plot) were juvenile rough barked apple (*Angophora floribunda*) (9) and hickory wattle (*Acacia implexa*) (7).

Comparison of the location and floristic composition details with known information about standard plant community types (PCTs) allows classification of site vegetation, further linking known information on possible threatened plant communities and species' use of identified vegetation (from the BioNet Vegetation Classification database). Previous State vegetation mapping (available through the NSW Sharing and Enabling Environmental Data (SEED) database) showed the site was considered *PCT 420 Red stringybark – rough barked apple (with or without Norton's box) open forest*. This PCT does not have associated threatened ecological communities (TECs) but does have an association with the regent honeyeater (*Anthochaera phrygia*).

Using the floristic site data, the updated Eastern PCT was determined as *PCT 3753 – Dunedoo Sandstone Ironbark-Pine forest*, which is also listed as a like-for-like option related to PCT 420. The site (subject of the boundary adjustment request) exists in a derived grassland form, missing the typical middle and upper vegetation layers.

This PCT does not have any associated TECs and also is not shown to have an association with the regent honeyeater.

Threatened Species

No threatened species have previously been recorded on the property. There are recorded sightings of the following threatened animals within a 10 km² search frame around the property:

- glossy black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus lathami*),
- regent honeyeater (*Anthochaera phrygia*),
- dusky woodswallow (*Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus*),
- hooded robin (*Melanodryas cucullata cucullata*),
- spotted-tailed quoll (*Dasyurus maculatus*) and
- grey-headed flying fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*)

(BioNet Atlas maps in **Appendix A**). Areas on the property are currently mapped on the Biodiversity Values Map (BVM) because mapped vegetation types are known to support the regent honeyeater.

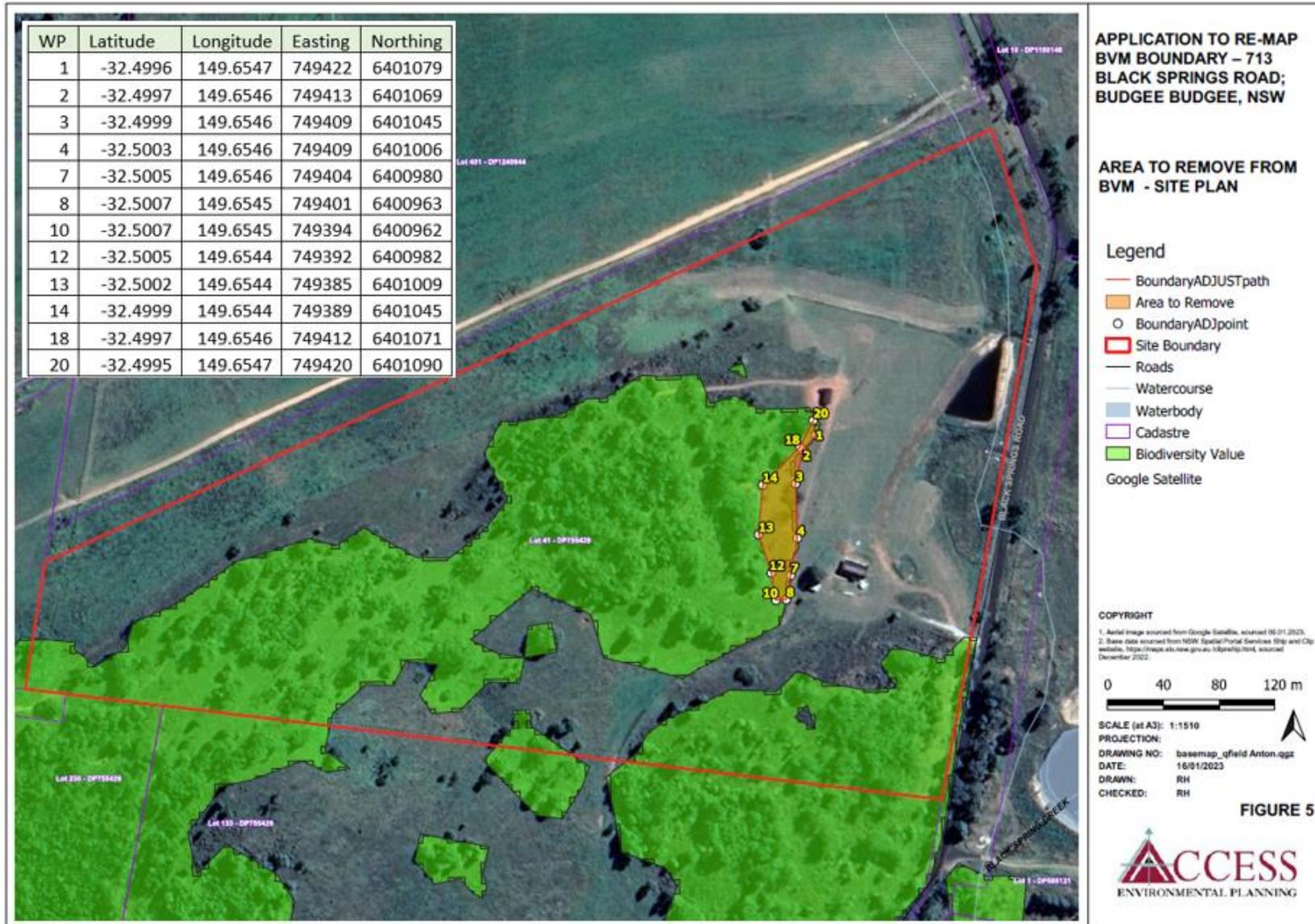


Figure 5: Location points of area to remove from BVM.

