

An aerial rendering of the Western Sydney International Airport terminal and tarmac. The terminal is a long, modern building with a blue roof and large glass windows. Numerous aircraft are parked at gates along the terminal. The tarmac is dark asphalt with yellow markings. There are green spaces with trees and walkways between the terminal and the tarmac. The sky is clear, and the overall scene is brightly lit.

Western Sydney International (Nancy-Bird Walton) Airport



**Western
Sydney
Airport**

**“This will be Australia’s best airport.
It will set a new benchmark for what Australians will expect when they fly.”**

**Simon Hickey, CEO
Western Sydney Airport**



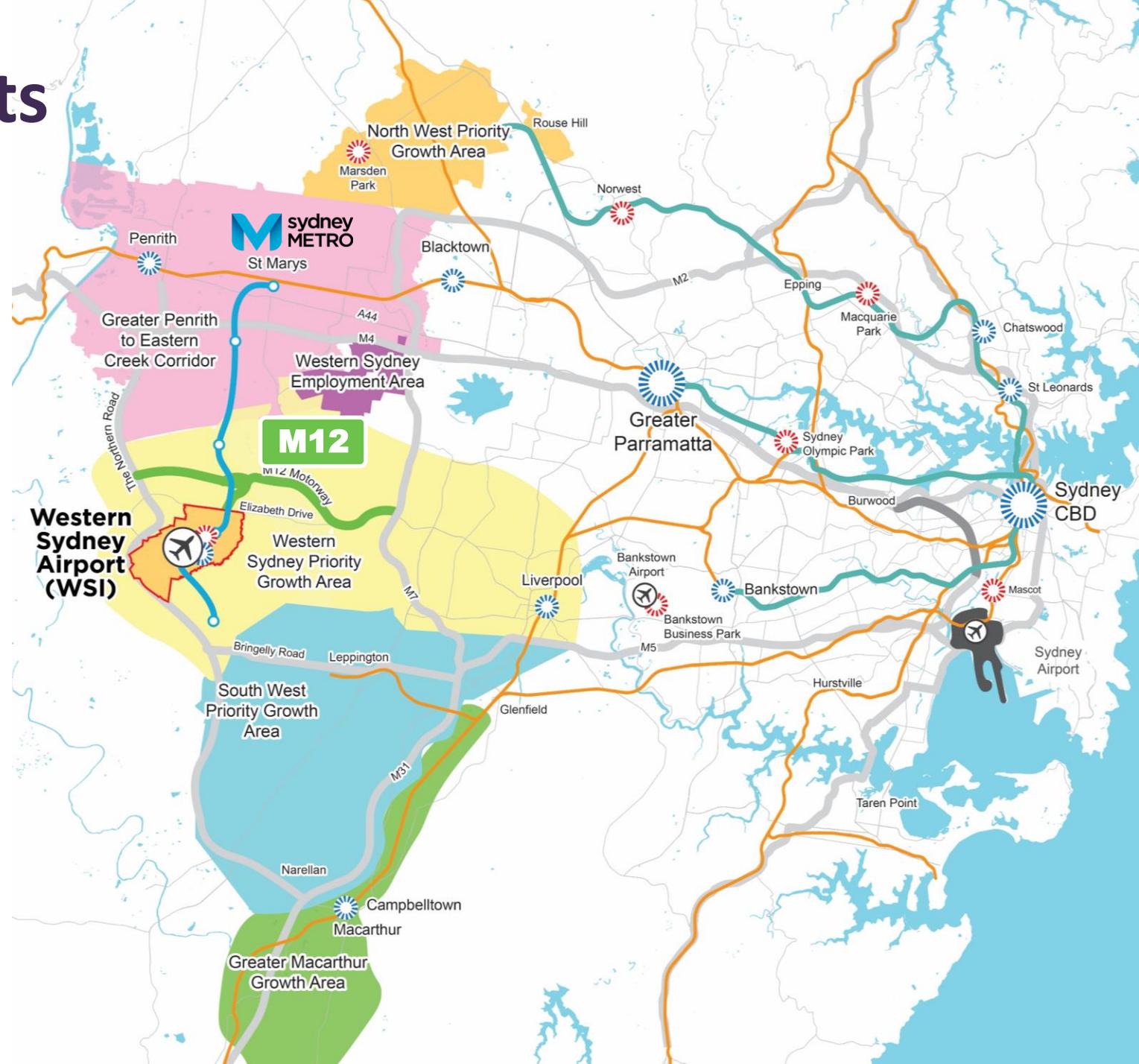
**Western Sydney Airport
acknowledges and pays respect
to all past, present and future
traditional owners and Elders.**

