



Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR) Waiver Request

Chatswood Dive Site – Build-to-Rent Residential
Flat Building SSD-100006957

Report prepared by First Field Environmental Pty Ltd

1 December 2025

Revision history		
Version	Date	Author
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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Activity	A project, development, undertaking, activity or series of activities, or an alteration of any of these things.
<i>BC Act 2016</i>	<i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i>
<i>BC Regulation</i>	<i>Biodiversity Conservation Regulation 2017</i>
BDAR	Biodiversity Development Assessment Report
BOS	Biodiversity Offset Scheme
DCP	Development Control Plan
<i>EP&A Act 1979</i>	<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>
<i>EPBC Act 1999</i>	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
ha	Hectare
Indirect Impacts	Project-related activities that affect species or ecological communities in a manner other than directly within the subject site
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
m	Metre
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage
PCT	Plant Community Type
PMST	Protected Matters Search Tool
<i>POEO Act</i>	<i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i>
Site	The area of the property on which the proposed development would occur
Study Area	The subject site and any additional areas which are likely to be affected by the proposal, either directly or indirectly.
Threatened biodiversity	Species, populations, ecological communities or their habitats
Vegetation community	An assemblage of native flora species known to occur in association as a result of topography, soil landscape and rainfall

1. Introduction

This Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR) Waiver has been prepared to support the assessment of the Build-to-Rent (BTR) residential flat building proposed at 339 Mowbray Road, Chatswood under SSD-100006957.

This Waiver applies only to land and works associated with the single BTR residential building, its associated access, services, earthworks and landscaping. It does not apply to, or consider, any land or development within the broader Chatswood Dive Site Concept + Stage 1 SSD (SSD-100360960).

The assessment confirms:

- No remnant vegetation or Plant Community Types occur on the BTR site
- No Threatened Ecological Communities are present
- The site supports only ornamental and recently planted non-remnant vegetation
- No meaningful habitat for threatened species is present
- No Biodiversity Values land is mapped on or near the site
- The proposal does not trigger Biodiversity Offset Scheme (BOS) entry thresholds

A BDAR is therefore not required for SSD-100006957.

Table 1 Project information

Project Information	
Proponent name	Landcom
Site address	339 Mowbray Road Chatswood NSW
Local Government Area (LGA)	Willoughby City Council
SSD number	SSD-100006957
Stage of assessment	Preliminary
Contact officer for proponent	Callum Sangkuhl csangkuhl@landcom.nsw.gov.au Level 14, 60 Station Street East, Parramatta NSW 2150
Name and ecological qualifications of preparer	Michelle Evans - Bachelor of Land Management, University of Sydney (2009); 16 years' experience in environmental planning assessment, vegetation mapping, and regulatory compliance.

2. Legislative framework

Table 2 identifies legislative requirements relevant to the proposed development and includes environmental planning instruments, legislative provisions, approvals, consents, and licences.

Table 2 Legislative requirements

Name	Relevance to the proposal	Relevance to proposed development
Commonwealth		
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Aims to protect matters of national environmental significance.	No MNES occur within the site or immediately surrounding area. Two EPBC-listed vulnerable species may visit the site incidentally; however, the site does not support habitat critical to their survival and no significant impact pathways exist. Referral is not required.
State		
<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984</i>	Provides for the establishment of Aboriginal Land Councils and mechanisms for claiming Crown Land.	No known land claims occur within the study area.
<i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i>	Sets out provisions for conserving biodiversity and promoting ecologically sustainable development.	Threatened species occur in the broader locality but not within the site. No habitat, PCTs or TECs are present. A BDAR is not required.
<i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i>	Requires control of priority weeds and management of biosecurity risks.	Priority weeds occur and will be managed during construction.
<i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i>	Establishes pollution control requirements for air, water and soil.	Standard erosion and sediment controls will prevent pollutant discharge.
<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>	Requires assessment of potential impacts on threatened species, populations and ecological communities.	An Assessment of Significance has been undertaken; no significant effects are expected.
<i>Heritage Act 1977</i>	Protects historical archaeological relics, buildings and other heritage features.	Mowbray House is retained; no heritage vegetation is affected.
<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>	Protects Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal Places in NSW.	No Aboriginal objects or Places occur within or near the site.
<i>State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021</i>	Provides key biodiversity provisions and water-catchment controls.	The site is not within a drinking water catchment and contains no strategic biodiversity land.

3. Site context

The BTR site at 339 Mowbray Road forms the southern portion of the wider precinct but is legally and operationally distinct for the purposes of SSD-100006957. The land is a previously disturbed brownfield area historically used as part of the WestConnex construction compound.

Vegetation present includes:

- Ornamental landscaping associated with Mowbray House
- Small non-remnant native plantings along the eastern boundary
- Scattered priority weed species

No remnant native vegetation, PCTs, TECs, riparian zones or significant habitat features occur within or adjacent to the site.

The site is bounded by Nelson Street to the north and is within an area proposed for future residential development. The broader study area is characterised as residential, commercial, and transport infrastructure, with no significant ecological features within or immediately adjacent to the site.

The site is currently zoned MU1 – Mixed Use under the relevant LEP, enabling residential and mixed-use development in accordance with applicable planning controls.

4. Proposed development

The SSD-100006957 proposal includes:

- Construction of one (1) Build-to-Rent residential flat building
- Basement and vehicular access
- Associated services, drainage, and civil works
- Landscaping and communal outdoor areas

No vegetation clearing of native vegetation is proposed. All existing planted vegetation is ornamental or non-remnant.

5. Impacts on biodiversity values

The Biodiversity Value Impact Assessment evaluates the potential effects of the proposed development on biodiversity values as defined under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act* 2016 (BC Act) and the *Biodiversity Conservation Regulation* 2017 (BC Reg). This assessment identifies whether any significant biodiversity values are present within the site and assesses the likelihood of impacts resulting from the proposed development.

5.1 Vegetation abundance 1.4(b) BC Reg 2017

The subject site is a highly modified brownfield lot that no longer supports any remnant native vegetation. Historical clearing and prolonged industrial and construction activities resulted in the complete removal of pre-existing native plant communities.

No native canopy, midstorey, or groundcover layers characteristic of intact vegetation communities are present. The site does not support any identifiable Plant Community Type (PCT), nor does it contain vegetation consistent with any TEC listed under either the BC Act or the EPBC Act.



Figure 1 BDAR boundary

Source: Landcom 2025

5.1.1 Biodiversity values

The site is not mapped as containing any biodiversity values under the NSW Biodiversity Values (BV) Map. It is excluded from mapped areas of native vegetation, TECs, riparian corridors, and recognised biodiversity linkages.

Accordingly, the site does not trigger the Biodiversity Offset Scheme entry requirements under Clause 7.1 of the BC Reg on the basis of Biodiversity Values land.

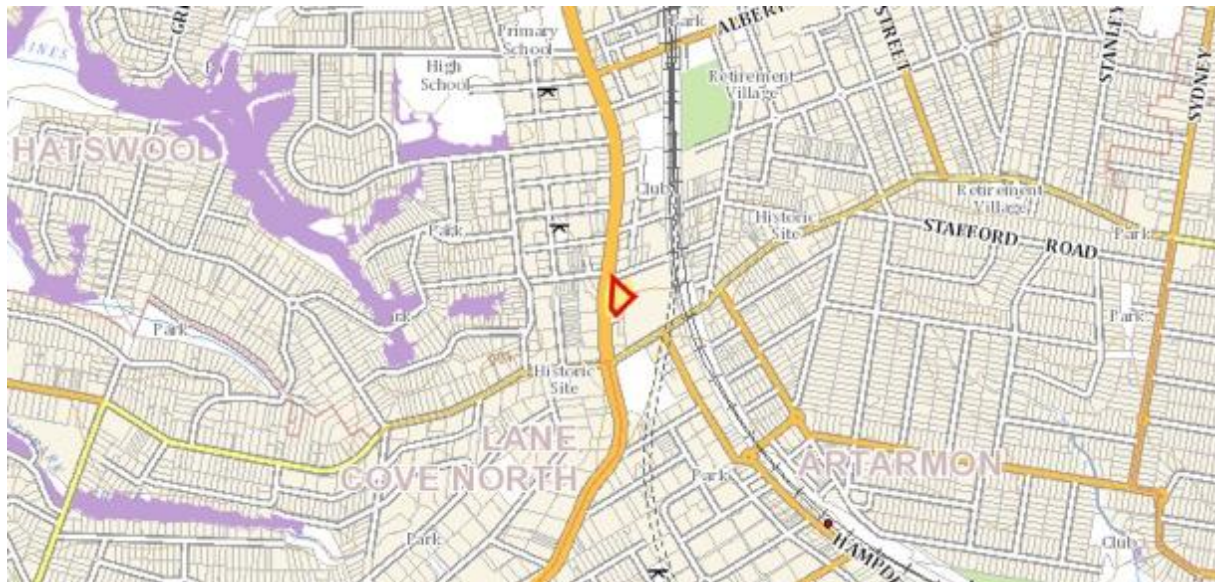


Figure 2 Biodiversity values in relation to the proposal site

Source: NSW Planning Portal Spatial Viewer, 2025

5.2 Vegetation integrity 1.5(b) BC Act 2016

No PCTs are mapped within or immediately adjacent to the site, and no remnant native vegetation was identified during the site inspection. Given the absence of any native vegetation structure or function, vegetation integrity is very low and cannot be meaningfully assessed under BAM.



Figure 3 Vegetation mapping

Source: SEED NSW, 2025

5.3 Habitat suitability 1.5(2)(b) BC Act 2016

The proposal site is located within a highly disturbed urban setting in metropolitan Sydney, surrounded by major road infrastructure and commercial development in Chatswood. Habitat suitability was assessed in accordance with the *Biodiversity Assessment Method* (DPIE, 2020), with consideration of resources required for foraging, sheltering, roosting, and breeding.

Overall habitat suitability across the site is low due to the absence of native vegetation communities, hollow-bearing trees, coarse woody debris, rock outcrops, hydrological features, or other structural elements typically required by threatened species. No signs of fauna activity such as nests, scats, tracks, or roosting evidence were detected during the survey.

Mowbray House lies outside the BTR lot boundary. As part of the broader precinct it contains minor low-quality microhabitat features; however, it will not be impacted by the BTR proposal.

5.4 Threatened species abundance 1.4 (a) BC Reg 2017

A review of threatened species records was undertaken using the NSW BioNet Atlas on 31 July 2025. Habitat connectivity 1.4 (c) BC Reg 2017

The proposal site is located within a densely developed urban environment and is not connected to any native vegetation, mapped habitat corridors or ecological linkages. The surrounding landscape consists of major road

infrastructure, commercial buildings and sealed surfaces, and contains no continuous or near-continuous native vegetation capable of supporting fauna movement. As a result, the site does not function as a stepping-stone, corridor or connective landscape element for native fauna.

In accordance with the *Biodiversity Assessment Method and the BAM Operational Manual – Stage 1* (DPIE, 2020), habitat connectivity was assessed with reference to:

- The presence of contiguous native vegetation;
- Watercourses or drainage lines that facilitate fauna movement; and
- Topographic or structural features that provide directional pathways.

None of these features occur on or immediately adjacent to the proposal site.

The nearest area of moderate-quality remnant vegetation is Ferndale Park, a linear remnant of Sydney Sandstone Gully Forest located approximately 700 m southwest. Although Ferndale Park provides habitat for forest-dependent fauna, including species such as Powerful Owl and several microbat species, it is separated from the proposal site by urban development and lacks any vegetated or structural connections that would establish functional ecological linkage. Under the Biodiversity Assessment Method definitions, Ferndale Park lies outside the influenced landscape of the proposal.

Given the absence of native vegetation, lack of corridor structures and physical isolation within a heavily urbanised matrix, the proposed development will not impact local or regional habitat connectivity.

5.5 Threatened species movement 1.4(d) BC Reg 2017

The highly urbanised context of the site provides no functional movement pathways for threatened species. The site is physically isolated by major roads and commercial development and contains no native vegetation, watercourses or landscape features that contribute to local or regional fauna movement.

Vegetation integrity is negligible, and the site does not form part of a broader habitat network or stepping-stone structure that could facilitate movement for threatened fauna. No threatened species or TECs are expected to be impacted in a manner that would disrupt or inhibit movement, dispersal or other components of the life cycle.

The Grey-headed Flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) occurs widely in the region; however, the proposal site does not contain roosting habitat or productive foraging resources, nor does it form part of any recognised movement corridor. Any use of exotic plantings on the site would be incidental and opportunistic only. For this reason, the proposed development is not anticipated to impede movement or ecological function for this species.

5.6 Flight path integrity 1.4 (e) BC Reg 2017

The proposal site does not contain features that would facilitate or influence open flight paths for protected, threatened or migratory species. The site lacks tall vegetation, ridge lines, watercourses or remnant forest edges that typically guide bird or bat movement across the landscape. As the site is positioned within a dense urban environment, existing aerial movement patterns already reflect navigation around built form, road corridors and other urban structures.

No species listed under Schedule 5 of the BC Act, and no migratory species listed under the EPBC Act, are likely to rely on the site for directional movement or sustained flight. The threatened species habitat assessment identified only very limited potential for occasional, opportunistic movement by highly mobile fauna such as the Grey-headed Flying-fox during incidental foraging. This use is not dependent on localised flight paths and does not contribute to regional movement corridors.

5.7 Water sustainability 1.4(f) BC Reg 2017

No TECs occur within or adjacent to the proposal site, and no native vegetation is present that would rely on groundwater, surface water, or other water-dependent ecological processes. As the site comprises a highly disturbed brownfield lot with ornamental and exotic plantings only, there are no ecological features that require the maintenance of natural hydrological regimes.

Swaines Creek, a heavily modified and concrete-lined stormwater channel, is located approximately 570 m west of the site. The channel flows northwest for approximately 1.5 km before joining the Lane Cove River and ultimately draining into Sydney Harbour. Due to its artificial condition, engineered hydrology and separation from the proposal site, Swaines Creek does not support any natural flow-dependent ecological communities or biodiversity values that could be influenced by the proposed development.

The proposal will not alter surface or groundwater flows, does not involve the removal of water-dependent vegetation and is not expected to affect downstream hydrological processes. For these reasons, the potential for impacts to water sustainability under clause 1.4(f) of the BC Reg 2017 is considered low.

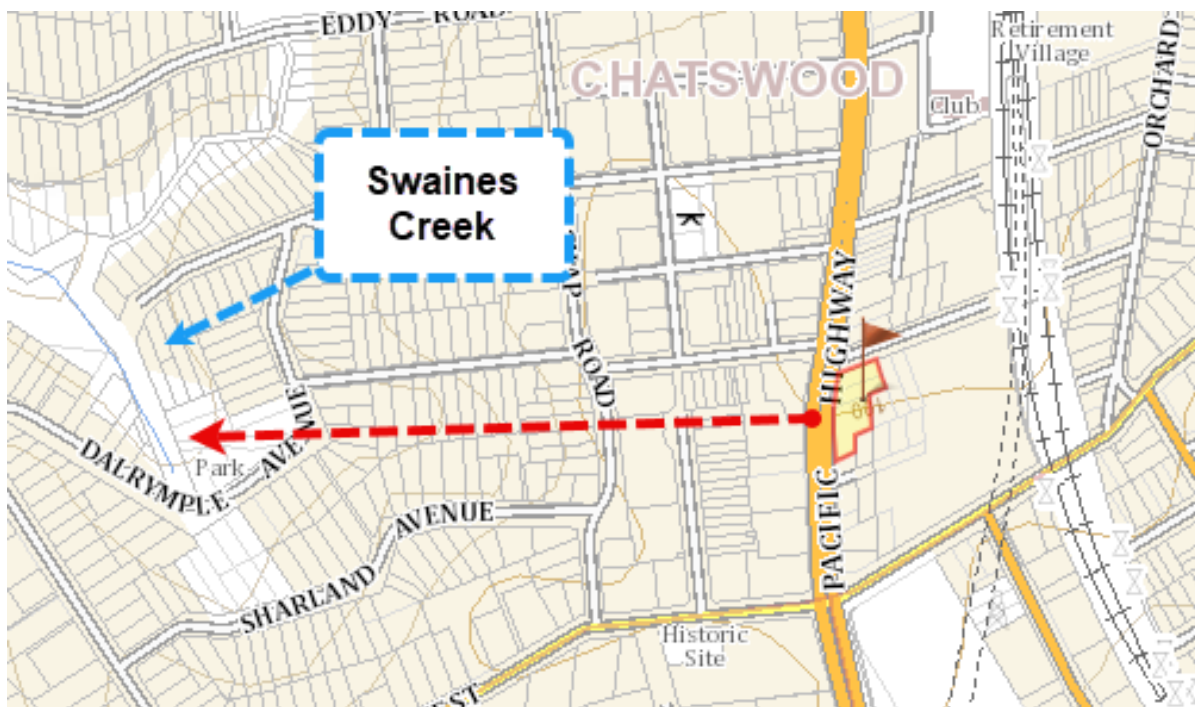


Figure 4 Proximity of hydrological systems to the site

Source: Six Maps, 2025

6. Relevance of biodiversity values to the proposed development

Table 3 Impacts of the proposed development on biodiversity values

Biodiversity value	Meaning	Relevant (✓ or NA)	Potential impacts	
			Applicant comment / justification	CPHR comment
Vegetation abundance 1.4(b) BC Regulation	Occurrence and abundance of vegetation at a particular site.	✓	No vegetation clearance proposed. Site consists of cleared, previously disturbed land. No PCTs or native vegetation present.	
Vegetation integrity 1.5(2)(a) BC Act	Degree to which the composition, structure and function of vegetation at a particular site and the surrounding landscape has been altered from a near-natural state.	✓	No impacts to vegetation integrity. No remnant vegetation remains. Site is highly disturbed and modified.	
Habitat suitability 1.5(2)(b) BC Act	Degree to which the habitat needs of threatened species are present at a particular site.	✓	Impacts unlikely. No threatened flora or fauna were recorded during the desktop or site surveys.	
Threatened species abundance 1.4(a) BC Regulation	Occurrence and abundance of threatened species or TECs, or their habitat, at a particular site.	✓	No impacts expected. A BioNet search returned multiple listed species for the broader locality. However, a site-specific assessment of likelihood of occurrence concluded that only microbats and the Grey-headed Flying-fox may potentially use the site. The site itself contains no threatened species habitat. Low-quality microhabitat features exist within the broader precinct (i.e. Mowbray House), but these lie outside the site boundary and will not be impacted.	