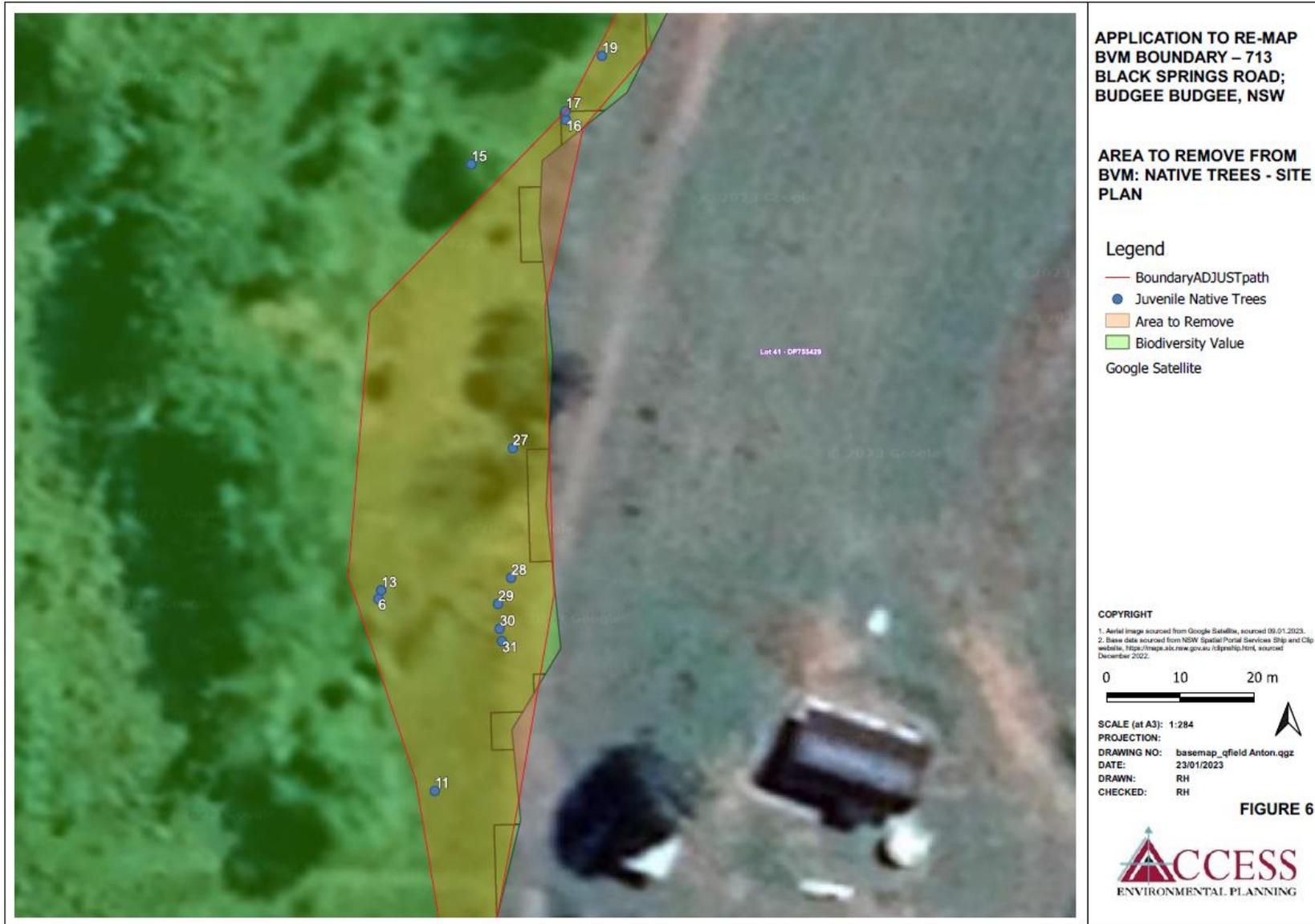


Figure 6: Location of native woody vegetation, isolated individuals.

Historical Imagery

The following images show the area of concern (subject of the remap request) over previous decades.



Image date: 2021



Image date: 2017



Image date: 2003



Inset Historical Imagery, image date: 1990



Inset Historical imagery, image date: 1982

Regent honeyeater: BVM vegetation at the Property is considered as important habitat for regent honeyeaters and is recognised as critical for the survival of the species, typically providing food resources and breeding habitat. The regent honeyeater is critically endangered and a species identified as being at risk of serious and irreversible impacts (SAIL).

Details of the life cycle requirements and threats impacting the regent honeyeater (shown below, from <http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/species/pubs/82338-conservation-advice.pdf>) in comparison to the characteristics of the Site (Table 2), shows SAIL from remapping are unlikely.

Resources that the regent honeyeater uses:

- nectar from eucalypts including Mugga ironbark, yellow box, white box, swamp mahogany
- flowering of stringybark species can also contribute to nectar resources
- nectar and fruit from mistletoes
- invertebrates / insects and their exudates (lerps and honeydew)

Breeding habitat for the regent honeyeater - nests are made in:

- Horizontal branches or forks in tall mature eucalypts and sheoaks
- Mistletoe haustoria

Threats:

- Clearing, fragmentation and degradation of habitat
- Removal of large trees
- Competition from other more aggressive honeyeaters, noisy miner (*Manorina melanocephala*) and noisy friar bird (*Philemon corniculatus*)
- Predation by nest predators such as pied currawongs (*Strepera graculina*)

Principles for determining serious and irreversible impacts

SAIL are likely if site changes contribute significantly to the risk of a threatened species becoming extinct based on the following 4 principles (as per clause 6.7 of the Biodiversity Conservation Regulation 2017):

- **Principle 1:** The impact will cause a further decline of a species or ecological community that is currently observed, estimated, inferred or reasonably suspected to be in a rapid rate of decline
- **Principle 2:** The impact will further reduce the population size of the species or ecological community that is currently observed, estimated, inferred or reasonably suspected to have a very small population size
- **Principle 3:** The impact is made on the habitat of the species or ecological community that is currently observed, estimated, inferred or reasonably suspected to have a very limited geographic distribution
- **Principle 4:** The impacted species or ecological community is unlikely to respond to measures to improve its habitat and vegetation integrity, and therefore its members are not replaceable.

Table 2: Consideration of the site remapping with regard to principles indicating SAIL.

Principle	Site for BVM review	SAIL
1 Further decline	Consists of grasses and isolated, immature <i>Angophora</i> and <i>Acacia</i> species. There are no nectar producing eucalypts. There will be no change in existing land management so insect populations will remain available (potential secondary food source). There is no breeding resource available	Unlikely, due to present site conditions. Required habitat features are not available in the area subject to the re-mapping request.

2 Reduce population	No individuals will be harmed. Breeding habitat is not present – no eucalypts, sheoaks, mature native trees or mistletoe exist at the site.	No
3 Impact on habitat	There will be no change to existing site management – no additional clearing. There is no existing habitat suitable for the regent honeyeater. Fragmentation will not be exacerbated as the subject area is fringing vegetation that does not have suitable ecological characters to support habitat for native woodland birds. There will be no change to existing environmental conditions that would increase the advantage of aggressive honeyeaters, noisy miners or pied currawongs of the area to be re-mapped.	Unlikely
4 Limited species response to habitat improvements, members not replaceable	No individuals will be harmed. Breeding habitat is not present and will not be impacted – no eucalypts, sheoaks, mature native trees or mistletoes exist at the site.	No

Concluding Remarks

Justification to support a review of the BVM boundary for the defined site has been provided in this document. Historical images show the site has not had continuous native woody vegetation in the last 40 years and over time has been modified to some extent by farm activities. Analysis of the current site vegetation characteristics show that the assigned PCT does not have known associations with the critically endangered regent honeyeater. Furthermore the condition of the site means there are negligible habitat provisions for the regent honeyeater or other woodland birds, as a derived grassland with no eucalypts, mistletoes or other nectar producing native trees within the proposed remap area and no prospect of regeneration due to existing land management practices.

Declaration

This site assessment involved a site visit by Access Environmental Planning staff, recording site characteristics, GPS location details and appraisal of available online information relevant to the environmental aspects of the proposed BVM boundary adjustment area. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is neither false nor misleading.



Christopher Botfield



Further Information

Biodiversity Values Map tool <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/animals-and-plants/biodiversity-offsets-scheme/resources-tools-and-systems/biodiversity-map>

Bionet Atlas

https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/atlaspublicapp/ui_modules/atlas_/atlassearch.aspx

Bionet Vegetation Classification

<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/NSWVCA20PRapp/LoginPR.aspx?ReturnUrl=%2fNSWVCA20PRapp%2fLogoutPR.aspx>

Flora NSW Online (www.plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au) and *Flora of New South Wales* (Vol 1-4, Harden 1991-2002).

NSW Government aerial imagery and other spatial data layers including contours, cadastre, etc. www.maps.six.nsw.gov.au

NSW Planning Portal <https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/>

NSW Sharing and Enabling Environmental Data (SEED)

https://geo.seed.nsw.gov.au/Public_Viewers/index.html?viewer=Public_Viewers&locale=en-AU

Report Author:

Name: Renae Hill

Title: Project Manager – Access Environmental Planning

Date: 23rd January 2023

Reviewed by:

Name: Tony Moody and Christopher Botfield

Title: Project Officer and Principal – Access Environmental Planning

Date: 24th January 2023

Client review: 25th January 2023

Final Document: 25th January 2023

Appendix A: Available Existing Information
 NSW Planning Portal – Property Report





Property Report

713 BLACK SPRINGS ROAD BUDGEE BUDGEE 2850



Property Details

Address: 713 BLACK SPRINGS ROAD BUDGEE BUDGEE 2850
 Lot/Section /Plan No: 41/-/DP755429
 Council: MID-WESTERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Summary of planning controls

Planning controls held within the Planning Database are summarised below. The property may be affected by additional planning controls not outlined in this report. Please contact your council for more information.

