



**27-29 TRYON RD - BIODIVERSITY
DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT REPORT
WAIVER**

30 January 2025

Prepared for:
Bridgestone Projects

Prepared by:
Dane Fogliada

Project Number:
304501728

27-29 Tryon Rd - Biodiversity Development Assessment Report Waiver

Revision	Description	Author	Date	Quality Check	Date
0	Draft for internal review	Jackson McCutchen	29 January 2025	Dane Fogliada	29 January 2025
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2	Final for submission	Jackson McCutchen	30 January 2025	Dane Fogliada	30 January 2025



27-29 Tryon Rd - Biodiversity Development Assessment Report Waiver

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APPENDIX A PRELIMINARY BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT



1 Overview

Section 7.9 of the NSW *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) requires that a State Significant Development (SSD) application must be accompanied by a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR) unless the Planning Agency Head and the Environment Agency Head of the NSW Department of Planning and Environment determine that the proposed development is not likely to have any significant impact on biodiversity values. The determination is referred to as a BDAR waiver.

Stantec Australia Pty Ltd (Stantec) have prepared a request for a BDAR waiver on behalf of Bridgestone Projects Pty Ltd, who are currently in the design phases of developing a high-rise multi-use building at 27-29 Tryon Road, Lindfield NSW.



2 Biodiversity Development Assessment Report Waiver Request

2.1 Information Requirements

The required information for the BDAR waiver request is outlined in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Information requirements for BDAR waiver request

Requirements	Item	Details
Administration	Proponent Name	Bridgestone Projects
	Contact Details	John Li - Senior Development Manager Phone: 0406 183 668 Email: john.li@bridgestoneprojects.com.au Level 13, Tower A, Zenith Centre, 821-843 Pacific Highway, Chatswood, NSW 2067
	Project Information	27 – 29 Tryon Road, Lindfield Redevelopment
Site Details	Suitably Qualified Person	Dane Fogliada, Team Leader – Terrestrial Ecology (NSW) ▪ BSc (Environment), University of Wollongong ▪ Certificate Conservation and Land Management (TAFE NSW) ▪ BAM Accredited Assessor (BAAS23010) ▪ Eight years' experience undertaking environmental assessment, including field identification of flora and fauna and their habitats, as a consultant ecologist and for Shellharbour City Council.
	Address, Lot and Deposited Plan (DP), Local Government Area (LGA)	▪ 27 – 29 Tryon Road, Lindfield, NSW 2070 ▪ 12//DP1188210 and 11//DP1188210 ▪ Ku-Ring-Gai LGA
	Description	The Study Area is located on Tryon Road, Lindfield, NSW and consists of two lots. It is located in highly urbanised environment with limited biodiversity values present in the immediate surrounds as part of the Sydney Basin bioregion and Cumberland subregion. Generally, the Study Area is flat at approximately 94m asl and is bordered by Tryon Road to the north, Tryon Lane to the south, a



Requirements	Item	Details
		five storey residential apartment building with two levels basement to the west, and a two storey residential building with one level basement to the east. Biodiversity values from the Study Area are limited to planted vegetation and maintained turfed areas. Planted vegetation are contained in defined garden beds as and include both native and exotic species such Blueberry Ash (<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>) and Jacaranda (<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>). Common invasive species such as Asparagus Fern (<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>) and Large-leaved Privet (<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>) also occurred. The small areas of maintained lawn, predominantly consist of Common Couch (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>)
	Location Map	Refer to Figure 1
	Site Map	Refer to Figure 2
Proposed Development	Project Description	The proposed development particulars include: ▪ Demolition of existing structures and site preparation / earthworks. ▪ Construction of 4 basement levels with vehicular access via Tryon Lane. ▪ Construction of a 9 storey residential flat building across 4 apartment blocks, including a mix of 1, 2 and 3 bedroom apartments; and 14 affordable units. ▪ Communal open spaces on the ground floor and roof terrace. ▪ Landscape works including tree replacement.





Assessment Area

27-29 Tyron Road BDAR Waiver
Lindfield, NSW

Client: Bridgestone Projects
Project Code: 304501728-GS-001
Drawn By: JM, Checked By: {Initials}
Figure: 1 | Rev: 1
Date: 2025-01-21

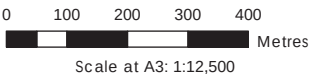


Legend

- Study Area
- Assessment Area
- Major Roads

Notes:
1. Map displayed in GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

References:
1. Aerial Imagery (Esri and third party suppliers)
2. Major Roads (NSW SS)





Study Area

27-29 Tyron Road BDAR Waiver
Linfield, NSW

Legend

-  Study Area
-  Cadastre

Client: Bridgestone Projects
Project Code: 304501728-GS-001
Drawn By: JM, Checked By: {Initials}
Figure: 2 | Rev: 1
Date: 2025-01-21

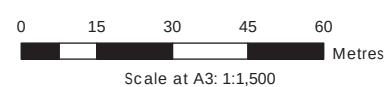


Notes:

1. Map displayed in GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

References:

- Aerial Imagery (Esri and third party suppliers)
- Cadastre (NSW SS)



2.2 Impacts to Biodiversity Values

Proponents must address all the impacts on biodiversity values to which the Biodiversity Offset Scheme (BOS) applies. Biodiversity values are defined in the BC Act under Section 1.5 and Clause 1.4 of the Biodiversity Conservation Regulation 2017 (BC Regulation). Clause 6.1 of the BC Regulation prescribes additional impacts on biodiversity values to be assessed under the BOS. The BDAR waiver request must explain whether each value is relevant to the Study Area and/or the project and provide supporting information to explain the likelihood and extent of any potential impacts, including prescribed impacts.

