Yangery BESS

Ecology Assessment

Yangery BESS Development Pty Ltd

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Executive Summary

Aurecon was commissioned by Yangery BESS Development Pty Ltd on behalf of South Energy Pty Ltd to undertake a flora and fauna assessment to inform a 120 MW/480MWh BESS project at 689 Tower Hill Road, Yangery, Victoria. This report identifies existing ecological values within the Study Area and the potential impacts to threatened species under State and Commonwealth Legislation.

The Study Area comprised two fenced paddocks, both of which have been subject to historical farming purposes. As a result of previous land use and farming, all native vegetation has been removed and an almost exclusive cover of introduced flora remains on site. Vegetation within the Study Area includes a row of planted amenity trees and shrubs surrounding the existing Yangery Substation for the purpose of visual screening. The Study Area is intersected by a degraded and eroded drainage line that adjoins one isolated waterbody in the southern paddock.

The ecological field assessment confirmed that the Study Area does not support any patches of native vegetation, remnant trees or significant habitat features that are considered to support threatened species. No EPBC Act of FFG Act listed threatened flora species were recorded within the Study Area, and it was determined that no threatened flora species are likely to occur within the Study Area based on previous ground disturbance.

No EPBC Act of FFG Act listed threatened fauna species were recorded within the Study Area during the ecological site assessment. One threatened fauna species, namely Blue-winged Parrot (*Neophema chrysostoma*) was identified in the likelihood of occurrence analysis to have a moderate likelihood of occurrence in the Study Area given the presence of suitable habitat. However, it is considered that whilst the species may opportunistically visit the Study Area to forage, the species is not considered to depend on the degraded habitat within the Study Area for foraging or any other important lifecycle functions. As such, it is considered that the Project will have a negligible impact on Blue-winged Parrot.

Based on the proposed Yangery BESS Project layout, there are no implications for the project under the EPBC Act or the FFG Act and the project is not considered to trigger a referral under the *Environment Effects Act* 1978 (EE Act) for matters relating to ecology. The current project design and associated construction activities (including re-alignment of existing drainage line and infilling of farm dam) will not result in any impacts to native vegetation as defined in the Victorian *Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation*. Therefore, a planning permit under Clause 52.17 of the Warrnambool Planning Scheme is not required. Native vegetation offsets are also not required for the Project.

The Yangery BESS Project is not considered to result in any impacts to significant ecological values, and no further ecological surveys are considered to be required to support the project.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

Aurecon was commissioned by Yangery BESS Development Pty Ltd on behalf of South Energy Pty Ltd to undertake a flora and fauna assessment to inform a 120 MW/480 MWh BESS project at 689 Tower Hill Road, Yangery, Victoria.

This report documents the sources of information, methods and findings of the flora and fauna assessment. This assessment report has been prepared to inform the planning application for the project and to determine the implications of the project under relevant Commonwealth and state environmental legislation, particularly the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act), *Environment Effects Act 1978* (EE Act) and *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act* 1988 (FFG Act).

1.2 Scope and Purpose of the assessment

The purpose of the ecological assessment was to provide an assessment of the biodiversity values at the project site, including an assessment of any potential impacts to native vegetation and/or significant flora, fauna and ecological communities. This assessment identifies the environmental approvals that may be triggered under Commonwealth and state legislation. This assessment also provides identification of any key risk areas of the project site and recommendations for locating project infrastructure to avoid impacts.

The scope of the ecological assessment was to:

- Undertake a review of existing ecological information for the project site, including preparation of database searches for native vegetation, flora and fauna;
- Undertake an ecological field survey to determine the type, extent and quality of native vegetation and fauna habitat present in the Study Area;
- Identify any significant ecological values (including threatened species or communities) that have potential to occur in the Study Area;
- Identify the potential implications for the project based on relevant biodiversity legislation and policy;
- Provide recommendations to assist with project design and locating of project infrastructure;
- Undertake an ecological impact assessment for the project; and
- Identify the need for any future targeted surveys.

1.3 Project Location

The Yangery BESS Development (the Project) is located at 689 Tower Hill Road, Yangery, in western Victoria, approximately 8 km north-west of Warrnambool. The Study Area includes approximately 23 hectares (ha) of improved farmland and is bounded by Tower Hill Road to the north and Conns Lane to the west.

The ecological site assessment was limited to the Study Area boundary as shown in Figure 1.

1.4 Assumptions and Limitations

The outcomes of this report are limited to the ecological assessment undertaken for the project site and immediate surrounds. This report is limited to the scope defined in Section 1.2. Should further information become available regarding the conditions at the project site, Aurecon reserves the right to review the report in the context of the additional information.

Ecological assessments can be undertaken at any time of year, however seasonal variations can result in some flora and fauna not being detectable at certain times. Particularly, many flowering plant species are only detectable when producing flowers or fruits. In general, spring is considered the optimal period to undertake ecological field assessments in Victoria, particularly when assessing grassland sites. Particularly given the heavily altered nature of the Study Area, the winter timing of the ecological field survey that informed this assessment was considered suitable to ascertain the extent and condition of native vegetation and habitat in the Study Area.

2 Methods

2.1 Desktop Assessment

The desktop assessment comprised a review existing technical reports for the site, as well as a review of current databases for information on native vegetation and threatened flora, fauna and ecological communities listed under the EPBC Act and FFG Act.

The methods adopted for the database search, likelihood of occurrence and impact assessment are outlined in the following sections.

2.1.1 Review of previous reports

One previous technical report relevant to the Study Area was reviewed for general project context, this included:

- Entura (2024) *Yangery BESS Planning and Environmental Red Flags Report,* Entura-255915, Version 2.0.

Key findings from this report are summarised in Section 3.1.

2.1.2 Database search

The database searches undertaken for the Project provided a shortlist of the potential flora, fauna and ecological communities that may occur within 5 km of the Study Area. Database information was obtained from a circular search area with a radius of 5 km centred on the Study Area (coordinates: latitude 38°18'53.3"S and longitude 142°25'48.6"E).

Records from the following databases were collated and reviewed for the search area:

- Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) of the Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) for matters protected by the EPBC Act (DCCEEW 2025a, See Appendix A); and
- The Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (DEECA 2025a) for records of listed threatened flora and fauna species.

The following information was also reviewed for the Study Area as part of the desktop assessment:

- NatureKit (DEECA 2024);
- VicPlan (DTP 2024); and
- Aerial imagery.

2.1.3 Likelihood of occurrence analysis for threatened flora and fauna

The likelihood of occurrence of all threatened flora and fauna species collated in the database search was considered for the Study Area. The following threatened species were considered as part of this assessment:

- Flora listed as threatened under the EPBC Act;
- Fauna listed as threatened and/or migratory under the EPBC Act; and
- Flora and fauna listed as threatened under the FFG Act.

Each of these species were considered against the suitability of habitat, to determine their likelihood of occurrence in the Study Area. The likelihood of a species occurring within the Study Area was classified as ‘Negligible’, ‘Low’, ‘Moderate’ or ‘High’ based on the consideration of:

- The presence/absence of previous records in the search region (as returned from the database search);
- The known habitat requirements and distribution of the species; and
- The suitability of habitat in the Study Area (based on the findings of the overview field assessment, and previous reports for the site).

The likelihood of occurrence of ecological communities are also considered in this report.

Details of the ranking criteria used to determine likelihood of occurrence of threatened flora and fauna in the Study Area is provided in Tables 1 and 2 respectively. Those determined to have a high to moderate likelihood of occurrence in the Study Area are considered further and discussed in Sections 0 and 3.3.5.

Table 1: Likelihood of occurrence criteria for threatened flora species

Likelihood of Occurrence	Criteria
High	Recent records of the species in the local vicinity (i.e. within the last 10 years)
	Known in the area based on site observations, database records or expert advice and/or the Study Area contains high quality habitat
Moderate	Previous reputable records of the species in the local vicinity and/or the Study Area contains moderate quality habitat
Low	Limited previous records of the species in the local vicinity; and/or, the Study Area contains poor or limited habitat. May also be considered low if other environmental factors are present such as fragmented or isolated habitat
Negligible	No suitable habitat and/or the Study Area falls outside the known species range

Table 2: Likelihood of occurrence criteria for threatened and migratory fauna species

Likelihood of Occurrence	Criteria
High	Known resident in the area based on site observations, database records or expert advice
	Recent reputable records (within 5 years) of the species in the local area
	The Study Area contains the species' preferred habitat
Moderate	The species is likely to visit the Study Area regularly (i.e. at least seasonally)
	Previous reputable records of the species in the local area
	The Study Area contains some characteristics of the species' preferred habitat
Low	The species is likely to visit the Study Area occasionally or opportunistically whilst en-route to more suitable sites
	There are only limited or historical records of the species in the local area (>20 years old)
	The Study Area contains few or no characteristics of the species' preferred habitat
Negligible	No previous records of the species in the local area
	Previous records of the species exist in the local area but >30 years old
	The species may fly over the area when moving between areas of more suitable habitat
	Out of the known species' range
	No suitable habitat present within the Study Area
	Species is known to be regionally extinct

2.1.4 Impact assessment

Listed threatened species and ecological communities determined as having a High or Moderate likelihood of occurrence in the Study Area are then considered further regarding the level of likely impact on these values from the proposed development.

2.2 Field assessment

A flora and fauna field assessment was undertaken on the 16-17th July 2024 to assess ecological values within the Study Area (Figure 1). The assessment included:

- Assessment of all patches of native vegetation, including detailed mapping of extent, classification to Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) and habitat hectare assessment to determine a Condition Score for each patch
- Mapping, identification to species and assessment of diameter at breast height (DBH) of all scattered trees and large trees within patches
- Mapping and assessment of habitats considered suitable to support threatened species and/or classify as threatened ecological communities
- Compilation of a detailed flora species list for the Study Area
- Compilation of an incidental fauna species list for the Study Area
- Assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for threatened species based on assessment of the presence and quality of habitats within the Study Area.

Further details of the various elements of the detailed ecological investigation are provided below.

2.2.1 Native vegetation assessment

The native vegetation assessment was undertaken by two suitably experienced ecologists, Leah Mann and Rebecca Ffrost, with appropriate skills in the identification of Victoria's flora and fauna. Both ecologists are accredited to undertake the assessment of native vegetation as listed on DEECA's Vegetation Quality Assessment Competency Register. The assessment was undertaken entirely on foot.

All native vegetation (including patches and scattered trees) recorded in the Study Area was mapped using Esri ArcGIS applications (Collector/Field Maps) on a device with in-built GPS (with 4-5 metre accuracy). Patches of native vegetation were classified to Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC), a Vegetation Quality Assessment (VQA) was undertaken, and a determination was made as to whether the patch fulfilled either FFG Act and/or EPBC Act listed Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) criteria. All scattered trees were identified to species and their diameter at breast height (DBH) was measured. The assessment of native vegetation undertaken was consistent with Victoria's Habitat Hectare method (DSE 2004) and the *Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation* (DEECA 2025) (herein referred to as 'the Guidelines').

2.2.2 Flora survey

A detailed vegetative description of the Study Area was recorded along with a list of the flora species observed. The presence of any suitable habitat for threatened flora species was recorded and mapped, to inform the likelihood of occurrence analysis and inform the potential requirement for future targeted species surveys.

2.2.3 Fauna survey

A list of all fauna species observed within the Study Area was recorded through active searching, and general observations. The presence of any suitable habitat for threatened fauna species was recorded and mapped, to inform the likelihood of occurrence analysis as well as the potential requirement for future targeted fauna surveys.

3 Results

This section of the report presents the integrated results of the database review and ecological field assessment.

3.1 Review of previous reports

The Yangery BESS Desktop Planning and Environmental Red Flags Report prepared by Entura (2024) considered the potential ecological values and constraints within the Study Area and determined the following:

- Based on aerial view, the Study Area is unlikely to contain native vegetation in accordance with the Victorian Guidelines (DEECA 2025).
- No threatened ecological communities listed under the EPBC Act and FFG Act are likely to occur in the Study Area.
- There are no records of threatened flora and fauna within the Study Area.
- Two threatened species Study Area were considered as potential to occur:
  - Growling Grass Frog (*Litoria raniformis*) listed as Vulnerable under the FFG and EPBC Act. Entura (2024) determined this species has the potential to occur within the isolated dam in the south of the Study Area.
  - Southern Bent-winged Bat (*Miniopterus orianae bassanii*) listed as Critically Endangered under the FFG and EPBC Act. Entura (2024) determined this species has the potential to forage over the Study Area.

Noting the above points, Entura (2024) concluded the Project is unlikely to result in any significant impact to MNES under the EPBC Act.

Consideration has been given to the likelihood of occurrence of the above listed threatened species in the current assessment in Section 3.3.

3.2 Database review

The review of the relevant databases (PMST and VBA) returned 14 listed threatened flora species and 98 listed threatened and/or migratory fauna species (including 71 birds, 16 mammals, 1 frog, 5 fish and 5 reptiles) in the 5 km search area from the Study Area. Details of each of these species habitat requirements as well as an analysis of the likelihood of occurrence in the Study Area is provided in Appendix B and C.

The Study Area lies within the Victorian Volcanic Plain (VVP) bioregion and falls within the Glenelg Hopkins Catchment Management Authority (CMA) area and the Warrnambool Local Government Area (LGA). The Study Area is not covered by any overlays relevant to this assessment.

