

EAST WEST LINK PROJECT – COUNCIL SUBMISSION ON ENVIRONMENT  
PROTECTION AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION ACT REFERRAL

9 April 2013

**Presenter:** Rob Adams, Director City Design

**Purpose and background**

1. The purpose of this report is to seek the Future Melbourne Committee's endorsement of the Council's submission to the Commonwealth Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (DSEWPC) on the Linking Melbourne Authorities (LMA) referral under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act) on the assessment of potential impact at a National level on the environmental, heritage, or biodiversity significance of the area affected by the proposed East West Link Eastern Section.
2. The proposed East West Link Eastern Section is a road connection joining the Eastern Freeway to the Tullamarine Freeway. The LMA has been officially named as the project proponent for the East West Link under the *Major Transport Projects Facilitation Act 2009* (MTPFA).
3. On 25 March 2013 LMA referred their environmental assessment for the East West Link Eastern Section to DSEWPC under the EPBC Act. Public submissions to the referral close on 10 April 2013.
4. The area of potential environmental sensitivity nominated by LMA includes significant areas of Royal Park, the southern end of Princes Park and the Moonee Ponds Creek corridor.

**Key issues**

5. The information and self-assessment provided in the applicant referral statement is considered incomplete. There are a number of issues relevant to the EPBC Act assessment criteria which have not been addressed in LMA's referral including:
  - 5.1. No design or plans for the East West Link alignment or construction method have been provided to adequately allow an assessment of environmental impact.
  - 5.2. Incomplete information about evidence of EPBC Act listed fauna and flora species in the area of environmental sensitivity.
  - 5.3. Incomplete information about the required planning framework and approvals required in Victoria, including no reference to the status of Royal Park and Princes Park as Crown Land permanently reserved for public parkland, the Council's role as Committee of Management for these parks or the provisions and requirements of the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978*.
  - 5.4. No consideration has been made as to whether any of the sites currently listed on the Victorian Heritage Register, or other places included in the 'Area of Potential Environmental Sensitivity' would also meet the threshold for listing as a National Heritage Place, should that process be undertaken.

**Recommendation from management**

6. That the Future Melbourne Committee:
  - 6.1. endorse the Council's submission (Attachment 2) to the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities on the Linking Melbourne Authorities referral under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) on the assessment of potential impact at a national level on the environmental, heritage, or biodiversity significance of the area affected by the proposed East West Link Eastern Section.

## SUPPORTING ATTACHMENT

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### Legal

1. The report accurately identifies the relevant Commonwealth and State legislation. Whilst the EPBC Act is a Commonwealth Act, the status of affected areas under the State legislative regime is considered relevant information for DSEWPC to be aware of in considering the potential environmental, heritage and biodiversity impact of the proposal.

### Finance

2. The cost of preparing this submission has been accommodated within existing operational budget allocation.

### Conflict of interest

3. No member of Council staff, or other person engaged under a contract, involved in advising on or preparing this report has declared a direct or indirect interest in relation to the matter of the report.

### Stakeholder consultation

4. External stakeholder consultation has not been undertaken in preparing the attached submission due to the time limitations of the EPBC Act referral process.

### Relation to Council policy

5. The City of Melbourne Transport Strategy 2012 acknowledges the Victorian Government's transport objectives for the East West Link and the opportunities and issues raised by the proposal with the priority actions to: 'Consider the Government's proposed East West Link when details are known to make sure that it achieves the City of Melbourne's transport and urban development objectives and is consistent with Council's resolution of June 2008 opposing the use of any parkland for the purposes of any road works or associated activities' (pg52).
6. The City of Melbourne Open Space Strategy recognises the State level importance of Royal Park and Princes Park for their environmental and recreational values and that significant population growth forecast in the City North and Arden Macaulay areas will considerably increase their visitation and use.
7. The Draft City of Melbourne Heritage Strategy 2013 covers all aspects of Melbourne's cultural and natural heritage for which the City Of Melbourne has direct responsibility or where it can have some influence and is complementary to other strategies that may a special focus such as the Indigenous Heritage Strategy. The four strands of the Strategy as knowing, protecting, managing and

### Environmental sustainability

8. Under the EPBC Act the relevant Minister will assess whether the proposed East West Link eastern section will have a significant impact at a national level on the environmental, heritage and biodiversity significance of the nominated area of environmental sensitivity.