Biodiversity value	Meaning	Relevant (✓ or NA)	Potential impacts	
			Applicant comment / justification	CPHR comment
Habitat connectivity 1.4 (c) BC Regulation	Degree to which a particular site connects different areas of habitat of threatened species to facilitate the movement of those species across their range.	✓	No impacts to connectivity. Site is not part of a known corridor. Surrounded by urban form and sealed surfaces.	
Threatened species movement 1.4(d) BC Regulation	Degree to which a particular site contributes to the movement of threatened species to maintain their lifecycle.	✓	No expected impacts on threatened species movement. No migratory or dispersal paths identified. No stepping-stone habitat present.	
Flight path integrity 1.4(e) BC Regulation	Degree to which the flight paths of protected animals over a particular site are free from interference.	✓	No expected impacts on flight path integrity. Site lacks tall structures or known flyways.	
Water sustainability 1.4(f) BC Regulation	Degree to which water quality, water bodies and hydrological processes sustain threatened species and TECs at a particular site.	N/A	No natural watercourses or wetlands on site. Entirely developed context.	

6.1 Prescribed impacts under clause 6.1

The proposed development is not located on biodiversity certified land and will not result in any prescribed impacts under clause 6.1 of the BC Reg 2017. The site contains no remnant native vegetation, no mapped biodiversity values and no habitat features identified as prescribed impacts.

The proposal does not involve:

- Clearing of native vegetation
- Removal of habitat for threatened species that is listed as non-native under clause 6.1
- Impacts to waterbodies, drainage features or wetlands
- Disturbance to karst, caves or other subterranean habitat
- Impacts to flight paths or movement corridors for threatened fauna

Although small areas of planted native vegetation are present, these plantings do not represent remnant vegetation, native vegetation under the BC Act, or prescribed biodiversity values. A BAM calculator was not required, and the proposed development does not trigger entry thresholds for the Biodiversity Offset Scheme.

7. Summary and conclusion

An assessment of the site at 339 Mowbray Road; 569, 589 and 607 Pacific Highway; and 5–8 Bryson Street, Chatswood NSW has determined that the proposed development is unlikely to result in any significant impact on biodiversity values. The site is a highly disturbed brownfield area, previously subject to industrial use and extensive clearing, with no remnant native vegetation, no mapped plant community types and no ecological features of significance. A review of BioNet Atlas records, supported by on-site inspection, confirmed the absence of threatened species, TECs and suitable habitat capable of supporting their occurrence.

Although the proposal does not trigger biodiversity assessment under the BC Act 2016, the following mitigation measures will be implemented to support environmental management and avoid indirect impacts:

- **Erosion and sediment control:** adoption of best-practice stormwater management during construction to prevent sedimentation or off-site runoff
- **Landscape integration:** incorporation of native plantings and green infrastructure within the landscaping strategy to improve local amenity and contribute to urban biodiversity

Given the highly modified condition of the site, the absence of mapped biodiversity values and the negligible risk of direct or indirect impacts, a BDAR is not required. A BDAR waiver is therefore justified in accordance with the BC Act 2016 and the BC Reg 2017.

8. Submission details

- **Lodgement Platform:** NSW Major Projects Portal / Email: information@planning.nsw.gov.au
- **Expected Processing Time:** Approximately 28 days

9. Statement of qualifications and experience

Prepared by Michelle Evans

I, Michelle Evans, confirm that I meet the qualifications, experience, and competency requirements to prepare a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR) waiver request under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* and its associated guidelines.

Qualifications

I hold the following relevant academic qualifications:

- Bachelor of Land Management, University of Sydney (2009)
- Completed subjects from the Master of Forest Ecosystem Science, University of Melbourne: *Bushfire and Biodiversity, Forests and Water (Catchment Hydrology), and Bushfire Planning and Management*
- Graduate Certificate in Bushfire Protection, Western Sydney University (2016)

These qualifications provide a strong foundation in terrestrial ecology, biodiversity conservation, landscape processes, and the integration of ecological science into planning and development assessment.

I am also:

- Trained in the NSW Biodiversity Assessment Method (BAM), including ecological survey design, credit calculations, and application of BAM guidelines.
- Experienced in preparing Green Star submissions for both Buildings and Communities, with inputs focused on Nature credits.

Professional Experience

I have more than 16 years of experience in environmental assessment, biodiversity management, and ecological planning across NSW. My professional expertise includes:

Flora and fauna identification and survey

Conducting ecological field surveys, vegetation community mapping, targeted threatened species assessments, and species identification (e.g. Bathurst Copper Butterfly monitoring for EnergyAustralia; Koala Habitat Assessments).

Biodiversity and ecological impact assessment

Preparing ecological assessments, flora and fauna studies, BDAR inputs, and biodiversity risk analyses for residential, industrial, and infrastructure projects.

Regulatory compliance and legislative interpretation

Advising government agencies and private clients on requirements under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*, *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, and supporting legislation, guidance material, and planning instruments.

Ecological survey design and implementation

Designing and undertaking general and targeted ecological surveys, including pre-clearance and pre-construction assessments for major infrastructure projects such as Origin Energy's Upstream CSG Project.

Environmental reporting and planning

Preparing Statements of Environmental Effects, risk assessments, Biodiversity Management Plans, and technical reporting for statutory and non-statutory approvals.

Conclusion

My combined academic qualifications, professional training (including BAM), and extensive practical experience in ecological assessment, biodiversity regulation, and Green Star certification provide the necessary competency to assess biodiversity values and prepare a BDAR waiver request in accordance with NSW legislative requirements.

10. References

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Legislation

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984

Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016

Biosecurity Act 2015

Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

Heritage Act 1977

National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021

Willoughby Local Environmental Plan 2012

Willoughby Development Control Plan 2013

Appendix A Likelihood of threatened species occurrence

Scientific Name Common Name	NSW status	C'wealth status	Habitat ¹²	Likelihood
Amphibia				
<i>Litoria aurea</i> Green and Golden Bell Frog	Endangered	Vulnerable	Inhabits marshes, dams and stream-sides, particularly those containing bullrushes or spikerushes. Optimum habitat includes water-bodies that are unshaded, free of predatory fish, have a grassy area nearby and diurnal sheltering sites available. Some sites, particularly in the Greater Sydney region occur in highly disturbed areas. Active by day and usually breeds in summer.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Mixophyes balbus</i> Stuttering Frog	Endangered	Vulnerable	Found in rainforest and wet, tall open forest in the foothills and escarpment on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range. Outside the breeding season adults live in deep leaf litter and thick understorey vegetation on the forest floor. Breeding occurs in streams during summer after heavy rain. Eggs are laid on rock shelves or shallow riffles in small, flowing streams.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Pseudophryne australis</i> Red-crowned Toadlet	Vulnerable	-	Occurs in open forest areas, usually on Hawkesbury and Narrabeen Sandstones. Can be found adjacent to ephemeral creeks and gutters, along sandstone ridges and inhabiting wet drainage lines below sandstone ridges. Habitat includes dense dead vegetation and debris, piles of leaf litter, under rocks and logs.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
Aves				

¹ NSW Office of Environment & Heritage, Threatened Species, <<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/>>

² Australian Government Department of the Environment, Species Profile and Threats Database, <<http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/sprat.pl>>

Scientific Name Common Name	NSW status	C'wealth status	Habitat ¹²	Likelihood
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i> Regent Honeyeater	Endangered	Critically endangered	Inhabits dry open forest and woodland that have significantly large numbers of mature trees, high canopy cover and abundance of mistletoes. Generalist forager, though it feeds mainly on the nectar from a small number of eucalypts that produce high volumes. Breeds between July and January and there are three known key breeding areas. Usually makes open, cup shaped nests in horizontal branches or forks in mature eucalypts, Sheoaks and mistletoe haustoria	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Ardenna grisea</i> Sooty Shearwater	-	JAMBA	Inhabits open ocean and coastal waters during migration and non-breeding seasons. Prefers nutrient-rich upwelling zones and continental shelf areas where it feeds primarily on fish, squid, and krill, often foraging in large flocks and diving to significant depths. Breeding occurs on offshore islands in the Southern Hemisphere from September to May, where nests are made in burrows dug into soft soil or peat, typically under dense vegetation or in open grassy areas. During migration, it travels vast distances across the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, commonly seen in temperate and subpolar waters.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Arenaria interpres</i> Ruddy Turnstone	-	CAMBA, JAMBA, ROKAMBA	Favours coastal habitats, including rocky shorelines, mudflats, sandy beaches, and estuaries. Often forages along the water's edge, flipping over stones, shells, and debris to find invertebrates. Feeds primarily during low tide, both day and night. Frequently roosts in flocks on higher ground, such as rocky outcrops or dunes, during high tide. Breeding occurs in the Arctic during the northern summer, from June to August, where nests are shallow scrapes lined with vegetation on the tundra	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus</i> Dusky Woodswallow	Vulnerable	-	Found in woodlands and dry open sclerophyll forests, usually dominated by eucalypts, including mallee associations. Also recorded in shrublands and heathlands and various modified habitats, including regenerating forests; very occasionally in moist forests or rainforests. Prefers understorey typically open with sparse eucalypt saplings, acacias and other shrubs, including heath. Ground cover may consist of grasses, sedges or open ground, often with coarse woody debris. Also often observed in farm land, usually at the edges of forest or woodland or in roadside remnants or wind breaks with dead timber.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.

Scientific Name Common Name	NSW status	C'wealth status	Habitat ¹²	Likelihood
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i> Australasian Bittern	Endangered	Endangered	Favours permanent freshwater wetlands with tall, dense vegetation, particularly bullrushes and spikerushes. Hides during the day and feeds, mainly at night. Feeding platforms may be constructed over deeper water from reeds and are often littered with prey remains. Breeding occurs in summer from October to January and the nest is a platform of reeds.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Burhinus grallarius</i> Bush Stone-curlew	Endangered	-	Typically found in open woodlands, grasslands, and arid scrublands, often in areas with sparse ground cover and scattered trees. Prefers habitats with loose, sandy or gravelly soils for nesting. Forages mainly at night, feeding on insects, small mammals, and reptiles. Breeding occurs between August and December, with nests made directly on the ground in shallow scrapes, usually in open areas near trees or shrubs. Key habitat areas include inland plains, coastal dunes, and sparsely vegetated floodplains.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Calidris acuminata</i> Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	-	Vulnerable, CAMBA, JAMBA, ROKAMBA	Prefers muddy edges of shallow fresh or brackish wetlands, with inundated or emergent sedges, grass, saltmarsh or other low vegetation. Forages at the edge of the water of wetlands or intertidal mudflats, either on bare wet mud or sand, or in shallow water, also among inundated vegetation of saltmarsh, grass or sedges. After rain, they may forage in paddocks of short grass, well away from water. Roosts at the edges of wetlands, on wet open mud or sand, in shallow water, or in short sparse vegetation, such as grass or saltmarsh.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Calidris canutus</i> Red Knot	-	Endangered, CAMBA, JAMBA, ROKAMBA	Inhabits coastal mudflats, estuaries, and sandy shorelines during migration and non-breeding seasons. Prefers expansive intertidal areas rich in invertebrates, such as molluscs, which form its primary food source. Breeding occurs in the Arctic tundra from June to August, where nests are made on the ground in shallow scrapes lined with vegetation. During migration, it forms large flocks and is commonly seen in key stopover sites along coastal wetlands, particularly in temperate and sub-Arctic regions.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i> Curlew Sandpiper	Endangered	Critically endangered, CAMBA, JAMBA, ROKAMBA	Generally found in intertidal mudflats or sheltered coasts. Can also occur in non-tidal lakes, lagoons and swamps, sometimes at inland locations. Forages in shallow water, and sometimes on exposed algae mats or water weed. Roosts on beaches and wetlands, and sometimes on rocky shores and salt marshes.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.

Scientific Name Common Name	NSW status	C'wealth status	Habitat ¹²	Likelihood
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i> Great Knot	Vulnerable	Vulnerable, CAMBA, JAMBA, ROKAMBA	Inhabits coastal mudflats, estuaries, and sandy shores, particularly in areas with extensive tidal flats rich in invertebrates. Prefers feeding on molluscs, crustaceans, and marine worms in these intertidal zones. Breeding occurs in the Arctic tundra from June to July, where nests are shallow scrapes on the ground, typically lined with lichens or moss. During migration, it travels in large flocks and is often found at major stopover sites in coastal wetlands throughout East Asia and Australasia. Key non-breeding habitats include coastal estuaries, lagoons, and mangrove swamps.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i> Gang-gang Cockatoo	Endangered	Endangered	In spring and summer generally found in tall mountain forests and woodlands, particularly in heavily timbered and mature wet sclerophyll forests. Autumn and winter the species often moves to lower altitudes in drier, more open eucalypt forests and woodlands, particularly box-gum and box-ironbark assemblages, or dry forest in coastal areas and is often found in urban areas. May also occur in sub-alpine Snow Gum woodland and temperate rainforests. Favours old growth forest and woodland attributes for nesting and roosting. Nests are located in hollows that are 10 cm in diameter or larger and at least 9 m above the ground	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i> South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Inhabits open forest and woodlands of the coast and the Great Dividing Range where stands of sheoak occur. Black Sheoak (<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>) and Forest Sheoak (<i>A. torulosa</i>) are important foods. Inland populations feed on a wide range of sheoaks, including Drooping Sheoak, <i>Allocasuarina diminuta</i> , and <i>A. gymnothera</i> . Belah is also utilised and may be a critical food source for some populations. In the Riverina, birds are associated with hills and rocky rises supporting Drooping Sheoak, but also recorded in open woodlands dominated by Belah (<i>Casuarina cristata</i>). Feeds almost exclusively on the seeds of several species of she-oak (<i>Casuarina</i> and <i>Allocasuarina</i> species), shredding the cones with the massive bill. Dependent on large hollow-bearing eucalypts for nest sites. A single egg is laid between March and May.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i> Greater Sand Plover	Vulnerable	Vulnerable, CAMBA, JAMBA, ROKAMBA	Almost entirely restricted to coastal areas in NSW, occurring mainly on sheltered sandy, shelly or muddy beaches or estuaries with large intertidal mudflats or sandbanks. Roosts during high tide on sandy beaches and rocky shores; begin foraging activity on wet ground at low tide, usually away from the edge of the water; individuals may forage and roost with other waders.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.

Scientific Name Common Name	NSW status	C'wealth status	Habitat ¹²	Likelihood
<i>Charadrius mongolus</i> Lesser Sand-plover	Vulnerable	Endangered, CAMBA, JAMBA, ROKAMBA	Inhabits coastal mudflats, sandy beaches, and estuaries, especially in intertidal zones with minimal vegetation. Prefers feeding on small invertebrates such as insects, molluscs, and marine worms found in wet sand and mud. Breeding occurs in the high Arctic tundra from June to July, where nests are shallow scrapes on the ground, often lined with lichens and moss. During migration, it travels along coastlines and wetlands across East Asia and Australasia, forming flocks in non-breeding habitats like coastal estuaries, tidal flats, and salt marshes.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i> Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern)	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Found in eucalypt woodlands and dry open forest of the inland slopes and plains inland of the Great Dividing Range; usually not found in woodlands with a dense shrub layer; fallen timber is an important habitat component for foraging. Hollows in standing dead or live trees and tree stumps are essential for nesting.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i> Varied Sittella	Vulnerable	-	Inhabits eucalypt forests and woodlands, especially those containing rough-barked species and mature smooth-barked gums with dead branches, mallee and Acacia woodland. Feeds on arthropods. Builds a cup-shaped nest of plant fibres and cobwebs in an upright tree fork high in the living tree canopy, and often re-uses the same fork or tree in successive years.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Dasyornis brachypterus</i> Eastern Bristlebird	Endangered	Endangered	Inhabits coastal heathlands, shrubby woodlands, and dense thickets, particularly in areas with low, dense vegetation. Prefers habitats dominated by heath plants such as banksias, tea-trees, and acacias. Forages close to the ground, feeding primarily on insects and small invertebrates, as well as seeds. Breeding occurs between July and January, with nests built low to the ground in dense vegetation, typically in shrubs or tussocks. Key habitat areas are in coastal New South Wales, often in patches of undisturbed heathland.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Diomedea antipodensis</i> Antipodean Albatross	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Favours open ocean and pelagic waters, rarely approaching land outside the breeding season. Forages over deep waters, often following wind patterns to cover vast distances in search of squid and fish. Feeds primarily by surface-seizing and scavenging from the ocean. Breeding occurs on remote subantarctic islands, including the Antipodes Islands, from November to June. Nests are built on ridges or slopes in open or lightly vegetated areas, constructed from mud, grass, and other plant material. Pairs form long-term bonds and produce a single egg per breeding cycle.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.