We pay respect to the continuation of cultural, spiritual and educational practices of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and pay tribute to the Dharug nation, the traditional owners of the land on which we are building Western Sydney International Airport.



Location and Key Facts

- Stage 1 commences operations 2026 (10MAP)
- Ultimate capacity – 82 MAP
- 24/7 curfew free operations
- Approx 50km Sydney CBD





Elizabeth Drive

Terminal

Experience
Centre

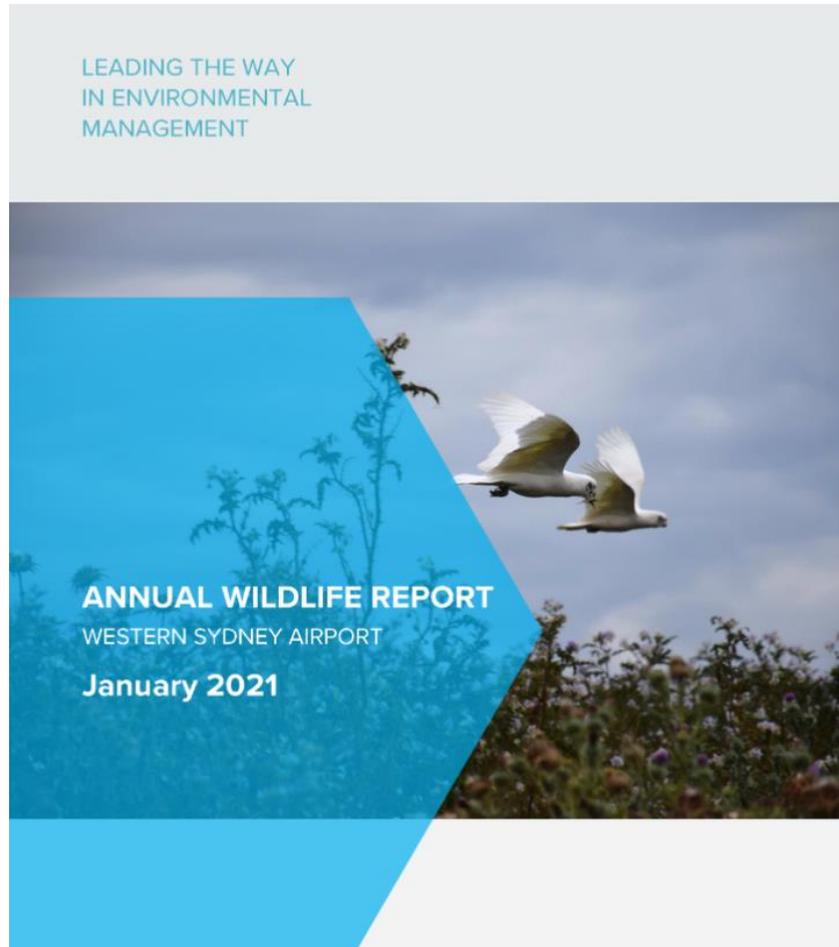
The
Northern
Road

January 2022

Surveys and Annual Reporting



SUSTAINABLE PARTNERSHIPS
DEDICATED TO ACHIEVING
ECOLOGICAL AND ECONOMICAL BALANCE



- On Airport
- Off Airport sites (within 14km) including:
 - Wetlands
 - Landfill
 - Country Club
 - Ibis Roosts
 - Golf Course
 - Dam
- Flying Fox Camps (within 19km)