3.3 Ecological assessment

3.3.1 Site description

The Study Area comprised two fenced paddocks that have been improved to support grazing cattle and crop (Photo 1). The ground layer across the entire Study Area has been cleared of native vegetation and supports a mixture of non-native flora species, namely Toowoomba Canary-grass (*Phalaris aquatica*), Kikuyu (*Cenchrus clandestinus*), Clover (*Trifolium spp.*) and Curled Dock (*Rumex crispus*). The surrounding landscape is also characterised by agricultural farmland, with much of the ground flora comprising crop or improved pasture.

A row of planted vegetation was observed along in the north-west corner of the Study Area, south of the existing Yangery Substation (Photo 2). Planted vegetation included a mixture of native trees and shrubs over an understorey exclusively dominated by introduced flora (Photo 3). Planted vegetation mainly comprised of Manna Gum (*Eucalyptus viminalis*), Golden Wattle (*Acacia pycnantha*), Wirilda (*Acacia provincialis*) and Paperbark (*Melaleuca spp*.). During the field survey, one vacant bird nest was observed within the planted vegetation on the east side of the Yangery Substation (Photo 4).

The Study Area is intersected by an existing drainage line that adjoins a small waterbody in the southernmost paddock. The drainage line is heavily degraded and lacks any significant habitat features considered to support or facilitate the persistence or dispersal of native fauna (Photo 5). Similarly, the small waterbody located east of the drainage line is degraded due to persistent cattle pugging and ground disturbance (Photo 6). The waterbody and drainage line both lack native vegetation and abundance of submergent, emergent and fringing vegetation, as such neither are considered to provide high-quality habitat for fauna. The location of the existing drainage line and dam are shown in Figure 1.

Photo 1: Study Area ground layer with visible furrows from soil disturbance

Photo 2: Planted amenity trees and shrubs

Photo 3: Non-native understorey vegetation along planted row of trees

Photo 4: Small bird nest in planted vegetation

Photo 5: Drainage line

Photo 6: Waterbody with degraded soil

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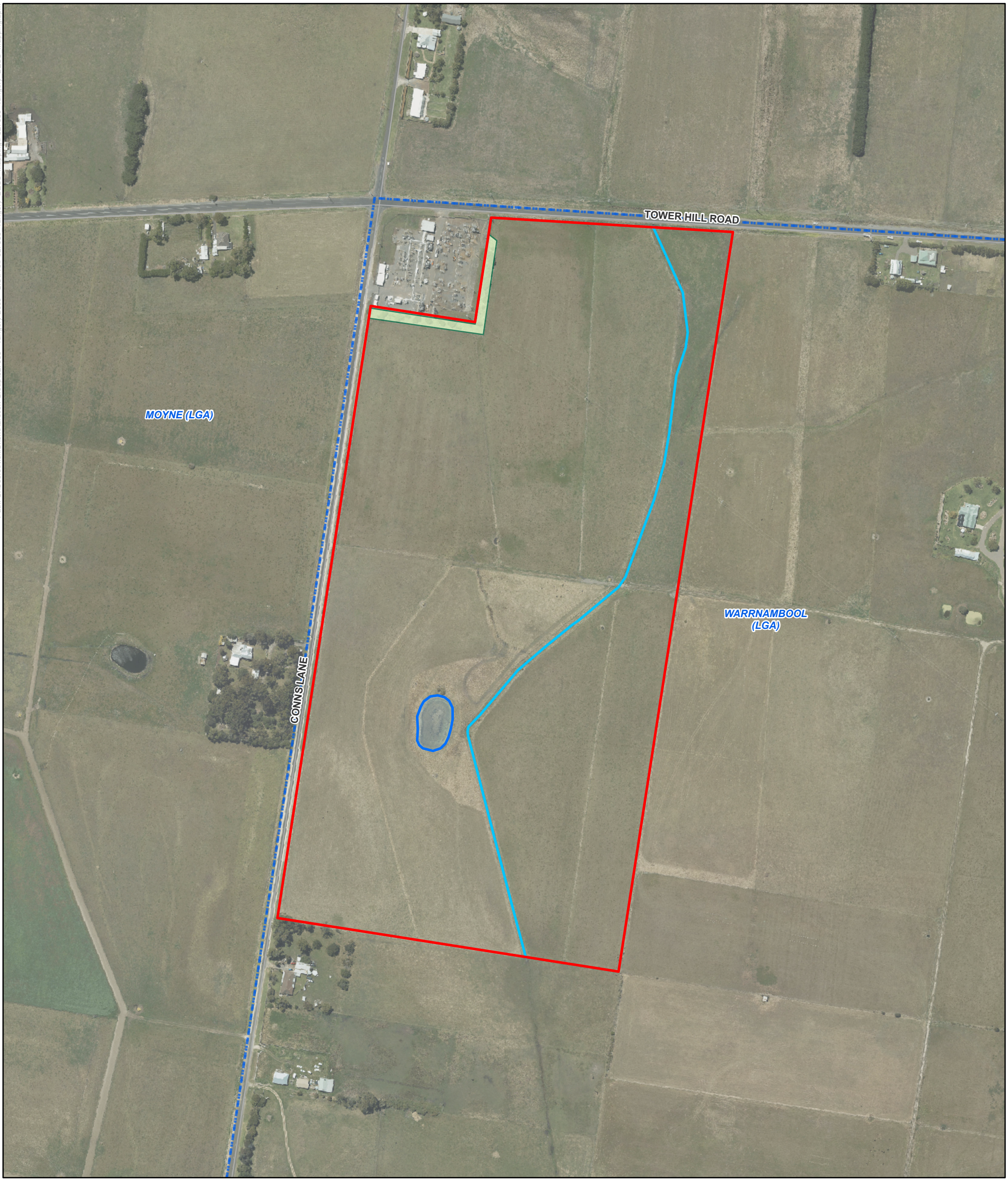

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Author: Nick.Chen

Legend

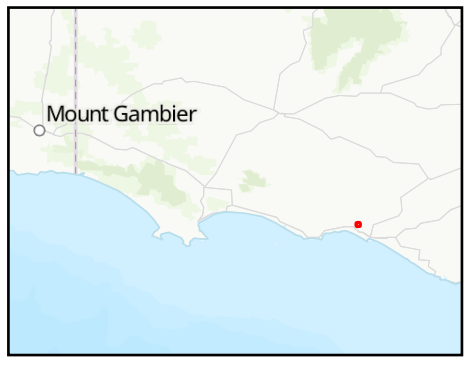
- Study area
- Dam
- Local government area
- Planted vegetation patch
- Road
- Existing Watercourse

Basemap: Vicmap, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS

Other data: DELWP, Aurecon

Date: 23/06/2022 Version: 2

Notes:



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0 0.05 0.1 Kilometers

Job No: P527059

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 54

Yangery BESS

Figure 1: Study Area and Ecology Existing Conditions

3.3.2 Native vegetation

Types of native vegetation that may be present within the Study Area were ascertained through the database review (DEECA 2024). This review noted the presence of one main pre-1750 modelled vegetation community within and nearby to the Study Area, namely Plains Grassy Woodland (Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) 55) with a bioregional conservation status of Endangered.

The field survey confirmed the absence of any native vegetation patches (EVCs) and remnant trees. Whilst a row of trees were recorded during the field assessment (as shown in Figure 1), these trees are considered to have been planted for the purpose of visual screening.

3.3.3 Threatened ecological communities

EPBC Act listed Threatened Ecological Communities

Three EPBC Act listed threatened ecological communities were identified in the PMST as known or likely to occur within 5 km of the Study Area (DCCEEW 2024a) (Appendix A). No native vegetation that matched the criteria for any of the above EPBC Act listed communities occurred in the Study Area.

The following Table 3 details the listing criteria and assessment of absence or presence for each of the EPBC Act threatened ecological communities identified in the PMST search.

Table 3: EPBC Act Threatened Ecological Communities identified in the 5km search area

Threatened Ecological Community	Description of key diagnostic characteristics	Assessment of presence or absence
Assemblages of species associated with open-coast salt-wedge estuaries of western and central Victoria ecological community (Endangered)	This community is characterised by an assemblage of native plants, animals and micro-organisms associated with salt-wedge estuary systems that occur in the high wave energy coastline of western and central Victoria. To meet the criteria for this listing, an estuary system must occur on the southern Australian coastline, be ≥1km long, narrow and contain a diverse array of flora and fauna (DoE 2024 a).	The Study Area does not contain any estuary system. **This community is absent from the Study Area.**
Grassy Eucalypt Woodland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain (Critically Endangered)	This community occurs on flat to gently undulating plains of the Victorian Volcanic Plain bioregion and is characterised by an open eucalypt woodland with a predominantly grassy understorey (TSSC 2009). The climate of this community is distinguished by hot, dry summers, with a mean annual rainfall range between 500-800 mm. Tree canopy of this community is typically up to 15 m tall and dominated by *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (River Red Gum) however, may be dominated by other species in response to variations in rainfall and/or localised landscape features. Acacia, Allocasuarina and Banksia species form part of the understorey canopy, whilst the understorey ground layer is dominated by a mixture of native grasses and herbs (TSSC 2009; DoE 2024 b). To meet the criteria for this listing, the minimum patch size must exceed 0.5 ha and one or more of the following native grass genera *Themeda*, *Rytidosperma*, *Austrostipa*, Poa and/or *Microlaena*) must account for at least 50% of the perennial ground layer cover. If the cover of native grasses account for less than 50% of the perennial ground layer, wildflowers must occupy at least 50% of the ground layer vegetative cover and perennial weeds must comprise less than 70% of the ground layer vegetative cover.	The Study Area did not contain any extent of native grass, or a canopy dominated by River Red-gum. **This community is absent from the Study Area**.

Threatened Ecological Community	Description of key diagnostic characteristics	Assessment of presence or absence
Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain (Critically Endangered)	This community is characterised by ground layer of native grasses *Themeda* (Kangaroo grass), *Rytidosperma* (Wallaby-grass), *Austrostipa* (Spear-grass) and/or Poa (Tussock grass) and herbs that occur on large, Quaternary basaltic plains within the Victorian Volcanic Plain bioregion (TSSC 2008; DoE 2024 c). The climate of this community is distinguished by hot, dry summers, with a mean annual rainfall range between 500-700 mm. To meet the criteria for this listing the total perennial tussock cover represented by the native grass genera (*Themeda*, *Rytidosperma*, *Austrostipa* or Poa) must be at least 50%, or if the perennial tussock cover is lower than 50%, the ground layer of native forbs (wildflowers) must be at least 50% of total vegetation cover during the spring-summer season. Additionally, the cover of non-grassy weeds must be less than 30% of total vegetation cover at any time of the year (TSSC 2008).	The Study Area did not contain any extent of native grass. **This community is absent from the Study Area**.

FFG Act Threatened Ecological Communities

Two FFG Act listed threatened ecological communities were identified during the desktop assessment as potentially occurring within the Study Area, this included:

- Western Basalt Plains (River Red Gum) Grassy Woodland (synonymous with the Grassy Eucalypt Woodland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain EPBC act community).
- Western (Basalt) Plains Grasslands Community (synonymous with the Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain EPBC Act community).

As detailed above in Table 3, no native vegetation that matched the key diagnostic characteristics for the threatened ecological communities identified above were recorded within the Study Area. As such, there are no FFG Act listed threatened ecological communities occurring within the Study Area.

3.3.4 Flora

The majority of the Study Area exhibited historical ground disturbance and comprised almost exclusively of introduced flora. During the field assessment 28 flora species were recorded, 92% of which were introduced plants or planted species. The two native flora species recorded were scattered around the waterbody and the intersecting drainage line running through the Study Area.

A full list of the flora species recorded in the Study Area is provided in Appendix D. No EPBC Act or FFG Act listed threatened species were identified during the field assessment. The likelihood of the threatened flora species which were detected in the database searches occurring within 5 km of the Study Area was considered in Appendix B. Due to the absence of native vegetation and long agricultural use of the area, it was determined that no suitable habitat for threatened flora exists, and that no threatened flora species are likely to occur in the Study Area.

3.3.5 Fauna

Overall, the Study Area presented a heavily modified landscape that lacked extensive areas to support a diversity of fauna species. Fauna habitat within the Study Area consisted of pasture grasses and landscaped amenity plantings located in the north-west corner of the Study Area.

A total of 13 fauna species were recorded in the Study Area during the field assessment, 5 (38%) of which were introduced species. Fauna species were primarily observed foraging on pasture grass and exposed soil, perching on planted vegetation and flying over the Study Area. A full list of the fauna species recorded in the Study Area is provided in Appendix D.

No EPBC Act of FFG Act threatened fauna species were recorded within the Study Area.

Likelihood of Occurrence Analysis

The likelihood of the listed fauna species detected in the database searches occurring within 5 km of the Study Area was considered in Appendix C. Based on the assessment in Appendix E, one EPBC Act threatened fauna species, Blue-winged Parrot (*Neophema chrysostoma*) was considered to have a moderate likelihood of occurrence within the Study Area and the immediate surrounds.

Whilst the Blue-winged Parrot primarily favours grasslands and grassy woodland environments, the species is commonly found near modified environments particularly paddocks and other altered landscapes. Given the current condition of the Study Area and extent of pasture grass and exposed soil on paddocks, the species has the potential to occur in the Study Area for opportunistic foraging whilst moving through the landscape. Based on the absence of understorey and woodland habitat within the Study Area the species is not considered to depend on the Study Area for foraging and any other important lifecycle functions, such as breeding and dispersal. Therefore, it is considered that the Project will have a negligible impact on Blue-winged Parrot.