Scientific Name Common Name	NSW status	C'wealth status	Habitat ¹²	Likelihood
<i>Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni</i> Gibson's Albatross	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Forages across the open ocean, primarily in the subantarctic and temperate waters of the Southern Ocean, with a preference for deep pelagic zones. Feeds mainly on squid, fish, and other marine organisms, often scavenging or surface-seizing prey during long-distance foraging flights. Uses dynamic soaring and gliding flight to travel vast distances with minimal energy expenditure. Breeding occurs on subantarctic islands, particularly the Auckland Islands in New Zealand, where birds nest on high plateaus, ridgelines, or open tussock grasslands. Nests are large, bowl-shaped structures built from mud, vegetation, and other plant material.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Diomedea epomophora</i> Southern Royal Albatross	-	Vulnerable	Forages over deep waters, primarily feeding on squid and fish, often scavenging from the surface. Uses dynamic soaring to cover vast distances across the Southern Ocean. Breeding occurs on subantarctic islands, particularly Campbell Island and the Auckland Islands, from November to August. Nests are large, bowl-shaped structures made from mud, grass, and plant material, typically built on ridges or open slopes. Pairs form long-term bonds and produce a single egg per breeding cycle.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Diomedea exulans</i> Wandering Albatross	Endangered	Vulnerable	Favours open ocean and pelagic waters, seldom approaching land except during breeding seasons. Forages across the Southern Ocean, feeding primarily on squid, fish, and crustaceans, often scavenging from the surface. Utilizes dynamic soaring to traverse vast distances with minimal energy expenditure. Breeding occurs biennially on subantarctic islands, including South Georgia, Crozet Islands, Kerguelen Islands, Prince Edward Islands, and Macquarie Island. Nests are large, bowl-shaped structures made from mud, grass, and plant material, typically situated on exposed ridges or slopes to facilitate takeoff. Pairs form long-term bonds and produce a single egg per breeding cycle.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Diomedea sanfordi</i> Northern Royal Albatross	Endangered	Endangered	Favours open ocean and pelagic waters, seldom approaching land except during breeding seasons. Forages primarily over continental shelves and shelf edges, feeding on cephalopods, fish, crustaceans, salps, and carrion. Utilizes dynamic soaring to cover vast distances with minimal energy expenditure. Breeding occurs on select islands in New Zealand, including the Chatham Islands and at Taiaroa Head on the Otago Peninsula. Nests are constructed on flat summits or slopes with tussock grass, forming low mounds of vegetation, mud, and feathers. Pairs form long-term bonds and typically produce a single egg per breeding cycle.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.

Scientific Name Common Name	NSW status	C'wealth status	Habitat ¹²	Likelihood
<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i> Black-necked Stork	Endangered	-	Inhabits wetlands, floodplains, swamps, and shallow lakes, often in areas with abundant aquatic vegetation. Prefers freshwater and brackish wetlands where it forages for fish, frogs, crustaceans, and large invertebrates. Breeding occurs from March to May, with nests built in tall trees near water, usually large stick platforms lined with vegetation. Key breeding habitats include tropical and subtropical wetlands, particularly in northern Australia, with important foraging areas in wetlands, estuaries, and river floodplains.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Erythroriorchis radiatus</i> Red Goshawk	Endangered	Endangered	Inhabit open woodland and forest, preferring a mosaic of vegetation types, a large population of birds as a source of food, and permanent water, and are often found in riparian habitats along or near watercourses or wetlands. In NSW, preferred habitats include mixed subtropical rainforest, Melaleuca swamp forest and riparian Eucalyptus forest of coastal areas.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i> Grey Falcon	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Occasionally found near the coast in open woodland, but usually in grassland, shrubland and wooded water courses in more arid regions. Uses nest of old birds, including ravens and other birds of prey, normally high in a eucalypt, which is close to water.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Fregetta grallaria grallaria</i> White-bellied Storm-Petrel (Australasian)	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Inhabits pelagic marine environments, often far from land, particularly in subtropical and tropical waters. Prefers open ocean habitats, where it forages for small fish, squid, and planktonic crustaceans, often picking prey from the water's surface while flying. Breeding occurs in colonies on remote, rocky islands, typically in burrows or crevices among rocks, or sometimes under dense vegetation. The breeding season varies with location, but nests are usually made in shallow depressions lined with plant material or pebbles. Key breeding colonies are located on isolated islands in the South Atlantic and Southern Indian Oceans.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.

Scientific Name Common Name	NSW status	C'wealth status	Habitat ¹²	Likelihood
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i> Latham's Snipe	-	JAMBA, ROKAMBA	Occurs in permanent and ephemeral wetlands up to 2000 m above sea-level, usually inhabiting open, freshwater wetlands with low, dense vegetation. Forages in areas of mud (either exposed or beneath a very shallow covering of water) and some form of cover (e.g. low, dense vegetation). Roosts on the ground near (or sometimes in) their foraging areas, usually in sites that provide some degree of shelter, e.g. beside or under clumps of vegetation, among dense tea-tree, in forests, in drainage ditches or plough marks, among boulders, or in shallow water if cover is unavailable.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Grantiella picta</i> Painted Honeyeater	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Inhabits Boree, Brigalow and Box-Gum Woodlands and Box-Ironbark Forests. A specialist feeder on the fruits of mistletoes growing on woodland eucalypts and acacias. Prefers mistletoes of the genus <i>Amyema</i> . Nest from spring to autumn in a small, delicate nest hanging within the outer canopy of drooping eucalypts, she-oak, paperbark or mistletoe branches.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Haematopus longirostris</i> Pied Oystercatcher	Endangered	-	Inhabits coastal environments, including sandy beaches, mudflats, estuaries, and tidal flats. Prefers shorelines with abundant shellfish and marine invertebrates, which it forages for by probing or prying open with its long, strong bill. Common vegetation in its habitat includes saltmarsh plants such as <i>Sarcocornia</i> and <i>Suaeda</i> species along with coastal grasses. Breeding occurs between September and January, with nests typically made as shallow scrapes in sand or gravel, often just above the high-tide line. Key habitats are along Australia's coastline, particularly in estuarine environments, mangroves, and sheltered coastal bays.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> White-bellied Sea-Eagle	Vulnerable	-	Occurs at sites near the sea or sea-shore and in the vicinity of freshwater swamps, lakes, reservoirs, billabongs and saltmarsh. Habitats are characterised by the presence of large areas of open water including larger rivers, swamps, lakes, and the sea. Terrestrial habitats include coastal dunes, tidal flats, grassland, heathland, woodland, and forest (including rainforest). Breeding habitat consists of mature tall open forest, open forest, tall woodland, and swamp sclerophyll forest close to foraging habitat. Nest trees are typically large emergent eucalypts and often have emergent dead branches or large dead trees nearby which are used as 'guard roosts'. Nests are large structures built from sticks and lined with leaves or grass.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.

Scientific Name Common Name	NSW status	C'wealth status	Habitat ¹²	Likelihood
<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i> Little Eagle	Vulnerable	-	Occupies open eucalypt forest, woodland or open woodland, Sheoak or Acacia woodlands and riparian woodlands of interior NSW are also used. Nests in tall living trees within a remnant patch, where pairs build a large stick nest in winter.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> White-throated Needletail	Vulnerable	Vulnerable, CAMBA, JAMBA, ROKAMBA	Almost exclusively aerial, from heights of less than 1 m up to more than 1000 m above the ground. Recorded most often above wooded areas, including open forest and rainforest, and may also fly between trees or in clearings, below the canopy, but they are less commonly recorded flying above woodland. Recorded roosting in trees in forests and woodlands, both among dense foliage in the canopy or in hollows.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i> Black Bittern	Vulnerable	-	Generally found in areas with dense vegetation and permanent water, both estuarine and terrestrial wetlands. If permanent water is present, may occur in flooded forest, grassland, woodland, rainforest and mangroves. Roosts in trees during the day on amongst dense reeds on the ground.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Lathamus discolor</i> Swift Parrot	Endangered	Critically endangered	Migrates to the Australian south-east mainland between March and October, where they occur in areas where eucalypts are flowering profusely or where there are abundant lerp (from sap-sucking bugs) infestations. Following winter they return to Tasmania where they breed from September to January, nesting in old trees with hollows and feeding in forests dominated by Tasmanian Blue Gum Eucalyptus globulus.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i> Nunivak Bar-tailed Godwit	-	Vulnerable	Found mainly in coastal habitats such as large intertidal sandflats, banks, mudflats, estuaries, inlets, harbours, coastal lagoons and bays. Less frequently occurs in salt lakes and brackish wetlands, sandy ocean beaches and rock platforms. Forages at low to mid tide in shallow water or along the water's edge on sandy substrates on intertidal flats, banks and beaches or on soft mud substrates. Rarely found on inland wetlands or in areas of short grass such as farmland, paddocks and airstrips.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.

Scientific Name Common Name	NSW status	C'wealth status	Habitat ¹²	Likelihood
<i>Limosa limosa</i> Black-tailed Godwit	Vulnerable	Endangered, CAMBA, JAMBA, ROKAMBA	Inhabits wetlands, flooded grasslands, and shallow lakes, particularly in areas with muddy or soft soil substrates. Prefers habitats with open, low vegetation such as wet meadows, grasslands, and marshes dominated by sedges (<i>Carex</i> spp.), rushes (<i>Juncus</i> spp.), and grasses. Forages in shallow water or mud for invertebrates, including worms, molluscs, and insects. Breeding occurs from April to July in open, grassy areas near water, where nests are made as shallow scrapes lined with grasses and other vegetation. Key non-breeding habitats include estuaries, mudflats, and coastal wetlands throughout Europe, Africa, and Australasia.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i> Square-tailed Kite	Vulnerable	-	Found in a variety of timbered habitats including dry woodlands and open forests. Shows a particular preference for timbered watercourses. In arid north-western NSW, has been observed in stony country with a ground cover of chenopods and grasses, open acacia scrub and patches of low open eucalypt woodland. Breeding is from July to February, with nest sites generally located along or near watercourses, in a fork or on large horizontal limbs.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i> Southern Giant-Petrel	Endangered	Endangered	Inhabits open coastal areas and subantarctic islands, favouring cold, harsh environments. Prefers nesting and foraging near open waters, coastal cliffs, and ice-free beaches. Breeding colonies are typically found in areas with sparse vegetation, such as tussock grasslands or rocky substrates. Nests are shallow depressions made from plant material, often located near the coast. Forages over vast distances, scavenging marine carcasses and hunting for squid, fish, and krill. Outside the breeding season, ranges widely across southern oceans, utilizing coastal bays, estuaries, and pelagic waters.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Macronectes halli</i> Northern Giant Petrel	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Inhabits open coastal regions and subantarctic islands, favouring areas with cold, rugged environments. Nests are typically found on rocky shores or tussock-covered slopes, often near the coastline. Breeding colonies establish in sparsely vegetated areas, with nests made from grass and debris, forming shallow scrapes. Feeds primarily by scavenging on marine carcasses and hunting squid, fish, and krill. During the non-breeding season, forages widely across southern oceans, frequenting coastal bays, pelagic waters, and occasionally estuaries.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.

Scientific Name Common Name	NSW status	C'wealth status	Habitat ¹²	Likelihood
<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i> South-eastern Hooded Robin	Endangered	Endangered	Occurs in lightly wooded country, often in open eucalypt woodland, acacia scrub and mallee. Often in or near open areas and clearings. Occurs in areas with structurally diverse attributes including small shrubs, saplings, mature eucalypts and native grasses of moderately tall height.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i> Blue-winged Parrot	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Inhabits a range of habitats, including coastal, sub coastal, and inland areas. They favour grasslands and grassy wood fields and are often found near wetlands both near the coast and semi-arid. The species have also been found in altered environments such as paddocks.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i> Cotton Pygmy-Goose	Endangered	-	Inhabits freshwater wetlands, shallow lakes, swamps, and slow-moving rivers, particularly in areas with abundant aquatic vegetation such as <i>Nymphaea</i> (water lilies), reeds (<i>Phragmites</i>), and sedges (<i>Cyperaceae</i>). Prefers habitats with dense cover and floating vegetation where it forages for aquatic plants, seeds, and invertebrates. Breeding occurs during the wet season, with nests usually made in tree hollows near water, often lined with down.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Ninox connivens</i> Barking Owl	Vulnerable	-	Inhabits woodland and open forest, including fragmented remnants and partly cleared farmland. Flexible in its habitat use. Hunting can extend in to closed forest and more open areas. Sometimes able to successfully breed along timbered watercourses in heavily cleared habitats due to the higher density of prey on these fertile soils. Nesting occurs during mid-winter and spring but is variable between pairs and across years.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Ninox strenua</i> Powerful Owl	Vulnerable	-	Inhabits a range of vegetation types, from woodland and open sclerophyll forest to tall open wet forest and rainforest. Breeds and hunts in open or closed sclerophyll forest or woodlands and occasionally hunts in open habitats. Roosts by day in dense vegetation comprising species such as <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> , <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> , <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> , <i>Angophora floribunda</i> , <i>Exocarpus cupressiformis</i> and a number of Eucalypt species. Nests in large tree hollows (at least 0.5 m deep), in large Eucalypts (diameter at breast height of 80-240 cm) that are at least 150 years old.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.

Scientific Name Common Name	NSW status	C'wealth status	Habitat ¹²	Likelihood
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> Eastern Curlew	-	Critically endangered, CAMBA, JAMBA, ROKAMBA	Primarily inhabits coastal lakes, inlets, bays, and estuarine environments. In NSW, it is predominantly found on intertidal mudflats and occasionally in saltmarshes along sheltered coastlines. Forages in or near shallow waters, sometimes on exposed algal mats or waterweed, or along the banks where seagrass or seaweed has washed ashore. For roosting, it prefers sandy spits and islets, particularly dry beach sand near the high-water mark, as well as areas within coastal vegetation, such as low saltmarshes or mangroves. They may roost on wooden oyster leases or similar structures.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Pachyptila turtur subantarctica</i> Fairy Prion (southern)	-	Vulnerable	Inhabits subantarctic and temperate marine environments, primarily around subantarctic islands and the Southern Ocean. Prefers open ocean habitats for foraging, where it feeds on small crustaceans, plankton, and other marine invertebrates by surface-seizing or filter-feeding while flying low over the water. Breeding occurs in colonies on subantarctic islands, with nests typically built in burrows or crevices on grassy slopes or among tussock vegetation.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Pandion cristatus</i> Eastern Osprey	Vulnerable	-	Inhabits coastal regions, estuaries, and large inland water bodies across Australia, including New South Wales. Prefers habitats with abundant fish populations, as fish constitute its primary diet. It is often found nesting in tall trees, rocky outcrops, or artificial structures such as power poles and nesting platforms near water. They require open water for hunting and perching sites with a clear view of their surroundings. The presence of suitable nesting sites and plentiful fish resources are critical for the species' habitat	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Parvipsitta pusilla</i> Little Lorikeet	Vulnerable	-	Forages primarily in the canopy of open Eucalyptus forest and woodland but also finds food in Angophora, Melaleuca and other tree species, riparian habitats particularly are used. Isolated flowering trees in open country, e.g. paddocks, roadside remnants and urban trees also help sustain populations. Feeds mostly on nectar and pollen, also on native fruits and only rarely in orchards. Nests in proximity to feeding areas if possible, most typically selecting hollows in the limb or trunk of smooth-barked Eucalypts.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.

Scientific Name Common Name	NSW status	C'wealth status	Habitat ¹²	Likelihood
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> Grey Plover	-	CAMBA, JAMBA, ROKAMBA	This species breeds in Arctic tundra on open, well-drained gravel or sparsely vegetated coastal plains. Outside the breeding season, it inhabits coastal mudflats, estuaries, saltmarshes, beaches, and tidal lagoons across temperate and tropical regions—areas rich in benthic invertebrates. Grey Plovers forage in soft intertidal mud or sand substrates and rest on exposed beaches or sheltered flats during migration. They rely on coastal wetlands as critical stopover sites for feeding and energy replenishment during long-distance migratory journeys	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera</i> Australian Gould's Petrel	Vulnerable	Endangered	Inhabits pelagic marine environments, primarily over open ocean waters in the subtropical and temperate zones of the southwest Pacific. <i>Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera</i> (Gould's Petrel) spends much of its life at sea, foraging for squid, small fish, and crustaceans, often feeding at night by surface seizing or dipping while in flight. Breeding occurs on offshore islands, particularly on steep forested slopes or in rocky crevices. Nests are typically built in burrows or under dense vegetation in areas with ferns, <i>Melaleuca</i> , and <i>Callitris</i> species	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Pterodroma neglecta neglecta</i> Kermadec Petrel (western)	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Inhabits pelagic marine environments in the tropical and subtropical regions of the Pacific Ocean. <i>Pterodroma neglecta neglecta</i> (Kermadec Petrel) spends most of its life at sea, foraging for squid, fish, and other marine invertebrates by surface seizing or plunge diving. Breeding occurs on remote oceanic islands, where nests are typically located on rocky slopes, cliff edges, or under dense vegetation. Nests are shallow scrapes or depressions lined with leaves and twigs.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Ptilinopus superbus</i> Superb Fruit-Dove	Vulnerable	-	Occurs in rainforest or similar closed forest habitats, eating fruits of palm and fig species. Nests in rainforest and rainforest edge trees and shrubs, usually 5 to 30 m above the ground.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Pycnoptilus floccosus</i> Pilotbird	-	Vulnerable	Strictly terrestrial, inhabiting dense forests with thick undergrowth. They are mostly sedentary, often observed hopping energetically over the forest floor while foraging among damp ground and leaf litter. Their flight is relatively weak, and when disturbed, they may ascend into shrubs but rarely more than 1–2 meters off the ground. Typically seen in pairs or occasionally in family groups, they occupy small territories throughout the year.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.