**CITY OF MELBOURNE SUBMISSION TO AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT  
DSEWP&C on EPBC ACT REFERRAL**

Ref no: 2013/6801

Title: Linking Melbourne Authority/Transport-land/Eastern Freeway to CityLink and CityLink to Port Melbourne/VIC/East West Link Project Eastern Section

**EAST WEST LINK PROJECT, EASTERN SECTION**

**Executive Summary**

The information and self-assessment provided in the applicant referral statement is incomplete. There are a number of issues relevant to the EPBC Assessment criteria which have not been covered. These include:

1. No design plans for the East West Link which allows an assessment for the potential environmental impact.
2. Incomplete information about evidence of EPBC Act listed fauna and flora species in the area of potentially Environmental Sensitivity.
3. Incomplete information about the required planning framework and approvals required in Victoria.
4. No consideration has been given to the potential for any of the sites currently listed on the Victorian Heritage Register, or other places included in the “Area of Potential Environmental Sensitivity” to meet the threshold for listing as a National Heritage Place, should that process be undertaken.
5. No assessment of the potential value of the existing infrastructure within the “Area of Potential Environmental Sensitivity” to national climate change adaptation strategies.

Given these omissions, it is difficult to confidently accept the applicants’ self-assessment statement that “there will be no significant impacts on the matters protected under Part 3 of the EPBC Act.”

It is requested that the Department not approve this application and declare it a controlled action to allow all relevant information to be assessed.

## Detailed Comments

### 1. The East West Link

The majority of the area identified as of potential environmental sensitivity covers the Citylink Freeway and the Moonee Ponds Creek corridor, a portion of Parkville Gardens residential development, Royal Park, the southern section of Parkville, including University College and the southern section of Princes Park.

In 2.1 “Description of the proposed action” the project is described as “...a new freeway standard road connection...” with Part A described as the section between the existing Eastern Freeway and Citylink which is “...expected to include a tunnel with a viaduct (elevated structures) at one or both ends.” Further into this section the application states “the connection to Citylink would be a combination of tunnels and elevated structures (viaducts). Potential construction techniques within Royal Park could include both driven tunnel and cut and cover methodologies.”

It can be concluded from these statements that elevated structures at the western end of section A are proposed, and will be within the area of Potential Environmental Sensitivity. However, without any more detailed plans or schema showing the extent or route of the road, and where a tunnel may be, where a viaduct may be, or where other infrastructure associated with a freeway may be, it is very difficult to evaluate this proposal against potential environmental impacts. There are a number of important natural and cultural features within the identified zone of Potential Environmental Sensitivity that could be impacted by the proposal.

### 2. The information accompanying the referral in relation to fauna and flora species is incomplete

The City of Melbourne has been commissioning consultant ecologists to undertake regular bird surveys of Royal Park since 2007. These surveys include return visits to 13 monitoring sites throughout the park. Through these surveys a total of 152 bird species have been recorded in Royal Park, and include 59 bird species listed as migratory species under the EPBC Act. This is significantly more than the 31 species identified as predicted to occur in the area (refer *Appendix F EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool*) and the actual reported site inspections undertaken by the proponent which state at Section 3.1 (d) that “Site inspections undertaken for the project did not record any EPBC Act listed species or animal.”