Due to the lack of native vegetation and suitable habitat features it was determined that no other EPBC Act of FFG Act threatened fauna species were considered to have a moderate or high likelihood of occurrence within the Study Area.

The following sections discuss the likelihood of occurrence for the two threatened fauna species identified as potentially occurring within the Study Area in the *Yangery BESS Desktop Planning and Environmental Red Flags Report* prepared by Entura (2024).

Growling Grass Frog

This species was identified by Entura as potentially occurring within Study Area, particularly within the habitat provided in the farmland dam.

Following the field assessment undertaken by Aurecon, it was determined that the Study Area does not contain any suitable habitat features considered to support Growling Grass Frog. Whilst the Study Area does contain one isolated dam, the waterbody and drainage line is of poor quality due to cattle pugging and over-grazing. Additionally, the farm dam lacks sufficient emergent, submergent or fringing vegetation and overwintering habitat considered necessary to support an ongoing population of the species. Importantly, there is limited dispersal habitat or aquatic corridors adjacent to the Study Area that would facilitate Growling Grass Frog movement into the Study Area. Further to the above, the most recent record of this species within 5km of the Study Area is from 1961. For these reasons, Growling Grass Frog is considered to have a negligible likelihood of occurrence within the Study Area (See further details in Appendix C).

Southern Bent-wing Bat

This species was identified by Entura as potentially utilising the Study Area for foraging.

As identified in the National Recovery Plan (DELWP 2020) there are two regularly utilised breeding caves for the Southern Bent-wing Bat, one of which is located in Warrnambool (approximately 8 km south-east of the Study Area). Given the proximity of the maternal cave to the Study Area, it is acknowledged that the species has the potential to seasonally occur within the Study Area whilst on route throughout the landscape.

However, following the field assessment undertaken by Aurecon, it was determined that the Study Area does not provide any significant foraging habitat for Southern Bent-winged Bat. Key foraging habitat for the species includes treed vegetation and woodland areas, waterways and wetlands (DELWP 2020). None of these habitat features are present within the Study Area. As such, the species is not considered to depend on or make significant use of the Study Area for foraging. Southern Bent-wing Bat is considered to have a low likelihood of occurrence within the Study Area (See further details in Appendix C).

4 Proposed Impacts and Implications

4.1 Details of the proposed development

4.1.1 Proposed development layout

The proposed development for the Yangery BESS includes the development of the following elements:

- BESS infrastructure including battery containers, inverters and transformers;
- Supporting infrastructure including harmonic filter, substation, laydown area, retention pond, buildings and storage tanks; and
- Internal and perimeter roads, and car parking.

All of the above elements of the Yangery BESS Project will be limited to the 'Development Footprint' as identified in Figure 2. Two access points will be provided, with the main construction and operations access from Tower Hill Road, and a secondary emergency access and additional construction vehicle exit from Conns Lane.

Full details of the proposed Yangery BESS layout, including access locations are shown in Appendix E.

4.1.2 Watercourse re-alignment and removal of farm dam

To provide more flexibility for future utilisation and development within the Study Area, South Energy propose to re-align the existing drainage line in the southern half of the Study Area and fill in the existing farm dam. These proposed changes are shown in Figure 2.

4.2 Potential impacts on ecological values

The Study Area for the proposed Yangery BESS is heavily modified and lacks any native vegetation, remnant trees and/or significant ecological values, owing to a long history of farming practices and grazing by livestock. The Study Area is almost exclusively covered in introduced flora and pasture grasses, with occasional scattered occurrences of African Box-thorn (a noxious woody weed) recorded throughout the site.

The proposed development footprint for the Yangery BESS is shown in Figure 2, and has been considered against the ecological assessment undertaken. Given that no native vegetation, trees or significant threatened species habitat occurs within the Study Area, the proposed development of the Yangery BESS will not result in any impacts to native vegetation or significant ecological values. Proposed access points from Tower Hill Road and Conns Lane will not impact on native vegetation or significant ecological values.

The proposed re-alignment of the drainage line and filling in of the existing dam in the southern half of the study area is considered unlikely to result in any direct local impacts on native vegetation or significant ecological values. The drain and dam are both heavily disturbed from cattle, and lack habitat features to support any significant fauna species. Potential downstream impacts have also been considered, and it is noted that the drainage line flows south through farmland ultimately connecting with the Merri River. No Ramsar sites or wetlands listed on the Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia occur downstream of the drainage line. Any potential change to hydrology from the re-alignment of the drainage line and infilling of the dam is therefore considered unlikely to result in impacts on any significant ecological values.

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Path: C:\Users\Ling.Hsu\Aurecon Group\527059 - Yangery Bess - GIS\Pro\P527059_Yangery_BESS_Mapping\P527059_Yangery_BESS_Mapping.aprx

Author: Ling.Hsu

Legend

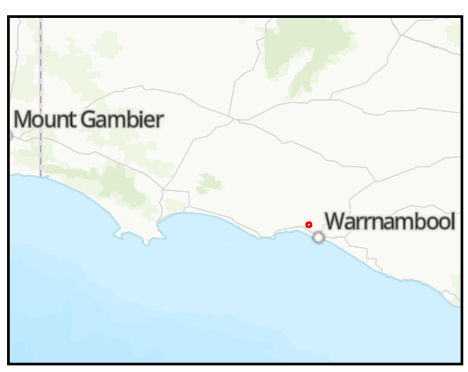
- Study area
- Dam to be filled in (Optional)
- Local government area
- Development footprint
- Planted vegetation patch
- Cadastre
- Existing Watercourse
- Existing Watercourse to be filled in (Optional)
- Realigned Watercourse (Optional)

Notes:

Basemap: ESRI (2026)

Other data: DELWP, Aurecon

Date: 4/02/2026 Version: 3



A3 scale: 1:2,500

0 50 100 Metres

Job No: P527059

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 54

Yangery BESS

Figure 2: Proposed development impacts

4.3 Potential implications under relevant environmental legislation and policy

4.3.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The EPBC Act is Commonwealth legislation that provides a legal framework to protect and manage nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places, termed Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES). Under the EPBC Act, an action that has, will have, or is likely to have, a significant impact on a MNES must be referred to the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment. The Minister will then determine whether the proposed action requires formal assessment and approval under the EPBC Act.

The results from the database search of the EPBC Act PMST identified multiple MNES potentially occurring within a 5 km radius search area. The MNES relevant to the Study Area are summarised in Table 4, with threatened and migratory species tabulated in Appendix B and C. The likelihood of occurrence of each relevant MNES are summarised in the following sub sections. Based on the information summarised below, there are no implications for the project under the EPBC Act.

Table 4: Summary of Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) relevant to the search area

Matters of National Environmental Significance	MNES relevant to the project search area
World Heritage Properties	N/A
National Heritage Places	N/A
Wetlands of International Importance	N/A
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park	N/A
Commonwealth Marine Area	N/A
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities	3
Listed Threatened Species	78
Listed Migratory Species	54

Wetlands of international importance (Ramsar)

No wetlands of international importance were identified in the 5km PMST database search area and no significant wetlands occur within the Study Area. As such, there are no proposed impacts to any wetlands of international importance.

Listed threatened flora

Based on the assessments in Appendix B and the detail provided in Sections 3.3.4, it has been determined that no threatened flora species have a high or moderate likelihood of occurrence in the Study Area. As such, no EPBC Act listed threatened flora species are at risk of a significant impact from the proposed action.

Importantly, no EPBC Act listed threatened flora species were identified during the ecological field assessment.

Listed threatened fauna

Based on the assessments in Appendix C and the detail provided in Sections 3.3.5, it has been determined that one threatened fauna species, namely Blue-winged Parrot (*Neophema chrysostoma*) is considered to

have moderate likelihood of occurrence in the Study Area. As discussed in Sections 3.3.5 whilst the species may opportunistically visit the Study Area to forage, the species is not considered to depend on the degraded habitat within the Study Area for foraging or any other important lifecycle functions. It is considered that the Project will have a negligible impact on Blue-winged Parrot.

Importantly, no EPBC Act listed threatened fauna species were identified during the ecological field assessment.

Listed threatened ecological communities

Two EPBC Act listed threatened ecological community was listed in the PMST as potentially being present in the search area (See Appendix A). As detailed in Section 3.3.3, no native vegetation in the Study Area was consistent with any EPBC Act listed ecological communities. As such, no EPBC Act listed threatened ecological communities are at risk of a significant impact from the proposed action.

Migratory and marine species

Based on the assessment in Appendix C, no EPBC Act migratory listed fauna species are considered to have a high or moderate likelihood of occurrence in the Study Area. As such, no EPBC Act migratory listed fauna species are at risk of a significant impact from the proposed action.

4.3.2 Environment Effects Act 1978

The *Ministerial Guidelines for Assessment of Environmental Effects under the Environment Effects Act 1978* (DTP 2023) outlines the triggers for referral of a project to the Victorian Minister for Planning who will determine if an Environmental Effects Statement (EES) is required. Criteria relevant to flora and fauna are broadly summarised to include:

- Extensive removal of native vegetation (>10 hectares);
- Specified significant impacts to threatened species listed in Victoria; and
- Long term changes to Ramsar wetlands.

Based on the results of the flora and fauna assessment, the project will not trigger a referral under the *Environment Effects Act 1978* (EE Act) based on any criteria specifically relevant to flora, fauna or biodiversity. Oher criteria beyond those relating to flora and fauna that trigger a referral may apply but have not been considered as part of this assessment.

4.3.3 Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988

The FFG Act is the key piece of Victorian legislation for the conservation of threatened species and communities and for the management of potentially threatening processes. Under the FFG Act a permit is required from DEECA to take (kill, injure, disturb or collect), trade, keep, move or process threatened or protected flora species from public land.

The Act distinguishes between three types of 'take':

- **Incidental take** is where plants are taken to make space for something else – for example, clearing for the construction or maintenance of a building, road, or pipeline; clearing for grazing or cropping; or clearing to construct bushfire fuel break. Any take where the intent is not to obtain a specimen of the plant, but to simply remove it, is incidental take.
- **Take for sale** includes take for the purpose of making the plant available for sale, regardless of whether it has actually been sold.
- **Take for personal use** includes any other reason for obtaining a specimen of the plant – for example, to collect or propagate, for use as food or fibre, for research or display.

- It is an offence to take ***generally protected*** flora for any of the three reasons identified above (without a permit). It is an offence to take ***restricted use*** protected flora for the purposes of sale or personal use (without a permit), but incidental take is not an offence, and does not require a permit.

No FFG Act listed threatened species or protected species were recorded in the Study Area. A Protected Flora Permit is therefore not required for the Project.

4.3.4 Planning and Environment Act 1987

The *Planning and Environment Act 1987* controls the planning and development of land in Victoria and provides for the development of planning schemes for all municipalities under the Planning Scheme and Planning Policy Framework. A permit is required to remove, destroy, or lop native vegetation unless an exemption applies.

State Planning Policy

Clause 12.01-2S (Native vegetation management) and Clause 52.17 (Native Vegetation) of the State Planning Policy Framework requires that the removal of native vegetation results in no net loss in the contribution made by native vegetation to Victoria's biodiversity, and that this is achieved by applying the three-step approach outlined in Victoria's 'Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation' (the Guidelines):

1. *Avoid the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation.*
2. *Minimise impacts from the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation that cannot be avoided.*
3. *Provide an offset to compensate for the biodiversity impact if a permit is granted to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation.*

A planning permit is required under Clause 52.17 to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation, including dead native vegetation. Decision guidelines must be considered by the Referral and Responsible Authorities in deciding to grant or otherwise the planning permit. Exemptions to the requirement for a permit to remove native vegetation are specified in Clause 52.17 and include themes such as regrowth, dead vegetation and planted vegetation.

The Guidelines are incorporated into the Victorian Planning Provisions to regulate the clearance of native vegetation across the state. The Guidelines use a risk-based approach to determine the significance of native vegetation based on the extent, quality and location of vegetation proposed to be removed. Further details on the application of the guidelines are provided in Appendix A.

Under Clause 66.02 a permit application to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation is required to be referred to DEECA as a recommending referral authority if any of the following apply:

- The application triggers the Detailed Assessment Pathway;
- A property vegetation plan applies to the site; or
- The native vegetation is on Crown land which is occupied or managed by the Responsible Authority.

Impacts to native vegetation and implications under the Guidelines

As detailed in Section 0, the ecological site assessment did not record any patches of native vegetation or remnant trees. As such, the proposed development of the Yangery BESS will not result in any impact to native vegetation.

Given the Project will not result in any removal of native vegetation as defined under the Guidelines (DELWP 2017), a planning permit under Clause 52.17 of the Warrnambool Planning Scheme is not required. Subsequently, native vegetation offsets are not required for the Project.

4.3.5 Wildlife Act 1975 and Wildlife Regulations 2002

The main legislation for protecting and managing fauna in Victoria is the *Wildlife Act 1975*. This covers indigenous vertebrate species (except declared pest species), invertebrate species listed under the FFG Act and some introduced game species. A Management Authorisation permit would be required under the Act if salvage and relocation of fauna are to be undertaken as part of any removal of habitat associated with the works. This may only be required should planted vegetation adjacent to the Yangery Substation need to be removed where native animals or nests are found to be present.