Local Environmental Plans	Mid-Western Regional Local Environmental Plan 2012 (pub. 10-8-2012)
Land Zoning	R5 - Large Lot Residential: (pub. 7-11-2014)
Height Of Building	NA
Floor Space Ratio	NA
Minimum Lot Size	12 ha
Heritage	NA
Land Reservation Acquisition	NA
Foreshore Building Line	NA
Local Provisions	Refer to Clause 4.2A
Terrestrial Biodiversity	High Biodiversity

Detailed planning information

State Environmental Planning Policies which apply to this property

State Environmental Planning Policies can specify planning controls for certain areas and/or types of development. They can also identify the development assessment system that applies and the type of environmental assessment that is required.

This report provides general information only and does not replace a Section 10.7 Certificate (formerly Section 149)

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Property Report

713 BLACK SPRINGS ROAD BUDGEE BUDGE 2850

- State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021: Excluded (pub. 21-10-2022)
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021: Land Application (pub. 2-12-2021)
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021: Subject Land (pub. 2-12-2021)
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Building Sustainability Index: BASIX) 2004: Land Application (pub. 25-6-2004)
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008: Land Application (pub. 12-12-2008)
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing) 2021: Land Application (pub. 26-11-2021)
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Industry and Employment) 2021: Land Application (pub. 2-12-2021)
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Planning Systems) 2021: Land Application (pub. 2-12-2021)
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Primary Production) 2021: Land Application (pub. 2-12-2021)
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021: Land Application (pub. 2-12-2021)
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Resources and Energy) 2021: Land Application (pub. 2-12-2021)
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021: Land Application (pub. 2-12-2021)
- State Environmental Planning Policy No 65—Design Quality of Residential Apartment Development: Land Application (pub. 26-7-2002)

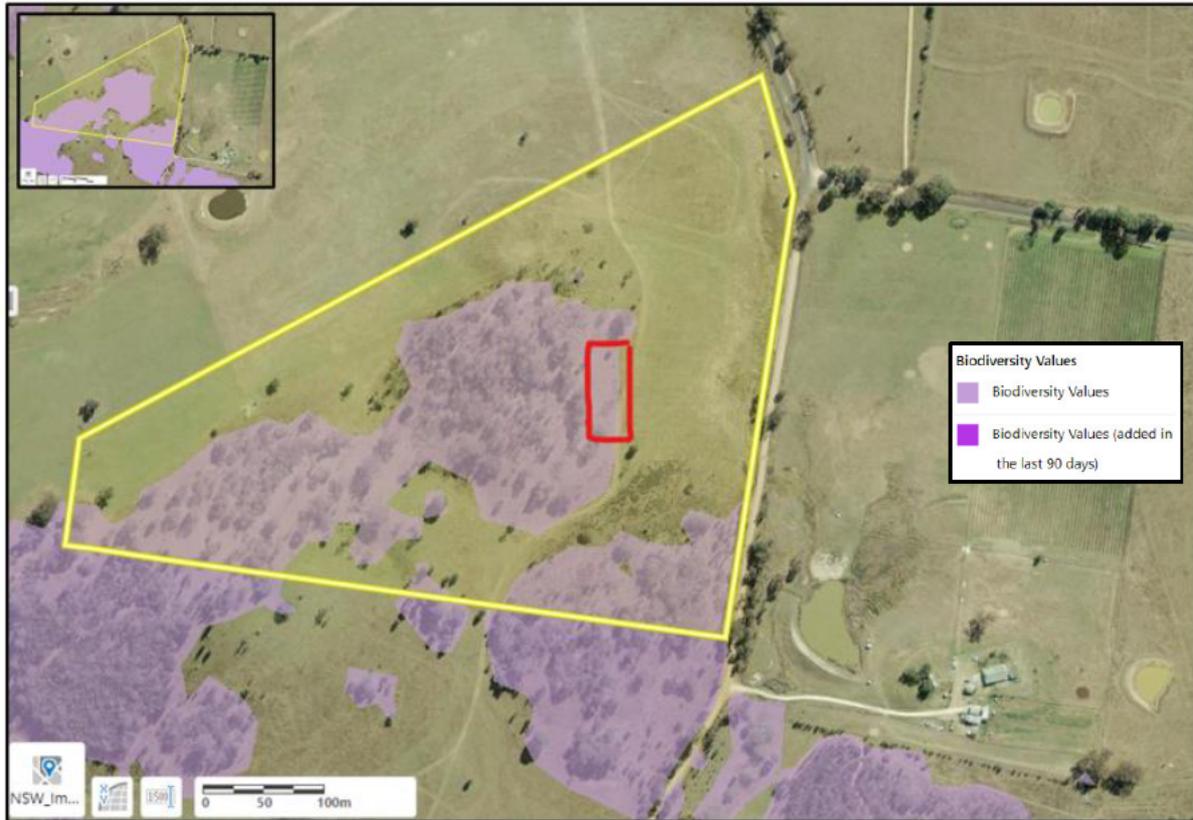
Other matters affecting the property

Information held in the Planning Database about other matters affecting the property appears below. The property may also be affected by additional planning controls not outlined in this report. Please speak to your council for more information

Biodiversity Value (BV) Map	Clearing native vegetation for a development on an area on the BV Map may require a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report. Consult your local council.
Land near Electrical Infrastructure	This property may be located near electrical infrastructure and could be subject to requirements listed under ISEPP Clause 45. Please contact Essential Energy for more information.
Local Aboriginal Land Council	MUDGE E
Regional Plan Boundary	Central West and Orana

This report provides general information only and does not replace a Section 10.7 Certificate (formerly Section 149)

Biodiversity Values Map



Purple areas show vegetation which has been assessed and mapped as having high biodiversity value. Any development that impacts on the vegetation shown in the purple areas immediately triggers the Biodiversity Offset Scheme (BOS) – requiring a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR) to determine the number of biodiversity offset credits that will offset impacts to biodiversity.

Bionet Atlas Search

Threatened Species:

Search criteria: Public Report of all Valid Records of Threatened (listed on BC Act 2016), Commonwealth listed, CAMBA listed, JAMBA listed or ROKAMBA listed Entities in selected area [North: -32.44 West: 149.60 East: 149.70 South: -32.54] returned a total of 10 records of 7 species.
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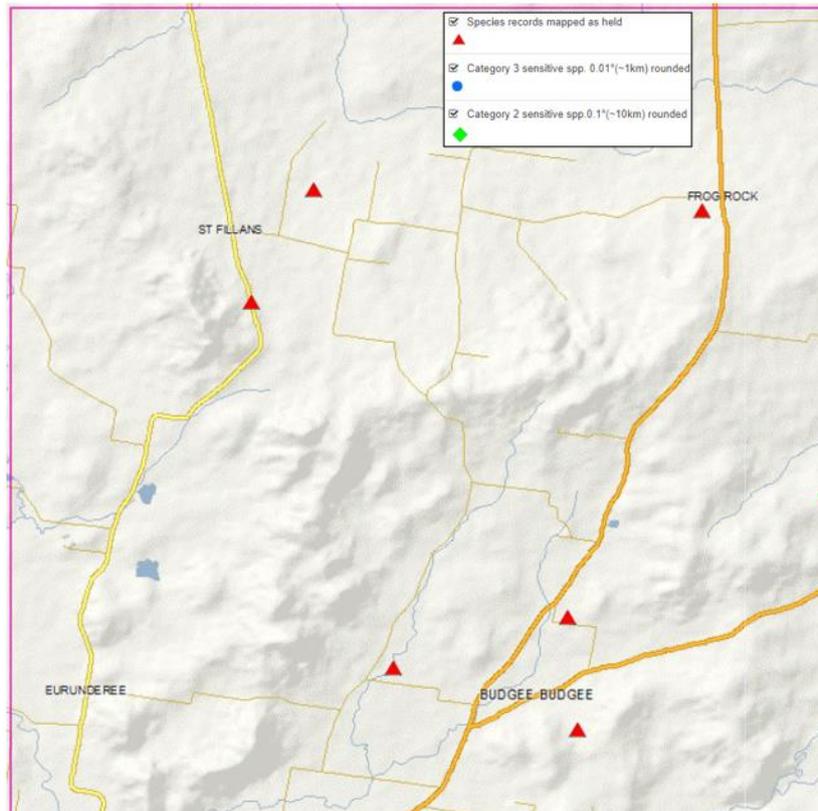
	Common name	Scientific name	Map [Clear all]	NSW status	Comm. status	No. of records
Animalia	Glossy Black-Cockatoo	<i>^Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	V,P,2	V	1
Aves						
Cacatuidae						
Meliphagidae	Regent Honeyeater	<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	E4A,P	CE	1
Artamidae	Dusky Woodswallow	<i>Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	V,P		1
Petroicidae	Hooded Robin (south-eastern form)	<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	V,P		1
Mammalia	Spotted-tailed Quoll	<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	V,P	E	1
Dasyuridae						
Pteropodidae	Grey-headed Flying-fox	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	V,P	V	4
Plantae	Ausfeld's Wattle	<i>Acacia ausfeldii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	V		1
Flora						
Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)						