The Study Area was assessed by suitably qualified ecologists on 14 January 2025. A combination of survey methods were conducted and included:

- Tree assessment for habitat features.
- Rapid assessment of biodiversity values through random meander.
- Assessment of habitat values for threatened species.

Table 2 provides details on biodiversity values of the Study Area and information on how the project would be impacting upon these biodiversity values. Supporting illustrations are also provided as **Figure 3**. A preliminary ecological assessment was conducted by suitably qualified ecologists of Stantec and this information is included as **Appendix A**.



Table 2: Description of biodiversity values

Biodiversity Value	Meaning	Description												
Vegetation Abundance ▪ Clause 1.4(b) BC Regulation	545Occurrence and abundance of vegetation at a particular site.	The State Vegetation Type Map (Extant) (SVTM) (NSW DCCEEW, 2022) does not illustrate the presence of any native Plant Community Types (PCTs) within the Study Area. Overall, the Study Area is in a highly urbanised environment with a total native vegetation cover of 12.78% within the 1500 m Assessment Area. The site inspection confirmed that no PCTs were present in the Study Area. The vegetation present within the Study Area consists of planted garden beds and mature trees with a mix of native and exotic species, and maintained lawns. Ground-truthed vegetation mapping has been illustrated in Figure 3, excluding the maintained lawn patches as they occur under the canopy of other species. Mapped vegetation cover from the Study Area is presented below. No threatened flora were detected during the site inspection. <table><tr><th>Vegetation Type</th><th>PCT</th><th>Potential TEC</th><th>Area within Study Area (ha)</th></tr><tr><td>Planted Native / Exotic</td><td>NA</td><td>NA</td><td>0.09</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">Total Area</td><td>0.09</td></tr></table>	Vegetation Type	PCT	Potential TEC	Area within Study Area (ha)	Planted Native / Exotic	NA	NA	0.09	Total Area			0.09
Vegetation Type	PCT	Potential TEC	Area within Study Area (ha)											
Planted Native / Exotic	NA	NA	0.09											
Total Area			0.09											
Vegetation Integrity ▪ Section 1.5(2)(a) BC Act	Degree to which the composition, structure and function of vegetation at a particular site and the	The Study Area is a highly urbanised environment and, as detailed above, biodiversity values are limited to planted amenity trees and maintained turfed areas. The Study Area does not contain any native PCTs.												



27-29 Tryon Rd - Biodiversity Development Assessment Report Waiver

Biodiversity Value	Meaning	Description
	surrounding landscape has been altered from a near natural state.	It is acknowledged that plot-based floristics and vegetation integrity surveys are required as a condition of Section 4.3 of the Biodiversity Assessment Method (BAM) (NSW DPIE, 2020) to accurately characterise floristics and vegetation integrity scores (VI scores) for PCTs. However, as the entirety of the Study Area is characterised by isolated patches of planted exotic and native amenity species, plot-based floristics and vegetation integrity surveys were not able to be conducted.
Habitat Suitability ▪ Section 1.5(2)(b) BC Act	Degree to which the habitat needs of threatened species are present at a particular site.	The Study Area is situated in a highly urbanised environment and offers little biodiversity value potential. The habitat resources from the Study Area are limited to planted amenity trees, planted garden beds and maintained turfed areas. Planted vegetation may provide limited foraging potential for native fauna, however, would seldom be used and is not a resource that a native species would be dependent on. It should also be noted that vegetation mapped in the Study Area may be retained following design works. Potential Prescribed Impacts Karst, caves, crevices, cliffs, rocks and other geological features of significance There is no karst and there are no caves, crevices, cliffs, rocks or other geological features of significance within the Study Area. Human-made structures The human-made structures within the Study Area consist of the existing two dwellings on Tryon Road Street. These are occupied dwellings and offer very little in the way of potential roosting habitat for native fauna species. No utilisation of any potential habitat from the dwellings was observed during the site inspection. Illustrations of the type of structures are provided in Appendix A. Non-native vegetation