4.3.6 Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994

The *Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994* (CaLP Act) identifies and classifies certain species as noxious weeds or pest animals and provides a system of controls on noxious species.

The CaLP Act also provides a legislative framework for the management of private and public land and sets out the responsibilities of land managers, stating that they must take all reasonable steps to:

- Avoid causing or contributing to land degradation which causes or may cause damage to land of another land owner;
- Protect water resources;
- Conserve soil;
- Eradicate regionally prohibited weeds;
- Prevent the growth and spread of regionally controlled weeds; and
- Prevent the spread of, and as far as possible eradicate, established pest animals.

The Study Area contains the following noxious weeds listed as regionally controlled within the Glenelg Hopkins Catchment Management Authority region:

- African Boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*)
- African Feather Grass (*Pennisetum macrourum*)
- Bathurst Burr (*Xanthium spinosum*)
- Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus spp. agg.*)
- Boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera*)
- Californian Thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)
- Caltrop (*Tribulus terrestris*)
- Cape Tulip (*Moraea fl accida* and *Moraea miniate*)
- Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*)
- Horehound (*Marrumbium vulgare*)
- Californian Burr (*Xanthium strumarium*)
- Onion Weed (*Asphodelus fi stulosus*)
- Paterson's Curse (*Echium plantagineum*)
- Ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*)
- Scotch Thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)
- Skeleton Weed (*Chondrilla juncea*)
- Spiny Rush (*Juncus acutus*)
- St John's Wort (*Hypericum perforatum*)
- Sweer Briar (*Rosa rubiginosa*)
- Thorn Apple (*Datura spp.*)

- Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*)

Appropriate weed control and hygiene measures should be outlined in the Construction and Operational Environmental Management Plans for the Project. Specific attention should be given to ensuring appropriate measures are in place during construction to prevent the spread of high threat weeds such as African Box-thorn which was recorded within the Study Area.

5 Summary and Recommendations

5.1 Summary

The ecological field assessment confirmed that the Study Area does not support any patches of native vegetation, remnant trees or significant habitat features that are considered to support threatened species. No EPBC Act of FFG Act listed threatened flora species were recorded within the Study Area, and it was determined that no threatened flora species are likely to occur within the Study Area based on previous ground disturbance.

No EPBC Act of FFG Act listed threatened fauna species were recorded within the Study Area during the ecological site assessment. While one threatened fauna species, Blue-winged Parrot (*Neophema chrysostoma*) was identified as having a moderate likelihood of occurrence, it was considered that the Project will have a negligible impact on this species. Therefore, there are no implications for the project under the EPBC Act, FFG Act or EE Act for matters relating to ecology. The Project will not result in any impacts to native vegetation as defined in the Victorian *Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation*. Therefore, a planning permit under Clause 52.17 of the Warrnambool Planning Scheme is not required. Native vegetation offsets are also not required for the Project.

The Yangery BESS project and associated construction activities (including re-alignment of existing drainage line and infilling of farm dam) is not considered to result in any impacts to significant ecological values, and no further ecological surveys are considered to be required to support the project.

5.2 Recommendations

The following recommendations are provided to further assist the planning and development of the Project:

- Consider enhancing the drainage line following re-alignment, by fencing to exclude stock and revegetating with appropriate flora species local to the region and the relevant vegetation type.
- Implement appropriate weed control and hygiene measures to ensure high threat weeds are not spread during construction.

6 References

DCCEEW 2025a, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW), EPBC Act Protected Matters Report. Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW), Canberra, ACT, generated 11th December 2025, <http://www.environment.gov.au/webgis-framework/apps/pmst/pmst.jsf>

DCCEEW 2025b, Species Profile and Threats Database, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW), viewed 11th December 2025, <http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/sprat.pl>

DEECA 2025, *Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation*, Government of Victoria, Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action, Melbourne, version 1.1.

DELWP 2017b, *Applicants Guide – Applications to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation*, Government of Victoria, Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, now Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action, Melbourne.

DELWP 2017c, Exemptions from requiring a planning permit to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation, Government of Victoria, Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, now Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action, Melbourne.

DELWP 2020. National Recovery Plan for the Southern Bent-wing Bat *Miniopterus orianae bassanii*. Victorian Government, Melbourne. Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning

DEECA 2025a, Victorian Biodiversity Atlas, Government of Victoria, Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action, Victoria, viewed 11th December 2025, <https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/biodiversity/victorian-biodiversity-atlas>

DEECA 2024, NatureKit, Government of Victoria, Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action, Victoria, viewed 2nd July 2024, <http://maps.biodiversity.vic.gov.au/viewer/?viewer=NatureKit>

DoE 2013, Matters of National Environmental Significance - Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1. Department of the Environment (now Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW), Canberra.

DoE 2024 a, Assemblages of species associated with open-coast salt-wedge estuaries of western and central Victoria ecological community in Community and Species Profile and Threats Database, Department of the Environment, Canberra.

DoE 2024 b, Grassy Eucalypt Woodland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain in Community and Species Profile and Threats Database, Department of the Environment, Canberra.

DoE 2024 c. Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain in Community and Species Profile and Threats Database, Department of the Environment, Canberra.

DSE 2004, Native Vegetation: sustaining a living landscape, Vegetation Quality Assessment Manual – guidelines for applying the Habitat Hectare scoring method (Version 1.3), Department of Sustainability and Environment, now Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action, East Melbourne, Victoria

DTP 2023, Ministerial Guidelines for Assessment of Environmental Effects under the Environmental Effects Act 1978, Eighth edition 2023, Department of Transport and Planning, East Melbourne, Victoria.

DTP 2024, VicPlan. Government of Victoria, Department of Transport and Planning, Melbourne, Victoria, viewed 2nd July 2024, <https://mapshare.vic.gov.au/vicplan/>

TSSC, 2009. Commonwealth Listing Advice on Grassy Eucalypt Woodland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain. Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts.

TSSC 2008. Commonwealth Listing Advice on Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain. Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts.

A

Protected Matters Search Tool Report (PMST)

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

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

Report created: 11-Dec-2025

Summary

Matters of National Environment Significance

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

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	3
Listed Threatened Species:	78
Listed Migratory Species:	54

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

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

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

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

Commonwealth Lands:	None
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	93
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	11
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	None

Extra Information

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

State and Territory Reserves:	1
Regional Forest Agreements:	1
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	9
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	6
Bioregional Assessments:	None
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities [Resource Information]

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.
Status of Vulnerable, Disallowed and Ineligible are not MNES under the EPBC Act.

Community Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Assemblages of species associated with open-coast salt-wedge estuaries of western and central Victoria ecological community	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Grassy Eucalypt Woodland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain	Critically Endangered	Community known to occur within area	In feature area
Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area

Listed Threatened Species [Resource Information]

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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
BIRD			
Ardenna grisea Sooty Shearwater [82651]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Arenaria interpres Ruddy Turnstone [872]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Botaurus poiciloptilus Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Callocephalon fimbriatum Gang-gang Cockatoo [768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Charadrius mongolus Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover [879]	Endangered	Roosting known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Climacteris picumnus victoriae Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern) [67062]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea epomophora Southern Royal Albatross [89221]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Grantiella picta Painted Honeyeater [470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Limosa lapponica baueri Nunivak Bar-tailed Godwit, Western Alaskan Bar-tailed Godwit [86380]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Neophema chrysogaster Orange-bellied Parrot [747]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Neophema chrysostoma Blue-winged Parrot [726]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Pachyptila turtur subantarctica Fairy Prion (southern) [64445]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Phoebetria fusca Sooty Albatross [1075]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera Gould's Petrel, Australian Gould's Petrel [26033]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Stagonopleura guttata Diamond Firetail [59398]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Sternula albifrons Little Tern [82849]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Sternula nereis nereis Australian Fairy Tern [82950]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche bulleri Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [64460]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche bulleri platei Northern Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [82273]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche carteri Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross [64464]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche chrysostoma Grey-headed Albatross [66491]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Thalassarche melanophris			
Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche salvini			
Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche steadi			
White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus			
Eastern Hooded Plover, Eastern Hooded Plover [90381]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Tringa nebularia			
Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
FISH			
Nannoperca obscura			
Yarra Pygmy Perch [26177]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Prototroctes maraena			
Australian Grayling [26179]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Seriolella brama			
Blue Warehou [69374]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
FROG			
Litoria raniformis			
Southern Bell Frog, Growling Grass Frog, Green and Golden Frog, Warty Swamp Frog, Golden Bell Frog [1828]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
MAMMAL			
Antechinus minimus maritimus			
Swamp Antechinus (mainland) [83086]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Balaenoptera musculus			
Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (SE mainland population)			
Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population) [75184]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Eubalaena australis			
Southern Right Whale [40]	Endangered	Breeding known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Isoodon obesulus obesulus			
Southern Brown Bandicoot (eastern), Southern Brown Bandicoot (south-eastern) [68050]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Miniopterus orianae bassanii			
Southern Bent-wing Bat [87645]	Critically Endangered	Roosting known to occur within area	In feature area
Neophoca cinerea			
Australian Sea-lion, Australian Sea Lion [22]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Petaurus australis australis			
Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern) [87600]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Potorous tridactylus trisulcatus			
Long-nosed Potoroo (southern mainland) [86367]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Pseudomys novaehollandiae			
New Holland Mouse, Pookila [96]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Pteropus poliocephalus			
Grey-headed Flying-fox [186]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
PLANT			
Amphibromus fluitans			
River Swamp Wallaby-grass, Floating Swamp Wallaby-grass [19215]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Dianella amoena Matted Flax-lily [64886]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Glycine latrobeana Clover Glycine, Purple Clover [13910]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Lepidium aschersonii Spiny Peppercress [10976]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Lepidium hyssopifolium Basalt Pepper-cress, Peppercress, Rubble Pepper-cress, Pepperweed [16542]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Prasophyllum spicatum Dense Leek-orchid [55146]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Prasophyllum suaveolens Fragrant Leek-orchid [64956]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Pterostylis chlorogramma Green-striped Greenhood [56510]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Pterostylis cucullata Leafy Greenhood [15459]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Senecio psilocarpus Swamp Fireweed, Smooth-fruited Groundsel [64976]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thelymitra epipactoides Metallic Sun-orchid [11896]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Thelymitra matthewsii Spiral Sun-orchid [4168]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Thelymitra orientalis Hoary Sun-orchid [88011]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Xerochrysum palustre Swamp Everlasting, Swamp Paper Daisy [76215]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
REPTILE			
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Delma impar Striped Legless Lizard, Striped Snake-lizard [1649]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Lissolepis coventryi Swamp Skink, Eastern Mourning Skink [84053]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
SHARK			
Carcharodon carcharias White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Galeorhinus galeus School Shark, Eastern School Shark, Snapper Shark, Tope, Soupfin Shark [68453]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Listed Migratory Species		[Resource Information]	
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Migratory Marine Birds			
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Ardenna carneipes Flesh-footed Shearwater, Fleshy-footed Shearwater [82404]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Ardenna grisea Sooty Shearwater [82651]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea epomophora Southern Royal Albatross [89221]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Phoebetria fusca Sooty Albatross [1075]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Sternula albifrons Little Tern [82849]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Thalassarche bulleri Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [64460]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche carteri Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross [64464]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche chrysostoma Grey-headed Albatross [66491]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Migratory Marine Species			
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
[Caperea marginata](#) Pygmy Right Whale [39]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area	In buffer area only
[Carcharias taurus](#) Grey Nurse Shark [64469]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
[Carcharodon carcharias](#) White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
[Caretta caretta](#) Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
[Chelonia mydas](#) Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
[Dermochelys coriacea](#) Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
[Eubalaena australis as Balaena glacialis australis](#) Southern Right Whale [40]	Endangered	Breeding known to occur within area	In buffer area only
[Lagenorhynchus obscurus](#) Dusky Dolphin [43]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
[Lamna nasus](#) Porbeagle, Mackerel Shark [83288]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
[Megaptera novaeangliae](#) Humpback Whale [38]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
[Orcinus orca](#) Killer Whale, Orca [46]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Migratory Terrestrial Species			

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
[Hirundapus caudacutus](#) White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Motacilla flava](#) Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Wetlands Species			
[Actitis hypoleucos](#) Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Arenaria interpres](#) Ruddy Turnstone [872]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area	In buffer area only
[Calidris acuminata](#) Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area	In feature area
[Calidris alba](#) Sanderling [875]		Roosting known to occur within area	In buffer area only
[Calidris canutus](#) Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Calidris ferruginea](#) Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Calidris melanotos](#) Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Calidris ruficollis](#) Red-necked Stint [860]		Roosting known to occur within area	In buffer area only
[Charadrius bicinctus](#) Double-banded Plover [895]		Roosting known to occur within area	In buffer area only
[Charadrius mongolus](#) Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover [879]	Endangered	Roosting known to occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago megala Swinhoe's Snipe [864]		Roosting likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Gallinago stenura Pin-tailed Snipe [841]		Roosting likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Numenius minutus Little Curlew, Little Whimbrel [848]		Roosting likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Numenius phaeopus Whimbrel [849]		Roosting known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Tringa brevipes Grey-tailed Tattler [851]		Roosting known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Tringa stagnatilis Marsh Sandpiper, Little Greenshank [833]		Roosting known to occur within area	In buffer area only