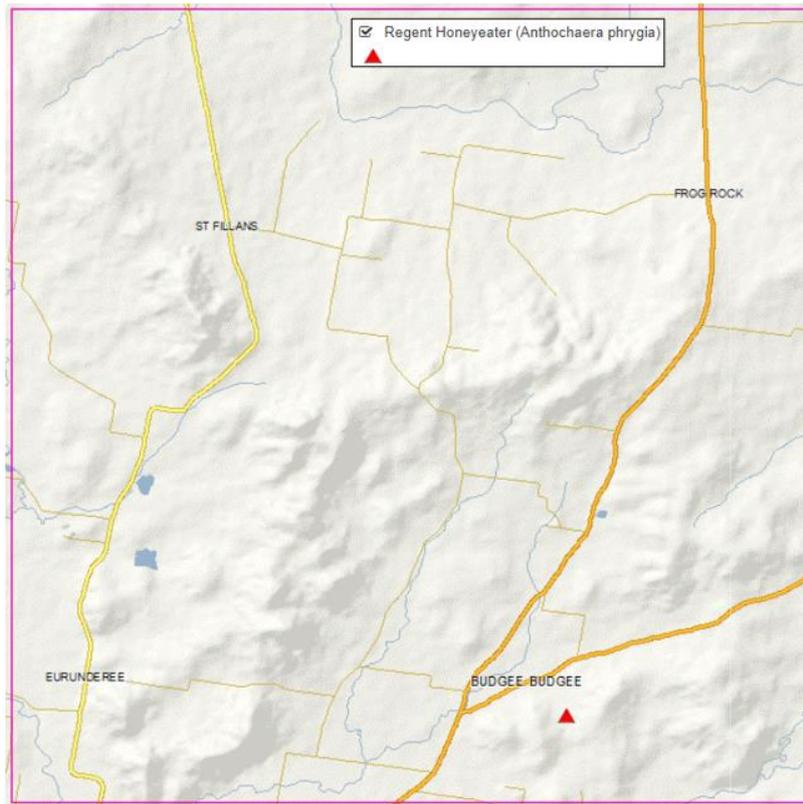
NSW status

- 1 Sensitivity Class 1 (Sensitive Species Data Policy)
- 2 Sensitivity Class 2 (Sensitive Species Data Policy)
- 3 Sensitivity Class 3 (Sensitive Species Data Policy)
- CH Critical Habitat (Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995)
- E1 Endangered (Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995)
- E2 Endangered Population (Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995)
- E3 Endangered Ecological Community (Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995)
- E4 Presumed Extinct (Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995)
- E4A Critically Endangered (Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995)
- E4B Critically Endangered Ecological Community (Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995)
- FCE Critically Endangered Fish (Fisheries Management Act 1994)
- FE Endangered Fish (Fisheries Management Act 1994)
- FEC Endangered Ecological Community of Fish (Fisheries Management Act 1994)
- FEP Endangered Population of Fish (Fisheries Management Act 1994)
- FKTP Key Threatening Process of Fish (Fisheries Management Act 1994)
- FP Protected Fish (Fisheries Management Act 1994)
- FV Vulnerable Fish (Fisheries Management Act 1994)
- FX Extinct Fish (Fisheries Management Act 1994)
- KTP Key Threatening Process (Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995)
- P Protected (National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974)
- V Vulnerable (Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995)
- V2 Vulnerable Ecological Community (Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995)

Commonwealth status

- C Listed on China Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
- CD Conservation Dependent (Commonwealth EPBC Act 1999)
- CE Critically Endangered (Commonwealth EPBC Act 1999)
- E Endangered (Commonwealth EPBC Act 1999)
- J Listed on Japan Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
- K Listed on Republic of Korea Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
- KTP Key Threatening Process (Commonwealth EPBC Act 1999)
- V Vulnerable (Commonwealth EPBC Act 1999)
- X Extinct (Commonwealth EPBC Act 1999)
- XW Extinct in the Wild (Commonwealth EPBC Act 1999)





One record from the area in 1999.

Appendix B: Biodiversity Values Explanation Report (BVER)



Biodiversity Values Map Explanation Report

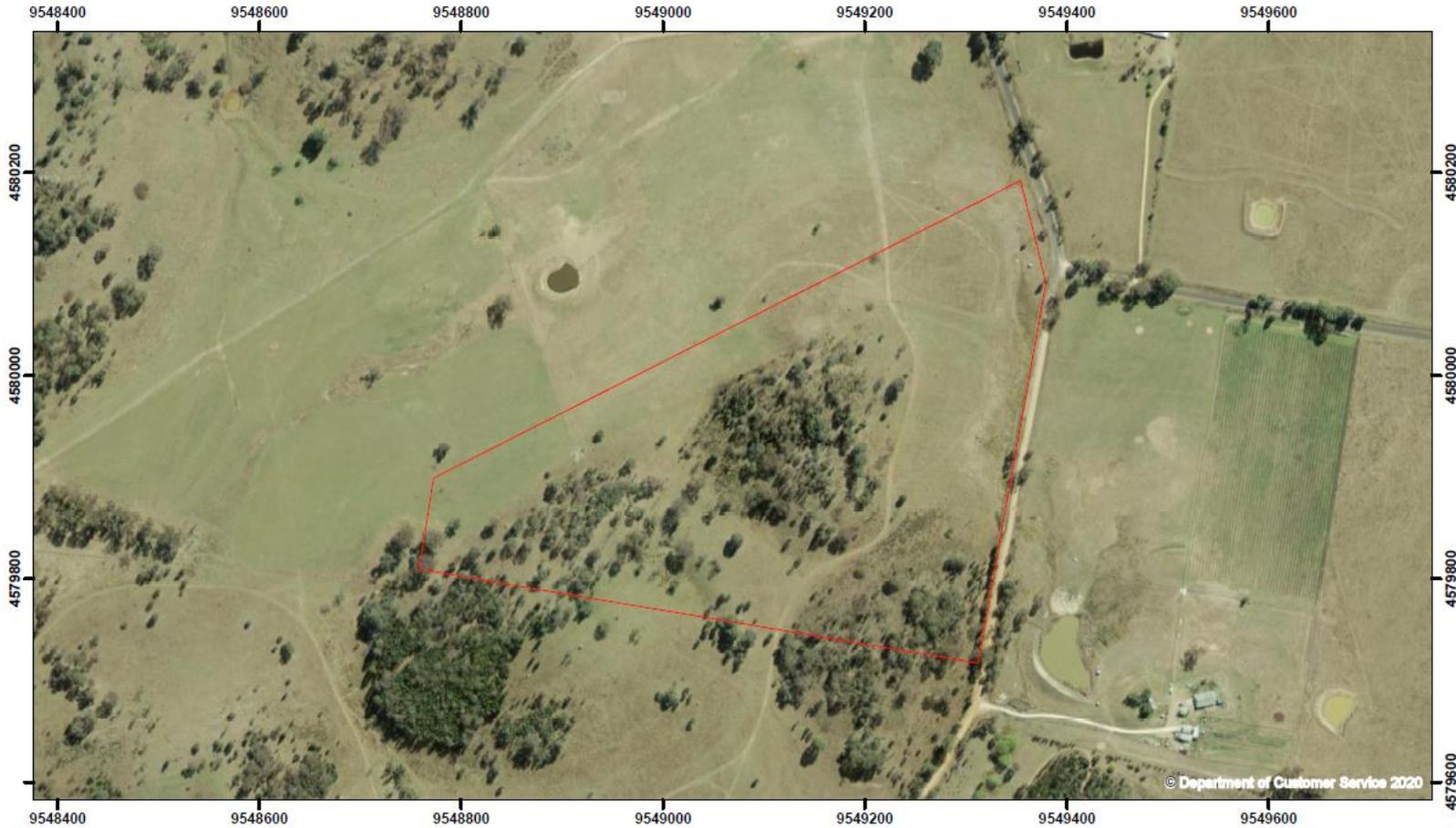
This Biodiversity Values Map Explanation Report provides a detailed map and description of all Biodiversity Values (BV) Map layers applicable to the areas of nominated land.