27-29 Tryon Rd - Biodiversity Development Assessment Report Waiver

Biodiversity Value	Meaning	Description
		Non-native species such as Jacaranda (<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>), Canary Island Date Palm (<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>) and Sweetgum (<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>), non-native shrubs such as Shrubs include Orange Jessamine (<i>Murraya paniculata</i>), New Zealand Flax (<i>Phormium tenax</i>) and Agapanthus spp, along with invasive species such as Asparagus Fern (<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>) and Large-leaved Privet (<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>) are intermixed with native plantings within the Study Area. It is highly unlikely that the removal of this vegetation would have a significant impact on any listed threatened species. Mitigation measures in the form of pre-clearance surveys would be recommended prior to the removal of any vegetation. 4. Increased noise during construction and operation Local noise levels may increase during the construction period of the project. However, given the highly trafficked and urban landscape of the Study Area and surrounds it is unlikely that any increased noise during construction would substantially impact any threatened species. Management measures such as noise limiters, turning off idling machines and appropriate work hours would be recommended to reduce the likelihood of impacts to native fauna during construction.
Threatened Species Abundance ▪ Clause 1.4(a) BC Regulation	Occurrence and abundance of threatened species or threatened ecological communities, or their habitat, at a particular site.	A likelihood of occurrence was conducted following desktop search results and on-ground verification of ecological values within the Study Area (Appendix A). No threatened species were identified as having at least a moderate likelihood of occurring within the Study Area. No threatened flora and/or fauna were detected during the site inspection. No Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) occur within the Study Area.
Habitat Connectivity ▪ Clause 1.4(c)BC Regulation	Degree to which a particular site connects different areas of habitat of threatened species to	Connectivity in the Study Area and adjacent land is extremely limited. The Study Area has limited suitable habitat resources within it and is located in a highly developed area with similarly limited habitat. As such, the Study Area is unlikely to connect different areas of habitat



27-29 Tryon Rd - Biodiversity Development Assessment Report Waiver

Biodiversity Value	Meaning	Description
	facilitate the movement of those species across their range.	of threatened species to facilitate the movement of those species across their range, however, Garigal National Park is located approximately 0.5 km to the North East of the Study Area and Lane Cove National Park is located approximately 1.5 km to the South-West of the Study Area
Threatened Species Movement ▪ Clause 1.4(d) BC Regulation	Degree to which a particular site contributes to the movement of threatened species to maintain their lifecycle.	The Study Area has limited habitat and connectivity and, as such, is unlikely to contribute to the movement of threatened species to maintain their lifecycle.
Flight Path Integrity ▪ Clause 1.4(e) BC Regulation	Degree to which the flight paths of protected animals over a particular site are free from interference.	The Project is unlikely to impact flight paths of any protected animals as it is in a highly developed area and adjacent to other buildings of a similar height. No wind turbines or masts would be erected as part of the project.
Water Sustainability ▪ Clause 1.4(f) BC Regulation	Degree to which water quality, water bodies and hydrological processes sustain threatened species and threatened ecological communities at a particular site.	The project is unlikely to impact water quality, water bodies or hydrological values. There are no watercourses or waterbodies within or in the immediate locality of the Study Area. Mitigation measures, such as dust and erosion control, would be recommended to reduce the likelihood of impact on waterways. The Study Area already contains residential buildings and therefore it is unlikely that the Project would alter hydrological processes to the extent that it would impact a threatened species or TEC. A review of the Atlas of Groundwater Dependant Ecosystems indicated that no known groundwater dependant ecosystems (GDEs) have been identified within the Study Area. A search of the EPBC Act Protected Matter Search Tool (PMST) was undertaken for the Study Area and a 5 km buffer area. There are no Wetlands of International Importance within 5 km of the Study Area.





Ground-truthed Vegetation

Legend

Study Area

Ground-truthed Vegetation

Mixed Native/Exotic

27-29 Tryon Road BDAR Waiver
Lindfield, NSW

Client: Bridgestone Projects
Project Code: 304501728-GS-001
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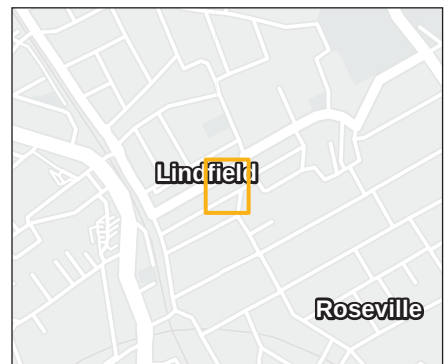
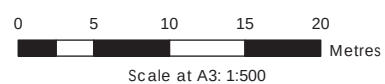


Notes:

1. Map displayed in GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

References:

1. Aerial Imagery (Esri and third party suppliers)



APPENDICES



Appendix A Preliminary Biodiversity Assessment





**27-29 TRYON RD - PRELIMINARY
BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT**

30 January 2025

Prepared for:
Bridgestone Projects

Prepared by:
Jackson McCutchen

Project Number:
304501728

27-29 TRYON RD - Preliminary Biodiversity Assessment

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27-29 TRYON RD - Preliminary Biodiversity Assessment

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Prepared by:


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Jackson McCutchen

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Reviewed by:


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Dane Fogliada

Printed Name



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1 Introduction

Bridgestone Projects Pty Ltd (the Client) has commissioned Stantec Australia Pty Ltd (Stantec) to prepare a Preliminary Biodiversity Assessment (PBA) in support of a future development application (DA) for the construction of a high-rise multi-use building at 27 – 29 Tyron Road, Lindfield NSW. The purpose of the PBA is to inform a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR) waiver for this project.