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species			[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bird			
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Anseranas semipalmata Magpie Goose [978]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Ardenna carneipes as Puffinus carneipes Flesh-footed Shearwater, Fleshy-footed Shearwater [82404]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Ardenna grisea as Puffinus griseus Sooty Shearwater [82651]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Arenaria interpres Ruddy Turnstone [872]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris alba Sanderling [875]		Roosting known to occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris ruficollis Red-necked Stint [860]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only
Chalcites osculans as Chrysococcyx osculans Black-eared Cuckoo [83425]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Charadrius bicinctus Double-banded Plover [895]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only
Charadrius mongolus Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover [879]	Endangered	Roosting known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Charadrius ruficapillus Red-capped Plover [881]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea epomophora Southern Royal Albatross [89221]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Gallinago megala Swinhoe's Snipe [864]		Roosting likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only
Gallinago stenura Pin-tailed Snipe [841]		Roosting likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Himantopus himantopus Pied Stilt, Black-winged Stilt [870]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Breeding known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Neophema chrysogaster Orange-bellied Parrot [747]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Neophema chrysostoma Blue-winged Parrot [726]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Numenius minutus Little Curlew, Little Whimbrel [848]		Roosting likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only
Numenius phaeopus Whimbrel [849]		Roosting known to occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
[Pachyptila turtur](#) Fairy Prion [1066]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
[Pandion haliaetus](#) Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Phoebetria fusca](#) Sooty Albatross [1075]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
[Recurvirostra novaehollandiae](#) Red-necked Avocet [871]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only
[Rhipidura rufifrons](#) Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
[Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato)](#) Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
[Sterna striata](#) White-fronted Tern [799]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Sternula albifrons as Sterna albifrons](#) Little Tern [82849]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
[Thalassarche bulleri](#) Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [64460]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
[Thalassarche bulleri platei as Thalassarche sp. nov.](#) Northern Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [82273]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Thalassarche carteri Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross [64464]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche chrysostoma Grey-headed Albatross [66491]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thinornis cucullatus as Thinornis rubricollis Hooded Plover, Hooded Dotterel [87735]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only
Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus as Thinornis rubricollis rubricollis Eastern Hooded Plover, Eastern Hooded Plover [90381]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only
Tringa brevipes as Heteroscelus brevipes Grey-tailed Tattler [851]		Roosting known to occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
[Tringa nebularia](#) Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
[Tringa stagnatilis](#) Marsh Sandpiper, Little Greenshank [833]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only
Fish			
[Heraldia nocturna](#) Upside-down Pipefish, Eastern Upside-down Pipefish, Eastern Upside-down Pipefish [66227]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
[Hippocampus abdominalis](#) Big-belly Seahorse, Eastern Potbelly Seahorse, New Zealand Potbelly Seahorse [66233]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
[Hippocampus breviceps](#) Short-head Seahorse, Short-snouted Seahorse [66235]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
[Histiogamphelus briggsii](#) Crested Pipefish, Briggs' Crested Pipefish, Briggs' Pipefish [66242]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
[Histiogamphelus cristatus](#) Rhino Pipefish, Macleay's Crested Pipefish, Ring-back Pipefish [66243]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
[Hypselognathus rostratus](#) Knifesnout Pipefish, Knife-snouted Pipefish [66245]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
[Kaupus costatus](#) Deepbody Pipefish, Deep-bodied Pipefish [66246]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
[Leptoichthys fistularius](#) Brushtail Pipefish [66248]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
[Lissocampus caudalis](#) Australian Smooth Pipefish, Smooth Pipefish [66249]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Lissocampus runa Javelin Pipefish [66251]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Maroubra perserrata Sawtooth Pipefish [66252]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Mitotichthys semistriatus Halfbanded Pipefish [66261]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Mitotichthys tuckeri Tucker's Pipefish [66262]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Notiocampus ruber Red Pipefish [66265]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Phycodurus eques Leafy Seadragon [66267]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Phyllopteryx taeniolatus Common Seadragon, Weedy Seadragon [66268]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Pugnaso curtirostris Pugnose Pipefish, Pug-nosed Pipefish [66269]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Solegnathus robustus Robust Pipehorse, Robust Spiny Pipehorse [66274]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Solegnathus spinosissimus Spiny Pipehorse, Australian Spiny Pipehorse [66275]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Stigmatopora argus Spotted Pipefish, Gulf Pipefish, Peacock Pipefish [66276]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Stigmatopora nigra Widebody Pipefish, Wide-bodied Pipefish, Black Pipefish [66277]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Stipecampus cristatus Ringback Pipefish, Ring-backed Pipefish [66278]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Urocampus carinirostris Hairy Pipefish [66282]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Vanacampus margaritifer Mother-of-pearl Pipefish [66283]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Vanacampus phillipi Port Phillip Pipefish [66284]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Vanacampus poecilolaemus Longsnout Pipefish, Australian Long-snout Pipefish, Long-snouted Pipefish [66285]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Mammal			
Arctocephalus forsteri Long-nosed Fur-seal, New Zealand Fur-seal [20]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Arctocephalus pusillus Australian Fur-seal, Australo-African Fur-seal [21]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Neophoca cinerea Australian Sea-lion, Australian Sea Lion [22]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Reptile			
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area	In buffer area only

Whales and Other Cetaceans [Resource Information]

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence	Buffer Status
Mammal			
Balaenoptera acutorostrata Minke Whale [33]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Caperea marginata Pygmy Right Whale [39]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area	In buffer area only
Delphinus delphis Common Dolphin, Short-beaked Common Dolphin [60]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Eubalaena australis Southern Right Whale [40]	Endangered	Breeding known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Grampus griseus Risso's Dolphin, Grampus [64]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Lagenorhynchus obscurus Dusky Dolphin [43]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Orcinus orca Killer Whale, Orca [46]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence	Buffer Status
[Tursiops aduncus](#) Indian Ocean Bottlenose Dolphin, Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin [68418]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
[Tursiops truncatus s. str.](#) Bottlenose Dolphin [68417]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves [Resource Information]

Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State	Buffer Status
Tower Hill W.R	Natural Features Reserve	VIC	In buffer area only

Regional Forest Agreements [Resource Information]

Note that all areas with completed RFAs have been included. Please see the associated resource information for specific caveats and use limitations associated with RFA boundary information.

RFA Name	State	Buffer Status
[West Victoria](#)	Victoria	In feature area

EPBC Act Referrals [Resource Information]

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
[SEA Gas Project transmission pipeline](#)	2001/513		Completed	In buffer area only
Controlled action				
[Otway Development](#)	2002/621	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area
Not controlled action				
[Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia](#)	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
[INDIGO Central Submarine Telecommunications Cable](#)	2017/8127	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
[Kelly Swamp Boardwalk Construction](#)	2010/5371	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
[Railway Bridge (H0151) Partial Demolition, Merri River](#)	2010/5534	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
[INDIGO Marine Cable Route Survey (INDIGO)](#)	2017/7996	Not Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
		(Particular Manner)		
Shaw River Power Station construct gas pipeline and associated infrastructure	2009/5089	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Southern Gas Pipeline Project	2002/619	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In buffer area only

Biologically Important Areas				[Resource Information]
Scientific Name		Behaviour	Presence	Buffer Status
Seabirds				
Ardenna tenuirostris				
Short-tailed Shearwater [82652]		Foraging	Likely to occur	In buffer area only
Pelecanoides urinatrix				
Common Diving-petrel [1018]		Foraging	Known to occur	In buffer area only
Thalassarche cauta cauta				
Shy Albatross [82345]		Foraging likely	Likely to occur	In buffer area only
Whales				
Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda				
Pygmy Blue Whale [81317]		Foraging (annual high use area)	Known to occur	In buffer area only
Eubalaena australis				
Southern Right Whale [40]		Migration		In buffer area only
Eubalaena australis				
Southern Right Whale [40]		Reproduction		In buffer area only

Caveat

1 PURPOSE

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

The report contains the mapped locations of:

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

2 DISCLAIMER

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

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

3 DATA SOURCES

Threatened ecological communities

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

Threatened, migratory and marine species

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

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

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

4 LIMITATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Acknowledgements

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

-Office of Environment and Heritage, New South Wales
-Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Victoria
-Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania
-Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, South Australia
-Department of Land and Resource Management, Northern Territory
-Department of Environmental and Heritage Protection, Queensland
-Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia
-Environment and Planning Directorate, ACT
-Birdlife Australia
-Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme
-Australian National Wildlife Collection
-Natural history museums of Australia
-Museum Victoria
-Australian Museum
-South Australian Museum
-Queensland Museum
-Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums
-Queensland Herbarium
-National Herbarium of NSW
-Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium of Victoria
-Tasmanian Herbarium
-State Herbarium of South Australia
-Northern Territory Herbarium
-Western Australian Herbarium
-Australian National Herbarium, Canberra
-University of New England
-Ocean Biogeographic Information System
-Australian Government, Department of Defence
Forestry Corporation, NSW
-Geoscience Australia
-CSIRO
-Australian Tropical Herbarium, Cairns
-eBird Australia
-Australian Government – Australian Antarctic Data Centre
-Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory
-Australian Government National Environmental Science Program
-Australian Institute of Marine Science
-Reef Life Survey Australia
-American Museum of Natural History
-Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Inveresk, Tasmania
-Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart, Tasmania
-Other groups and individuals

The Department is extremely grateful to the many organisations and individuals who provided expert advice and information on numerous draft distributions.

Please feel free to provide feedback via the Contact us page.

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B

Likelihood of Occurrence – Threatened Flora

Table B-1 Likelihood of occurrence analysis for threatened flora

Scientific Name	Common Name	Conservation Status		Habitat Preference	PMST	Last Record (VBA)	Likelihood of Occurrence	Rationale
		FFG Act	EPBC Act					
Amphibromus fluitans	River Swamp Wallaby-grass		V	Permanent swamps, lagoons, billabongs and dams.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area ground surface has been subject to long-term farming and is heavily modified. This species is unlikely occur given previous ground disturbance and cropping.
Dianella amoena	Matted Flax-lily	CR	E	Lowland grasslands, grassy woodlands, valley grassy forest and creeklines of herb-rich woodlands.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area ground surface has been subject to long-term farming and is heavily modified. This species is unlikely occur given previous ground disturbance and cropping.
Glycine latrobeana	Clover Glycine	V	V	Widespread but of sporadic occurrence and rarely encountered. Grows mainly in grasslands and grassy woodlands.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area ground surface has been subject to long-term farming and is heavily modified. This species is unlikely occur given previous ground disturbance and cropping.
Lepidium aschersonii	Spiny Peppercress	E	V	Mostly on heavy clay soil near salt lakes on volcanic plain, but with outlying records from near Lake Omeo (in 1940 &1981) and the Grampians (in 1893).	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area ground surface has been subject to long-term farming and is heavily modified. This species is unlikely occur given previous ground disturbance and cropping.
Lepidium hyssopifolium s.s.	Basalt Pepper-cress		E	Collected from scattered sites on the volcanic plain. Recent collections are from disturbed, rather weedy sites. One collection from near Port Fairy is noteworthy for its occurrence in a slightly saline estuary amongst saltmarsh and fringing sedgeland.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area ground surface has been subject to long-term farming and is heavily modified. This species is unlikely occur given previous ground disturbance and cropping.
Prasophyllum spicatum	Dense Leek-orchid	CR	V	Grows in coastal heath and sandhills. Localised across southern Victoria in coastal heathland and near-coastal heathy forest on sandy soils. Flowers Aug.-Nov.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area ground surface has been subject to long-term farming and is heavily modified. This species is unlikely occur given previous ground disturbance and cropping.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Conservation Status		Habitat Preference	PMST	Last Record (VBA)	Likelihood of Occurrence	Rationale
		FFG Act	EPBC Act					
Prasophyllum suaveolens	Fragrant Leek-orchid	CR	E	Endemic to the basalt plains of south-western Victoria where it grows in grassland and grassy woodland on brown water-retentive clay loams.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area ground surface has been subject to long-term farming and is heavily modified. This species is unlikely occur given previous ground disturbance and cropping.
Pterostylis chlorogramma	Green-striped Greenhood	E	V	Apparently localised in Victoria, but exact range uncertain due to confusion with closely allied species. Grows in moist areas of heathy and shrubby forest, on well-drained soils.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area ground surface has been subject to long-term farming and is heavily modified. This species is unlikely occur given previous ground disturbance and cropping.
Pterostylis cucullata	Leafy Greenhood		V	Usually found in protected areas of stabilized coastal sand dunes under open to closed scrub dominated by Coast Tea-tree (*Leptospermum laevigatum*), and/or Moonah (*Melaleuca lanceolata*), with an open ground stratum.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area ground surface has been subject to long-term farming and is heavily modified. This species is unlikely occur given previous ground disturbance and cropping.
Senecio psilocarpus	Swamp Fireweed		V	Rare, restricted in Victoria to a few herb-rich winter-wet swamps throughout the south of the state, west from Sale, growing on volcanic clays or peaty soils.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area ground surface has been subject to long-term farming and is heavily modified. This species is unlikely occur given previous ground disturbance and cropping.
Thelymitra epipactoides	Metallic Sun-orchid	E	E	Grows mostly in coastal heathland, grassland and woodland, but extending further inland into similar habitats in the western part of its range. Substrates may be moist or dry sandy soils.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area ground surface has been subject to long-term farming and is heavily modified. This species is unlikely occur given previous ground disturbance and cropping.
Thelymitra matthewsii	Spiral Sun-orchid	E	E	Widely distributed but rare, in coastal sandy flats or slightly elevated sites (to 400 m) in well-drained soils (sandy loams to gravelly limestone soils) in open forest. Plants colonise disturbed sites and slowly disappear as these sites stabilise.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area ground surface has been subject to long-term farming and is heavily modified. This species is unlikely occur given previous ground disturbance and cropping.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Conservation Status		Habitat Preference	PMST	Last Record (VBA)	Likelihood of Occurrence	Rationale
		FFG Act	EPBC Act					
Thelymitra orientalis	Hoary Sun-orchid	CR	CR	Grows in damp heathy flats and seepage areas usually in peaty white sands	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area ground surface has been subject to long-term farming and is heavily modified. This species is unlikely occur given previous ground disturbance and cropping.
Xerochrysum palustre	Swamp Everlasting	CR	V	Occurs in lowland swamps, usually on black cracking clay soils, scattered from near the South Australian border north-west of Portland to Bairnsdale district, but rare due to habitat depletion.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area ground surface has been subject to long-term farming and is heavily modified. This species is unlikely occur given previous ground disturbance and cropping.