Onsite Landscape Species Assessment

Table 1: Landscape species list for use within the Western Sydney International (Nancy-Bird Walton) Airport, organised by species name

| Species name | Common name | Height (m) | Description and recommendations ^a | Conservation status(NSW) ^b | Cumberland Plain (Y/N) | Lifespan ^c | Hazard ranking ^d (without mitigations) | Hazard ranking ^d (with mitigations) | Mitigations required | Recommended area for use |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|------------|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|---|--------------------------|
| <i>Acacia binervia</i> | Coast Myall | 16 | Erect spreading shrub growing to 2 - 16 m. Attractive yellow inflorescence will attract insects and insectivorous bird species. This plant should only be used as a feature tree or planted in very low densities. | LC | N | 10-50 years | 2 | 1 | Plant as feature tree or in low densities (>50 m from other groups) | Business Park and Plaza |
| <i>Acacia cognata</i> dwarf cultivar | River Wattle | 10 | Dwarf cultivar. Grows as a compact shrub or small tree. Birds (particularly parrots) are known to be attracted to large specimens of this species. Species to be maintained in shrub or dwarf form only. | LC | N | 10 years | 2 | 2 | Low density planting; >50 m from other groups | Business Park and Plaza |

^d Hazard ranking. Green (1) = no concern provided recommendations are followed; Yellow (2) = of concern: use only when necessary and requires mitigations; Red (3) = avoid use (as per NASF guideline C).

Airport Safeguarding tool

Search for address, Lot/DP number or coordinates...

Enter a street address and press ENTER or click the search button e.g 2160 Elizabeth Drive Badgerys Creek 2555
Enter Lot section DP number with a space in between and press ENTER or click the search button e.g. 1 DP623799
Enter Longitude and Latitude in decimal format (use a minus sign ("-") for latitude) and press ENTER or click the search button e.g. 150.753, -33.801150

Longitude: 150.729, Latitude: -33.906

Lot/Plan: 2//DP201966

Ground Elevation (AHD): 78.8 m

OLS Elevation (AHD): 125.5 m

OLS Height Relative to Ground Level: 46.7 m

Local Government Area: Liverpool (C)

Wildlife Hazard Zones: 0-3km

ANEC Noise Contour: 30-35,25-30,20-25

Lighting Intensity Zones: Zone B, Zone C, Zone D

Lighting Buffer Area: Within 6km lighting buffer area

Inside Windshear Assessment Zone: No

Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors, CC-BY-SA

Powered by Esri

Note: Buffers measured from airport ends, not ARP.

www.westernsydney.com.au/your-airport/airport-safeguarding-tool

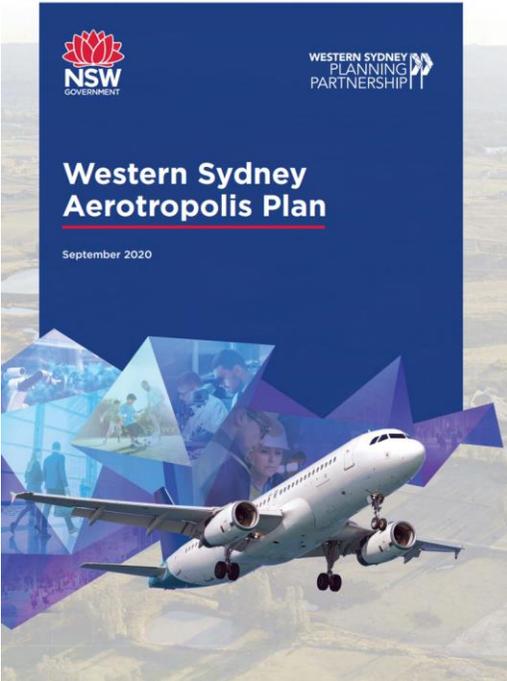
National Airports Safeguarding Framework