The Royal Park bird surveys have shown the wetlands at the western end of Royal Park to be particularly valuable habitat with 33 species seen in the storage pond area (13 listed as migratory species under the EPBC Act) and 47 species observed in the Treatment wetland (20 listed as migratory under the EPBC Act). (Refer Appendix 1)

Remnant vegetation sites (EVC 175) and the habitat area for White's Skink (*Egernia whitii*) in Royal Park is not significant at a national level, however they are important ecological sites at a regional level.

Excluding individual trees, the remnant vegetation sites represent the primary remnant vegetation sites remaining within the City of Melbourne. It should also be noted that these two remnant vegetation sites have also been identified as areas of high archaeological sensitivity due to the potential for these areas to contain Aboriginal cultural materials. This is in contradiction to the statement about Indigenous heritage values made at 3.3 (1) of the referral document.

### 3. Planning Framework

Section 2.4 of the assessment requests that the relevant planning framework at State and local government level be explained. In this section the applicant has omitted to list or consider the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act (1978)*, and the provisions in the State Planning scheme related to open space provision.

In Victoria, land status is conferred by or under Acts of Parliament. Currently, the principal such Acts are the *Land Act 1958* and the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978*. 'Reserved' Crown land is land reserved from sale for some nominated public purpose. Permanent reserves may be revoked only by an Act of Parliament.

The *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978* establishes what may or may not occur within an area reserved for a park. Any works that are not consistent with the provision of the parkland would require State Government legislation to change the reservation.

Royal Park is permanently reserved as a Public Park. Under the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978*, the City of Melbourne is appointed as Committee of Management for Royal Park.

Princes Park is permanently reserved as a Public Park. Under the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978*, the City of Melbourne is appointed as both Committee of Management and Joint Trustee for Princes Park

Royal Park and Princes Park form an integral part of the City of Melbourne's open space provision. In 2012, the City of Melbourne adopted an Open Space Strategy, which is currently on exhibition with the intention of adopting a new local policy in the Melbourne Planning Scheme on open space development and contributions. Under the Strategy, Royal Park is designated as State Level open space, and Princes Park is designated as regional level open space. These designations reflect both the role the park has to play in the overall open space network, the recreational opportunities it should provide and the people it should cater for. The broad strategy is underpinned by specific park Master Plans which outline in detail the vision and purpose for the park and the provision of recreational, environmental and open space functions.

It should be noted that these parks are immediately adjacent to the “City North” and “Arden Macaulay” structure plan areas – areas of existing urban fabric which are to become areas for major densification and redevelopment over the next decades.

#### 4. National Heritage Place

The Victorian Heritage Register lists the State’s most significant heritage places and objects and is a higher order listing than the Victorian Heritage Inventory. To achieve State level listing, a high standard of heritage integrity must be achieved. Given Melbourne’s role in the development of the Nation, it is not beyond reason for a self-assessment to consider if any of these areas are also of National significance. This task has not been undertaken by the applicant.

The following places within the identified “Area of Potential Sensitivity” are listed on the Victorian Heritage Register.

VHR Number	Name	LOCATION	Primary responsibility
H2198	Royal Parade	From Haymarket Roundabout to Park St	Road Reserve –Vicroads Trees- City of Melbourne Asset
H1747 (also on the Victorian War Heritage Inventory HO898)	Anzac Hall (part of the Urban camp)	Brens Dve, Royal Park, Parkville	City of Melbourne
H1946	The Walmsley House	Gatehouse St/The Avenue , Royal Park Parkville	City of Melbourne
VHR 1545	Former Police Station	155 Royal Parade Parkville	
VHR H0394	Former College Church	149 Royal Parade Parkville	
VHR1788	Melbourne General Cemetery	Cemetery Rd	Melbourne General Cemetery Trust

In addition, the Burke and Wills memorial cairn, on Macarthur Road in Royal Park has the potential to be considered for inclusion on the National Heritage List. This may take

the form of a multi-site listing, in conjunction with other places in Australia associated with the Burke and Wills Expedition in such as the Dig Tree at Coopers Creek and Flinders River, Gulf of Carpentaria. The Royal Park cairn marks the location of the commencement of the expedition in 1860.