Legend: EPBC Act (Status under the EPBC Act): CR = critically endangered, EN = endangered, VU = vulnerable, M = migratory; FFG Act (Status under the FFG Act): CR = critically endangered, EN = endangered, VU = vulnerable

C

Likelihood of Occurrence – Threatened Fauna

Table C-1 Likelihood of occurrence analysis for threatened fauna

Scientific Name	Common Name	Conservation Status			Habitat Preference	PMST	Last Record (VBA)	Likelihood of Occurrence	Rationale
		FFG Act	EPBC Act	EPBC Act Migratory					
Amphibian									
Litoria raniformis	Growling Grass Frog	V	V		Persists in waterways and other aquatic habitats in the greater Melbourne region. Key habitat features for the species includes submerged vegetation for egg-laying, rocks and logs for basking, permanent freshwater lagoons for breeding and cracks, as well as debris and dense vegetation for refuge.	Y	13/12/1961	Negligible	Whilst the Study Area does contain one isolated damn, the waterbody does not support or contain any suitable habitat features likely to support a population of Growling Grass Frog. The site assessment determined that the waterbody is heavily degraded from cattle pugging and contains no emergent, submergent or high-quality fringing habitat considered to sustain the species. Furthermore, the waterway intersecting the Study Area is heavily eroded and is considered unlikely to facilitate the dispersal of Growling Grass Frog.
Birds									
Accipiter novaehollandiae	Grey Goshawk	E			Occurs in coastal areas in northern and eastern Australia, found in most forest types, especially tall closed forests, including rainforests.		4/06/2017	Negligible	No forest or woodland habitat features present in the Study Area to support the species.
Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper	V		M	Utilises a wide range of coastal wetlands and some inland wetlands, with varying levels of salinity, and is mostly found around muddy margins or rocky shores and rarely on mudflats.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area lacks any suitable wetland features considered to support or attract the species.
Anseranas semipalmata	Magpie Goose	V			Widespread in northern Australia, where they may congregate in huge flocks. Was once also widespread in southern Australia, but disappeared from the region largely due to drainage of breeding wetlands. Attempts to reintroduce Magpie Geese back into southern have had varied success.		20/04/2021	Negligible	The Study Area lacks any suitable wetland features considered to support or attract the species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Conservation Status			Habitat Preference	PMST	Last Record (VBA)	Likelihood of Occurrence	Rationale
		FFG Act	EPBC Act	EPBC Act Migratory					
Apus pacificus	Fork-tailed Swift			M	Almost exclusively aerial. In Australia, they mostly occur over inland plains but sometimes above foothills or in coastal areas	Y	N/A	Low	The species may occasionally overfly the Study Area, however the species is not considered to regularly utilise or depend on the Study Area.
Ardea alba modesta	Eastern Great Egret	V			Distributed across mainland Australia and preferring permanent shallow waters; including damp or flooded grasslands, wetland habitat, rivers, lakes and estuarine mudflats.		15/12/2017	Negligible	The Study Area lacks any suitable wetland features considered to support or attract the species.
Ardenna carneipes	Flesh-footed Shearwater			M	Seabird which commonly visits waters of the continental shelf and continental slope off southern Australia	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area is terrestrial and does not contain any suitable resting, foraging or breeding habitat for the species.
Ardenna grisea	Sooty Shearwater	V	V	M	Pelagic seabird found in the southern hemisphere during summer, where the species breeds around New Zealand, southern Australia	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area is terrestrial and does not contain any suitable resting, foraging or breeding habitat for the species.
Arenaria interpres	Ruddy Turnstone	V	V	M	The Ruddy Turnstone is found singly or in small groups along the coastline and only occasionally inland. They are mainly found on exposed rocks or reefs, often with shallow pools, and on beaches.	Y	3/06/1998	Negligible	The Study Area is terrestrial and does not contain any suitable resting, foraging or breeding habitat for the species.
Biziura lobata	Musk Duck	V			Aquatic habitats. Broadly ranging throughout Australia.		30/07/2022	Low	The Study Area lacks the preferred habitat features to support the species.
Botaurus poiciloptilus	Australasian Bittern	CR	E		Frequents reedbeds, and other vegetation in water such as cumbungi, lignum and sedges.	Y	21/10/2020	Low	The Study Area lacks the preferred habitat features to support the species.
Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	V	V	M	Prefers muddy edges of shallow fresh or brackish wetlands, with inundated or emergent sedges, grass, saltmarsh or other low vegetation.	Y	20/03/2008	Negligible	The Study Area lacks any suitable wetland features considered to support or attract the species.
Calidris alba	Sanderling			M	Found on open sandy beaches at the edge of the waves, on sandbars and spits. They roost on bare sand in the dunes or behind piles of kelp.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area occurs on farmland and is >5km away from suitable shorelines and beaches.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Conservation Status			Habitat Preference	PMST	Last Record (VBA)	Likelihood of Occurrence	Rationale
		FFG Act	EPBC Act	EPBC Act Migratory					
Calidris canutus	Red Knot, Knot	V	V	M	Intertidal mudflats, sandflats and sandy beaches of sheltered coasts	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area lacks any suitable wetland features considered to support or attract the species.
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	CR	CR	M	Intertidal mudflats in sheltered coastal areas. Non-tidal swamps, lakes and lagoons near the coast, and ponds in saltworks and sewage farms.	Y	17/11/1992	Negligible	The Study Area lacks any suitable wetland features considered to support or attract the species.
Calidris melanotos	Pectoral Sandpiper			M	Prefers shallow fresh to saline wetlands and is found at coastal lagoons, estuaries, bays, swamps, lakes, inundated grasslands, saltmarshes, river pools, creeks, floodplains and artificial wetlands.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area is >5km from the coastline and lacks any suitable wetland features considered to support or attract the species.
Calidris ruficollis	Red-necked Stint			M	In Australia, Red-necked Stints are found on the coast, in sheltered inlets, bays, lagoons, estuaries, intertidal mudflats and protected sandy or coralline shores.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area is >5km from the coastline and lacks any suitable wetland features considered to support or attract the species.
Callocephalon fimbriatum	Gang-gang Cockatoo	E	E		During summer, the Gang-gang Cockatoo is found in tall mountain forests and woodlands, with dense shrubby understoreys. In winter, Gang-gangs will move to lower altitudes into drier, more open forests and woodlands. At this time, they may be seen by roadsides and in parks and gardens of urban areas. They require tall trees for nest hollows.	Y	N/A	Negligible	No forest or woodland habitat features present in the Study Area to support the species.
Charadrius bicinctus	Double-banded Plover			M	Occurs on littoral, estuarine and fresh or saline terrestrial wetlands and also saltmarsh, grasslands and pasture.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area lacks any suitable wetland features considered to support or attract the species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Conservation Status			Habitat Preference	PMST	Last Record (VBA)	Likelihood of Occurrence	Rationale
		FFG Act	EPBC Act	EPBC Act Migratory					
Charadrius mongolus	Lesser Sand Plover	E	E	M	Usually occurs in coastal littoral and estuarine environments. It inhabits large intertidal sandflats or mudflats in sheltered bays, harbours and estuaries, and occasionally sandy ocean beaches, coral reefs, wave-cut rock platforms and rocky outcrops. It also sometime occurs in short saltmarsh or among mangroves.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area is >5km from the coastline and lacks any suitable wetland features considered to support or attract the species.
Climacteris picumnus victoriae	Brown Treecreeper	V	V		Inhabits woodlands dominated by stringybarks or other rough-barked eucalypts, usually with an open grassy understorey, sometimes with one or more shrub species. They also occur in mallee, forests and woodlands subject to periodic inundation, e.g., river red gum (woodlands with an open understorey of acacias, saltbush, lignum, Cumbungi and grasses in the upper Murray River. The subspecies is not usually found in woodlands with a dense shrub layer, and it is absent from heavily degraded woodlands and steep rocky hills.	Y	N/A	Negligible	No forest or woodland habitat features present in the Study Area to support the species.
Diomedea antipodensis	Antipodean Albatross		V	M	Sea bird recorded foraging between Coffs Harbour, NSW, and Wilson's Promontory, Victoria	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area is terrestrial and does not contain any suitable resting, foraging or breeding habitat for the species.
Diomedea epomophora	Southern Royal Albatross	CR	V	M	Seabird that nest almost exclusively on the Chatham Islands and may circumnavigate the Southern Ocean, though it is most commonly sighted in New Zealand and South American waters.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area is terrestrial and does not contain any suitable resting, foraging or breeding habitat for the species.
Diomedea exulans	Wandering Albatross	CR	V	M	Seabird which breeds on Macquarie Island and feeds in Australian portions of the Southern Ocean	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area is terrestrial and does not contain any suitable resting, foraging or breeding habitat for the species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Conservation Status			Habitat Preference	PMST	Last Record (VBA)	Likelihood of Occurrence	Rationale
		FFG Act	EPBC Act	EPBC Act Migratory					
Diomedea sanfordi	Northern Royal Albatross		E	M	Seabird which ranges widely over the Southern Ocean, regularly feeds in Tasmanian and South Australian waters, and less frequently in NSW waters.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area is terrestrial and does not contain any suitable resting, foraging or breeding habitat for the species.
Egretta garzetta	Little Egret	E			Tidal mudflats, saltwater and freshwater wetlands, and mangroves.		13/06/2009	Negligible	The Study Area lacks any suitable wetland features considered to support or attract the species.
Falco hypoleucos	Grey Falcon	V	V		Usually restricted to shrubland, grassland and wooded watercourses of arid and semi-arid regions, although it is occasionally found in open woodlands near the coast.	Y	N/A	Negligible	No forest or woodland habitat features present in the Study Area to support the species.
Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe	V	V	M	Occurs in a range of permanent and ephemeral wetlands including freshwater wetlands with low, dense vegetation (e.g. swamps, flooded grasslands or heathlands, around bogs and other water bodies)	Y	28/02/2007	Negligible	The Study Area lacks any suitable wetland features considered to support or attract the species.
Gallinago megala	Swinhoe's Snipe			M	Occurs at the edges of wetlands, such as wet paddy fields, swamps and freshwater streams. The species is also known to occur in grasslands, drier cultivated areas (including crops of rapeseed and wheat) and market gardens	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area lacks any suitable wetland features considered to support or attract the species.
Gallinago stenura	Pin-tailed Snipe			M	Shallow freshwater swamps, ponds and lakes with emergent, sparse to dense cover of grass/sedge or other vegetation.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area lacks any suitable wetland features considered to support or attract the species.
Gelochelidon macrotarsa	Australian Gull-billed Tern	E			Found in freshwater swamps, brackish and salt lakes, beaches and estuarine mudflats, floodwaters, sewage farms, irrigated croplands and grasslands. They are only rarely found over the ocean.		17/11/1992	Negligible	The Study Area lacks any suitable wetland features considered to support or attract the species.
Grantiella picta	Painted Honeyeater	V	V		Found in dry open forests and woodlands, and is strongly associated with mistletoe.	Y	N/A	Negligible	No forest or woodland habitat features present in the Study Area to support the species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Conservation Status			Habitat Preference	PMST	Last Record (VBA)	Likelihood of Occurrence	Rationale
		FFG Act	EPBC Act	EPBC Act Migratory					
Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated Needletail	V	V	M	Almost exclusively aerial, over a wide variety of habitats	Y	N/A	Low	The species may occasionally overfly the Study Area, however the species is not considered to regularly utilise or depend on the Study Area.
Hydroprogne caspia	Caspian Tern	V			Widespread around the Australian coastline, and also occur inland along major rivers, especially in the Murray–Darling and Lake Eyre drainage basins.		30/06/2005	Negligible	The Study Area is not within the vicinity of any major river systems or habitat features considered to support or attract the species.
Lathamus discolor	Swift Parrot	CR	CR		Breeds in Tasmania and overwinters in Victoria. Found in dry sclerophyll forests and woodlands, suburban parks and gardens where it feeds on the nectar of flowering eucalypts, namely Grey, Red Ironbark, Mugga Ironbark, Yellow Gum and White Box. Also feed on lerp psyllids amongst Red Gum.	Y	N/A	Negligible	No forest or woodland habitat features present in the Study Area to support the species.
Lewinia pectoralis	Lewin's Rail	V			Freshwater to saline wetlands, either permanent or ephemeral.		5/04/2018	Negligible	The Study Area lacks any suitable wetland features considered to support or attract the species.
Limosa lapponica	Bar-tailed Godwit	V		M	Coastal habitats such as large intertidal sandflats, banks, mudflats, estuaries, inlets, harbours, coastal lagoons and bays	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area is >5km from the coastline and lacks any suitable wetland features considered to support or attract the species.
Limosa lapponica baueri	Nunivak Bar-tailed Godwit		E		Occurs mainly in coastal habitats such as large intertidal sandflats, banks, mudflats, estuaries, inlets, harbours, coastal lagoons and bays. It has also been recorded in coastal sewage farms and saltworks, saltlakes and brackish wetlands near coasts, sandy ocean beaches, rock platforms, and coral reef-flats	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area is >5km from the coastline and lacks any suitable wetland features considered to support or attract the species.
Macronectes giganteus	Southern Giant-Petrel	E	E	M	Marine bird that occurs in Antarctic to subtropical waters.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area is terrestrial and does not contain any suitable resting or breeding habitat for the species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Conservation Status			Habitat Preference	PMST	Last Record (VBA)	Likelihood of Occurrence	Rationale
		FFG Act	EPBC Act	EPBC Act Migratory					
Macronectes halli	Northern Giant Petrel	E	V	M	Breeds in the sub-Antarctic, and visits areas off the Australian mainland mainly during the winter months (May-October).	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area is terrestrial and does not contain any suitable resting, foraging or breeding habitat for the species.
Motacilla flava	Yellow Wagtail			M	Data deficient in Australia. Typically in Europe where the species favours wet meadows, marshland, grassy and muddy lakeshores. Occurs in fields and often near livestock during migration.	Y	N/A	Low	The Study Area does not contain the preferred habitat characteristics for the species.
Neophema chrysogaster	Orange-bellied Parrot	CR	CR		Almost exclusively in coastal and sub-coastal areas, preferring peninsulas and islands. Saltmarshes, littoral (shore) heathlands and low scrublands are preferred habitats as well as grassy areas, which can include golf courses. Present in Victoria in March to November. They breed in forests on the west coast of Tasmania.	Y	16/05/2009	Negligible	No forest or woodland habitat features present in the Study Area to support the species.
Neophema chrysostoma	Blue-winged Parrot	V	V		Inhabits a range of habitats from coastal, sub-coastal and inland areas, right through to semi-arid zones. Throughout their range they favour grasslands and grassy woodlands. They are often found near wetlands both near the coast and in semi-arid zones.	Y	6/09/2019	Moderate	The species may occasionally overfly or forage on exposed soil, however the species is not considered to regularly utilise or depend on the Study Area.
Ninox connivens	Barking Owl	CR			Found in open woodlands and the edges of forests, often adjacent to farmland. They are less likely to use the interior of forested habitat.		27/05/1993	Negligible	No forest or woodland habitat features present in the Study Area to support the species.
Numenius madagascariensis	Eastern Curlew	CR	CR	M	Largest shorebird in Australia. Breeds in Russia and north-eastern China, arrives back to Australia in August to feed on crabs and molluscs in intertidal mudflats on the coast.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area lacks any suitable wetland features considered to support or attract the species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Conservation Status			Habitat Preference	PMST	Last Record (VBA)	Likelihood of Occurrence	Rationale
		FFG Act	EPBC Act	EPBC Act Migratory					
Numenius minutus	Little Curlew, Little Whimbrel			M	Sometimes gather in large flocks on coastal and inland grasslands and black soil plains in northern Australia, near swamps and flooded areas. They also feed on playing fields, paddocks and urban lawns.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area is >5km from the coastline and lacks any suitable wetland features considered to support or attract the species.
Numenius phaeopus	Whimbrel	E		M	Found mainly on the coast, on tidal and estaurine mudflats, especially near mangroves. They are sometimes found on beaches and rocky shores.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area lacks any suitable wetland or coastal features considered to support or attract the species.
Pachyptila turtur subantarctica	Fairy Prion (southern)		V		Seabird which breeds on Macquarie Island and a number of other subantarctic islands outside of Australia.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area is terrestrial and does not contain any suitable resting, foraging or breeding habitat for the species.