This report is for information only. It should not be relied on by a consent authority or approval body when determining whether a proposal will impact an area identified on the Biodiversity Values Map. The Biodiversity Values Map published on the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment website must be used to make these decisions. <https://www.lmbc.nsw.gov.au/Maps/index.html?viewer=BOSETMap>

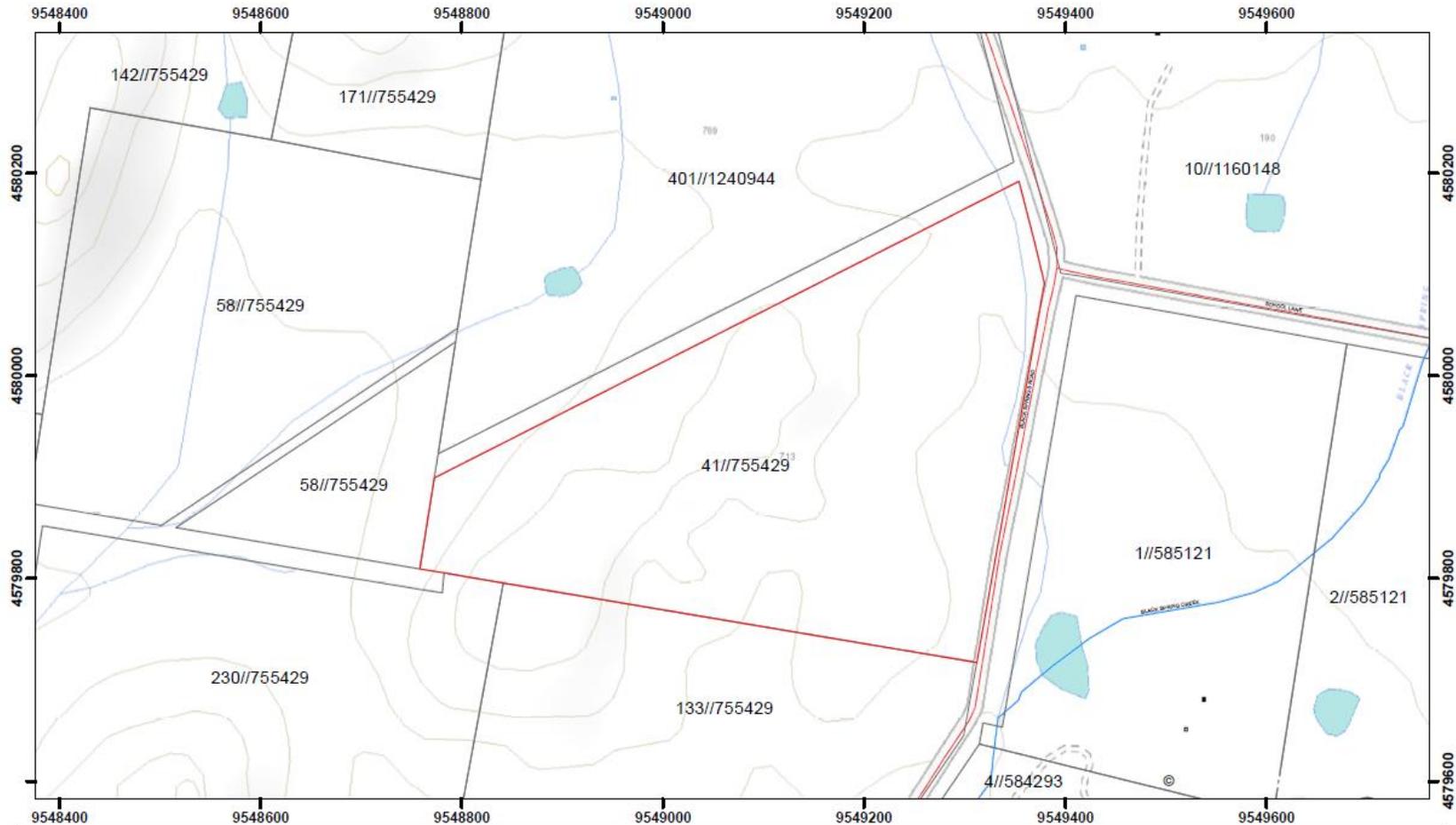
The following maps are relevant to the property at: 713 Black Springs Road Budgee Budgee NSW 2850.

Date: 18 October 2022	
Application Number: 00035996	Applicant Name: Anton Van Den Berg
Map 1A: Property Reference – with satellite image	
<p>Map 1A shows your cadastral property boundary on an aerial image. This service includes external imagery sourced from © AAM 2011,2012; © Jacobs Group Ausimage 2002,2006,2009,2014; © LANDSAT 2014.</p> <p>Property boundaries are created using the digital cadastral database (DCDB). The DCDB is a digital representation of the cadastre of NSW, showing land parcels or other boundaries. The DCDB does not confer ownership on any land, as this is recorded in the NSW Torrens Title register. The DCDB is not a survey accurate representation of cadastre and property boundaries. Accurate survey plans may be obtained from NSW Land Registry Services.</p>	
Map 1B: Property Reference – with topographic map	
<p>Map 1B shows your cadastral property boundary on a topographic base map showing various land features (base imagery supplied by NSW Department of Finance, Services and Innovation). This map also shows the digital cadastre with lot numbers, and labelled roads and streams.</p>	
Map 2: Biodiversity Values Map	
<p>Map 2 shows the Biodiversity Values Map (BV Map) cut to your property boundary with a 10-metre buffer, on the same aerial image as in map 1A. A buffer has been applied to the property boundary to allow for any slight misalignments of the Digital Cadastral Database with the BV Map or aerial imagery.</p> <p>The Biodiversity Values Map can also be viewed online at: https://www.lmbc.nsw.gov.au/Maps/index.html?viewer=BVMap</p>	
Maps showing the types of biodiversity values contributing to the BV map	
<p>The map described below shows the individual biodiversity values on your landholding. The Biodiversity Conservation Regulation 2017 states the criteria for biodiversity values that can be included on the map.</p> <p>Several different types of biodiversity values may occur at the one location. Below is a list and short description of the biodiversity values applicable to the area identified in your application.</p> <p>These biodiversity values have also been cut to the cadastral property boundary with a 10-metre buffer.</p>	