Such a nomination would meet the National Heritage List threshold assessment criteria that:

- *the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history;*
- *the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia's natural or cultural history.*

Some inaccuracies of information are noted in the "European Cultural Heritage Database Assessment" at Appendix B of the referral application. At section 3.4 *Victorian Heritage* the description of Royal Park is incomplete, in that it refers to Royal Park South alone, and not Royal Park as a whole, which is a much larger area. (160 Ha)

As can be seen from the table above, there are a number of sites on the Victorian Heritage Register, also within the area of Environmental Sensitivity, which are not included in the considerations at Appendix B. No information about the cultural values of Princes Park is discussed.

## 5 National Climate Change Adaptation Strategies

The City of Melbourne is working on a range of climate change adaptation measures, including the development of an integrated water management system.

The Royal Park wetland (Trin Warren Tam-boore) at the west end of the Royal Park provides stormwater for irrigation and is a central part of the City Of Melbourne's integrated water management system.

Stormwater from a large (187 ha) urban catchment is collected by a conventional drainage system to the Royal Park wetland site. The wetland consists of two linked ponds. The 'treatment wetland' acts as a natural filter, with banks densely covered by native Australian plants that treat and clean stormwater through natural biological processes. The processed clean water then moves to either the 'storage wetland' on the west side of Manningham Street or to water tanks under the adjacent Ross Straw field. The treated stormwater is used to irrigate the golf course and 8 sports fields in Royal Park, and all street trees in the northern part of the municipality, including the heritage listed Elm trees in Royal Parade. Any remaining cleaned water flows through to Port Phillip Bay.

This system is able deliver 160 megalitres of fit for purpose water per annum. The full 300 to 400 Million litres of annual run-off is treated to best practice stormwater quality improvement standards and provides significant clean water value to the inner Melbourne catchment The treated stormwater is used to irrigate the golf course and 8 sports fields in Royal Park, and all street trees in the northern part of the municipality,



including the heritage listed Elm trees in Royal Parade. Any remaining cleaned water flows through to Port Phillip Bay.

The wetland covers an area of 8ha and incorporates more than 10,000 plants in the wetland and the surrounding landscape.

Since its successful establishment in 2005 the Royal Park wetlands have been used as leading example of how cities can transform to Water Sensitive Cities. It has been a case study in many presentations locally, nationally and internationally. It has hosted numerous site tours, again with visitors from the local to the international. It is also featured in a number of international publications, presentation's and papers.

Projects such as these make a major contribution to the ability of cities to respond to the challenges of climate adaptation and return multiple benefits to the environment, the landscape and the community.

### Conclusion

This brief submission outlines key matters which the City of Melbourne would like to be addressed as part of an assessment process. The information provided by the applicant does not address them adequately.

It is requested that rather than approve the self-assessment provided, the department declare it a controlled action to allow all relevant information to be properly and adequately assessed.

The City of Melbourne is able to provide copies of any of the documents referenced in this submission as required.