1.1 Project Particulars

The proposed development on Tyron Road is illustrated in Plate 1 and includes the following project particulars:

- Demolition of existing structures and site preparation / earthworks.
- Construction of 4 basement levels with vehicular access via Tyron Lane.
- Construction of a 9 storey residential flat building across 4 apartment blocks, including a mix of 1, 2 and 3 bedroom apartments; and 14 affordable units.
- Communal open spaces on the ground floor and roof terrace.
- Landscape works including tree replacement.

The proposal seeks to utilise the Infill Affordable Housing provisions of the Housing SEPP by providing affordable housing.

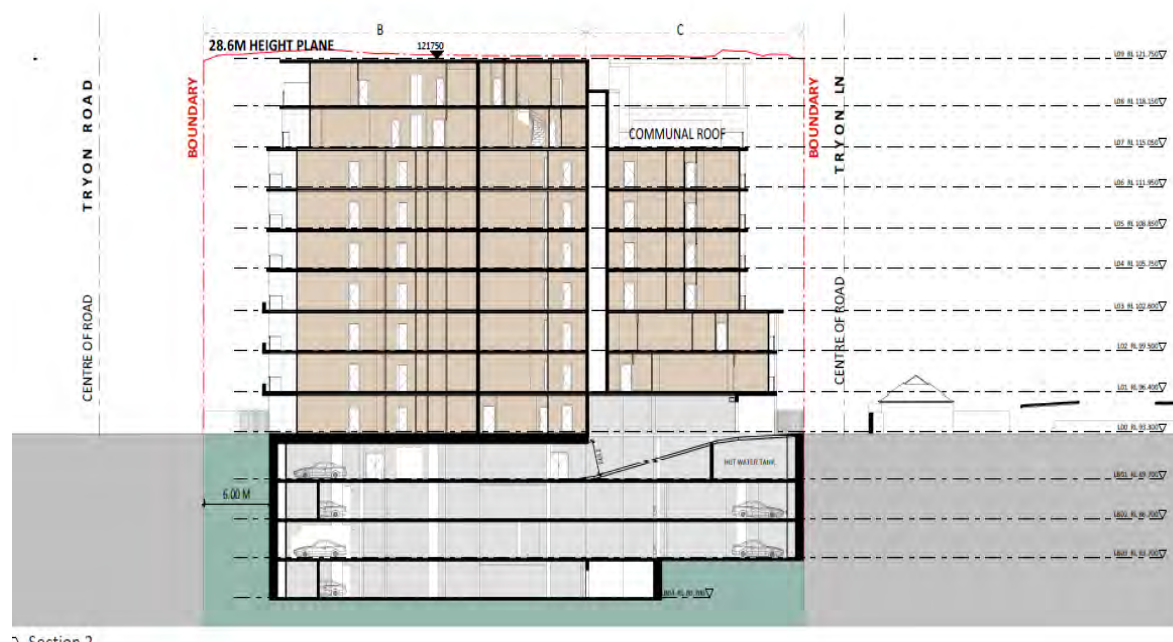


Plate 1: Proposed development



1 Introduction**1.2 Study Area**

The Study Area is located on Tyron Road, Lindfield NSW and consists of two lots (11/DP1188210 and 12/DP1188210 (Figure 1). Table 1 outlines Study Area attributes.

Table 1 Study Area attributes

Attribute	Study Area Particular
Locality	The Study Area is located in Lindfield, a suburb of Sydney, NSW.
LGA	Ku-Ring-Gai
LEP	The Study Area is included within the Ku-ring-gai Local Environmental Plan 2015.
Land Use Zone	R41- High Density Residential
Study Area	0.31 ha
Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) bioregion and subregion	IBRA region: Sydney Basin IBRA subregion: Cumberland
NSW landscape regions (Mitchell landscapes)	SB Hornsby Pennant Hills Ridges
Watercourses and Waterbodies	None
Geology	Triassic sedimentary rocks, Quartz-lithic to quartz-rich sandstone with conglomerate, mudstone and siltstone. Deposited in high energy braided river systems.
Areas of Outstanding Biodiversity Value (AOBVs)	There are four declared areas of outstanding biodiversity value (AOBV) in NSW: • Gould's Petrel; • Little Penguin population in Sydney's North Harbour; • Mitchell's Rainforest Snail in Stotts Island Nature Reserve; and • Wollemi Pine. The Little Penguin population in Sydney's North Harbour is the closest AOBV to the Study Area, approximately 11 km east of the Study Area.
Local Land Services (LLS) Region	Greater Sydney LLS region for application of the NSW <i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i> .