Pandion haliaetus	Osprey			M	Occur in littoral and coastal habitats and terrestrial wetlands of tropical and temperate Australia and offshore islands. Found in coastal areas but occasionally travel inland along major rivers, particularly in northern Australia	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area lacks any suitable wetland features considered to support or attract the species.
Phoebetria fusca	Sooty Albatross	CR	V	M	Seabird occurring singly or in small groups at sea.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area is terrestrial and does not contain any suitable resting, foraging or breeding habitat for the species.
Pluvialis fulva	Pacific Golden Plover	V			Inhabits coastal habitats, though it occasionally occurs around inland wetlands.		2/12/2006	Negligible	The Study Area lacks any suitable wetland features considered to support or attract the species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Conservation Status			Habitat Preference	PMST	Last Record (VBA)	Likelihood of Occurrence	Rationale
		FFG Act	EPBC Act	EPBC Act Migratory					
Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera	Gould's Petrel		E		A pelagic marine sea bird that spends much of it's time foraging at sea and coming ashore only to breed. The distribution at sea of the species as a whole is poorly known, but near Australia it is thought to extend from the waters off Tasmania into the Tasman Sea, where the species ranges to the west coast of New Zealand, south to near Codfish Island in the Foveaux Strait. Gould's Petrel is Australia's rarest endemic seabird and only breeds on Cabbage Tree and Boondelbah Islands, off the coast of Port Stephens, NSW.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area is terrestrial and does not contain any suitable resting, foraging or breeding habitat for the species.
Rostratula australis	Australian Painted Snipe	CR	E		Inhabits shallow terrestrial freshwater (occasionally brackish) wetlands, including temporary and permanent lakes, swamps and claypans. Also use inundated or waterlogged grassland or saltmarsh, dams, rice crops, sewage farms and bore drains.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area lacks any suitable wetland features considered to support or attract the species.
Spatula rhynchotis	Australasian Shoveler	V			Found in all kinds of wetlands, preferring large undisturbed heavily vegetated freshwater swamps. It is also found on open waters and occasionally along the coast.		6/07/2008	Negligible	The Study Area lacks any suitable wetland features considered to support or attract the species.
Stagonopleura guttata	Diamond Firetail	V	V		Found in open grassy woodland, heath and farmland or grassland with scattered trees	Y	N/A	Negligible	No forest or woodland habitat features present in the Study Area to support the species.
Sternula albifrons	Little Tern	CR	V	M	Mainly coastal, being found on beaches, sheltered inlets, estuaries, lakes, sewage farms, lagoons, river mouths and deltas.	Y	15/12/2017	Negligible	The Study Area occurs >5km from the coastline and does not contain any suitable habitat features to support the species.
Sternula nereis nereis	Australian Fairy Tern		V		Nests on sheltered sandy beaches, spits and banks above the high tide line and below vegetation.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area occurs on farmland and is >5km away from suitable shorelines and beaches.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Conservation Status			Habitat Preference	PMST	Last Record (VBA)	Likelihood of Occurrence	Rationale
		FFG Act	EPBC Act	EPBC Act Migratory					
Stictonetta naevosa	Freckled Duck	E			Prefers permanent fresh water swamps and creeks with heavy growth of cumbungi (bullrushes), lignum or tea-tree.		22/02/2004	Low	The Study Area lacks the preferred habitat features to support the species.
Thalassarche bulleri	Buller's Albatross	E	V	M	Seabird limited to the Pacific Ocean and the Tasman Sea, although birds do reach the east coast of the Australian mainland	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area is terrestrial and does not contain any suitable resting, foraging or breeding habitat for the species.
Thalassarche bulleri platei	Northern Buller's Albatross		V		A marine, pelagic species. It occurs in subtropical and subantarctic waters of the South Pacific Ocean. Habitat preferences are poorly known. In Australia, the species occurs over inshore, offshore and pelagic waters and off the coast of south-east Tasmania.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area is terrestrial and does not contain any suitable resting or breeding habitat for the species.
Thalassarche carteri	Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross	E	V	M	Seabird which forages mostly in the southern Indian Ocean where it is particularly abundant off Western Australia	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area is terrestrial and does not contain any suitable resting, foraging or breeding habitat for the species.
Thalassarche cauta	Shy Albatross	E	E	M	The only albatross species endemic to Australia. The species has breeding colonies on three small islands off Tasmania, predominately occur in waters adjacent to Tasmania and southern Australia	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area is terrestrial and does not contain any suitable resting, foraging or breeding habitat for the species.
Thalassarche chrysostoma	Grey-headed Albatross	E	E	M	Seabird which disperse widely across the Southern Ocean, at more southerly latitudes in summer than in winter, when they frequent the waters off southern Australia and New Zealand	Y	26/05/1957	Negligible	The Study Area is terrestrial and does not contain any suitable resting, foraging or breeding habitat for the species.
Thalassarche impavida	Campbell Albatross		V	M	Seabird most commonly seen foraging over the oceanic continental slopes off Tasmania, Victoria and New South Wales	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area is terrestrial and does not contain any suitable resting, foraging or breeding habitat for the species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Conservation Status			Habitat Preference	PMST	Last Record (VBA)	Likelihood of Occurrence	Rationale
		FFG Act	EPBC Act	EPBC Act Migratory					
Thalassarche melanophris	Black-browed Albatross		V	M	Seabird which is an uncommon visitor to the continental shelf-break of southern Australia - reaching South Australia, Tasmania and western and eastern Bass Strait in the south-east and Antarctica	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area is terrestrial and does not contain any suitable resting, foraging or breeding habitat for the species.
Thalassarche salvini	Salvin's Albatross		V	M	Seabird which is a visitor to southern Australian waters	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area is terrestrial and does not contain any suitable resting, foraging or breeding habitat for the species.
Thalassarche steadi	White-capped Albatross		V	M	Common off the coast of south-east Australia throughout the year.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area is terrestrial and does not contain any suitable resting, foraging or breeding habitat for the species.
Thinornis cucullatus	Hooded Plover	V	V		Widely dispersed on or near sandy beaches in south-eastern Australia.		23/06/2019	Negligible	The Study Area occurs on farmland and is >5km away from suitable shorelines and beaches.
Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus	Eastern Hooded Plover		V		It mainly occurs on wide beaches backed by dunes with large amounts of seaweed and jetsam, creek mouths and inlet entrances. Nests are found above the high water mark on flat beaches, on stony terraces, or on sparsely vegetated dunes.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area occurs on farmland and is >5km away from suitable shorelines and beaches.
Tringa brevipes	Grey-tailed Tattler	CR		M	Usually seen in small flocks on sheltered coasts with reefs and rock platforms or with intertidal mudflats. They are also found in intertidal rocky, coral or stony reefs, platforms and islets that are exposed at high tide, also shores of rock, shingle, gravel and shells and on intertidal mudflats in embayments, estuaries and coastal lagoons, especially those fringed with mangroves. The species is rarely recorded in Victoria, however sightings have been reported in Gippsland, and east of McLaughlans Beach.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area occurs >5km from the coastline and does not contain any suitable habitat features to support the species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Conservation Status			Habitat Preference	PMST	Last Record (VBA)	Likelihood of Occurrence	Rationale
		FFG Act	EPBC Act	EPBC Act Migratory					
Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank	E	E	M	Found in a wide variety of inland wetlands and sheltered coastal habitats of varying salinity, typically with large mudflats and saltmarsh, mangroves or seagrass.	Y	20/03/2008	Negligible	The Study Area lacks any suitable wetland features considered to support or attract the species.
Tringa stagnatilis	Marsh Sandpiper	E		M	Commonly seen singly, or in small to large flocks in fresh or brackish (slightly salty) wetlands such as rivers, water meadows, sewage farms, drains, lagoons and swamps.	Y	12/03/1992	Negligible	The Study Area lacks any suitable wetland features considered to support or attract the species.
Fish									
Carcharodon carcharias	Great White Shark	E	V	M	Marine species found worldwide	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area is terrestrial.
Carcharias taurus	Grey Nurse Shark	CE		M	Shallow coastal waters, specifically in areas with sandy-bottomed gutters, rocky caves, and near rocky reefs or islands.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area is terrestrial.
Lamna nasus	Porbeagle, Mackerel Shark			M	Marine shark typically occurring in oceanic waters off the continental shelf, although they occasionally enter coastal waters	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area is terrestrial.
Nannoperca obscura	Yarra Pygmy Perch	E	E		Preferring slow-moving or still waters including rivers, streams and lakes. Often located within sites that contain abundant submerged and emergent aquatic vegetation and wood debris.	Y	10/11/2017	Negligible	The Study Area does not contain any slow moving river systems or permanent streams.
Prototroctes maraena	Australian Grayling	E	V		Occurs in streams and rivers on the eastern and southern flanks of the Great Dividing Range, from Sydney, southwards to the Otway Ranges of Victoria and in Tasmania. The species is found in fresh and brackish waters of coastal lagoons.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area does not contain any slow moving river systems or permanent streams.
Mammals									
Antechinus minimus maritimus	Swamp Antechinus	V	V		Habitat includes dense wet heathlands, tussock grasslands, sedgelands, damp gullies, swamps and some shrubby woodlands	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area does not support any suitable understorey vegetation that would support the species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Conservation Status			Habitat Preference	PMST	Last Record (VBA)	Likelihood of Occurrence	Rationale
		FFG Act	EPBC Act	EPBC Act Migratory					
Balaenoptera musculus	Blue Whale	E	E	M	Sightings in Australian waters are widespread and occur around the continent at various times of the year.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area is terrestrial.
Caperea marginata	Pygmy Right Whale			M	Present along the southern Australian coastal area.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area is terrestrial.
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus	Spot-tailed Quoll	E	E		Temperate and subtropical rainforests in mountain areas wet sclerophyll forest lowland forests open and closed eucalypt woodlands.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area does not support any suitable understorey vegetation or forest vegetation that would support the species.
Eubalaena australis	Southern Right Whale	E	E	M	Present along the Australian coast (all except Northern Territory) between late April and early November.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area is terrestrial.
Isoodon obesulus obesulus	Southern Brown Bandicoot	E	E		Inhabits areas of dense ground cover in heathland, shrubland, sedgeland, heathy open forest and woodland. Suitable habitat includes any areas of vegetation (native or introduced) within the species range, that comprises an understorey vegetation structure with 50–80% foliage cover in the 0.2–1 m height range.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area does not support any suitable understorey vegetation or forest vegetation that would support the species.
Lagenorhynchus obscurus	Dusky Dolphin			M	Marine mammal occurring mostly in temperate and sub-Antarctic waters. They are considered to primarily inhabit inshore waters but may also be pelagic at times	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area is terrestrial.
Megaptera novaeangliae	Humpback Whale			M	Primarily coastal waters less than 200 m in depth and generally within 20 km of the coast. In addition, whales are known to travel widely through the waters to the south of Australia during migrations to and from Antarctic feeding areas.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area is terrestrial.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Conservation Status			Habitat Preference	PMST	Last Record (VBA)	Likelihood of Occurrence	Rationale
		FFG Act	EPBC Act	EPBC Act Migratory					
Miniopterus orianae bassanii	Southern Bent-winged Bat	CR	CR		Roosts underground, predominantly in caves and mines. Foraging areas include forested areas, volcanic plains, wetlands, coastal vegetation (including beaches) and urban areas.	Y	6/08/2008	Low	The Study Area does not contain any underground or rocky habitat for roosting. Key foraging habitat for the species includes treed/wooded areas, waterways, and wetlands, none of these habitat features are present within the Study Area. As such, the species is not considered to depend on the Study Area for foraging.
Neophoca cinerea	Australian Sea-lion	E	E		Australian Sea-lions use a wide variety of habitats for breeding sites (called rookeries) and, during the non-breeding season, for haul-out sites (rest stops, which are also useful for predator avoidance, thermal regulation and social activity). Onshore habitats used include exposed islands and reefs, rocky terrain, sandy beaches and vegetated fore dunes and swales.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area is terrestrial.
Orcinus orca	Killer Whale, Orca			M	Recorded from all states, with concentrations reported around Tasmania. Sightings are also frequent in South Australia and Victoria.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area is terrestrial.
Ornithorhynchus anatinus	Platypus	V			Inhabits freshwater streams, ranging from alpine creeks to tropical lowland rivers; also lakes, shallow reservoirs and farm dams. Prefers areas with steep, vegetated banks in which to burrow; entrances concealed under overhangs or vegetation.		27/08/2012	Negligible	The Study Area does not contain any slow moving river systems or permanent streams.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Conservation Status			Habitat Preference	PMST	Last Record (VBA)	Likelihood of Occurrence	Rationale
		FFG Act	EPBC Act	EPBC Act Migratory					
Petaurus australis australis	Yellow-bellied Glider		V		Occurs in eucalypt-dominated woodlands and forests, including both wet and dry sclerophyll forests. The subspecies shows a preference for large patches of mature old growth forest that provide suitable trees for foraging and shelter. There is also a clear preference for forests with a high proportion of winter-flowering and smooth-barked eucalypts.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area does not support any treed vegetation or old growth forest.
Potorous tridactylus trisulcatus	Long-nosed Potoroo	V	V		Occurs mainly in coastal heathy woodland. In north of range occurs in rainforest adjacent to wet sclerophyll forest. Requires dense cover for shelter.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area does not support any suitable understorey vegetation or forest vegetation that would support the species.
Pseudomys novaehollandiae	New Holland Mouse	V	V		Open heathlands, woodlands and dry sclerophyll forests with a heath understorey, grasslands and vegetated sand dunes	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area does not support any suitable understorey vegetation or forest vegetation that would support the species.
Pteropus poliocephalus	Grey-headed Flying-fox	V	V		Requires foraging resources and roosting sites. The primary food source is blossom from Eucalyptus and related genera but commonly forages on fruit trees in urban areas. Two known Flying Fox camps occur in the greater Melbourne region including one at Yarra Bend and one at Doveton.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The closest Flying-Fox camp is >5km away in Warrnambool. The Study Area does not contain any large trees or suitable foraging habitat considered to support the species.
Reptiles									
Caretta caretta	Loggerhead Turtle		E	M	Found worldwide with a tropical and subtropical distribution.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area is terrestrial.
Chelonia mydas	Green Turtle		V	M	Occur in seaweed-rich coral reefs and inshore seagrass pastures in tropical and subtropical areas of the Indo-Pacific region.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area is terrestrial.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Conservation Status			Habitat Preference	PMST	Last Record (VBA)	Likelihood of Occurrence	Rationale
		FFG Act	EPBC Act	EPBC Act Migratory					
Delma impar	Striped Legless Lizard	E	V		Inhabits intact grassland habitats where it shelters in grass tussocks, under rocks and in cracks in the soil	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area ground surface has been subject to long-term farming and is heavily modified from it's natural state. This species is unlikely occur given previous ground disturbance and cropping.
Dermochelys coriacea	Leatherback Turtle	CR	E	M	Found worldwide in tropical, temperate waters in all oceans of the world.	Y	N/A	Negligible	The Study Area is terrestrial.
Lissolepis coventryi	Swamp Skink	E	E		Often restricted to densely vegetated swamps and associated watercourses, and adjacent wet heaths (Melaleuca or Leptospermum thickets), sedgelands and saltmarshes. Can occur in association with freshwater and saltmarsh environments.	Y	13/01/1965	Negligible	The Study Area supports a heavily modified ground surface, surrounded by farmland and does not contain any preferred habitat features considered to support the species.