Objectives:

- improve community amenity by minimising noise sensitive development near airports
- Ensuring aviation safeguarding requirements are recognised in land use planning

- Guideline A: Measures for Managing Impacts of Aircraft Noise
- Guideline B: Managing Risks of Building Windshear and Turbulence at Airports
- **Guideline C: Managing Risk of Wildlife Strike**
- Guideline D: Managing Risks Associated with Wind Turbines
- Guideline E: Managing Risks of Distractive Lighting in the Vicinity of Airports
- Guideline F: Managing Risks of Intrusion into Protected Airspace
- Guideline G: Protecting Aviation Facilities – Communication, Navigation and Surveillance
- Guideline H: Protecting Strategically Important Helicopter Landing Sites
- Guideline I: Managing the Risks in Public Safety Areas at the end of Runways.

Planning Framework



State Environmental Planning Policy (Western Sydney Aerotropolis) 2020



New South Wales

Status information

Currency of version
Current version for 12 March 2021 to date (accessed 1 March 2022 at 13:02)
Legislation on this site is usually updated within 3 working days after a change to the legislation.

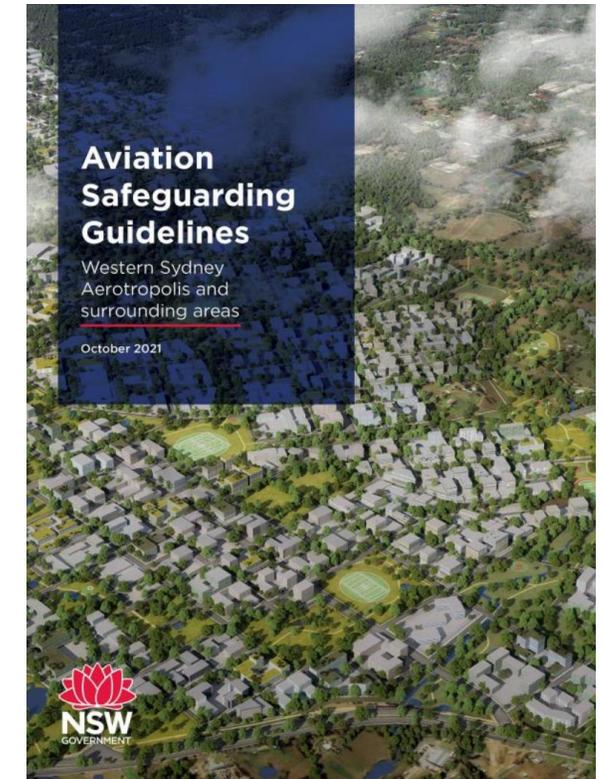
Provisions in force
The provisions displayed in this version of the legislation have all commenced. See *Historical Notes*

See also—
Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill 2021

Authorisation
This version of the legislation is compiled and maintained in a database of legislation by the Parliamentary Counsel's Office and published on the NSW legislation website, and is certified as the form of that legislation that is correct under section 45C of the *Incorporation Act 1987*.

File last modified 5 May 2021.

Certified by the NSW Parliamentary Counsel as being published on www.legislation.nsw.gov.au Page 1 of 38