Study Area

27-29 Tyron Road BDAR Waiver
Linfield, NSW

Legend

- Study Area
- Cadastre

Client: Bridgestone Projects
Project Code: 304501728-GS-001
Drawn By: JM, Checked By: {Initials}
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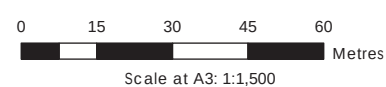


Notes:

- Map displayed in GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

References:

- Aerial Imagery (Esri and third party suppliers)
- Cadastre (NSW SS)



2 Methodology

2.1 Desktop Review

A desktop review was undertaken to identify records of threatened flora, fauna and ecological communities, migratory species within 5 km of the Study Area (i.e., the locality). This included searches of online databases and a review of available spatial data and literature of relevance, including:

- Existing vegetation mapping as available in NSW BioNet Vegetation Information System (DPE, 2022).
- Local threatened species records within the NSW BioNet Atlas (DPE, 2022).
- Relevant Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) description and assessment guidelines (NSW DPIE, 2020).
- Predicted Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES), including threatened species and ecological communities as per the Commonwealth's Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST).
- The Atlas of Living Australia database, to identify known records of threatened, least concern and pest species recorded within the vicinity of the Study Area.
- Areas of Outstanding Biodiversity Value.
- Sensitive ecological sites and conservation areas protected by local, State and Commonwealth planning instruments.

2.2 Site Inspection

A site inspection was undertaken on 3 May 2024 by Stantec's suitably qualified ecologists. A summary of the survey effort and environmental conditions during the field surveys is presented in **Table 2** and **Table 3**.

Table 2 Site inspection effort

Date	Hours	Survey Effort
15/01/2025	09:00-12:00	3hrs

Table 3 Environmental Conditions During Site Inspection

Date	Temperature (°C)		Rainfall (mm)	Other Observations
	Minimum	Maximum		
5/05/2023	22.0	29.9	0	N/A



Data as per Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) meteorological station Sydney (Observatory Hill) (station 066214) at <http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/dwo/IDCJDW2124.latest.shtml>

2.3 Survey Methods

The site inspection was informed by the desktop review and assisted in determining the value of terrestrial environments within the Study Area. Survey methods and objectives are summarised below.

2.3.1 PRELIMINARY BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT

A Random Meander (RM) and Rapid Biodiversity Assessment (RBA) was conducted to ground-truth vegetation mapping and identify potential habitat in the study area. Biodiversity values and conditions within the Study Area were recorded. Field data was used to generate an updated map of the vegetation communities within the Study Area.

Fauna habitat features were collected as part of the site inspection. The availability and quality of habitat within the Study Area was assessed with respect to the following factors:

- Flora diversity and structure.
- Type and extent of habitat types.
- Habitat connectivity, including continuity with similar habitats within the Study Area.
- Occupancy of key habitat features including hollow-bearing trees, man-made structures, where possible.
- Degree of disturbance and degradation.
- Topographic features such as aspect and slope.

Fauna encountered opportunistically during the site inspection were recorded.

Plot-based floristics and vegetation integrity surveys are required as a condition of Section 4.3 of the Biodiversity Assessment Method (BAM) (NSW DPIE, 2020) to accurately characterise floristics and vegetation integrity scores (VI scores) for plant community types (PCTs). As the entirety of the Study Area is characterised by isolated patches of planted exotic and native species (refer Section 4.1), plot-based floristics and vegetation integrity surveys were not able to be conducted.

2.3 SURVEY LIMITATIONS

Identification of the biodiversity values of the Study Area are limited by the methodology used for the site investigation undertaken to inform this preliminary biodiversity investigation. The site inspection has sampled the study area at an individual point in time (snapshot). A period of several seasons or years is often required to identify all species present within an area. As such, the biodiversity values of the Study Area recorded from this site inspection should not be seen as a complete/comprehensive inventory.

Given the short period of time spent on site, the detection of certain species may be affected by:



- Seasonal migration (particularly migratory birds).
- Seasonal flowering periods (some species are cryptic and are unlikely to be detected outside of the known flowering period).
- Seasonal availability of food, such as blossoms for some fauna.
- Weather conditions during the survey period (some species may go through cycles of activity related to specific weather conditions, for example frogs can be inactive during dry weather).
- Species lifecycle (cycles of activity related to breeding).

This preliminary biodiversity investigation was developed based on available data and the environmental conditions of the study area at the time of the site inspection and development of this report. Environmental conditions, including the presence of threatened species, can vary with time. To address this limitation, the assessment has aimed to identify the presence and suitability of the habitat for threatened species.

3 Desktop Analysis

3.1 BioNet Atlas Search

A search of the Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) BioNet Atlas for records of threatened species listed under the NSW *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) and *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) within 5 km of the study area was undertaken on 13 January 2025. The results from the BioNet Atlas database search indicated that 81 threatened or migratory species have been recorded within 5 km of the study area, including 28 birds, 15 mammals, two reptiles, three amphibians and 33 plants.

Threatened species that have been previously recorded within 5 km of the study area are listed in **Appendix A**.

3.2 Protected Matters Search Tool

The results of the Commonwealth EPBC Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST), undertaken on the 13 January 2025, indicated that a total of three Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) are predicted to occur within the 5 km locality, as listed in **Table 4**.

The complete PMST report is provided in **Appendix B**.