Scientific Name Common Name	NSW status	C'wealth status	Habitat ¹²	Likelihood
<i>Rostratula australis</i> Australian Painted Snipe	Endangered	Endangered	Prefers fringes of swamps, dams and nearby marshy areas where there is cover of grasses, lignum, low scrub or open timber. Nests on the ground amongst tall vegetation, such as grasses, tussocks or reeds. Nest consists of a scrape in the ground, lined with grasses and leaves. Forages nocturnally on mud-flats and in shallow water. Feeds on worms, molluscs, insects and some plant-matter.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i> Diamond Firetail	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Found in grassy eucalypt woodland areas, such as Snow Gum Eucalypts and Box-Gum Woodlands. Also in mallee, open forest, natural temperate grassland, and grassland derived from other communities including riparian areas, and lighted wooded farmland. May use hawk or raven nests.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Sternula albifrons</i> Little Tern	Endangered	CAMBA, JAMBA, ROKAMBA	Inhabits coastal environments, including sandy beaches, estuaries, mudflats, and river mouths, where it prefers open, exposed shorelines for foraging and nesting. This species forages for small fish, crustaceans, and marine invertebrates by plunge diving into shallow waters. Breeding occurs in colonies from September to January, with nests typically made as shallow scrapes in sandy or gravelly substrates, often just above the high-tide line.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Sternula nereis nereis</i> Australian Fairy Tern	-	Vulnerable	Nests on sheltered sandy beaches, spits and banks above the high tide line and below vegetation. The subspecies has been found in embayments of a variety of habitats including offshore, estuarine or lacustrine (lake) islands, wetlands and mainland coastline. The bird roosts on beaches at night.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Thalassarche bulleri</i> Buller's Albatross	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Favours both inshore and offshore waters, including the continental shelf break and pelagic zones. Forages primarily on squid, fish, tunicates, octopus, and crustaceans, capturing prey by surface-seizing and shallow dives. Exhibits dynamic soaring flight, enabling efficient long-distance travel across the Southern Ocean. Breeding occurs on subantarctic islands, notably the Snares, Solander, and Chatham Islands, where nests are constructed on cliffs, steep coastal terraces, grassy meadows, and tussock-covered slopes. Nests are built from soil, grass, and roots, typically situated in areas with sparse vegetation or under forest canopies. Pairs form long-term bonds and produce a single egg per breeding cycle, with both parents sharing incubation and chick-rearing duties.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.

Scientific Name Common Name	NSW status	C'wealth status	Habitat ¹²	Likelihood
<i>Thalassarche bulleri platei</i> Northern Buller's Albatross	-	Vulnerable	Favours both inshore and offshore waters, including the continental shelf break and pelagic zones. It forages primarily on squid, fish, tunicates, octopus, and crustaceans, capturing prey by surface-seizing and shallow dives. Exhibiting dynamic soaring flight, this albatross efficiently covers long distances across the Southern Ocean. Breeding occurs on islands off New Zealand, notably the Chatham Islands (Sisters and Forty-Fours) and the Three Kings Islands (Rosemary Rock). Nests are constructed on cliffs, steep coastal terraces, grassy meadows, and tussock-covered slopes, built from soil, grass, and roots, typically situated in areas with sparse vegetation or under forest canopies. Pairs form long-term bonds and produce a single egg per breeding cycle, with both parents sharing incubation and chick-rearing duties.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Thalassarche carteri</i> Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross	Endangered	Vulnerable	Favours open ocean and pelagic waters, seldom approaching land except during breeding seasons. It forages primarily on fish, crustaceans, and cephalopods, capturing prey by surface-seizing and shallow dives. Exhibiting dynamic soaring flight, this albatross efficiently covers vast distances across the Southern Ocean. Breeding occurs on several subantarctic islands in the Indian Ocean, notably Amsterdam Island, the Prince Edward Islands, Crozet Islands, Kerguelen Island, and St. Paul Islands. Nests are constructed on slopes and cliffs, often in bare rocky areas or amidst tussock grass or ferns. Pairs form long-term bonds and typically produce a single egg per breeding cycle, with both parents sharing incubation and chick-rearing duties.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Thalassarche cauta</i> Shy Albatross	Endangered	Endangered	Favours open ocean and pelagic waters, seldom approaching land except during breeding seasons. It forages primarily on fish, cephalopods, crustaceans, and tunicates, capturing prey by surface-seizing and shallow dives, with recorded dives up to 5 meters. Exhibiting dynamic soaring flight, this albatross efficiently covers vast distances across the Southern Ocean. Breeding occurs on three island colonies off Tasmania, Australia: Albatross Island, Pedra Branca, and the Mewstone. Nests are constructed on rocky islands and are mounded structures made of soil, grass, and roots. Pairs form long-term bonds and typically produce a single egg per breeding cycle, with both parents sharing incubation and chick-rearing duties.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.

Scientific Name Common Name	NSW status	C'wealth status	Habitat ¹²	Likelihood
<i>Thalassarche eremita</i> Chatham Albatross	-	Endangered	Favours open ocean and pelagic waters, seldom approaching land except during breeding seasons. It forages primarily on fish, cephalopods, krill, and barnacles, capturing prey by surface-seizing and shallow dives. Exhibiting dynamic soaring flight, this albatross efficiently covers vast distances across the South Pacific Ocean. Breeding occurs exclusively on The Pyramid, a large rock stack in the Chatham Islands, New Zealand. Nests are constructed on rocky ledges, steep slopes, and crevices, built from soil and vegetation. Pairs form long-term bonds and typically produce a single egg per breeding cycle, with both parents sharing incubation and chick-rearing duties	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Thalassarche impavida</i> Campbell Albatross	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Favours both inshore and offshore waters, including the continental shelf break and pelagic zones. It forages on fish, squid, crustaceans, carrion, and gelatinous organisms, capturing prey by surface-seizing and shallow dives. Exhibiting dynamic soaring flight, this albatross efficiently covers vast distances across the Southern Ocean. Breeding occurs exclusively on Campbell Island and the adjacent islet of Jeanette Marie, part of New Zealand's subantarctic Campbell Islands group. Nests are constructed on ledges and steep slopes covered with low grass, tussock, or mud. Pairs form long-term bonds and typically produce a single egg per breeding cycle, with both parents sharing incubation and chick-rearing duties.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i> Black-browed Albatross	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Favours open ocean and pelagic waters, often venturing closer to shore compared to other albatross species. It forages primarily on fish, squid, crustaceans, carrion, and fishery discards, capturing prey by surface-seizing and shallow dives. Exhibiting dynamic soaring flight, this albatross efficiently covers vast distances across the Southern Ocean. Breeding occurs on subantarctic islands, notably the Falkland Islands, South Georgia, and islands in the Cape Horn region. Nests are typically constructed on steep slopes covered with tussock grass, cliff terraces, or flat grasslands near the coast, built from soil, grass, and roots. Pairs form long-term bonds and typically produce a single egg per breeding cycle, with both parents sharing incubation and chick-rearing duties.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.

Scientific Name Common Name	NSW status	C'wealth status	Habitat ¹²	Likelihood
<i>Thalassarche salvini</i> Salvin's Albatross	-	Vulnerable	Favours open ocean and pelagic waters, seldom approaching land except during breeding seasons. It forages primarily on fish and cephalopods, capturing prey by surface-seizing and shallow dives. Exhibiting dynamic soaring flight, this albatross efficiently covers vast distances across the Southern Ocean. Breeding occurs predominantly on small, bare rocky islands with sparse vegetation, notably the Bounty Islands and The Snares south of New Zealand, as well as Île des Pingouins in the Crozet Islands. Nests are constructed as muddy pedestals made of dried mud, feathers, and bird bones. Pairs form long-term bonds and typically produce a single egg per breeding cycle, with both parents sharing incubation and chick-rearing duties.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Thalassarche steadi</i> White-capped Albatross	-	Vulnerable	Favours open ocean and pelagic waters, seldom approaching land except during breeding seasons. It forages primarily on fish, cephalopods, tunicates, and crustaceans, capturing prey by surface-seizing and shallow dives. Exhibiting dynamic soaring flight, this albatross efficiently covers vast distances across the Southern Ocean. Breeding occurs on islands off New Zealand, notably the Auckland Islands and the Antipodes Islands. Nests are constructed on rocky ledges, steep slopes, and crevices, built from soil, grass, and roots. Pairs form long-term bonds and typically produce a single egg per breeding cycle, with both parents sharing incubation and chick-rearing duties.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Tringa nebularia</i> Common Greenshank		Endangered, CAMBA, JAMBA, ROKAMBA	Found in a variety of inland wetlands and sheltered coastal areas with varying salinity, including large mudflats, saltmarsh, mangroves, and seagrass. They inhabit permanent and temporary wetlands such as swamps, lakes, dams, rivers, creeks, billabongs, waterholes, floodplains, claypans, and saltflats. The edges of these wetlands are usually mud or clay, sometimes sand, and may be bare or covered with vegetation like sedges, saltmarsh, mangroves, rushes, or trees.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i> Masked Owl	Vulnerable	-	Lives in dry eucalypt forests and woodlands from sea level to 1100 m. A forest owl, but often hunts along the edges of forests, including roadsides. Roosts and breeds in moist eucalypt forested gullies, using large tree hollows or sometimes caves for nesting.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.

Scientific Name Common Name	NSW status	C'wealth status	Habitat ¹²	Likelihood
<i>Tyto tenebriosa</i> Sooty Owl	Vulnerable	-	Found in rainforests, including dry, subtropical, and warm temperate types, as well as moist eucalypt forests. By day, they roost in the hollows of tall trees or dense vegetation; at night, they hunt for small ground mammals or tree-dwelling mammals like the Common Ringtail Possum and Sugar Glider. They nest in very large tree hollows.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
Endangered Ecological Communities				
Castlereagh Scribbly Gum and Agnes Banks Woodlands of the Sydney Basin Bioregion	-	Endangered	Usually a low woodland, with a mid-layer of sclerophyll shrubs, and patchy sedge and grass ground cover. Occurs mostly on Tertiary sands and gravels of the Hawkesbury-Nepean river systems. May also occur on aeolian (wind-blown) sands on Tertiary alluvium. Grows on elevations up to 80m, which receive between 700-900mm annual rainfall. The canopy (10-20m) is often dominated by <i>Angophora bakeri</i> , <i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> , and <i>E. parramattensis</i> subsp. <i>parramattensis</i> . The shrub layer (approximately 2m) often includes various banksia and melaleuca species, and <i>Conospermum taxifolium</i> , <i>Leptospermum trinervium</i> , <i>Dillwynia sericea</i> , <i>Monotoca scoparia</i> , <i>Platysace ericoides</i> , <i>Persoonia nutans</i> , <i>Pimelea linifolia</i> subsp. <i>linifolia</i> and <i>Hakea sericea</i> . The ground layer consists of diverse forbs and graminoids including <i>Themeda triandra</i> , <i>Entolasia stricta</i> , <i>Cyathochaeta diandra</i> , <i>Dianella revoluta</i> subsp. <i>revoluta</i>	Not found.
Coastal Swamp Oak (<i>Casuarina glauca</i>) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community	-	Endangered	Occurs in coastal catchments at elevations up to 50 m ASL, typically less than 20 m ASL, on coastal flats, floodplains, drainage lines, lake margins, wetlands and estuarine fringes where soils are at least occasionally saturated, water-logged or inundated. There are also minor occurrences on coastal dune swales or flats, particularly deflated dunes and dune soaks. Occurs on soils derived from unconsolidated sediments (including alluvium), typically hydrosols and sometimes organosols. It may occur in transitional soils where shallow unconsolidated sediments border lithic substrates. Typically occurs where groundwater is saline or brackish	Not found.

Scientific Name Common Name	NSW status	C'wealth status	Habitat ¹²	Likelihood
Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland	-	Endangered	Forest or scrub associated with freshwater to brackish wetlands on low-lying coastal areas. Typically dominated or co-dominated by <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> and <i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> . <i>Casuarina glauca</i> and <i>Livistona australis</i> are frequently present but never dominant. In some areas, other melaleuca species may be locally common canopy or sub-canopy trees. <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> or <i>E. tereticornis</i> may be scattered through the canopy in some areas. In the southern part of the ecological community's range, <i>E. botryoides</i> is more likely to be present and <i>M. ericifolia</i> is the dominant paperbark, forming a typically lower and denser scrub-forest.	Not found.
Coastal Upland Swamps in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	-	Endangered	Usually consists of sedgeland, open graminoid heath and tall scrub vegetation types. Large swamps may consist of tall open scrubs, tall closed scrubs, closed heaths, open graminoid heaths, sedgelands and fernlands. Mostly treeless, but scattered individuals or clumps of eucalypts may be present. Occurs on sandstone benches with plentiful seepage moisture and on poorly permeable sandstone plateaux in the low relief headwater valleys of streams. Occasionally, the community is associated with weathered shale lenses and ironstone. Supporting soils may be peats or mineral sandy loams. Grows usually on elevations between 200-450 m, however, some swamps of the community are present as low as 20 m, or as high as 600 m. Drainage from the swamps is mostly through lateral seepage through sediments, although, vertical percolation into the underlying bedrock is also possible. Shrubs include <i>Banksia ericifolia</i> , <i>Banksia robur</i> , <i>Epacris microphylla</i> , <i>Hakea teretifolia</i> , <i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i> and <i>Xanthorrhoea resinosa</i> . Forbs include <i>Drosera spatulata</i> , <i>Gonocarpus salsoloides</i> and <i>Thysanotus junicifolius</i> , and Graminoids include <i>Baumea teretifolia</i> , <i>Gahnia sieberiana</i> and <i>Schoenus brevifolius</i> .	Not found.

Scientific Name Common Name	NSW status	C'wealth status	Habitat ¹²	Likelihood
Cooks River/Castlereagh Ironbark Forest of the Sydney Basin Bioregion	-	Critically endangered	An open forest to low woodland community, usually dominated by <i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> and <i>Melaleuca decora</i> , with <i>E. longifolia</i> often present. Also, sometimes found on Holocene Alluvium. Found on clay rich soils derived from Wianamatta Shale and Tertiary alluvium. If derived from Tertiary alluvium, the soils are less fertile gravelly clay loams. Grows below 100m, in areas with annual rainfall of 800-1000mm. Other canopy species include <i>E. racemosa</i> , <i>Angophora costata</i> and <i>A. bakeri</i> on sandier soils, <i>E. longifolia</i> near creeks, and <i>E. parramattensis</i> in areas with less well drained soil, and <i>E. moluccana</i> and <i>E. eugenioides</i> on less gravelly clay soils. Often, the shrub layer is dense, with species including <i>Acacia falcata</i> , <i>Bursaria spinosa</i> , <i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i> , <i>Dillwynia tenuifolia</i> , <i>Lissanthe strigosa</i> , <i>Melaleuca nodosa</i> , <i>M. decora</i> , <i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i> and <i>Pultenaea villosa</i> , depending on the site and location. The relatively sparse ground layer commonly includes	Not found.
Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub of the Sydney Region	-	Critically endangered	Occurs on sandy soils derived from wind-blown dunes, typically in coastal areas with poor drainage. The community is dominated by <i>Banksia aemula</i> and <i>Banksia serrata</i> , with a dense shrub layer often including <i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i> , <i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i> , and <i>Monotoca elliptica</i> . The understorey commonly features <i>Allocasuarina distyla</i> , <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> , and <i>Pultenaea villosa</i> . <i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> or <i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> may be scattered through the canopy but are never dominant. In some areas, <i>Melaleuca nodosa</i> and <i>Hakea teretifolia</i> are locally common. Groundcovers include species like <i>Xanthorrhoea resinosa</i> and <i>Hypolaena fastigiata</i> .	Not found.
Posidonia australis seagrass meadows of the Manning-Hawkesbury ecoregion	Endangered	-	Found in sheltered coastal waters, estuaries, and bays, typically in sandy or muddy substrates at depths of up to 10 meters. These meadows are dominated by the slow-growing seagrass <i>Posidonia australis</i> , forming dense, continuous beds that provide crucial habitat for marine life. Associated species include other seagrasses like <i>Zostera muelleri</i> and <i>Halophila ovalis</i> , though these are typically less dominant. The meadows support a variety of marine fauna, including fish species such as <i>Sillago ciliata</i> (Sand Whiting) and <i>Syngnathidae</i> (seahorses and pipefish), as well as invertebrates like <i>Penaeus plebejus</i> (Eastern King Prawn). <i>Amphibolis antarctica</i> and <i>Cymodocea serrulata</i> may also be present in adjacent areas.	Not found.

Scientific Name Common Name	NSW status	C'wealth status	Habitat ¹²	Likelihood
River-flat eucalypt forest on coastal floodplains of southern New South Wales and eastern Victoria	-	Critically endangered	Occurs on alluvial landforms related to coastal river floodplains and associated sites where transient water accumulates, including floodplains, river-banks, riparian zones, lake foreshores and creek lines. Typically found below 50 metres above sea-level (m ASL), although it can occur up to 250 m ASL. Generally, a tall open forest to woodland. Canopy may exceed 40 m height, dominated by eucalypt species, often with several species present, including <i>Angophora floribunda</i> , <i>A. subvelutina</i> , <i>E. tereticornis</i> , <i>Eucalyptus amplifolia</i> , <i>E. baueriana</i> , <i>E. bosistoana</i> , <i>E. botryoides</i> , <i>E. elata</i> , <i>E. ovata</i> and <i>E. viminalis</i> . Mid-layer of small trees or sub-canopy may be present with scattered to dense <i>Melaleuca</i> , <i>Leptospermum</i> and related genera	Not found.
Shale Sandstone Transition Forest of the Sydney Basin Bioregion	-	Critically endangered	Generally a tall to open forest or woodland with a canopy dominated by various eucalypt species, with a sclerophyllous shrub understory, and grasses and herb ground cover. This transitional community is found between Hawkesbury Sandstone and Wianamatta shale geology, and species present will depend on level of shale influence. Soils tend to be clayey, but also have influence from weathered sandstone. Grows to elevations of up to 350m in Lower Blue Mountains and western Woronora Plateau, and up to 600m in the Southern Highlands. The canopy (10-30m) typically includes two or more of the following species. <i>Angophora bakeri</i> , <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>E. punctata</i> , <i>E. fibrosa</i> subsp. <i>fibrosa</i> , <i>E. tereticornis</i> subsp. <i>tereticornis</i> , <i>E. resinifera</i> subsp. <i>resinifera</i> , <i>E. eugenioides</i> or <i>E. globoidea</i> , depending on local conditions. A small tree layer may be present (10.9m) including <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> , and less commonly, <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> . A well developed shrub layer may be present, and include <i>Bursaria spinosa</i> , <i>Hibbertia aspera</i> , <i>Kunzea ambigua</i> , <i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i> , <i>Leucopogon juniperinus</i> , <i>Persoonia linearis</i> and <i>Pultenaea villosa</i> . The grass and herb layer is often dominated by <i>Aristida vagans</i> , <i>Austrostipa pubescens</i> , <i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i> subsp. <i>sieberi</i> , <i>Dichondra repens</i> , <i>Echinopogon ovatus</i> , <i>Entolasia marginata</i> , <i>Entolasia stricta</i> , <i>Lepidosperma laterale</i> , <i>Lomandra multiflora</i> , <i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i> , <i>Oxalis perennans</i> , <i>Pimelea linifolia</i> subsp. <i>linifolia</i> , <i>Phyllanthus hirtellus</i> , <i>Pomax umbellata</i> , <i>Pratia purpurascens</i> , <i>Solanum prinophyllum</i> and <i>Themeda triandra</i> .	Not found.