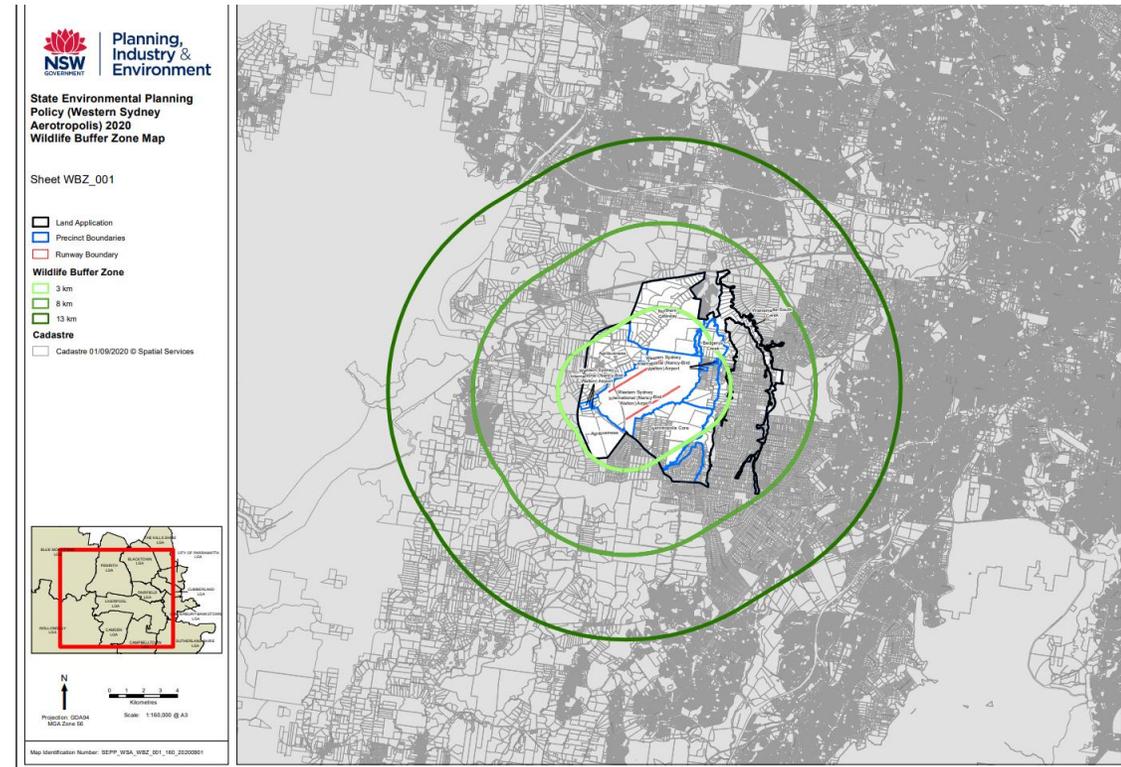


Webpage: www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Plans-for-your-area/Priority-Growth-Areas-and-Precincts/Western-Sydney-Aerotropolis

Legislation

Clause 21: Wildlife Hazards

- 'Relevant development' must be referred to WSA within 13km wildlife buffer
- Requires written assessment of risk of wildlife to operation of airport
- Requires mitigation
Examples: waste mngt, landscaping, fencing, stormwater/water areas.
- Prohibits within 3km wildlife buffer: livestock processing industries, turf farming, waste/resource mngt facilities



Note: Buffers measured from airport ends, not ARP.

Development Control Plan

| 10.3.2 | Performance Outcome | Benchmark Solution |
|--------|--|--|
| PO1 | Development does not attract wildlife which would create a safety hazard to the operations of the Airport. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> All waste bins are designed and installed with fixed lids. Any bulk waste receptacle or communal waste storage area is contained within enclosures that cannot be accessed by birds or flying foxes. Any stormwater detention within the 3km and 8km wildlife buffer is designed to fully drain within 48 hours after a rainfall event. Buildings and structures are designed to minimise the opportunity for roosting areas. |
| PO2 | Landscaping does not attract wildlife that could create a safety hazard to the operations of the Airport. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Appendix B for a list of suitable landscape species. In areas within the 3km wildlife buffer but outside of the priority/parkland areas shown in Figure 15, a report prepared by a suitability qualified and experienced ecologist is to be submitted with any application when the landscaping plan: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporates alternative landscape species not listed within Appendix B; Incorporates landscape species denoted within the landscape species list; Will result in more than 5 trees being planted in 1 group (group refers to touching mature canopies); and/or |
| | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a spacing between a group of 5 or more trees that is less than 100m. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The ecologist report is to consider building, site, and water body design outcomes and/or landscape maintenance measures that will mitigate bird and flying fox attraction and roosting areas. |