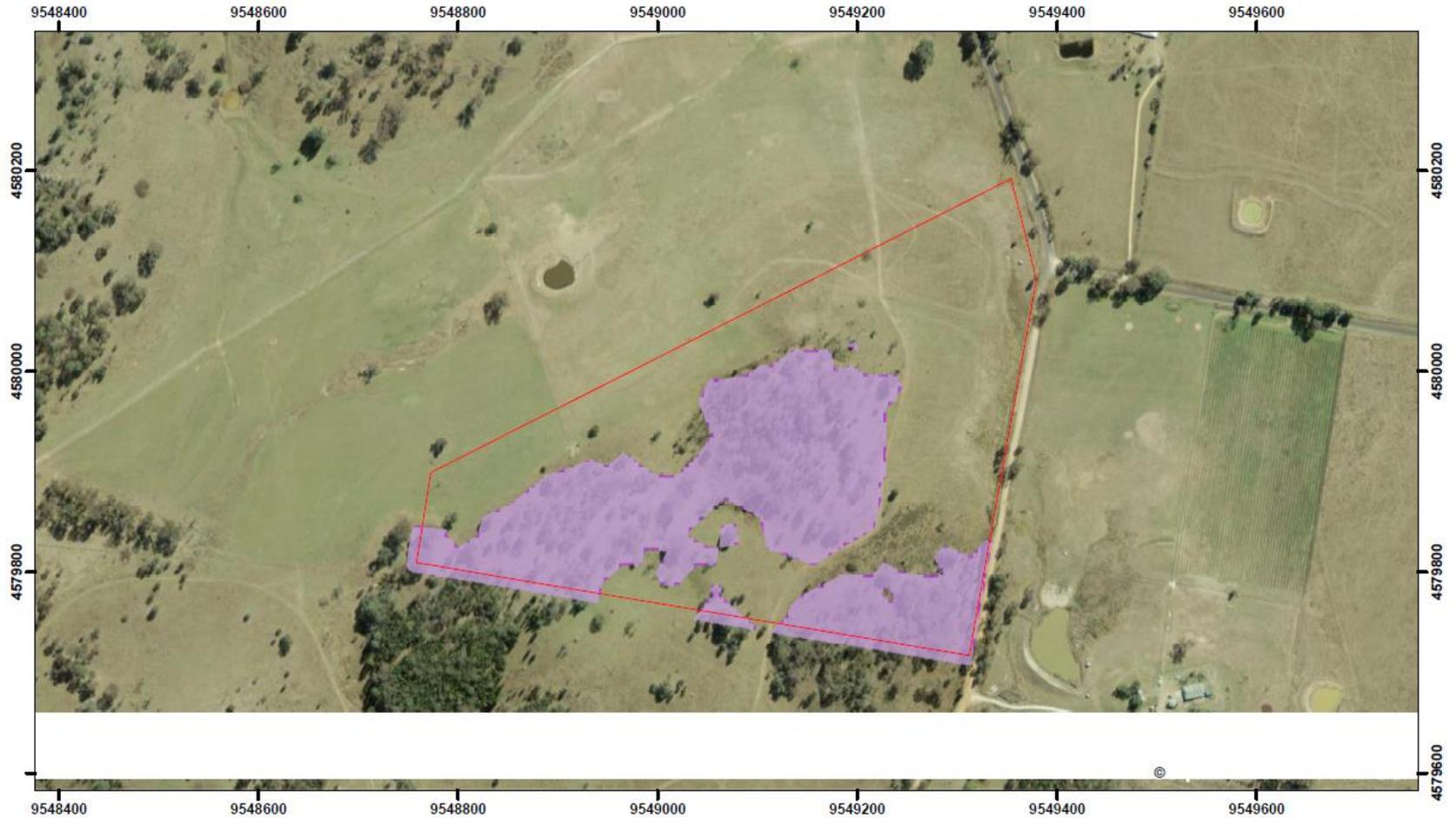
Map 3A: Regent Honeyeater habitat (<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>)		
Legislation	Section or Clause	Description
Biodiversity Conservation Regulation 2017	Part 7, Clause 7.3 (3)(d)	<p>According to the Biodiversity Conservation Regulation 2017, land that, in the opinion of the Environment Agency Head, contains any threatened species or threatened ecological communities that are identified in a list of potential serious and irreversible impacts on biodiversity values may be included on the BV map.</p> <p>Biodiversity values can include the suitable habitat needs of threatened species that may be present at a particular site.</p> <p>The Environment Agency Head has formed the opinion that this land contains this threatened species and/or there is suitable habitat features present on site that are in proximity to known records of the species.</p> <p>Regent Honeyeater (<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>) is a striking and distinctive, medium-sized, black and yellow honeyeater that mainly inhabits temperate woodlands and open forests of the inland slopes of south-east Australia. In NSW their main breeding habitat is located at Capertee Valley and Bundarra- Barraba region. Lower Hunter Spotted Gum forests have also supported regular breeding events.</p> <p>The Regent Honeyeater is listed as a critically endangered species under State and Commonwealth legislation.</p> <p>This species is contained on the list of potential serious and irreversible impacts on biodiversity values under the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> because it is in a rapid rate of decline.</p> <p>More information about this species, it's habitat and ecology can be found at https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/profile.aspx?id=10841</p> <p>If you disagree with the opinion of the Environment Agency Head, then you will need to provide evidence to support the removal of the land from the BV Map.</p> <p>This evidence will need to support the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Native vegetation is not present on the land <p>This evidence may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Photographs of the land Other evidence – such as previous approvals to clear vegetation or development consents issued under Part 4 of <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (1979)</i>.



<p>Legend</p> <p> Property Reference</p>	<p>Map 1A: Property Reference</p> <p>713 Black Springs Road Budgee Budgee NSW 2850</p> <p>Anton Van Den Berg</p> <p><small>The NSW Government will be in no way liable for any loss, damage or injury arising as a result of your use or reliance on the Biodiversity Values Map, nor will it be liable for any indirect or consequential punitive or special damages or loss of profit.</small></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">N</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1:5,000 at A4</p> <p><small>GDA 1994 New South Wales Lambert Data sources: Base Imagery data supplied by © NSW Department of Finance and Services. Prepared by: Richard Kind Date prepared: 17/10/2022</small></p> <p><small>Positional variances between data sources used for the map may occur due to differences in scale, date or method of collection.</small></p>
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<p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Property Reference NSW Cadastre Roads Named Watercourse 	<p>Map 1B: Property Reference</p> <p>713 Black Springs Road Budgee Budgee NSW 2850</p> <p>Anton Van Den Berg</p> <p><small>The NSW Government will be in no way liable for any loss, damage or injury arising as a result of your use or reliance on the Biodiversity Values Map, nor will it be liable for any indirect or consequential punitive or special damages or loss of profit.</small></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">N</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1:5,000 at A4</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><small>GDA 1994 New South Wales Lambert Data sources: Base Imagery data supplied by © NSW Department of Finance and Services. Prepared by: Richard Kind Date prepared: 17/10/2022</small></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><small>Positional variances between data sources used for the map may occur due to differences in scale, date or method of collection.</small></p>
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Legend	
	Property Reference
	Biodiversity Values mapped for more than 90 days
	Biodiversity Values added in the last 90 days

Map 2: Biodiversity Values Map

713 Black Springs Road Budge Budge NSW 2850

Anton Van Den Berg

The NSW Government will be in no way liable for any loss, damage or injury arising as a result of your use or reliance on the Biodiversity Values Map, nor will it be liable for any indirect or consequential punitive or special damages or loss of profit.