Legend: EPBC Act (Status under the EPBC Act): CR = critically endangered, EN = endangered, VU = vulnerable, M = migratory; FFG Act (Status under the FFG Act): CR = critically endangered, EN = endangered, VU = vulnerable

D

Recorded Species List

Table D-1 Flora and Fauna species recorded during the ecological site assessment

Origin	Common Name	Scientific Name	Recorded
Flora			
P	Wirilda	*Acacia provincialis*	X
P	Golden Wattle	*Acacia pycnantha*	X
*	Sheep Sorrel	*Acetosella vulgaris*	X
*	Wild Oat	*Avena fatua*	X
*	Twiggy Turnip	*Brassica fruticulosa*	X
*	Brome	*Bromus spp.*	X
*	Kikuyu	*Cenchrus clandestinus*	X
*	Cocksfoot	*Dactylis glomerata*	X
*	Big Heron's-bill	*Erodium botrys*	X
P	Manna Gum	*Eucalyptus viminalis*	X
*	Cleavers	*Galium aparine*	X
*	Ox-tongue	*Helminthotheca echioides*	X
*	Cat's Ear	*Hypochaeris spp.*	X
*	Prickly Lettuce	*Lactuca serriola*	X
*	African Box-thorn	*Lycium ferocissimum*	X
*	Mallow	*Malva spp.*	X
P	Paperbark	*Melaleuca spp.*	X
*	Soursob	*Oxalis pes-caprae*	X
*	Toowoomba Canary-grass	*Phalaris aquatica*	X
	Common Reed	*Phragmites australis*	X
*	Hawkweed	*Pilosella spp.*	X
*	Ribwort	*Plantago lanceolata*	X
*	Curled Dock	*Rumex crispus*	X
*	Variegated Thistle	*Silybum marianum*	X
*	Dandelion	*Taraxacum spp.*	X
*	Clover	*Trifolium spp.*	X
	Bulrush	*Typha spp.*	X
*	Common Vetch	*Vicia sativa*	X
Fauna			
*	Eurasian Skylark	*Alauda arvensis*	X
*	European Goldfinch	*Carduelis carduelis*	X
*	Domestic Pigeon	*Columba livia*	X
	Australian Raven	*Corvus coronoides*	X
	Eurasian Coot	*Fulica atra*	X
	Magpie-lark	*Grallina cyanoleuca*	X
	Australian Magpie	*Gymnorhina tibicen*	X
*	European Brown Hare	*Lepus europaeus*	X
	Willie Wagtail	*Rhipidura leucophrys*	X
	Australian Shelduck	*Tadorna tadornoides*	X
	Straw-necked Ibis	*Threskiornis spinicollis*	X
*	Common Blackbird	*Turdus merula*	X
	Masked Lapwing	*Vanellus miles*	X

Legend: P = Planted specimen, * = Introduced/non-native specimen, X = recorded

E

Yangery BESS General Layout

ADVERTISED PLAN

NOTES

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5. BUILDINGS HAVE BEEN PLOTTED FOR DIAGRAMMATIC PURPOSES ONLY.
6. MAPPING SYSTEM IS MGA/20CD-55 (ZONE 55, MGA 2020)
7. THE FIRE HYDRANT SYSTEM TO BE CONFIRMED WITH THE PROGRESS OF THE DESIGN
   THE ROAD DESIGN TO BE CONFIRMED WITH THE PROGRESS OF THE DESIGN
8. REFER TO DRAWING EHV-YGB-EL-DR-0001 FOR DETAILS.
9. FINAL FIRE SERVICE ARRANGEMENT TO BE CONFIRMED WITH THE PROGRESS OF DETAILED DESIGN WITH THE BELOW POTENTIAL ARRANGEMENT FOR WATER TANKS:
   OPTION 1
   - A MINIMUM 576kl FIRE WATER SUPPLY, IN 2 INTERCONNECTED 288kl TANKS IN A SINGLE LOCATION, IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS2419.1 AND
   - A SINGLE FIRE HYDRANT SYSTEM IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS2419.1-2021 THE PROVIDES COVERAGE TO THE ENTIRETY OF BOTH (NORTH AND SOUTH) BESS AREAS.

   OPTION 2
   - A MINIMUM 576kl FIRE WATER SUPPLY. ACROSS TWO MIN 288kl LOCATIONS (EG. 2x144kl INTERCONNECTED TANKS AT EACH OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH BESS AREAS) IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS2419.1-2021, ONE FOR EACH OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH BESS AREAS, PROVIDING FULL COVERAGE TO EACH AREA.

LEGEND

- HOLDING POND
- SOUND WALL UP TO 7.5m
- PUMP HOUSE
- WATER TANK
- BESS OR PCS
- FENCE
- ARTIFACT SCATTER

DRAWING STATUS

PRELIMINARY ISSUE

No	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN	CHKD	APPRD	DATE
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
C	ISSUED FOR REVIEW	G.L.S.	K.R.G.	P.N.	05/01/26
B	ISSUED FOR REVIEW	G.L.S.	K.R.G	P.N.	19/12/25
A	ISSUED FOR REVIEW	G.L.S.	K.R.G.	P.N.	10/12/25

REVISIONS

DESCRIPTION	DRAWING No.

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DRAWING TITLE

YANGERY BESS 120MW
COLLECTOR STATION & BESS
PROPOSED SITE PLAN SETBACKS

DESIGN	G.L.SMITH	DRAWN	G.L.SMITH	DATE	10/12/2025
A1 SCALE	-	CAD FILE	EHV-YGB-EL-DR-0012	FOLDER	YGB
DRAWING NUMBER	EHV-YGB-EL-DR-0012	SHEET NUMBER	1	OF	1	REV	C
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N

NOTES

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8. REFER TO DRAWING EHV-YGB-EL-DR-0002 FOR OVERALL LAYOUT.
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ADVERTISED PLAN

LEGEND

SWG BUILDING - DEMOUNATBLE BUILDING CONTAINING 33kV SWITCHGEAR & CONTROL EQUIPMENT

HV SWG - 66kV SWITCHGEAR

AUX TRFR - AUXILIARY TRANSFORMER

PTRFR - 66/33kV POWER TRANSFORMER

GEN - DIESEL GENERATOR

RPC - 33kV REACTIVE POWER COMPENSATION EQUIPMENT

BESS - BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM

PCS - POWER CONVERSION SYSTEM

PH - PUMP HOUSE

O&M - OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE BUILDING

- FENCE
- ARTIFACT SCATTER
- VEGETATION OUTSIDE YANGERY BESS PROJECT
- SOUND WALL UP TO 8.0m

1:1250 0 10 20 30 40 50 m

DRAWING STATUS

PRELIMINARY ISSUE

No	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN	CHKD	APPRD	DATE
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
C	ISSUED FOR REVIEW	G.L.S.	K.R.G.	P.N.	05/01/26
B	ISSUED FOR REVIEW	G.L.S.	K.R.G	P.N.	19/12/25
A	ISSUED FOR REVIEW	G.L.S.	K.R.G.	P.N.	10/12/25

REVISIONS

DESCRIPTION | DRAWING No.

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Web: www.southenergy.com.au

DRAWING TITLE

YANGERY BESS 120MW COLLECTOR STATION & BESS PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION SITE PLAN

DESIGN	G.L.SMITH	DRAWN	G.L.SMITH	DATE	10/12/225
A1 SCALE 1:1250		CAD FILE EHV-YGB-EL-DR-0011			FOLDER YGB
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