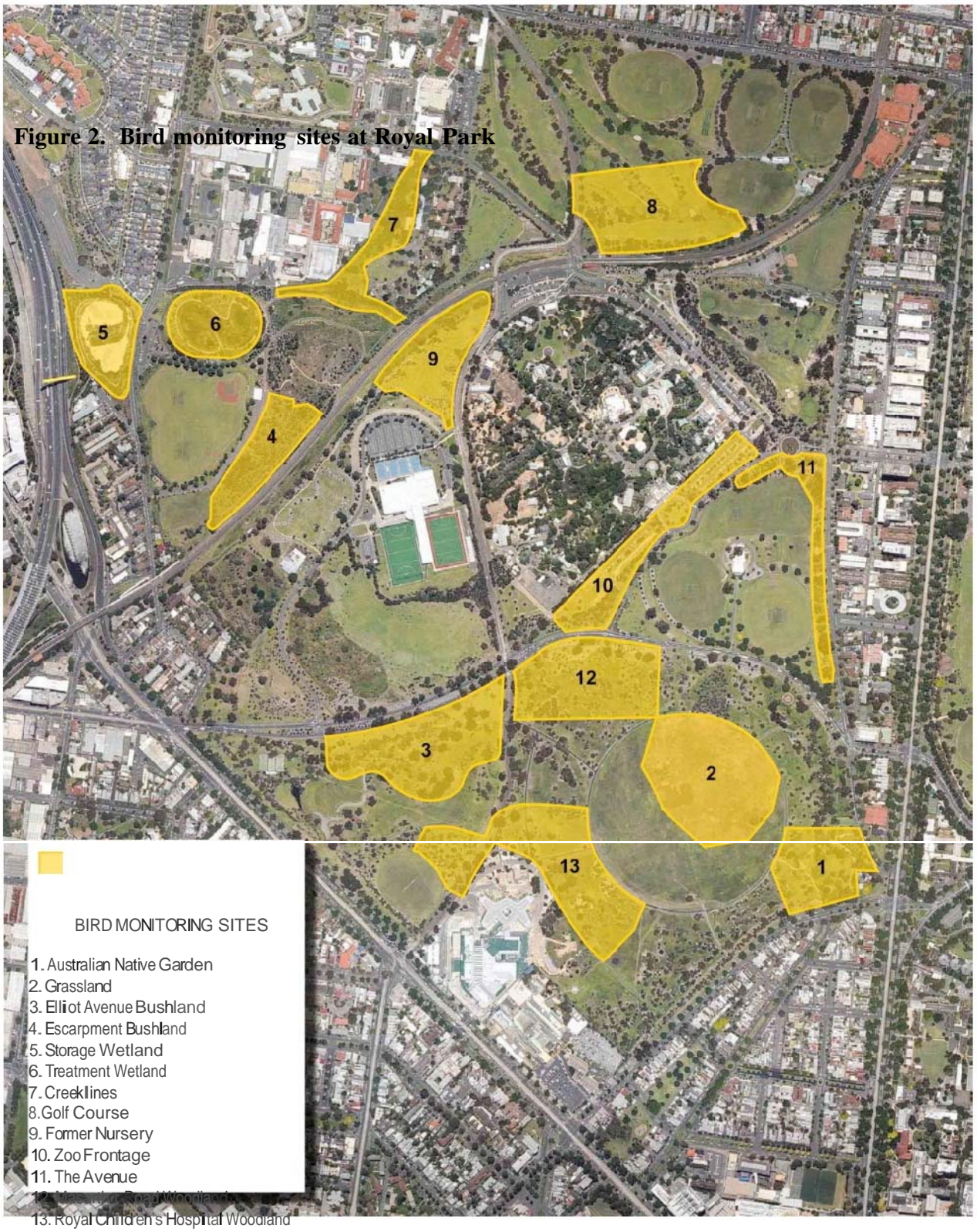
References

1. **Bird Survey at Royal Park, Parkville Part One. (2007 )** Prepared by Practical Ecology for the City of Melbourne
2. **Bird Survey at Royal Park, Parkville Part Two. (2008 )** Prepared by Practical Ecology for the City of Melbourne
3. **Bird Survey at Royal Park, Parkville Part 3. (2009)** Prepared by Practical Ecology for the City of Melbourne
4. **Bird Survey at Royal Park, Parkville Part 4. (2011)** Prepared by Practical Ecology for the City of Melbourne
5. **Survey of Values and Threats in Remnant Areas within Royal Park – Brens Drive and Royal Park West. (2002)** Prepared by Australian Landscape Management for the City of Melbourne
6. **The Status of White's Skink (Liopholis whitii) at Royal Park West.(2010)** Prepared by Wildlife Profiles Pty Ltd for the City of Melbourne
7. **Royal Park, Parkville- An Aboriginal Archaeological and Historical Heritage Study. (2002)** Prepared by Andrew Long and Associates for the City of Melbourne
8. **Open Space Strategy- Planning for Future Growth. (2012)** City of Melbourne
9. **Royal Park Master Plan. (1998)** City of Melbourne
10. **Princes Park Master Plan. (2012)** City of Melbourne
11. **Princes Park Conservation Analysis. (2011)** Prepared by Lovell Chen,Architects and Heritage Consultants, for the City of Melbourne
12. **Building a Water Sensitive City:**Conference Paper to the 2008 Ecocity World Summit by Tony Wong, Rebekah Brown and Peter Breen  
[http://www.alchemicalnursery.org/index2.php?option=com\\_docman&task=doc\\_view&gid=175&Itemid=27](http://www.alchemicalnursery.org/index2.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_view&gid=175&Itemid=27)
13. **Royal Park Stormwater Harvesting Project Case Study. (2012)**Clearwater, Victoria (Melbourne Water in conjunction with DSE, MAV and EPA)  
<http://www.clearwater.asn.au/content/royal-park-stormwater-harvesting-project>
14. **Urban Forest Strategy (2012)** City of Melbourne
15. Burke and Wills <http://www.burkeandwills.net.au>

1. Appendix One

Royal Park Bird Survey Part 4 (2011)

Location of monitoring sites and summary of bird sightings and significance.



## Appendix 1: Birds recorded at Royal Park

### Conservation Status Codes:

FFG	Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (DSE 2010)
EPBC	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (DSEWPC (2011)).
DSE	Advisory List of Threatened Vertebrate Fauna in Victoria (DSE 2007)

### Conservation Status:

L	listed as threatened under the FFG Act
M	listed migratory and/or marine species under the EPBC Act
E	Endangered (EPBC and/or DSE)
V	Vulnerable (EPBC and/or DSE)
NT	Near Threatened (DSE).

### Origin:

#	probable escapee
^	vagrant or escapee
*	introduced or exotic.

Sources: Bartram (1999); VFD (2009); Appleby 20007, 2008; Henry 2009; GA 2011; FoRP (2011), EB (2011); B-a (2011); N. Spillane & P. Jacobson; C. Lester,;T. Dolby.