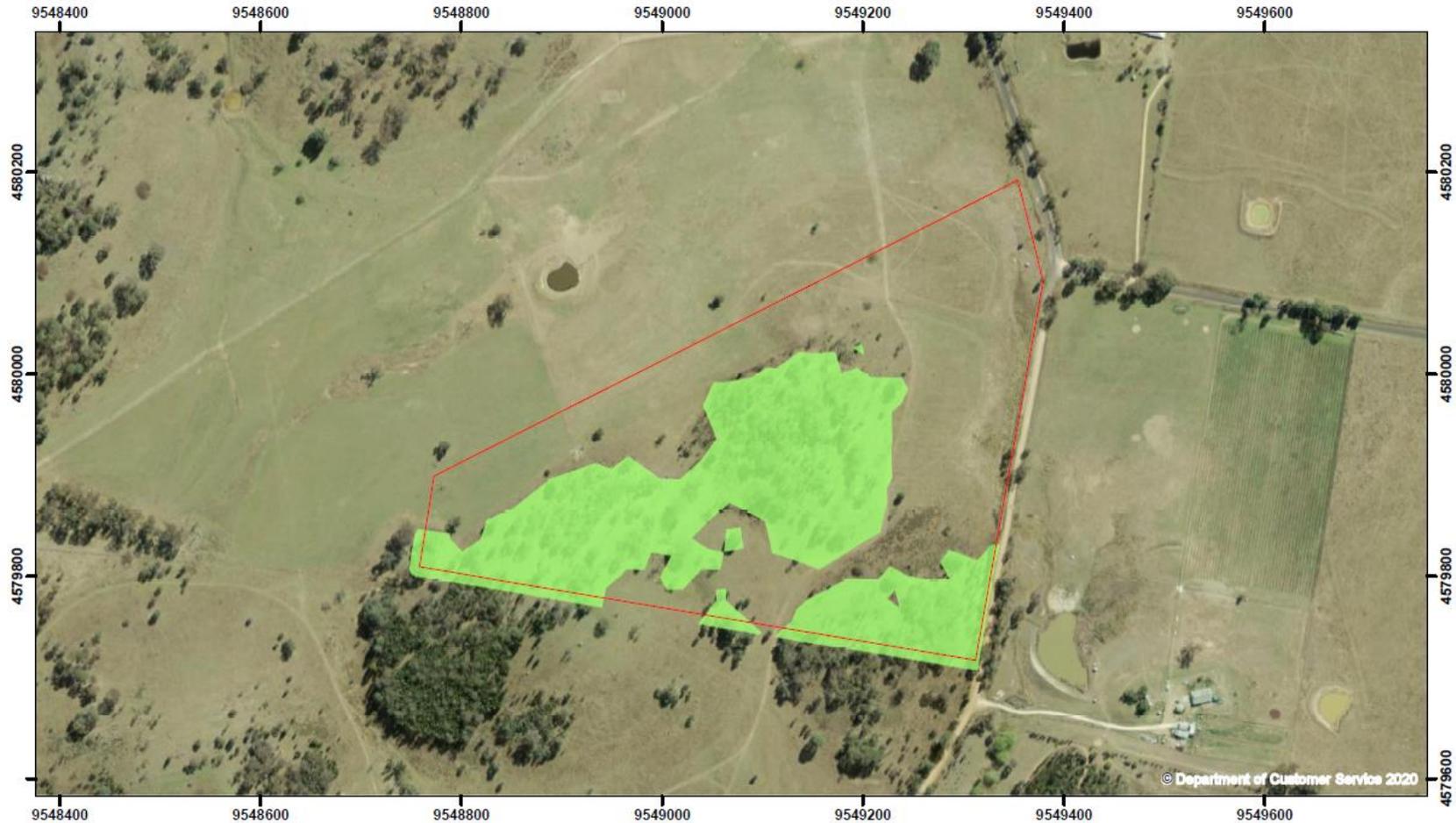
N



1:5,000 at A4

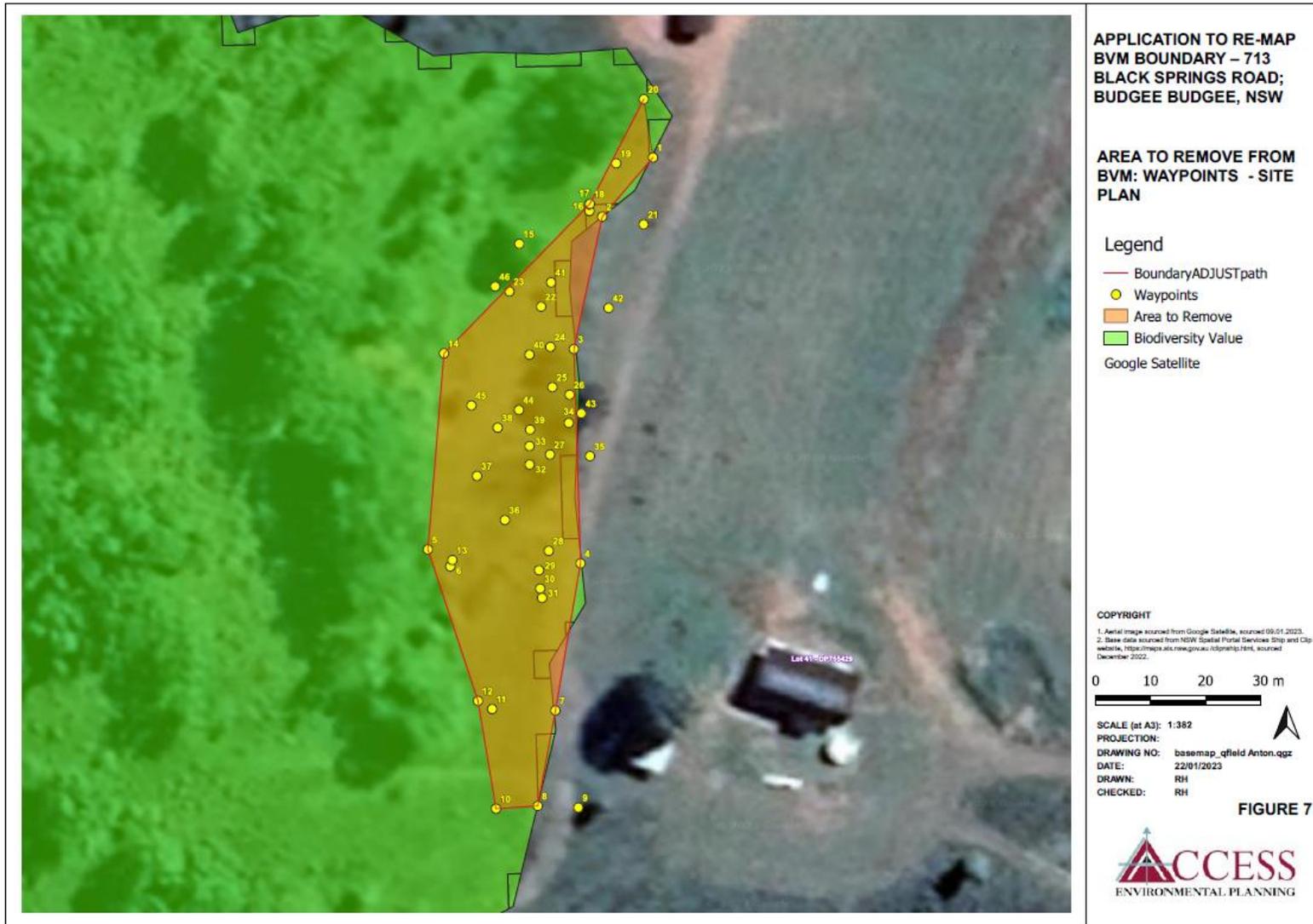
GDA 1994 New South Wales Lambert
Data sources: Base Imagery data supplied by
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Prepared by: Richard Kind
Date prepared: 17/10/2022

Positional variances between data sources used for the map may occur due to differences in scale, date or method of collection.