Scientific Name Common Name	NSW status	C'wealth status	Habitat ¹²	Likelihood
Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh	-	Vulnerable	Typically found in the intertidal zones of estuaries, coastal lagoons, and bays, this ecological community thrives in saline environments influenced by tidal movements. Dominant vegetation includes low-growing succulent species like <i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i> and <i>Suaeda australis</i> , which form dense mats across the saltmarsh. Other common species include <i>Juncus kraussii</i> (Sea Rush), <i>Sporobolus virginicus</i> (Saltwater Couch), and <i>Samolus repens</i> (Creeping Brookweed). In higher, less frequently inundated areas, <i>Tecticornia arbuscula</i> and <i>Halosarcia pergranulata</i> may also be present.	Not found.
Turpentine-Ironbark Forest of the Sydney Basin Bioregion	-	Critically endangered	A tall open forest that is typically dominated, or co-dominated, by <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> . Occurs at elevations from 2-308m, with annual precipitation of 825-1155mm. Grows on clay soils derived from Wianamatta Shale, but parent geology may also be Holocene Alluvium or the Mittagong Formation, or Hawkesbury Sandstone at margin areas. The canopy (which may attain heights of over 30m) also commonly includes various Ironbark species, depending on location, including <i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> , <i>E. crebra</i> and/or <i>E. fibrosa</i> . Small trees may also occur, including <i>Acacia parramattensis</i> , <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> and <i>Trema aspera</i> . If present, a shrub layer may include <i>Breynia oblongifolia</i> , <i>Echinopogon ovatus</i> , <i>Leucopogon juniperinus</i> , <i>Maytenus silvestris</i> , <i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i> , <i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	Not found.

Scientific Name Common Name	NSW status	C'wealth status	Habitat ¹²	Likelihood
Western Sydney Dry Rainforest and Moist Woodland on Shale	-	Critically endangered	This community consists of two vegetation units, being Western Sydney Dry Rainforest and Moist Shale Woodland described by Tozer. A low closed rainforest, typically in gullies or lower slopes, to more open moist woodland on upper slopes and disturbed sites. Emergent trees can grow up to 25m. Almost grows exclusively on clay soils derived from Wianamatta Group shales. Lower slopes and gullies are dominated by <i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i> . Other common tree species include <i>Acacia implexa</i> , <i>Alectryon ubcinereus</i> , <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> , <i>Corymbia maculata</i> , <i>Melicope micrococci</i> and <i>Streblus Brunonianus</i> . Eucalyptus species are present as emergent in rainforest forms, and in moist woodlands, grade into a canopy. Dominant species include <i>E. tereticornis</i> , <i>E. moluccana</i> and/or <i>E. crebra</i> . The shrub layer commonly includes mesic and prickly species, and may include <i>Breynia oblongifolia</i> , <i>Clerodendrum tomentosum</i> and <i>Notelaea longifolia</i> f. <i>longifolia</i> . Vines are common, including <i>Aphanopetalum resinosum</i> , <i>Cayratia clematidea</i> , and <i>Stephania japonica</i> var. <i>discolour</i> . The ground cover of the dry rainforest typically has a mixture of fern and forb species, with grasses absent, and mosses rare. The moist form may have more abundant grasses, and shade and moisture tolerant species. Fern and forb species include <i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i> , <i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i> , <i>Cheilanthes distans</i> , <i>Desmodium brachypodum</i> , <i>Desmodium varians</i> , <i>Dichondra</i> spp., <i>Doodia aspera</i> , <i>Einadia hastata</i> , and <i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i> .	Not found.
Flora				
<i>Acacia bynoeana</i> Bynoe's Wattle	Endangered	Vulnerable	Occurs on sandy soils, in heath or dry sclerophyll forest. Appears to have preference for open sites, sometimes disturbed, such as recently burnt areas, and roadside spoil mounds and trail margins. Grows with overstorey species including Scribbly Gum, Red Bloodwood, Narrow-leaved Apple, Saw Banksia and Parramatta Red Gum.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.

Scientific Name Common Name	NSW status	C'wealth status	Habitat ¹²	Likelihood
<i>Acacia terminalis</i> subsp. Eastern Sydney Sunshine wattle	Endangered	Endangered	Occurs in dry sclerophyll forests, woodlands, and heathlands, primarily on sandy soils derived from sandstone. Found on coastal headlands, ridges, and slopes in the Eastern Sydney region, typically in well-drained, nutrient-poor soils. Prefers open, sunny environments but can tolerate partial shade. Thrives in areas with periodic disturbance and is adapted to fire, regenerating from seed after fire events. Flowering occurs in late winter to spring, with bright yellow, globular flower heads that attract pollinators. It is a locally restricted subspecies with habitat vulnerable to urban development.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Caladenia tessellata</i> Thick Lip Spider Orchid	Endangered	Vulnerable	Primarily inhabits dry sclerophyll forests, woodlands, and heathlands, often found on sandy loams or well-drained clay soils, though the population near Braidwood is in low woodland with stony soil. This orchid prefers open areas with plenty of sunlight and minimal understorey competition, though it can sometimes be found in more shaded environments. It often grows in association with grassy or shrubby vegetation, typically in regions with a mix of eucalyptus and acacia species	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Callistemon linearifolius</i> Netted Bottle Brush	Vulnerable	-	Typically found in the coastal regions of New South Wales, Australia. This shrub thrives in sandy soils and is often located in heathlands, woodlands, and along creek banks. It prefers well-drained sites and can often be seen growing in full sun or partial shade. The plant is characterized by its narrow, linear leaves and vibrant red, bottlebrush-like flowers that bloom mainly in spring and summer. This species is resilient and can tolerate dry conditions once established	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Camarophyllopsis kearneyi</i>	Endangered	-	Occurs in moist, well-shaded environments, often found in temperate forests and woodlands. Prefers nutrient-poor, well-drained soils, typically growing among leaf litter, moss, and decaying organic material on forest floors. Thrives in damp, undisturbed habitats, particularly in areas with high humidity, such as gullies and along watercourses. Fruiting bodies generally appear during wetter months, with peaks in autumn and early winter. This species is sensitive to habitat disturbance and requires consistent moisture levels for growth and reproduction.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.

Scientific Name Common Name	NSW status	C'wealth status	Habitat ¹²	Likelihood
<i>Cryptostylis hunteriana</i> Leafless Tongue-orchid	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Found in a range of habitats, including woodland, sedgeland, forest, wetlands and swamp heath, typically on sandy loam soils with poor drainage. Large populations occur in woodland dominated by <i>Eucalyptus sclerophylla</i> , <i>E. sieberi</i> , <i>Corymbia gummifera</i> and <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> . This orchid requires specific light and moisture conditions, often in areas with a sparse to moderate understory.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Darwinia biflora</i>	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Primarily inhabits ridgetops and upper slopes within dry sclerophyll forests and woodlands. It thrives in shallow, sandy soils derived from Hawkesbury sandstone and is often found in heathland or open woodland communities.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Davidsonia jerseyana</i> Davidson's Plum	Endangered	Endangered	This slender small tree is endemic to lowland subtropical rainforest and moist wet eucalypt forest within the Brunswick and Tweed River catchments of north-eastern NSW. It grows in sheltered gullies, vine forests, creek lines, and alluvial flats on well-drained fertile soils—such as basalt, shale, or enriched sandstones—and often forms part of the mid- to upper canopy in remnant forest strands.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Deyeuxia appressa</i>	Endangered	Endangered	Inhabits alpine and subalpine environments, particularly in moist, well-drained soils. Found in areas with open, grassy habitats, including grasslands and heathlands, often at high altitudes. Prefers environments dominated by other grasses and low shrubs, thriving in cold, wet conditions. Commonly grows along streams, boggy areas, and slopes, forming dense tussocks.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Epacris purpurascens</i> var. <i>purpurascens</i>	Vulnerable	-	Occurs in coastal heathlands, woodlands, and swampy areas. It grows on sandy or peaty soils often derived from sandstone. This species prefers moist environments and is commonly associated with low-nutrient soils in open forest or heathland communities. It often thrives in areas with seasonal water availability, such as swamps and wet heaths, where it benefits from the intermittent moisture.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.

Scientific Name Common Name	NSW status	C'wealth status	Habitat ¹²	Likelihood
<i>Eucalyptus camfieldii</i> Camfield's Stringybark	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Inhabits coastal heaths and low woodlands, typically found on sandy or skeletal soils in exposed, nutrient-poor environments. Prefers habitats with well-drained soils and open, low vegetation, often growing in areas prone to wind and salt spray. Commonly found in regions with periodic fire regimes, which help maintain its habitat by reducing competition from taller plants. Characterized by a mallee growth form with multiple stems	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i> Narrow-leaved Black Peppermint	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	This species thrives in a variety of habitats, including open woodlands and grassy forests, often found on ridges and slopes with well-drained, shallow soils. It is known for its resilience to drought and frost. Its dense canopy provides habitat and food for various bird species and insects, playing a crucial role in its native ecosystem.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Eucalyptus scoparia</i> Wallangarra White Gum	Endangered	Vulnerable	Inhabits open forests and woodlands, typically found on well-drained, shallow soils, often in rocky or hilly terrain. Prefers areas with scattered trees and an understory of grasses and shrubs, thriving in both dry and moderately moist conditions. The species is commonly found in soil landscapes that are well-drained, shallow, and often derived from sandstone or granite, thriving in sandy or loamy soils on ridges, slopes, and hilly terrains, where erosion is common	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Gaudium deanei</i>	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Occurs in moist gullies, creek lines, and sheltered slopes within warm temperate rainforest, wet sclerophyll forest, and tall open forest communities. Prefers fertile, well-drained soils derived from shale, basalt, or enriched sandstone, typically below 600 m elevation. Often found in association with <i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> , <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> , and <i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i> . The species thrives in areas with high rainfall and is sensitive to habitat fragmentation and disturbance.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Genoplesium baueri</i> Bauer's Midge Orchid	Endangered	Endangered	Found in open, shrubby and heathy forest, heathland to shrubby woodland. Also, grows in moss gardens on sandstone. Associated soils are sands or sandy loams.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.

Scientific Name Common Name	NSW status	C'wealth status	Habitat ¹²	Likelihood
<i>Grevillea caleyi</i> Caley's Grevillea	Endangered	Critically endangered	Endemic to a small area in northern Sydney, this species occurs in dry sclerophyll forests and woodlands on sandstone-derived soils. Prefers well-drained, nutrient-poor sandy soils, often found on ridges and slopes in open, exposed environments. Thrives in full sunlight but can also tolerate partial shade. This species is highly adapted to fire-prone landscapes, regenerating from seed after fire events. Flowering occurs from late winter to spring, producing striking red or pinkish-red flowers.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Grevillea hilliana</i> White Yiel Yiel	Endangered	-	Occurs in subtropical and dry rainforest margins, coastal forests, and tall open forests, often on well-drained alluvial or volcanic soils. Prefers warm, humid environments and is typically found in sheltered gullies, rainforest edges, and along creek lines. Can grow in both coastal lowlands and foothills, commonly forming part of the mid to upper canopy. This species is often associated with other rainforest or sclerophyll flora and benefits from protection against strong winds and disturbance.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Haloragodendron lucasii</i>	Endangered	Endangered	Typically found in association with dry sclerophyll forests. It is reported to grow in moist sandy loam soils on sheltered aspects, often on gentle slopes below cliff-lines near creeks within low open woodlands. These habitats are characterized by high soil moisture and relatively elevated soil phosphorus levels. Flowering typically occurs from August to November, with fruits appearing from October to December.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Hibbertia spanantha</i> Julian's Hibbertia	Endangered	Critically endangered	Typically found in open, dry sclerophyll woodlands and heathlands, often growing on sandy or gravelly soils derived from sandstone. Prefers well-drained, nutrient-poor soils in sunny or lightly shaded environments. Often associated with open forest margins or disturbed areas such as roadside verges. Thrives in dry, exposed conditions and can tolerate periods of drought. Flowering occurs mainly in spring and summer. It is a rare and endangered species, with a highly restricted distribution, relying on specific microhabitats with minimal disturbance.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.

Scientific Name Common Name	NSW status	C'wealth status	Habitat ¹²	Likelihood
<i>Hygrocybe anomala</i> var. <i>ianthinomarginata</i>	Vulnerable	-	Occurs in moist, well-shaded environments such as temperate forests and woodlands, often in nutrient-poor, well-drained soils. Typically found growing among moss, leaf litter, or decaying wood in damp, undisturbed areas. Prefers habitats with high humidity, such as gullies, forest floors, or near streams. Thrives in shaded conditions under dense canopy cover, with fruiting bodies emerging during the wet seasons, particularly in autumn and winter after rainfall.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Hygrocybe aurantipes</i>	Vulnerable	-	Found in moist, well-shaded environments such as temperate forests, woodlands, and occasionally grasslands. Prefers nutrient-poor, well-drained soils, often growing among mosses, leaf litter, or decaying organic material. Typically occurs in areas with high humidity, such as damp forest floors, gullies, or near watercourses. Thrives under dense canopy cover, with fruiting bodies appearing during the wetter months of autumn and winter. It favours undisturbed habitats with consistent moisture availability.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Hygrocybe austropratensis</i>	Endangered	-	Occurs in moist, grassy woodlands and temperate grasslands, often in areas with poor, well-drained soils. Found in open habitats, usually in association with mosses or grassy vegetation, rather than dense forest cover. Prefers seasonally moist conditions, typically appearing in grasslands that retain moisture during cooler months. Fruiting bodies emerge in autumn and winter, following periods of rainfall. This species is adapted to undisturbed grassy environments and is often associated with lowland native grasslands.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Hygrocybe collucera</i>	Endangered	-	Inhabits moist, well-shaded environments such as temperate forests and woodlands, often on nutrient-poor, well-drained soils. Typically found in association with moss, leaf litter, or decaying wood in damp forest floors and gullies. Prefers humid conditions with consistent moisture, thriving under dense canopy cover. Appears in undisturbed areas with high humidity, especially after rainfall. Fruiting bodies are commonly seen in autumn and winter during wet periods.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.

Scientific Name Common Name	NSW status	C'wealth status	Habitat ¹²	Likelihood
<i>Hygrocybe griseoramosa</i>	Endangered	-	Found in moist, shaded habitats such as temperate rainforests and eucalypt woodlands. Prefers nutrient-poor, well-drained soils, often associated with moss, leaf litter, and decaying wood. Grows in undisturbed areas with consistent moisture, typically near watercourses or in damp gullies. Thrives under dense canopy cover in environments that retain high humidity. Fruiting bodies are generally observed during wet periods, particularly in autumn and winter, emerging after rainfall.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Hygrocybe lanecovensensis</i>	Endangered	-	Typically found in moist, well-shaded environments, such as temperate forests, woodlands, and urban bushland reserves. Grows in nutrient-poor, well-drained soils, often within moss beds or among leaf litter and decomposing organic material. Prefers areas that remain damp throughout the year, particularly in gullies, forest floors, and near watercourses. Thrives in humid, shaded conditions under dense tree canopies, with fruiting bodies generally appearing in autumn and early winter, during periods of high rainfall.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Hygrocybe reesiaae</i>	Vulnerable	-	Occurs in moist, well-shaded environments, often in temperate forests and woodlands. Prefers nutrient-poor soils, typically found in areas with moss, leaf litter, or decaying organic material. Commonly associated with undisturbed habitats in damp, shaded gullies or under dense canopy cover. Thrives in humid conditions, with fruiting bodies appearing during periods of high rainfall, usually in autumn and early winter. Often found in grassy clearings or forest floors that maintain moisture throughout the year.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Hygrocybe rubronivea</i>	Vulnerable	-	Typically found in moist, well-shaded environments, such as in temperate forests and woodlands. Prefers nutrient-poor, well-drained soils often associated with mossy ground, leaf litter, and decomposing wood. Frequently found in undisturbed areas within rainforest margins or in damp, shaded gullies. Requires high humidity and thrives in locations with consistent moisture, such as near watercourses or under dense canopy cover. Appears during wet seasons, with fruiting bodies emerging in autumn and early winter.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.

Scientific Name Common Name	NSW status	C'wealth status	Habitat ¹²	Likelihood
<i>Kunzea rupestris</i>	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Typically grows in rocky outcrops, cliffs, and dry sclerophyll forests, thriving in well-drained, sandy soils. During its flowering season, which occurs in late spring to summer, the shrub produces clusters of small, white to pinkish flowers. This species is well-adapted to withstand the harsh conditions of its native habitat, including drought and poor soil fertility.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Lasiopetalum joyceae</i>	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Inhabits dry sclerophyll forests and heathlands, typically found on sandstone-derived soils that are well-drained and nutrient-poor. Prefers open, exposed areas with low vegetation, often growing on ridges and slopes.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Leucopogon exolasius</i> Woronora Beard-heath	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Inhabits woodland on sandstone and sandy alluvium and prefers rocky hillsides along creek banks. The species occupies areas with low nutrient soils, up to an altitude of 100 m above sea. The distribution of this species overlaps with that of the Shale/Sandstone Transition Forest EPBC Act-listed TEC.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i> Macadamia Nut	-	Vulnerable	Found in subtropical rainforests, particularly on well-drained, fertile soils of volcanic origin or rich alluvial soils along streams and rivers. Typically occurs at low to mid-elevations, up to 600 meters, in regions with high annual rainfall. Prefers sheltered, warm environments, often in rainforest margins or as part of the understorey in more open forests. Tolerates some disturbance and can thrive in secondary regrowth or fragmented habitats. Requires moist, well-drained soils and is usually found on gentle slopes or protected gullies.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Macadamia tetraphylla</i> Rough-shelled Bush Nut	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Occurs in subtropical rainforests, typically on rich volcanic soils or alluvial soils along creek lines and riverbanks. Found in lowland areas and foothills, often at elevations up to 750 meters. Prefers warm, moist environments with high rainfall and can be found in dense forest canopies or in more open, disturbed areas where it can take advantage of sunlight gaps. Typically forms part of the rainforest understorey, but in some areas may reach the canopy. Thrives in protected gullies and slopes, where the soil remains fertile and well-drained.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.