Note: Torresian Crow is included in the list but is subtracted from the total number of species and Bartram's list since the record is highly unlikely.

Conservation status			Origin	Family	Common Name	Scientific Name
FFG	EPBC	DSE				
	M			Accipitridae	Collared Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter cirrhocephalus</i>
	M			Accipitridae	Brown Goshawk	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>
	M			Accipitridae	Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>
	M			Accipitridae	Swamp Harrier	<i>Circus approximans</i>
	M			Accipitridae	Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus axillaris</i>
	M			Accipitridae	Whistling Kite	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>
	M			Accipitridae	Little Eagle	<i>Hieraetus morphnoides</i>
			*	Alaudidae	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>
	M			Anatidae	Chestnut Teal	<i>Anas castanea</i>
	M			Anatidae	Grey Teal	<i>Anas gracilis</i>
	M		*	Anatidae	Northern Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
	M			Anatidae	Australasian Shoveler	<i>Anas rhynchotis</i>
	M			Anatidae	Pacific Black Duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>
	M			Anatidae	Pink-eared Duck	<i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i>
	M	V		Anatidae	Hardhead	<i>Aythya australis</i>
	M			Anatidae	Australian Wood Duck	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>
	M			Anatidae	Black Swan	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>
	M			Anatidae	Australian Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadornoides</i>
				Anhingidae	Darter	<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae</i>
	M			Apodidae	White-throated Needletail	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>
L		E		Ardeidae	Australasian Bittern	<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>
L	M	V		Ardeidae	Eastern Great Egret	<i>Ardea modesta</i>
L		E		Ardeidae	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta nigripes</i>
	M			Ardeidae	Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea ibis</i>
				Ardeidae	White-necked Heron	<i>Ardea pacifica</i>
				Ardeidae	White-faced Heron	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>
	M	NT		Ardeidae	Nankeen Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>
				Artamidae	Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>
				Artamidae	Grey Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>
				Artamidae	Dusky Woodswallow	<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>
				Artamidae	Grey Currawong	<i>Strepera versicolor</i>
				Artamidae	Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>
				Cacatuidae	Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>
				Cacatuidae	Galah	<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>
				Cacatuidae	Gang Gang Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua fimbriatum</i>