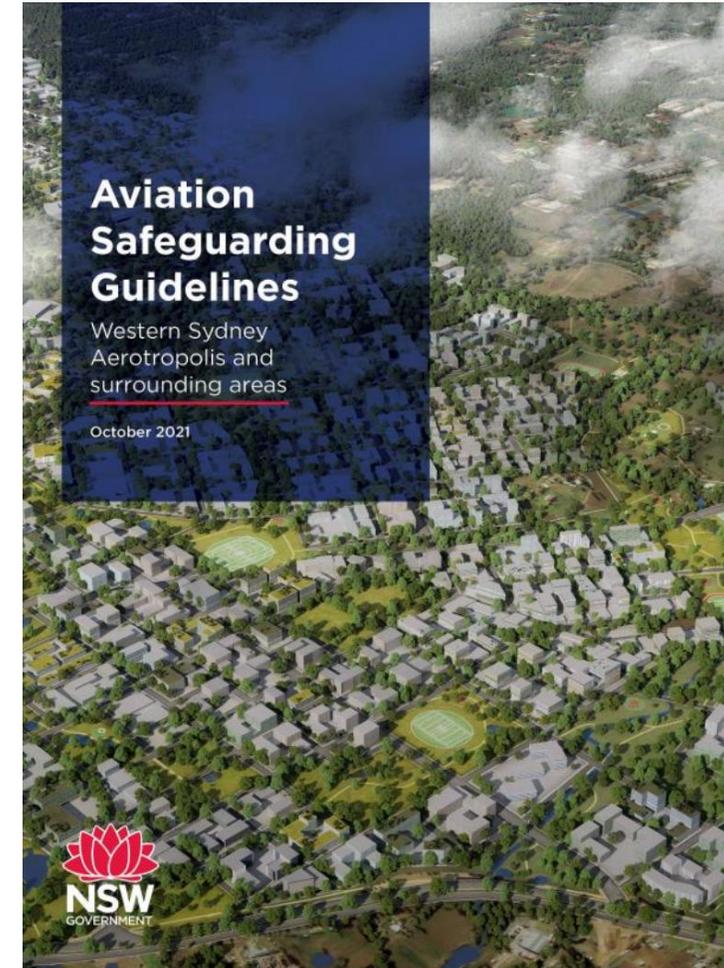
| Botanic Name | Common Name | Additional Requirements |
|---|---------------------|--|
| Trees | | |
| Angophora subvelutina | Broad leaved Apple | Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction. |
| Araucaria cunninghamii | Hoop Pine | Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction. |
| Araucaria heterophylla | Norfolk Island Pine | Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction. |
| Atalaya hemiglauca (whitewood – inland clay – soil areas) | Whitewood | |
| Aurantiarca (Pittosporum) rhombifolium | | |
| Backhousia citriodora | Lemon Myrtle | Not permitted outside the Government Commitment Areas within 3km wildlife buffer |
| Backhousia myrtifolia | Grey Myrtle | Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction. |
| Brachychiton acerifolium | Illawarra flame ree | |
| Brachychiton populneus | Kurrajong | |
| Brachychiton rupestris | Bottle tree | |
| Buckinghamia celsissima | Ivory Curl Tree | Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction. |
| Callitris endlicheri | Black cypress pine | |
| Callitris rhomboidea | Port Jackson pine | |
| Callitris verrucosa | Mallee pine | |
| Cassia brewsteri | Brewster's cassia | Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction. |
| Callistemon salignus | | Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction. |
| Callistemon viminalis | | |
| Castanospermum australe | Blackbean | |
| Casuarina cristata | Belah | |

Aviation Safeguarding Guidelines

Managing the risk of wildlife in the vicinity of airports:

Explains:

- Explains why it is important
- Discusses the risk
- Discusses the SEPP and DCP provisions





Western Sydney International (Nancy-Bird Walton) Airport

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