Scientific Name Common Name	NSW status	C'wealth status	Habitat ¹²	Likelihood
<i>Melaleuca biconvexa</i> Biconvex Paperbark	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Grows in sandy or light clay soils over thin shales. Sydney region occurrences are usually on Tertiary sands and alluvium, and soils derived from the Mittagong Formation. Occurs in a range of vegetation types from heath and shrubby woodland to open forest. In the Shale Sandstone Transition Forest associated species include <i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> , <i>E. punctata</i> , <i>Corymbia gummifera</i> , <i>Pultenaea scabra</i> var. <i>biloba</i> , <i>Kunzea ambigua</i> , <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> and <i>Themeda australis</i> . At sites with a stronger sandstone influence <i>Eucalyptus sclerophylla</i> , <i>E. piperita</i> , <i>E. oblonga</i> , <i>Grevillea diffusa</i> , <i>G. mucronulata</i> , <i>Acacia suaveolens</i> and <i>Persoonia pinifolia</i> are. Often occurs in open, slightly disturbed sites such as along tracks. Flowers between July to December as well as April-May.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Melaleuca deanei</i> Deane's Paperbark	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Occurs in sandy soils, woodlands and wet heath on sandstone. Found in mostly ridgetop woodland, with fewer sites in heath on sandstone. This species is usually associated with open forests dominated by <i>Eucalyptus</i> species, and the understory often includes other sclerophyllous shrubs and groundcovers.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Micromyrtus blakelyi</i>	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Inhabits rocky outcrops and skeletal soils derived from sandstone. This species is typically found in open woodland and heathland communities, often in association with <i>Eucalyptus rossii</i> and <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> . It thrives in well-drained, shallow soils on steep slopes and ridges, and prefers habitats that are exposed and receive full sunlight.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Persicaria elatior</i> Knotweed	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Normally grows in damp places, including coastal with swampy areas, along watercourses, streams and lakes, swamp forest and disturbed areas. It prefers waterlogged soils or soils with high moisture content. It thrives in shaded to semi-shaded environments.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Persoonia hirsuta</i> Hairy Geebung	Endangered	Endangered	Found in dry sclerophyll open forest woodland with a shrubby understorey, heath, sandstone scrubs and shrubby thickets. Often found on mid slopes of hills and rises and ridge tops. Mostly grows on sandy to stony soils on sandstone and rarely on shale. May be present in disturbed areas such as track margins. Associated with Sydney Sandstone Ridge-top Woodland and Sydney Sandstone Open Forest. It is usually present as isolated individuals or very small populations.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.

Scientific Name Common Name	NSW status	C'wealth status	Habitat ¹²	Likelihood
<i>Pimelea curviflora</i> var. <i>curviflora</i>	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Occurs on shaley/lateritic soils over sandstone and shale/sandstone transition soils on ridgetops and upper slopes amongst woodlands. Flowers October to May. Has an inconspicuous cryptic habit as it is fine and scraggly and often grows amongst dense grasses and sedges.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Prostanthera densa</i> Villous Mintbush	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Inhabits coastal heathlands, rocky outcrops, and headlands, particularly in areas with shallow, sandy soils derived from sandstone. Prefers habitats dominated by low, dense shrubs and is often found growing alongside species like <i>Banksia</i> , <i>Leptospermum</i> , and <i>Hakea</i> . Thrives in exposed coastal conditions with high winds and salt spray. Flowering occurs in spring and summer, producing dense clusters of purple to mauve tubular flowers.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Prostanthera marifolia</i> Seaforth Mintbush	Endangered	Critically endangered	Inhabits dry sclerophyll forests, woodlands, and rocky outcrops, particularly in areas with shallow, well-drained soils. Prefers habitats dominated by <i>Eucalyptus</i> and <i>Callitris</i> species, often found growing among rocky ridges or slopes. Typically associated with shrubland understorey species like <i>Acacia</i> and <i>Leptospermum</i> . This species thrives in areas with full sunlight and minimal competition, often in disturbed or fire-affected landscapes. Flowering occurs in spring, with small, aromatic, white to pale lilac flowers.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i> Scrub Turpentine	Endangered	Critically endangered	Occurs in coastal districts stretching from north of Batemans Bay in New South Wales, approximately 280 km south of Sydney, to inland areas near Bundaberg in Queensland. These populations are typically located along the coast and sometimes extend further inland onto escarpments up to 600 m above sea level, in regions receiving rainfall between 1,000 and 1,600 mm. Its habitats include littoral, warm temperate, and subtropical rainforests, as well as dry rainforests and wet sclerophyll forests, usually on volcanic and sedimentary soils.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Sarcophilus hartmannii</i> Hartman's Sarcophilus	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Inhabits moist, shaded environments within subtropical and warm temperate rainforests, as well as wet sclerophyll forests. Prefers growing as an epiphyte on trees such as <i>Eucalyptus</i> and <i>Corymbia</i> species or in the forks of branches where there is consistent moisture. Often found on moss-covered trunks or in areas with high humidity and dappled light. <i>Sarcophilus hartmannii</i> typically grows in coastal ranges and hinterlands of New South Wales and southern Queensland. Flowering occurs in spring, producing clusters of fragrant white flowers with a purple labellum	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.

Scientific Name Common Name	NSW status	C'wealth status	Habitat ¹²	Likelihood
<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i> Magenta Lilly Pilly	Endangered	Vulnerable	Found in Littoral Rainforest on grey soils over sandstone in the south coast. Also, found in Riverside Galley Rainforest and Littoral Rainforest communities on gravels, sands, silts and clays in the central coast.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Tetratheca glandulosa</i>	Vulnerable	-	Found in heath, scrub, woodlands/open woodlands and open forest habitat. Occurs in areas where shale capping is found on sandstone in shale-sandstone transitional areas including Lucas Heights, Gynea, Lambert and Faulconbridge soil landscapes. Grows on ridgetops, upper slopes, and less commonly on mid-slope sandstone benches. Common soils include shallow yellow, clayey/sandy loam, often with stony lateritic fragments on ridgetops. Associated with <i>Corymbia gummifera</i> , <i>C. eximia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus haemastoma</i> , <i>E. racemosa</i> , and/or <i>E. sparsifolia</i> .	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Thesium australe</i> Austral Toadflax	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Found in grassland on coastal headlands, and grassy woodland, shrubland or grassland at inland locations. Commonly found with <i>Themeda australis</i> (Kangaroo Grass). Occurs on soils derived from sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic geology, including peaty loams and black clay loams to yellow podzolics. Commonly present at damp sites.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
Gastropoda				
<i>Meridolum maryae</i> Maroubra Woodland Snail	Endangered	Endangered	Inhabits moist, shaded environments within dry sclerophyll forests and rainforest gullies, particularly in areas with dense leaf litter, fallen logs, and moist soils. Prefers habitats dominated by <i>Eucalyptus</i> species and rainforest margins where there is a consistent supply of moisture, often in areas with ferns and groundcovers such as <i>Pteridium</i> and <i>Lomandra</i> . Feeds primarily on decaying plant material, fungi, and algae found in the leaf litter. This species is endemic to small areas in northern Sydney, and its habitat is typically restricted to well-shaded and undisturbed forested areas, often near creeks and waterways.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Pommerhelix duralensis</i> Dural Land Snail	Endangered	Endangered	Has a strong affinity for communities in the interface region between shale and sandstone-derived soils, with forested habitats that have good native cover and woody debris. Favours sheltering under rocks or inside curled-up bark. Also observed resting in exposed areas such as on exposed rock or leaf litter, however it will also shelter beneath leaves, rocks and light woody debris.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.

Scientific Name Common Name	NSW status	C'wealth status	Habitat ¹²	Likelihood
Mammalia				
<i>Cercartetus nanus</i> Eastern Pygmy-possum	Vulnerable	-	Found in a variety of habitats including rainforest, sclerophyll forest, woodland and heath. Feeds on Eucalypts, Banksias and Callistemon. Shelters in tree hollows, rotten stumps, abandoned birds-nests, holes in the ground, Ringtail Possum dreys and thickets of vegetation. Nests mostly in tree hollows but also found under Eucalypt bark and shredded bark in tree forks.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i> Large-eared Pied Bat	Vulnerable	Endangered	Roosts in cave entrances, crevices in cliffs, old mine workings and the disused, bottle-shaped mud nests of the Fairy Martin, frequenting low to mid-elevation dry open forest and woodland close to these features. Females raise Pied Bat young in maternity roosts from November to January in roof domes in sandstone caves and overhangs. They remain loyal to the same cave over many years.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> Spotted-tailed Quoll	Vulnerable	Endangered	Found in a variety of areas including open forest, rainforest, woodland, coastal heath and inland riparian forest. Uses tree hollows, logs, rock outcrops, small caves and rocky cliff faces as dens. Uses flat rocks amongst boulder sites, rocky stream beds or banks and rocky cliff faces as latrine sites.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Falsistrellus tasmaniensis</i> Eastern False Pipistrelle	Vulnerable	-	Prefers moist habitats, with trees taller than 20 m. Generally roosts in Eucalypt hollows but has also been found under loose bark on trees or in buildings. Breeding occurs in late spring to early summer. Hibernates in winter.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Isodon obesulus obesulus</i> Southern Brown Bandicoot (eastern)	Endangered	Endangered	Generally only found in heath or open forest with a heathy understorey on sandy or friable soils. Feeds on a variety of ground-dwelling invertebrates and the fruit-bodies of hypogeous fungi. Often creates distinctive conical holes in the soil. Nests during the day in a shallow depression in the ground covered by plant material or in rabbit burrows.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Micronomus norfolkensis</i> Eastern Coastal Free-tailed Bat	Vulnerable	-	Occurs in dry sclerophyll forest, woodland, swamp forests and mangrove forests east of the Great Dividing Range. Roosts mainly in tree hollows but will also roost under bark or in man-made structures. Usually solitary but also recorded roosting communally, probably insectivorous.	Possible.

Scientific Name Common Name	NSW status	C'wealth status	Habitat ¹²	Likelihood
<i>Miniopterus australis</i> Little Bent-winged Bat	Vulnerable	-	Utilises moist Eucalypt forest, rainforest, vine thicket, wet and dry sclerophyll forest, Melaleuca swamps, dense coastal forests and Banksia scrub. Generally found in well-timbered areas. Roosts in caves, tunnels, tree hollows, abandoned mines, stormwater drains, culverts, bridges and sometimes buildings during the day. Forages for small insects at night beneath the canopy of densely vegetated habitats.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Miniopterus orianae oceanensis</i> Large Bent-winged Bat	Vulnerable	-	Caves are the primary roosting habitat, but also uses derelict mines, storm-water tunnels, buildings and other man-made structures. Forms discrete populations centred on a maternity cave that is used annually in spring and summer for the birth and rearing of young. At other times of the year, populations disperse within about 300 km range of maternity caves. Hunts in forested areas, catching moths and other flying insects above the tree tops	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Myotis macropus</i> Southern Myotis	Vulnerable	-	Generally roost in groups of 10 - 15, close to water in caves, mine shafts, hollow-bearing trees, storm water channels, buildings, under bridges and in dense foliage. Forage over streams and pools catching insects and small fish by raking their feet across the water surface. In NSW, females have one young each year usually in November or December.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Petaurus australis</i> Yellow-bellied Glider	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Occurs in tall mature eucalypt forest generally in areas with high rainfall and nutrient rich soils. Extracts sap by incising the trunks and branches of favoured food trees, often leaving a distinctive 'V'-shaped scar. Dens are created (often in family groups) in hollows of large trees.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Petaurus australis australis</i> Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern)	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Inhabits diverse forest types, including eucalyptus forests and rainforests. Requires mature trees with suitable hollows for nesting and denning, as well as access to canopy cover for gliding between trees. Primarily feeds on nectar from eucalyptus blossoms, also pollen, insects, and small vertebrates. The availability of flowering trees and abundant food sources is crucial for their survival, as they require high energy for gliding and foraging activities. Furthermore, the presence of suitable tree hollows is vital for nesting and rearing their young.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.

Scientific Name Common Name	NSW status	C'wealth status	Habitat ¹²	Likelihood
<i>Petrogale penicillata</i> Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	Endangered	Vulnerable	Occupies rocky escarpments, outcrops and cliffs with a preference for complex structures with fissures, caves and ledges, often facing north. Browses on vegetation in and adjacent to rocky areas, eating grasses and forbs as well as the foliage and fruits of shrubs and trees. Shelters or basks during the day in rock crevices, caves and overhangs. Mostly active at night.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> Koala	Endangered	Endangered	Inhabits Eucalypt woodlands and forests. Feeds on the foliage of more than 70 Eucalypt species and 30 non-Eucalypt species, but in any one area will select preferred browse species.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i> New Holland Mouse	-	Vulnerable	Known to inhabit open heathlands, woodlands and forests with a heathland understorey and vegetated sand dunes. Social animal, living predominantly in burrows shared with other individuals.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> Grey-headed Flying-fox	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Occurs in subtropical and temperate rainforests, tall sclerophyll forests and woodlands, heaths and swamps as well as urban gardens and cultivated fruit crops. Roosting camps are generally located within 20 km of a regular food source and are commonly found in gullies close to water in vegetation with a dense canopy. Feeds on the nectar and pollen of native trees, in particular Eucalyptus, Melaleuca and Banksia, and fruits of rainforest trees and vines. Also forages in cultivated gardens and fruit crops.	Possible.
<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i> Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail-bat	Vulnerable	-	Roosts singly or in groups of up to six, in tree hollows and buildings. In treeless areas they are known to utilise mammal burrows.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Scoteanax rueppellii</i> Greater Broad-nosed Bat	Vulnerable	-	Utilises a variety of habitats from woodland through to moist and dry Eucalypt forest and rainforest, though it is most commonly found in tall wet forest. Usually roosts in tree hollows although also found in buildings. Forages after sunset flying slowly and directly along creek and river corridors at an altitude of 3 - 6 m.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
Reptilia				

Scientific Name Common Name	NSW status	C'wealth status	Habitat ¹²	Likelihood
<i>Caretta caretta</i> Loggerhead Turtle	Endangered	Endangered	Occupies a broad range of marine habitats throughout its life cycle, including coastal bays, estuaries, and the open ocean. Prefers subtropical and temperate waters with soft-bottomed habitats for benthic foraging. Juveniles often inhabit drifting seaweed mats in pelagic zones, while adults frequent coastal areas with sandy or muddy substrates rich in molluscs and crustaceans. Nesting occurs on high-energy sandy beaches, typically with open access to the ocean and minimal artificial lighting.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> Leatherback Turtle	Endangered	Endangered	Favors pelagic, open-ocean environments and is known to travel vast distances across tropical and temperate seas. Found in deep offshore waters, often along oceanic fronts or upwelling zones where jellyfish, its primary prey, are abundant. Unlike other sea turtles, it rarely occupies shallow coastal waters except during nesting. Nests on wide, sandy beaches with gentle slopes and minimal human disturbance, typically in tropical latitudes.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> Hawksbill Turtle	-	Vulnerable	Specialises in coral reef habitats, lagoons, and rocky coastal environments in tropical and subtropical regions. Commonly found in shallow waters with complex structures that support rich invertebrate communities, particularly sponges, their preferred food source. Often seen around reef ledges, crevices, and submerged rock outcrops that provide shelter and foraging opportunities. Nests on secluded, tropical beaches, often with dense vegetation and proximity to reef systems.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.
<i>Natator depressus</i> Flatback Turtle	-	Vulnerable	Inhabits shallow, soft-bottomed coastal waters including bays, estuaries, lagoons, and continental shelf areas, generally less than 60 m deep. Prefers warm tropical waters of northern Australia and is rarely found far from shore. Nests exclusively on sandy beaches in northern Australia, with females returning to natal beaches to lay eggs. Foraging habitat includes seagrass meadows, soft coral areas, and sandy or muddy benthic zones. Avoids deep oceanic waters, making it the most geographically restricted of all marine turtle species.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.

<i>Scientific Name</i> Common Name	NSW status	C'wealth status	Habitat ¹²	Likelihood
<i>Varanus rosenbergi</i> Rosenberg's Goanna	Vulnerable	-	Inhabits a range of environments, including open woodlands, forests, heathlands, and rocky outcrops, typically in areas with a mix of trees, shrubs, and groundcover. Prefers habitats with abundant ground debris, such as leaf litter and fallen logs, which provide shelter and foraging opportunities. Commonly found in coastal and inland regions, often near rocky escarpments or outcrops that offer basking sites and protection.	Unlikely Associated habitat and resources not found on or immediately adjacent to the site.