## Bird Survey at Royal Park: Part 4 – George Appleby

Conservation status			Origin	Family	Common Name	Scientific Name
FFG	EPBC	DSE				
				Cacatuidae	Long-billed Corella	<i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>
				Cacatuidae	Little Corella	<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>
				Cacatuidae	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>
				Campephagidae	White-winged Triller	<i>Lalage sueruii</i>
	M			Campephagidae	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>
	M			Charadriidae	Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>
	M			Charadriidae	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis (Tringa) hypoleucos</i>
			*	Columbidae	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>
			*	Columbidae	Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>
				Columbidae	Crested Pigeon	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>
				Columbidae	Common Bronzewing	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>
				Corvidae	Australian Raven	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>
	M			Corvidae	Little Raven	<i>Corvus mellori</i>
				Corvidae	Torresian Crow <sup>1</sup>	<i>Corvus orru</i>
			*	Corvidae	House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>
	M			Cuculidae	Fan-tailed Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>
	M			Cuculidae	Shining Bronze-Cuckoo	<i>Chalcites lucidus</i>
	M			Cuculidae	Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo	<i>Chalcites basalis</i>
	M			Cuculidae	Pallid Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus pallidus</i>
	M			Cuculidae	Eastern Koel	<i>Eudynamys orientalis</i>
				Dicaeidae	Mistletoebird	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>
	M			Dicruridae	Magpie-lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>
	M			Dicruridae	Satin Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>
				Dicruridae	Grey Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albiscarpa</i>
				Dicruridae	Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>
	M			Dicruridae	Rufous Fantail	<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>
	M			Falconidae	Australian Hobby	<i>Falco longipennis</i>
	M			Falconidae	Brown Falcon	<i>Falco berigora</i>
	M			Falconidae	Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>
	M			Falconidae	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
			*	Falconidae	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>
			*	Falconidae	European Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>
				Halcyonidae	Laughing Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>
	M			Halcyonidae	Sacred Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>
	M			Hirundinidae	Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>
				Hirundinidae	Fairy Martin	<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>
	M			Hirundinidae	Tree Martin	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>
	M			Laridae	Silver Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae</i>
	M	NT		Laridae	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>
				Maluridae	Superb Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>
				Meliphagidae	Eastern Spinebill	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>
				Meliphagidae	Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>
				Meliphagidae	Little Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>
				Meliphagidae	White-plumed Honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus penicillatus</i>
				Meliphagidae	Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>
				Meliphagidae	Bell Miner	<i>Manorina melanophrys</i>
				Meliphagidae	White-naped Honeyeater	<i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>
				Meliphagidae	Yellow-faced Honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus chrysops</i>
				Meliphagidae	Yellow-tufted Honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus melanops</i>
				Meliphagidae	Fuscous Honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus fuscus</i>
				Meliphagidae	New Holland Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>
				Meliphagidae	Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater	<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>
	M			Motacillidae	Australasian Pipit	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>
	M		*	Muscicapidae	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>
	M		*	Muscicapidae	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>
				Oriolidae	Olive-backed Oriole	<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>
				Pachycephalidae	Crested Shrike-tit	<i>Falculculus frontatus</i>