Table 4 Predicted Matters of National Environmental Significance

MNES	PMST predicted	Applicability to Project site
World Heritage Properties	None	N/A



27-29 TRYON RD - Preliminary Biodiversity Assessment
3 Desktop Analysis

MNES	PMST predicted	Applicability to Project site																																			
National Heritage Places	None	N/A																																			
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands)	None	N/A																																			
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park	None	N/A																																			
Commonwealth Marine Area	None	N/A																																			
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities	Seven TECs were predicted as likely to occur: • Blue Gum High Forest of the Sydney Basin Bioregion- listed as critically endangered under the EPBC Act. • Coastal Swamp Oak (Casuarina glauca) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community - listed as endangered under the EPBC Act. • Coastal Upland Swamps in the Sydney Basin Bioregion - listed as endangered under the EPBC Act. • River-flat eucalypt forest on coastal floodplains of southern New South Wales and eastern Victoria - listed as critically endangered under the EPBC Act. • Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh - listed as vulnerable under the EPBC Act. • Turpentine-Ironbark Forest of the Sydney Basin Bioregion - listed as critically endangered under the EPBC Act. • Western Sydney Dry Rainforest and Moist Woodland on Shale - listed as critically endangered under the EPBC Act.	Further assessment in Section 3.2.4																																			
Listed Threatened Species	There were 104 threatened species predicted to occur within the locality as per the table below. Not included in the table is one shark which are listed as conservation dependent. <table><thead><tr><th rowspan="2">Group</th><th colspan="3">Number of species</th></tr><tr><th>Vulnerable</th><th>Endangered</th><th>Critically Endangered</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Bird</td><td>28</td><td>14</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>Fish</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Frog</td><td>3</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Mammal</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Plant</td><td>18</td><td>12</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>Reptile</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Snail</td><td>-</td><td>1</td><td>-</td></tr></tbody></table>	Group	Number of species			Vulnerable	Endangered	Critically Endangered	Bird	28	14	4	Fish	1	2	-	Frog	3	-	-	Mammal	5	5	-	Plant	18	12	4	Reptile	3	3	-	Snail	-	1	-	Further assessment in Section 3.2.4
Group	Number of species																																				
	Vulnerable	Endangered	Critically Endangered																																		
Bird	28	14	4																																		
Fish	1	2	-																																		
Frog	3	-	-																																		
Mammal	5	5	-																																		
Plant	18	12	4																																		
Reptile	3	3	-																																		
Snail	-	1	-																																		
Listed Migratory Species	A total of 53 migratory species were predicted to occur within 5km of the Study Area	Further assessment in Section 3.2.4																																			



3.2.1 LOCAL VEGETATION MAPPING

The Study Area is located within a highly urbanised environment and NSW State Vegetation Type Mapping (Extant) (SVTM) (NSW DCCEEW, 2022) indicated that there are no known PCTs expected to occur within the Study Area.

A site-based assessment was undertaken for assessment of native vegetation in line with Section 3.2 of the BAM. A combination of native vegetation as per desktop mapping resources and ground-truthed vegetation was used to estimate the percent native vegetation cover as follows:

- Existing vegetation mapping was used to estimate the percent native vegetation within a 1,500 m Assessment Area. Native vegetation was identified based on the existing vegetation mapping from SVTM and aerial imagery.
- Ground-truthed vegetation was used to estimate the portion of native vegetation within the Study Area.
- The percent native vegetation cover was calculated by estimating the percent cover of native vegetation in the 1,500 m Assessment Area and Study Area.

A total of 94.54 ha (12.78 %) of native vegetation cover is present within the Assessment Area, which is part of class >10–30% as detailed under Section 3.2 of the BAM.

3.2.2 GROUNDWATER DEPENDENT ECOSYSTEMS

The level of groundwater dependence of PCTs in the subject land has been determined using the Atlas of Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDE) (BOM, 2023). The Atlas of Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems provides broad-scale mapping of potential GDEs and has been used with contemporary, location-specific data collected as part of this PBA to determine the presence of GDEs. PCT characteristics, including vegetation class based on the Ocean Shores to Desert Dunes: The Native Vegetation of New South Wales and the ACT (Keith, 2004), were used to determine and categorise GDEs in the Study Area.

The Study Area is mapped as having no known groundwater dependent ecosystems (GDEs) that have been identified.

3.2.3 THREATENED SPECIES, POPULATIONS AND ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES

Threatened biodiversity (e.g., TECs, threatened species and their habitats) listed under the BC Act and with known records within 5 km of the Study Area were determined using the BioNet Atlas.

Although the database identified threatened biodiversity for consideration during site inspections, targeted surveys were not part of the scope of works for the present assessment. After the site inspection, an assessment of likelihood of occurrence was undertaken for all threatened terrestrial biodiversity identified with potential to occur within 5 km of the Study Area (**Appendix C**).

No threatened species or communities were identified as having at least a moderate likelihood of occurrence.



3.2.4 MATTERS ON NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE

As detailed in Section 3.2, the PMST indicated that three of the eight MNES listed under the EPBC Act are known or predicted to occur within a 5 km locality surrounding the Study Area (**Appendix B**). The five MNES include various World Heritage places, National Heritage places, TECs, threatened species and migratory species.

Information obtained from the PMST search, along with local knowledge and information gathered from the study area during the site inspection was used to assess the likelihood of occurrence on MNES (**Appendix C**). The results of the assessments are provided in the following subsections.