Appendix B Matters of national environmental significance (MNES)



Australian Government

Department of Climate Change, Energy,
the Environment and Water

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: 30-Jul-2025

[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

[Matters of NES](#)

[Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act](#)

[Extra Information](#)

[Caveat](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

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:	1
National Heritage Places:	2
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	12
Listed Threatened Species:	116
Listed Migratory Species:	67

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:	118
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	15
Listed Marine Species:	95
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	10
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:	5
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	27
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	2
Bioregional Assessments:	1
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

World Heritage Properties		[Resource Information]	
Name	State	Legal Status	Buffer Status
Australian Convict Sites (Cockatoo Island Convict Site)	NSW	Declared property	In buffer area only

National Heritage Places		[Resource Information]	
Name	State	Legal Status	Buffer Status
Historic			
Cockatoo Island	NSW	Listed place	In buffer area only
Sydney Harbour Bridge	NSW	Listed place	In buffer area only

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
Castlereagh Scribbly Gum and Agnes Banks Woodlands of the Sydney Basin Bioregion	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
Coastal Swamp Oak (Casuarina glauca) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area
Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
Coastal Upland Swamps in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area
Cooks River/Castlereagh Ironbark Forest of the Sydney Basin Bioregion	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub of the Sydney Region	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
Posidonia australis seagrass meadows of the Manning-Hawkesbury ecoregion	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
River-flat eucalypt forest on coastal floodplains of southern New South Wales and eastern Victoria	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area

Community Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Shale Sandstone Transition Forest of the Sydney Basin Bioregion	Critically Endangered	Community may occur	In feature area within area
Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh	Vulnerable	Community likely to occur	within area
Turpentine-Ironbark Forest of the Sydney Basin Bioregion	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur	within area
Western Sydney Dry Rainforest and Moist Woodland on Shale	Critically Endangered	Community may occur	In feature area within 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			
Anthochaera phrygia Regent Honeyeater [82338]	Critically Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur	within area
Ardenna grisea Sooty Shearwater [82651]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur	within area
Arenaria interpres Ruddy Turnstone [872]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur	within area
Botaurus poiciloptilus Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur	within area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur	within area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur	within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur	within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Calidris tenuirostris Great Knot [862]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Callocephalon fimbriatum Gang-gang Cockatoo [768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo [67036]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Charadrius mongolus Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover [879]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Climacteris picumnus victoriae Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern) [67062]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Dasyornis brachypterus Eastern Bristlebird [533]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni Gibson's Albatross [82270]	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	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Erythroriorchis radiatus Red Goshawk [942]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Fregetta grallaria grallaria White-bellied Storm-Petrel (Tasman Sea), White-bellied Storm-Petrel (Australasian) [64438]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Grantiella picta Painted Honeyeater [470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
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 known to occur within area	In feature area
Limosa lapponica baueri Nunivak Bar-tailed Godwit, Western Alaskan Bar-tailed Godwit [86380]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Limosa limosa Black-tailed Godwit [845]	Endangered	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
Melanodryas cucullata cucullata South-eastern Hooded Robin, Hooded Robin (south-eastern) [67093]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Neophema chrysostoma Blue-winged Parrot [726]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely 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
Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera Gould's Petrel, Australian Gould's Petrel [26033]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Pterodroma neglecta neglecta Kermadec Petrel (western) [64450]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area	In buffer area only
Pycnoptilus floccosus Pilotbird [525]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely 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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
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	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche bulleri platei Northern Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [82273]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may 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 eremita Chatham Albatross [64457]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may 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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour 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			
Epinephelus daemeli Black Rockcod, Black Cod, Saddled Rockcod [68449]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Hippocampus whitei White's Seahorse, Crowned Seahorse, Sydney Seahorse [66240]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Macquaria australasica Macquarie Perch [66632]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Prototroctes maraena Australian Grayling [26179]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Serirolella brama Blue Warehou [69374]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
FROG			
Heleioporus australiacus australiacus Giant Burrowing Frog, Eastern Owl Frog [92013]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Litoria aurea Green and Golden Bell Frog [1870]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Mixophyes balbus Stuttering Frog, Southern Barred Frog (in Victoria) [1942]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
MAMMAL			

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Chalinolobus dwyeri Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat [183]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (SE mainland population) Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population) [75184]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Eubalaena australis Southern Right Whale [40]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely 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 known to occur within area	In feature area
Notamacropus parma Parma Wallaby [89289]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Petauroides volans Greater Glider (southern and central) [254]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Petaurus australis australis Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern) [87600]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Petrogale penicillata Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby [225]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT) Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory) [85104]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Pseudomys novaehollandiae New Holland Mouse, Pookila [96]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Pteropus poliocephalus Grey-headed Flying-fox [186]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area	In feature area
PLANT			
Acacia bynoeana Bynoe's Wattle, Tiny Wattle [8575]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Acacia pubescens Downy Wattle, Hairy Stemmed Wattle [18800]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Acacia terminalis subsp. Eastern Sydney (G.P.Phillips 126) listed as Acacia terminalis subsp. terminalis MS			
Sunshine Wattle (Sydney region) [91564]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Allocasuarina glareicola [21932]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Asterolasia elegans [56780]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Caladenia tessellata Thick-lipped Spider-orchid, Daddy Long-legs [2119]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Cryptostylis hunteriana Leafless Tongue-orchid [19533]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Cynanchum elegans White-flowered Wax Plant [12533]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Darwinia biflora [14619]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Deyeuxia appressa [7438]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Eucalyptus camfieldii Camfield's Stringybark [15460]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Gaudium deanei listed as Leptospermum deanei Deane's Tea-tree [94344]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Genoplesium baueri Yellow Gnat-orchid, Bauer's Midge Orchid, Brittle Midge Orchid [7528]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Grevillea caleyi Caley's Grevillea [9683]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Haloragodendron lucasii Hal [6480]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Kunzea rupestris [8798]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Lasiopetalum joyceae [20311]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Leucopogon exolasius Woronora Beard-heath [14251]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Melaleuca biconvexa Biconvex Paperbark [5583]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Melaleuca deanei Deane's Melaleuca [5818]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Micromyrtus blakelyi [6870]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Persicaria elatior Knotweed, Tall Knotweed [5831]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Persoonia hirsuta Hairy Geebung, Hairy Persoonia [19006]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Pimelea curviflora var. curviflora [4182]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Pimelea spicata Spiked Rice-flower [20834]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Prostanthera densa Villous Mintbush [12233]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Prostanthera junonis Somersby Mintbush [64960]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Rhizanthella slateri Eastern Underground Orchid [11768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Rhodamnia rubescens Scrub Turpentine, Brown Malletwood [15763]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Rhodomyrtus psidioides Native Guava [19162]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Syzygium paniculatum Magenta Lilly Pilly, Magenta Cherry, Daguba, Scrub Cherry, Creek Lilly Pilly, Brush Cherry [20307]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Thesium australe Austral Toadflax, Toadflax [15202]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

REPTILE

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Hoplocephalus bungaroides Broad-headed Snake [1182]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
SHARK			
Carcharias taurus (east coast population) Grey Nurse Shark (east coast population) [68751]	Critically Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to 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
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
Rhincodon typus Whale Shark [66680]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Sphyrna lewini Scalloped Hammerhead [85267]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
SNAIL			

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Meridolum maryae Maroubra Woodland Snail, Maroubra Land Snail [89884]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Pommerhelix duralensis Dural Land Snail [85268]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only

Listed Migratory Species		[Resource Information]	
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Migratory Marine Birds			
Anous stolidus Common Noddy [825]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
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 likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Calonectris leucomelas Streaked Shearwater [1077]		Species or species habitat known to 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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Diomedea sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Fregata ariel Lesser Frigatebird, Least Frigatebird [1012]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Fregata minor Great Frigatebird, Greater Frigatebird [1013]		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
Phaethon lepturus White-tailed Tropicbird [1014]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Phaethon rubricauda Red-tailed Tropicbird [994]		Species or species habitat may 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
Thalassarche bulleri Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [64460]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may 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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Thalassarche eremita Chatham Albatross [64457]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may 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 edeni Bryde's Whale [35]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may 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
Carcharhinus longimanus Oceanic Whitetip Shark [84108]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Carcharias taurus Grey Nurse Shark [64469]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
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	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Eubalaena australis as Balaena glacialis australis Southern Right Whale [40]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely 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 known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Mobula alfredi as Manta alfredi Reef Manta Ray, Coastal Manta Ray [90033]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Mobula birostris as Manta birostris Giant Manta Ray [90034]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Rhincodon typus Whale Shark [66680]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Migratory Terrestrial Species			
Cuculus optatus Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo [86651]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
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 likely to 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	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to 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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Calidris pugnax as Philomachus pugnax Ruff [91256]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Calidris ruficollis Red-necked Stint [860]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Calidris tenuirostris Great Knot [862]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Charadrius bicinctus Double-banded Plover [895]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Charadrius mongolus Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover [879]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Limosa limosa Black-tailed Godwit [845]	Endangered	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 phaeopus Whimbrel [849]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Pluvialis fulva Pacific Golden Plover [25545]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Tringa brevipes Grey-tailed Tattler [851]		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
Tringa stagnatilis Marsh Sandpiper, Little Greenshank [833]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Commonwealth Lands

[[Resource Information](#)]

The Commonwealth area listed below may indicate the presence of Commonwealth land in this vicinity. Due to the unreliability of the data source, all proposals should be checked as to whether it impacts on a Commonwealth area, before making a definitive decision. Contact the State or Territory government land department for further information.

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Communications, Information Technology and the Arts - Australian Broadcasting Corporation		
Commonwealth Land - Australian Broadcasting Commission [13116]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Broadcasting Commission [13112]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Broadcasting Commission [13113]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Broadcasting Commission [15605]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Broadcasting Corporation [13117]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Broadcasting Corporation [13114]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Broadcasting Corporation [13115]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Broadcasting Corporation [13110]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Broadcasting Corporation [13111]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Broadcasting Corporation [13106]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Commonwealth Land - Australian Broadcasting Corporation [13107]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Broadcasting Corporation [13108]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Broadcasting Corporation [13109]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Broadcasting Corporation [15607]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Broadcasting Corporation [15606]	NSW	In buffer area only
Communications, Information Technology and the Arts - Australian Postal Corporation		
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Commission [13118]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Commission [13104]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Commission [13094]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Commission [13099]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Commission [13131]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Commission [13055]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Commission [13134]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Commission [13137]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Corporation [16164]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Corporation [16174]	NSW	In buffer area only
Communications, Information Technology and the Arts - Telstra Corporation Limited		
Commonwealth Land - Australian & Overseas Telecommunications Corporation [16072]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Commission [13119]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Commission [13132]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Commission [13095]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Commission [13093]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Commission [13092]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Commission [13129]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Commission [13057]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Commission [13136]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Corporation [13130]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Telstra Corporation Limited [13100]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence		
Commonwealth Land - Defence Service Homes Corporation [13064]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - COCKATOO ISLAND DOCKYARD [10018]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - HMAS PLATYPUS - SPDU FOR DISPOSAL [10042]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - HMAS PLATYPUS - SPDU FOR DISPOSAL [10041]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - HMAS PLATYPUS - SPDU FOR DISPOSAL [10040]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - HMAS WATERHEN [10025]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - NORTH SYDNEY - HYDRO OFFICE [11161]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - SPECTACLE ISLAND [10036]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - SPECTACLE ISLAND [10035]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - SPECTACLE ISLAND [10038]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - SPECTACLE ISLAND [10037]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - WILLOUGHBY TRG DEP [11149]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - WILLOUGHBY TRG DEP [11148]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - WILLOUGHBY TRG DEP [11154]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - WILLOUGHBY TRG DEP [11155]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - WILLOUGHBY TRG DEP [11152]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - WILLOUGHBY TRG DEP [11153]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - WILLOUGHBY TRG DEP [11150]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - WILLOUGHBY TRG DEP [11147]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - WILLOUGHBY TRG DEP [11151]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - WILLOUGHBY TRG DEP [11141]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - WILLOUGHBY TRG DEP [11156]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - WILLOUGHBY TRG DEP [11158]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - WILLOUGHBY TRG DEP [11159]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - WILLOUGHBY TRG DEP [11146]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - WILLOUGHBY TRG DEP [11145]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - WILLOUGHBY TRG DEP [11144]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - WILLOUGHBY TRG DEP [11157]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - WILLOUGHBY TRG DEP [11140]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - WILLOUGHBY TRG DEP [11143]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - WILLOUGHBY TRG DEP [11138]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - WILLOUGHBY TRG DEP [11142]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - WILLOUGHBY TRG DEP [11139]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - Defence Housing Authority		
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [16163]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [15590]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [15975]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13196]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [16357]	NSW	In feature area
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [15976]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13105]	NSW	In feature area
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [16029]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [15977]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [15974]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13084]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13089]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [16061]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [15973]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [15972]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13124]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13133]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13135]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [13075]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [13074]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [13079]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [13076]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [13080]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [13081]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [13082]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [13083]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [13077]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [13073]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [13085]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [13090]	NSW	In buffer area only
Education, Science and Training - CSIRO		
Commonwealth Land - Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organisation [16536]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organisation [16535]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organisation [13069]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organisation [13070]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organisation [16153]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organisation [16156]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organisation [16154]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organisation [16155]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Commonwealth Land - Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organisation [16152]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organisation [15954]	NSW	In buffer area only
Treasury - Reserve Bank of Australia		
Commonwealth Land - Reserve Bank of Australia [13138]	NSW	In buffer area only
Unknown		
Commonwealth Land - [13078]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [13101]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [13139]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [13122]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [13120]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [13123]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [13141]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [13140]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Heritage Places			[Resource Information]
Name	State	Status	Buffer Status
Historic			
Barracks Block	NSW	Listed place	In buffer area only
Biloela Group	NSW	Listed place	In buffer area only
Cockatoo Island Industrial Conservation Area	NSW	Listed place	In buffer area only
Customs Marine Centre	NSW	Listed place	In buffer area only
Fitzroy Dock	NSW	Listed place	In buffer area only
Mess Hall (former)	NSW	Listed place	In buffer area only
Military Guard Room	NSW	Listed place	In buffer area only
North Sydney Post Office	NSW	Listed place	In buffer area only
Power House / Pump House	NSW	Listed place	In buffer area only
Prison Barracks Precinct	NSW	Listed place	In buffer area only
Snapper Island	NSW	Listed place	In buffer area only
Spectacle Island Explosives Complex	NSW	Listed place	In buffer area only

Name	State	Status	Buffer Status
Sutherland Dock	NSW	Listed place	In buffer area only
Underground Grain Silos	NSW	Listed place	In buffer area only
Woolwich Dock	NSW	Listed place	In buffer area only

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
Anous stolidus Common Noddy [825]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
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 likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Arenaria interpres Ruddy Turnstone [872]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat 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	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to 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 pugnax as Philomachus pugnax Ruff [91256]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only
Calidris ruficollis Red-necked Stint [860]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only
Calidris tenuirostris Great Knot [862]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only
Calonectris leucomelas Streaked Shearwater [1077]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Charadrius bicinctus Double-banded Plover [895]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Charadrius mongolus Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover [879]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Charadrius ruficapillus Red-capped Plover [881]		Species or species habitat 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 antipodensis gibsoni as Diomedea gibsoni Gibson's Albatross [82270]	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	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Fregata ariel Lesser Frigatebird, Least Frigatebird [1012]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Fregata minor Great Frigatebird, Greater Frigatebird [1013]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Himantopus himantopus Pied Stilt, Black-winged Stilt [870]		Species or species habitat 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 known to 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 feature area
Limosa limosa Black-tailed Godwit [845]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine 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
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Monarcha melanopsis Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Neophema chrysostoma Blue-winged Parrot [726]		Species or species habitat likely 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 phaeopus Whimbrel [849]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
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 known to occur within area	In feature area
Phaethon lepturus White-tailed Tropicbird [1014]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Phaethon rubricauda Red-tailed Tropicbird [994]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Pluvialis fulva Pacific Golden Plover [25545]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Pterodroma cervicalis White-necked Petrel [59642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Recurvirostra novaehollandiae Red-necked Avocet [871]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat known 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 likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Sterna striata White-fronted Tern [799]		Migration route may 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
Symposiachrus trivirgatus as Monarcha trivirgatus Spectacled Monarch [83946]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Thalassarche bulleri Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [64460]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche bulleri platei as Thalassarche sp. nov. Northern Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [82273]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may 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 eremita Chatham Albatross [64457]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may 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
Tringa brevipes as Heteroscelus brevipes Grey-tailed Tattler [851]		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 overfly marine area	In feature area
Tringa stagnatilis Marsh Sandpiper, Little Greenshank [833]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only
Fish			
Acentronura tentaculata Shortpouch Pygmy Pipehorse [66187]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Festucalex cinctus Girdled Pipefish [66214]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Filicampus tigris Tiger Pipefish [66217]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
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
Hippichthys penicillus Beady Pipefish, Steep-nosed Pipefish [66231]		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 whitei White's Seahorse, Crowned Seahorse, Sydney Seahorse [66240]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to 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
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
Notiocampus ruber Red Pipefish [66265]		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
Solegnathus spinosissimus Spiny Pipehorse, Australian Spiny Pipehorse [66275]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Solenostomus cyanopterus Robust Ghostpipefish, Blue-finned Ghost Pipefish, [66183]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Solenostomus paradoxus Ornate Ghostpipefish, Harlequin Ghost Pipefish, Ornate Ghost Pipefish [66184]		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
Stigmatopora nigra Widebody Pipefish, Wide-bodied Pipefish, Black Pipefish [66277]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Syngnathoides biaculeatus Double-end Pipehorse, Double-ended Pipehorse, Alligator Pipefish [66279]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Trachyrhamphus bicoarctatus Bentstick Pipefish, Bend Stick Pipefish, Short-tailed Pipefish [66280]		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
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
Reptile			
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Hydrophis platura as Pelamis platurus Yellow-bellied Sea Snake [93746]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known 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 edeni Bryde's Whale [35]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may 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	Species or species habitat likely 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

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence	Buffer Status
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Stenella attenuata Spotted Dolphin, Pantropical Spotted Dolphin [51]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
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
Garigal	National Park	NSW	In buffer area only
Lane Cove	National Park	NSW	In buffer area only
Parramatta River	Regional Park	NSW	In buffer area only
Sydney Harbour	National Park	NSW	In buffer area only
Wallumatta	Nature Reserve	NSW	In buffer area only

EPBC Act Referrals			[Resource Information]	
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Controlled action				
Concept Plan Proposal for residential and commercial development of UTS Kuring-	2008/4083	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Relocation of Grey-Headed Flying-Fox Colony	2008/4646	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Not controlled action				
ABC Gore Hill, Lanceley Place Site Redevelopment	2002/908	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
ABC Proposed Sale of Property Commonwealth Land	2020/8855	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action				
Artarmon Helipad Relocation	2001/186	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Change of use of existing room in research laboratory	2002/665	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Construct and operate an aerial adventure park	2012/6239	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Construction and Operation of the Parramatta Rail Link - between Parramatta and	2002/673	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
construction of four dwellings and associated facilities	2005/2396	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Demolition of Ablutions Block, Snapper Island, NSW	2018/8303	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Fuel Reduction Proposal Redfield Road, East Killara	2003/1238	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Gore Hill Conservation Management Plan	2000/109	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
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 buffer area only
M2 Motorway Upgrade	2010/5329	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Rehabilitation works of the Coogee Sewer Diversion Submain - Maxwell Avenue, Mar	2004/1683	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Remediation of contaminated aesbestos site	2002/608	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Remediation of Contaminated Buildings	2005/1983	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Remediation of Contaminated Soil	2005/1985	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Residential subdivision and stormwater management facilities	2003/1141	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
sewage treatmemt plant process and reliability renewals project	2005/2186	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
subdivision and development on the Rhodes Peninsula for residential and commerci	2003/1249	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action				
Subdivision and sale of Commonwealth land in Pymble to Kuring-gai City Council	2004/1368	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Torpedo Factory Renewal Project	2020/8847	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
INDIGO Marine Cable Route Survey (INDIGO)	2017/7996	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Referral decision				
Breeding program for Grey Nurse Sharks	2007/3245	Referral Decision	Completed	In buffer area only
Relocation of Grey-Headed Flying-Fox Colony	2008/4568	Referral Decision	Completed	In buffer area only
Biologically Important Areas			[Resource Information]	
Scientific Name		Behaviour	Presence	Buffer Status
Dolphins				
Tursiops aduncus				
Indo-Pacific/Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin [68418]		Breeding	Likely to occur	In buffer area only
Sharks				
Carcharias taurus				
Grey Nurse Shark [64469]		Foraging	Known to occur	In buffer area only
Bioregional Assessments			[Resource Information]	
SubRegion	BioRegion	Website		Buffer Status
Sydney	Sydney Basin	BA website		In feature area

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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Appendix C Assessment of significance

To comply with State legislative requirements, an Assessment of Significance under Section 7.3 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act* 2016 has been undertaken for the following species:

Mammalia

- *Micronomus norfolkensis* – Eastern Coastal Free-tailed Bat
- *Pteropus poliocephalus* – Grey-headed Flying-fox

(a) in the case of a threatened species, whether the action proposed is likely to have an adverse effect on the lifecycle of the species such that a viable local population of the species is likely to be placed at risk of extinction

The proposed development is not likely to adversely affect the lifecycle of any microbat species or the Grey-headed Flying-fox in a manner that would place a viable local population at risk of extinction.