<p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Property Reference Regent Honeyeater 	<p>Map 3A: Regent Honeyeater habitat (Anthochaera phrygia)</p> <p>713 Black Springs Road Budgee NSW 2850</p> <p>Anton Van Den Berg</p> <p><small>The NSW Government will be in no way liable for any loss, damage or injury arising as a result of your use or reliance on the Biodiversity Values Map, nor will it be liable for any indirect or consequential punitive or special damages or loss of profit.</small></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">N</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1:5,000 at A4</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><small>GDA 1994 New South Wales Lambert Data sources: Base Imagery data supplied by © NSW Department of Finance, Services & Innovation Prepared by: Richard Kind Date prepared: 17/10/2022</small></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><small>Positional variances between data sources used for the map may occur due to differences in scale, date or method of collection.</small></p>
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Appendix C: Site Visit Information – Waypoints, Floristics



WPs	Comments	Latitude	Longitude	Easting	Northing	Image
1	Existing eastern BVM boundary looking west	-32.49960	149.65472	749422	6401079	
2	Existing eastern BVM boundary looking west	-32.49970	149.65464	749413	6401069	
3	Existing eastern BVM boundary looking west	-32.49991	149.65459	749409	6401045	

4	Existing eastern BVM boundary looking west	-32.50026	149.65460	749409	6401006	
5	Desired western BVM boundary, looking west then east	-32.50024	149.65435	749385	6401009	
6	5x Acacia	-32.50027	149.65439	749389	6401006	

7	Existing southeast BVM boundary looking north	-32.50050	149.65456	749404	6400980	
8	Eastern BVM boundary, south east corner of area to remove	-32.50065	149.65453	749401	6400963	
9	Mature kurrajong	-32.50066	149.65460	749407	6400962	

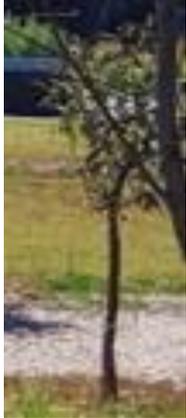
10	Desired BVM boundary looking west, then east	-32.50066	149.65447	749394	6400962	
11	Immature rough barked apple	-32.50050	149.65446	749394	6400980	
12	Desired BVM boundary looking west, then east	-32.50048	149.65444	749392	6400982	
13	Rough barked apple juvenile	-32.50025	149.65439	749389	6401007	

14	Desired BVM boundary looking west, then east	-32.49992	149.65438	749389	6401045	
15	Rough barked apple juvenile	-32.49974	149.65450	749401	6401064	
16	Acacia juvenile	-32.49969	149.65462	749412	6401070	

17	Juvenile rough barked apple	-32.49968	149.65462	749412	6401071	
18	Desired BVM boundary looking west, then east	-32.49968	149.65462	749412	6401071	
19	Juvenile rough barked apple	-32.49961	149.65466	749416	6401078	
20	Desired BVM boundary looking west, then east	-32.49951	149.65471	749420	6401090	

21	2x juvenile rough barked apple – outside existing BVM	-32.49971	149.65471	749420	6401067	
22	Orange tree	-32.49984	149.65454	749404	6401053	
23	Yucca species	-32.49982	149.65449	749399	6401055	
24	Black locust	-32.49991	149.65455	749405	6401045	

25	Black locust	-32.49997	149.65456	749405	6401038	
26	Black locust	-32.49999	149.65459	749408	6401037	
27	Acacia	-32.50008	149.65455	749404	6401026	

28	Juvenile rough barked apple	-32.50024	149.65455	749404	6401009	
29	Juvenile rough barked apple	-32.50027	149.65454	749402	6401005	
30	Juvenile rough bark apple	-32.50030	149.65454	749402	6401002	

31	3x juvenile rough barked apple	-32.50032	149.65454	749403	6401000	
32	Citrus tree planted	-32.50010	149.65452	749401	6401024	
33	rubbish pile	-32.50007	149.65452	749401	6401028	
34	rubbish pile	-32.50003	149.65459	749407	6401032	

35	rubbish pile	-32.50009	149.65462	749411	6401026	No picture available
36	rubbish pile	-32.50019	149.65448	749397	6401014	
37	rubbish pile	-32.50012	149.65443	749393	6401022	
38	rubbish pile	-32.50004	149.65447	749396	6401031	
39	rubbish pile	-32.50004	149.65452	749401	6401031	

40	rubbish pile	-32.49992	149.65452	749402	6401044	
41	BAM 1 north centre line	-32.49980	149.65456	749405	6401057	
42	BAM 1 NE corner	-32.49985	149.65465	749414	6401052	
43	BAM 1 SE corner	-32.50002	149.65461	749409	6401033	

44	BAM 1 south centre line	-32.50001	149.65450	749400	6401034	
45	BAM1 SW corner	-32.50000	149.65443	749393	6401035	
46	BAM 1 NW corner	-32.49981	149.65446	749397	6401056	

Floristic data

BAM plot data (in the area subject of re-map request):

Scientific name	Common name	Origin: Native (N) or Exotic (E)	Estimated Cover (%)	
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	St John's Wort	E	0.4	
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Flat weed	E	6	
<i>Robinia psuedoacacia</i>	Black locust	E	25	
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Weeping rice grass	N		15
<i>Elymus scaber</i>	Common wheat grass	N		7
<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>	Mulga fern	N		0.1
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Sow thistle	E	0.5	
<i>Citrus spp.</i>	Orange tree	E	0.5	
<i>Yucca spp.</i>	Yucca	E	0.2	
<i>Austrodanthonia caespitosa</i>	Ringed wallaby grass	N		3
<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Flea bane	E	0.5	
<i>Aira caryophylla</i>	Silvery hair grass	E	0.1	
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	Celery buttercup	E	0.5	
<i>Sporobolus caroli</i>	Fairy grass	N		0.5
<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	Hare's foot clover	E	0.5	
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep sorrel	E	0.3	
<i>Trifolium hirtum</i>	Rose clover	E	0.2	
<i>Tripogon loliiformis</i>	Five minute grass	N		0.5
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Paterson's curse	E	1	
<i>Romulea rosea</i>	Guildford grass	E	0.2	
<i>Austrostipa scabra</i>	Rough spear grass	N		6
<i>Sporobolus creber</i>	Rat's tail grass	N		0.5
<i>Bromus cartharticus</i>	Prairie grass	E	4	
<i>Gomphrena celosioides</i>	Gomphrena weed	N		0.1
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion	E	0.5	
<i>Centaureum erythraea</i>	Common centaury	E	0.2	
<i>Briza minor</i>	Shivery grass	N		0.2
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum	E	4	
<i>Vittadinia cuneata</i>	Fuzzweed	N		0.2
<i>Gamochaeta coarctata</i>	Cudweed	N		0.1
<i>Austrostipa verticillata</i>	Slender bamboo grass	N		5
<i>Euchiton sphaericus</i>	Gnaphalium	N		0.1

Additional plant species observed in woody BVM area to the west:

Scientific name	Common name	Origin: Native (N) or Exotic (E)
<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough barked apple	N
<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Hickory wattle	N
<i>Callitris endlicheri</i>	Black cypress pine	N
<i>Calotis lappulacea</i>	Yellow burr daisy	N
<i>Cassinia arcuata</i>	Chinese shrub	N
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo grass	N
<i>Calotis cuneifolia</i>	Purple burr daisy	N
<i>Avena fatua</i>	Volunteer oats	E
<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	Purple top	E
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>	Wattle mat rush	N