3.2.4.1 Listed Threatened Ecological Communities

PMST report indicated seven TECs were 'likely' to occur within the 5 km search locality and a further five were ranked as 'may' occur within the 5 km search locality.

Desktop vegetation mapping (NSW DCCEEW, 2022) does not suggest presence of any potential TECs within the Study Area. Site investigation and ground-truthed vegetation survey (see Section 4.1) confirmed that no EPBC Act listed TECs are present within the Study Area.

3.2.4.2 Listed Threatened Species

PMST report indicated that 104 threatened species are known or predicted to occur within the 5 km locality around the Study Area.

A likelihood of occurrence assessment was undertaken for threatened terrestrial species listed under the EPBC Act (**Appendix C**). No species were considered to have at least a moderate likelihood of occurrence within the Study Area. No threatened species listed as MNES were detected during site inspection (**Section 4.4**).

3.2.4.3 Listed Migratory Species

The PMST report indicated that 53 migratory species are known or predicted to occur within the 5 km locality around the Study Area.

A likelihood of occurrence assessment was undertaken for migratory terrestrial species listed under the EPBC Act (**Appendix C**). No listed migratory species were considered to be likely to occur within the Study Area and no listed migratory bird species were recorded within the study area during the site inspection.

The Study Area does not contain suitable roosting or foraging habitat for migratory species identified in the PMST report. Occurrence of migratory species within the Study Area would likely be in transit only rather than for utilisation of habitat within the Study Area. As such, it is considered unlikely that migratory species would occur within the Study Area.



4 Site Inspection

4.1 Ground-truthed Vegetation

Desktop vegetation mapping (SVTM) indicated that no native plant community types were present in the Study Area and this was confirmed by the site inspection. The site inspection found that the vegetation present in the Study Area is a mixture of planted native and exotic species. (**Figure 2**).

Patches of planted native and exotic species were detected throughout the Study Area, although majority of the area is cleared and highly urbanised. A summary of vegetation is provided in **Table 5**.

Table 5 Vegetation in Study Area

Vegetation Type		PCT	Potential TEC	Area within the Study Area (ha)
Planted Native / Exotic	NA		NA	0.09
Total Area				0.09





Ground-truthed Vegetation

Legend

Study Area

Ground-truthed Vegetation

Mixed Native/Exotic

27-29 Tryon Road BDAR Waiver
Lindfield, NSW

Client: Bridgestone Projects
Project Code: 304501728-GS-001
Drawn By: JM, Checked By: {Initials}
Figure: 3 | Rev: 1
Date: 2025-01-21

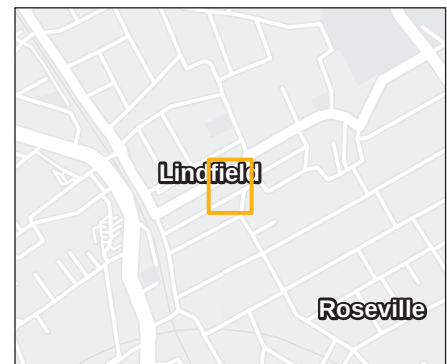
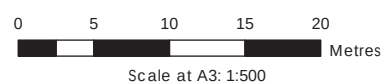


Notes:

1. Map displayed in GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

References:

1. Aerial Imagery (Esri and third party suppliers)



4.1.1 PLANTED NATIVE/EXOTIC

The planted vegetation in the Study Area covered 0.09 ha and consisted of mature trees and landscaped garden beds. This vegetation is contained in defined garden beds and canopy species include natives such as Blueberry Ash (*Elaeocarpus reticulatus*) Bottlebrush (*Calistemon spp.*), along with exotic species such as Jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*), Canary Island Date Palm (*Phoenix canariensis*) and Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*). Shrubs include Orange Jessamine (*Murraya paniculata*), New Zealand Flax (*Phormium tenax*) and *Agapanthus spp.*. Invasive species including Asparagus Fern (*Asparagus aethiopicus*) and Large-leaved Privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*) were detected during the site inspection. There are small areas of maintained lawn, predominantly consisting of Common Couch (*Cynodon dactylon*).



Plate 2 Landscaped vegetation in the Study Area

4.2 Threatened Ecological Community

Vegetation types present within the study area are not associated with any known State or Commonwealth listed TECs. Presence of TECs is highly unlikely due to the modified surrounds and lack of natural habitat. As such, an assessment of commensuration to determine any listing status was not deemed necessary.

4.3 Flora Species

A total of 31 flora species were recorded within the Study Area, including 7 native species (22.6%) and 24 exotics (77.4%).

No threatened flora were detected during the site inspection.

Appendix D shows the full list of flora species recorded within the site during the site inspection.

4.3.1 EXOTIC FLORA

Weeds can be categorised with differing legislative context. Key weed categories and corresponding legislative context includes:



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4 Site Inspection

- Priority Weeds (PW) – identified within the LGA under the NSW *Biosecurity Act 2015*. Each species identified has specific biosecurity duties to be considered
- Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) – identified by the Commonwealth Government
- High Threat Weeds (HTW) – identified under the Biodiversity Assessment Method (BAM) under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*.