## Bird Survey at Royal Park: Part 4 – George Appleby

Conservation status			Origin	Family	Common Name	Scientific Name
FFG	EPBC	DSE				
				Pachycephalidae	Golden Whistler Grey	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>
				Pachycephalidae	Shrike-thrush Yellow-rumped Thornbill	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>
				Pardalotidae	Yellow-rumped Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>
				Pardalotidae	Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza nana</i>
				Pardalotidae	Brown Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>
				Pardalotidae	Weebill	<i>Smicrornis brevirostris</i>
				Pardalotidae	Spotted Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>
				Pardalotidae	Striated Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>
				Pardalotidae	White-browed Scrubwren	<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>
			*	Passeridae	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>
			*	Passeridae	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
				Passeridae	Red-browed Finch	<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>
	M			Pelecanidae	Australian Pelican	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>
				Petroicidae	Flame Robin	<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>
				Petroicidae	Rose Robin	<i>Petroica rosea</i>
				Petroicidae	Scarlet Robin	<i>Petroica boodang</i>
				Phalacrocoracidae	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
				Phalacrocoracidae	Little Black Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>
				Phalacrocoracidae	Little Pied Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>
		NT		Phalacrocoracidae	Pied Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>
	M			Phasianidae	Stubble Quail	<i>Coturnix pectoralis</i>
				Podargidae	Tawny Frogmouth	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>
				Podicipedidae	Australasian Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>
				Podicipedidae	Hoary-headed Grebe	<i>Poliiocephalus poliocephalus</i>
				Psittacidae	Musk Lorikeet	<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>
				Psittacidae	Little Lorikeet	<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>
				Psittacidae	Purple-crowned Lorikeet	<i>Glossopsitta porphyrocephala</i>
L	E, M	E		Psittacidae	Swift Parrot	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>
			#?	Psittacidae	Budgerigar	<i>Melopsittacus undulates</i>
	M			Psittacidae	Blue-winged Parrot	<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>
				Psittacidae	Cockatiel	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>
			#	Psittacidae	Pale-headed Rosella	<i>Platycercus adscitus</i>
				Psittacidae	Crimson Rosella	<i>Platycercus elegans elegans</i>
				Psittacidae	Eastern Rosella	<i>Platycercus eximius</i>
			#	Psittacidae	Western Rosella	<i>Platycercus icterotis</i>
				Psittacidae	Red-rumped Parrot	<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>
				Psittacidae	Scaly-breasted Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidosus</i>
				Psittacidae	Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>
	M			Rallidae	Buff-banded Rail	<i>Gallirallus philippensis</i>
				Rallidae	Dusky Moorhen	<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>
				Rallidae	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>
	M			Rallidae	Purple Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>
				Rallidae	Black-tailed Native-hen	<i>Gallinula ventralis</i>
				Rallidae	Australian Spotted Crake	<i>Porzana fluminea</i>
L	M	V		Rallidae	Baillon's Crake	<i>Porzana pusilla</i>
	M	NT		Scolopacidae	Latham's Snipe	<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>
L		V		Strigidae	Powerful Owl	<i>Ninox strenua</i>
				Strigidae	Southern Boobook	<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>
			*	Sturnidae	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>
			*	Sturnidae	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
	M			Sylviidae	Australian Reed-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus australis</i>
	M			Sylviidae	Golden-headed Cisticola	<i>Cisticola exilis</i>
				Sylviidae	Little Grassbird	<i>Megalurus gramineus</i>
	M			Sylviidae	Brown Songlark	<i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i>
	M			Sylviidae	Rufous Songlark	<i>Cincloramphus mathewsi</i>
				Threskiornithidae	Yellow-billed Spoonbill	<i>Platalea flavipes</i>

Conservation status			Origin	Family	Common Name	Scientific Name
FFG	EPBC	DSE				
		V		Threskiomithidae	Royal Spoonbill	<i>Platalea regia</i>
	M			Threskiomithidae	Australian White Ibis	<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>
	M			Threskiomithidae	Straw-necked Ibis	<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>
	M			Zosteropidae	Silvereye	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>

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