Micronomus norfolkensis (Eastern Coastal Free-tailed Bat)

This species roosts in tree hollows, under bark, and occasionally in built structures. No hollow-bearing trees occur on the site, and inspection of the retained heritage building (Mowbray House) identified only minor crevices with no evidence of occupation (e.g. guano, staining, or odour). Targeted acoustic surveys were not undertaken due to the sub-optimal seasonal window; however, the highly disturbed condition of the site, lack of native vegetation, and absence of foraging habitat indicate very low likelihood of use. No demolition or structural modification of Mowbray House is proposed. Consequently, the development will not remove or degrade potential roosting resources, and no adverse effect on the lifecycle of the species is expected.

Pteropus poliocephalus (Grey-headed Flying-fox)

The species relies on extensive flowering canopy species for foraging and forms large communal camps in tall vegetation, typically within 20 km of reliable food sources. No camp habitat, no roosting individuals, and no suitable foraging resources (such as mature eucalypts, melaleucas, or figs) occur within the subject site. The site contains only planted landscaping of low structural and floristic diversity and does not contribute to regional movement corridors. The project does not entail removal of any habitat used by the species. Therefore, the development is not expected to disrupt feeding, roosting, breeding, or migratory behaviour, and will not place any local population at risk of extinction.

(b) In the case of an endangered ecological community or critically endangered ecological community, whether the action proposed:

- Is likely to have an adverse effect on the extent of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction, or**
- Is likely to substantially and adversely modify the composition of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction**

No endangered ecological communities or critically endangered ecological communities were found on or adjacent to the site, nor is it expected that any community in the broader study area is impacted by the proposed development.

(c) In relation to the habitat of a threatened species or ecological community:

- (i) The extent to which habitat is likely to be removed or modified as a result of the action proposed, and**
- (ii) Whether an area of habitat is likely to become fragmented or isolated from other areas of habitat as a result of the proposed action, and**
- (iii) The importance of the habitat to be removed, modified, fragmented or isolated to the long-term survival of the species or ecological community in the locality**

Micronomus norfolkensis – Eastern Coastal Free-tailed Bat

Mowbray House contains minor crevices that may constitute very low-quality potential roosting habitat for *M. norfolkensis*. No evidence of current or historical use (e.g. guano, staining or odour) was recorded. As the building will be retained without structural modification, no roosting microhabitat will be removed, obstructed or altered.

Extent of habitat removal: Nil.

Retaining Mowbray House in its current condition means that existing marginal roosting opportunities remain intact. As these features are not part of any habitat corridor and are already embedded within a highly urbanised matrix, the proposal does not create fragmentation or isolation.

Risk of fragmentation: None.

Although minor crevices exist within Mowbray House, they lack the structure, depth, thermal stability and landscape context required to support maternity roosts or persistent occupation. The site provides no meaningful contribution to the species' breeding, roosting reliability, or population viability.

Importance to long-term survival: Negligible.

Pteropus poliocephalus – Grey-headed Flying-fox

No camp habitat or roosting structures occur on the site. The landscaped gardens around Mowbray House contain exotic species that may be visited opportunistically by flying-foxes when flowering or fruiting, but these plantings do not constitute a reliable foraging resource.

As the landscaping around Mowbray House will be retained and not disturbed, the proposal will not remove or modify any vegetation that may occasionally be used for incidental feeding.

Extent of habitat removal: Nil.

Flying-foxes forage over large distances and are not dependent on small, isolated patches of exotic landscaping. Occasional feeding on ornamental species does not constitute use of a habitat corridor. As no vegetation will be removed, no foraging opportunity—primary or incidental—will be fragmented or isolated.

Risk of fragmentation: None.

The exotic plantings around Mowbray House may be visited intermittently but do not form part of a critical or predictable foraging resource. They lack the productivity and scale of flowering Eucalypts or Melaleucas that underpin the species' long-term regional survival. No camp habitat, key food trees or movement corridors occur on or adjacent to the site. Retention of existing landscaping ensures no reduction in available incidental foraging.

Importance to long-term survival: Negligible.

(d) whether the proposed development or activity is likely to have an adverse effect on any declared area of outstanding biodiversity value (either directly or indirectly).

There are no declared Areas of Outstanding Biodiversity Value (AOBVs) on or adjacent to the site. The development will not affect any such areas directly or indirectly.

(e) Whether the proposed development or activity is or is part of a key threatening process or is likely to increase the impact of a key threatening process

The proposed development is not a key threatening process (KTP) listed under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*, nor does it involve any action that would increase the impact of any listed KTP.

The site is a highly disturbed brownfield parcel containing no remnant vegetation, no native canopy species, and no intact habitat features. Mowbray House contains minor, marginal microbat roosting crevices, and the surrounding exotic landscaping may be occasionally visited by *Pteropus poliocephalus* for incidental foraging. These features are not being removed, altered, or disturbed.

Clearing of native vegetation

No native vegetation or PCTs occur within the development footprint. Landscaping and Mowbray House plantings will be retained.

The development does not constitute native vegetation clearing.

Removal of dead wood or dead trees

No dead trees, hollows, logs, or decaying timber of habitat value occur on the site.

No removal of coarse woody debris is proposed.

Loss of hollow-bearing trees

No hollow-bearing trees are present on or near the site.

No habitat loss relevant to this KTP will occur.

Anthropogenic climate change / urban heat contributions

The development will not generate emissions or land-use changes that materially contribute to this KTP beyond typical urban development.

No measurable increase in this KTP is expected.

Invasion and spread of weeds

The proposal includes landscaping retention and weed management obligations. It does not introduce invasive species or facilitate their spread.

No increase to this KTP is anticipated.

Artificial light that affects fauna

The site is already within a strongly illuminated urban environment. No threatened species rely on light-sensitive movement pathways within or near the site.

The proposal does not introduce lighting that would alter species behaviour or increase this KTP.

Appendix D Federal legislative considerations for threatened species

The Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 provide guidelines on determining whether a proposed action is likely to have a significant impact on a matter of national significance. The following assessment has been undertaken considering the impacts of the proposed development on the following species, listed on Section 178 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

Critically endangered and endangered species

Significant impact criteria

An action is likely to have a significant impact on a critically endangered or endangered species if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:

- lead to a long-term decrease in the size of a population
- reduce the area of occupancy of the species
- fragment an existing population into two or more populations
- adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species
- disrupt the breeding cycle of a population
- modify, destroy, remove or isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline
- result in invasive species that are harmful to a critically endangered or endangered species becoming established in the endangered or critically endangered species' habitat
- introduce disease that may cause the species to decline, or;
- interfere with the recovery of the species.

No critically endangered or endangered species are likely to occur within or adjacent to the site, nor be impacted from within the broader study area.

Vulnerable species

Significant impact criteria

Mammalia

- *Micronomus norfolkensis* - Eastern Coastal Free-tailed Bat
- *Pteropus poliocephalus* - Grey-headed Flying-fox

An action is likely to have a significant impact on a vulnerable species if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:

- lead to a long-term decrease in the size of an important population of a species
- reduce the area of occupancy of an important population
- fragment an existing important population into two or more populations
- adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species
- disrupt the breeding cycle of an important population
- modify, destroy, remove or isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline
- result in invasive species that are harmful to a vulnerable species becoming established in the vulnerable species' habitat
- introduce disease that may cause the species to decline, or;
- interfere substantially with the recovery of the species.

Lead to a long-term decrease in the size of an important population

Neither species forms an important population on or near the site.

***M. norfolkensis*:** No evidence of roosting; Mowbray House contains only marginal crevice habitat that is being retained and not modified.

***P. poliocephalus*:** No camp habitat; only occasional foraging on exotic plantings is possible, and this will not be removed.

Conclusion: No mechanism exists for long-term population decline.

Reduce the area of occupancy of an important population

- There is no occupied habitat for either species on the site.
- No roosts, camps, or maternity sites occur.
- No native canopy or high-value foraging resources will be removed.

Conclusion: Area of occupancy is unchanged.

Fragment an existing important population into two or more populations

Fragmentation requires the presence of breeding or resident populations.

- *P. poliocephalus* is a highly mobile species moving across large spatial scales (tens of kilometres).
- *M. norfolkensis* is not reliant on the site as a movement corridor or roost network.
- No removal or interruption of habitat that contributes to population cohesion will occur.

Conclusion: Fragmentation cannot occur.

Adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of the species

No habitat critical to survival is present:

- No maternity roosts, communal roosts, hollow-bearing trees, or productive native food trees.
- Exotic landscaping used opportunistically by Flying-foxes is not a critical or reliable resource.
- Mowbray House does not provide the structural or microclimatic conditions required for critical roosting.

Conclusion: No critical habitat is affected.

Disrupt the breeding cycle of an important population

Neither species breeds on the site:

- No Flying-fox camps, birthing trees, or maternity roosts exist.
- No microbat roosting evidence was detected.
- Retention of Mowbray House ensures no disturbance to potential roosting crevices, however marginal.

Conclusion: No breeding cycle disruption is possible.

Modify, destroy, remove, isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent the species is likely to decline

- No vegetation removal is proposed.
- No roosting habitat will be removed or altered.
- Exotic foraging vegetation that may be used opportunistically by Flying-foxes will be retained.
- The development will not introduce barriers to movement or reduce habitat availability.

Conclusion: Habitat quality and availability remain unchanged.

Result in invasive species harmful to a vulnerable species becoming established

The site is in an already urbanised environment with existing weed presence.

- Construction will include standard weed-management controls.
- No change in invasive species risk relevant to either vulnerable species.

Conclusion: Risk is unchanged and negligible.

Introduce disease that may cause the species to decline

No element of the proposal enables disease introduction:

- No fauna handling.
- No roost disturbance.
- No habitat modification increasing disease pathways.

Conclusion: No disease-related impact mechanism exists.

Interfere substantially with the recovery of the species

Recovery of both species relies on:

- Protection of maternity roosts and camps
 - Preservation of high-value foraging resources
 - Large-scale landscape connectivity
- None of these features occur on the site, nor are they being modified. The project does not remove, disturb, or degrade any habitat relevant to acknowledged recovery actions.

Conclusion: The proposal does not interfere with species recovery.

Critically endangered and endangered ecological communities

An action is likely to have a significant impact on a critically endangered or endangered ecological community if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:

- reduce the extent of an ecological community
- fragment or increase fragmentation of an ecological community, for example by clearing vegetation for roads or transmission lines
- adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of an ecological community
- modify or destroy a biotic (non-living) factors (such as water, nutrients, or soil) necessary for an ecological community's survival, including reduction of groundwater levels, or substantial alteration of surface water drainage patterns
- cause a substantial change in the species composition of an occurrence of an ecological community, including causing a decline or loss of functionally important species, for example through regular burning or flora or fauna harvesting
- cause a substantial reduction in the quality or integrity of an occurrence of an ecological community, including, but not limited to:
 - assisting invasive species, that are harmful to the listed ecological community, to become established, or
 - causing regular mobilisation of fertilisers, herbicides or other chemicals or pollutants into the ecological community which kill or inhibit the growth of species in the ecological community, or
- interfere with the recovery of an ecological community

No Critically Endangered or Endangered Ecological Communities (CEECs/EECs) occur within or adjacent to the proposal site. The site is a highly disturbed brownfield environment consisting of compacted fill, hardstand, introduced landscaping, isolated ornamental trees, and the Mowbray House curtilage. No remnant native vegetation or mapped PCTs occur. Accordingly, the proposal cannot impact any CEEC or EEC because no such communities are present within the development footprint or its functional ecological buffer.

Listed migratory species

Aves

- *Anous stolidus* – Common Noddy
- *Apus pacificus* – Fork-tailed Swift
- *Ardenna carneipes* – Flesh-footed Shearwater
- *Ardenna grisea* – Sooty Shearwater
- *Calonectris leucomelas* – Streaked Shearwater
- *Diomedea antipodensis* – Antipodean Albatross
- *Diomedea epomophora* – Southern Royal Albatross
- *Diomedea exulans* – Wandering Albatross
- *Diomedea sanfordi* – Northern Royal Albatross
- *Fregata ariel* – Lesser Frigatebird
- *Fregata minor* – Great Frigatebird
- *Macronectes giganteus* – Southern Giant-Petrel
- *Macronectes halli* – Northern Giant Petrel
- *Phaethon lepturus* – White-tailed Tropicbird
- *Phaethon rubricauda* – Red-tailed Tropicbird
- *Sternula albifrons* – Little Tern
- *Thalassarche bulleri* – Buller's Albatross
- *Thalassarche carteri* – Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross
- *Thalassarche cauta* – Shy Albatross
- *Thalassarche eremita* – Chatham Albatross
- *Thalassarche impavida* – Campbell Albatross
- *Thalassarche melanophris* – Black-browed Albatross
- *Thalassarche salvini* – Salvin's Albatross
- *Thalassarche steadi* – White-capped Albatross

Significant impact criteria

An action is likely to have a significant impact on a migratory species if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:

- substantially modify (including fragmenting, altering fire regimes, altering nutrient cycles or altering hydrological cycles), destroy or isolate an area of important habitat for a migratory species
- result in an invasive species that is harmful to the migratory species becoming established in an area of important habitat for the migratory species, or
- seriously disrupt the lifecycle (breeding, feeding, migration or resting behaviour) of an ecologically significant proportion of the population of a migratory species.

Substantially modify, destroy, fragment or isolate an area of important habitat for a migratory species

No important habitat for any listed migratory species occurs on the site or within the surrounding urban landscape.

- All listed albatrosses, petrels, shearwaters, frigatebirds, and tropicbirds are strictly marine and pelagic, relying on offshore waters and nesting on remote islands.
- Little Tern uses coastal beaches and estuarine sandspits; none occur within several kilometres.
- Fork-tailed Swift forages exclusively in the air column, typically hundreds of metres above ground, and does not rely on terrestrial vegetation or structures.

The proposal site is:

- Highly disturbed
- Inland
- Fully disconnected from marine or coastal ecosystems
- Lacking any waterbodies, beaches, cliffs, dunes, or aerial updraft features used for roosting or nesting

Conclusion:

There is no habitat present that could be modified or destroyed, and therefore no real chance or possibility of a significant impact.

Result in an invasive species harmful to the migratory species becoming established in an area of important habitat

Because no migratory species habitat exists on or near the site, the proposal cannot introduce harmful invasive species into relevant migratory ecosystems.

- Urban weeds on site have no interaction with pelagic seabirds or coastal terns.
- Construction will not interface with coastal habitats, estuaries, islands, or marine waters where invasive threats could occur.

Conclusion:

There is no pathway for invasive species establishment affecting migratory species.

Seriously disrupt the lifecycle (breeding, feeding, migration or resting behaviour) of an ecologically significant proportion of the population

All species listed maintain very large geographic ranges, often spanning entire oceans. Their lifecycle requirements include:

- Pelagic foraging over deep ocean
- Nesting on remote islands
- Coastal roosting (little tern only)
- High-altitude aerial insectivory (*apus pacificus*)

None of these behaviours occur on, near, or are influenced by the proposal site.

The development:

- Does not disturb nesting islands, coastal habitats, estuaries, marine environments, or offshore foraging zones
- Does not affect the aerial airspace used for long-distance migration (the site is surrounded by tall buildings that already shape local airflows)
- Is incapable of altering pelagic feeding patterns or migratory routes
- Does not introduce lighting or collision hazards relevant to pelagic species (notably, no tall towers or reflective facades in the relevant range)

Conclusion:

The development cannot disrupt any part of the lifecycle of the listed migratory species.