A total of 24 exotic species were recorded within the Study Area during the site inspection, five of which fall into one of the above categories (**Table 6**).

Table 6 Listed Weeds

Scientific Name	Common Name	Priority Weed	Weed of National Significance	High Threat Weed
<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	Asparagus fern	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>Bouteloua dactyloides</i>	Buffalo grass	-	-	Yes
<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Panic Veldtgrass	-	-	Yes
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy	-	-	Yes
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Large-leaved Privet	-	-	Yes

4.4 Fauna Species

During the site inspection three fauna species were detected, all native birds; Sulphur-crested Cockatoo (*Cacatua galerita*), Noisy Miner (*Manorina melanocephala*) and Pied Butcherbird (*Cracticus nigrogularis*). No threatened species were observed.

4.4.1 FAUNA HABITAT

The Study Area is located within a highly modified and urbanised environment with limited habitat resources available for native fauna species. Availability of suitable fauna habitat within the Study Area is generally limited to scattered stands of planted cultivar species, cleared land and man-made structures.

Available habitat has been summarised in Table 7.

Table 7 Fauna Habitat

Habitat Value	Description
Foraging Habitat	There are a variety of trees in and adjacent to the Study Area which may provide foraging habitat for birds.
Connectivity	The Study Area is in a highly developed urban landscape with limited fauna habitat and connectivity.
Burrows, nests and other fauna habitat	No burrows, nests or other fauna habitat were detected during the site inspection.
Leaf litter	There was little leaf litter as the Study Area is predominantly buildings, maintained grass and maintained garden beds.



Habitat Value	Description
Logs	No logs or large fallen branches were present in the Study Area. Due to the maintained nature of the area, it is unlikely that logs or large fallen branches would be retained on site.
Human-made fauna habitat	There are buildings in the Study Area, however, the nature of their construction provided limited potential habitat. No fauna was observed utilising human-made structures during the site inspection.

5 Conclusion

The Project is located in a developed urban area with limited biodiversity values. Vegetation present is a mix of planted native and exotic vegetation which does not conform to any known PCT or TEC.

There is limited fauna habitat present in the Study Area. The planted native vegetation present may provide some foraging habitat for mobile species, such as birds or fruit bats. However, it is unlikely that any species would be reliant on the foraging resources in the Study Area and would likely only have a transient presence.

There are records of threatened and/or migratory species in the 5 km locality of the Study Area. The likelihood of occurrence for these species in the Study Area was assessed and no species were considered to have a moderate or higher likelihood of occurrence. An assessment of significance was undertaken, and it was found that no significant impacts were likely to occur as a result of the Project.

6 Proposed Assessment Methodology

Under Section 7.9 of the BC Act an application to carry out State Significant Development (SSD) is to be accompanied by a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR) unless the Planning Agency Head and the Environment Agency Head determine that the proposed development is not likely to have any significant impact on biodiversity values. It is considered unlikely that the project would have a significant impact on terrestrial biodiversity within the Study Area. As such, a BDAR waiver will be prepared and submitted to the Planning Agency Head and the Environment Agency Head seeking confirmation that preparation of a BDAR is not required for the project.



7 References

- BoM. (2023). *Bureau of Meteorology*. Retrieved from Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems Atlas: <http://www.bom.gov.au/water/groundwater/gde/map.shtml>
- DCEEW. (2023). *Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water*. Retrieved from Protected Matters Search Tool: <https://pmst.awe.gov.au/#/map>
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- DPE. (2023). *NSW Department of Planning and Environment*. Retrieved from Bionet Atlas Search: https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/atlaspublicapp/UI_Modules/ATLAS_/AtlasSearch.aspx
- Keith, D. (2004). *Ocean Shores to Desert Dunes: The Native Vegetation of New South Wales and the ACT*. NSW Department of Environment and Conservation.
- OEH. (2018). *'Species credit' threatened bats and their habitats*. Sydney: NSW Office of Environment and Heritage.



APPENDICIES



Appendix A BioNet Atlas Data

Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Records
Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	<i>Heleioporus australiacus</i>	Giant Burrowing Frog	V	V	1
Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Litoria aurea</i>	Green and Golden Bell Frog	E	V	2
Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	<i>Pseudophryne australis</i>	Red-crowned Toadlet	V	-	144
Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater	E	CE	3
Aves	Apodidae	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift	-	C,J,K	3
Aves	Procellariidae	<i>Ardenna tenuirostris</i>	Short-tailed Shearwater	-	C,J,K	2
Aves	Artamidae	<i>Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky Woodswallow	V	-	11
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern	E	E	2
Aves	Cacatuidae	<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Gang-gang Cockatoo	E	E	1
Aves	Cacatuidae	<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo	V	V	13
Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Cuculus optatus</i>	Oriental Cuckoo	-	C,J,K	3
Aves	Neosittidae	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	Varied Sittella	V,	-	2
Aves	Ciconiidae	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	Black-necked Stork	E	-	1
Aves	Psittacidae	<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	Little Lorikeet	V	-	8
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	V	-	39
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle	V	-	3
Aves	Apodidae	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail	V	V,C,J,K	27
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	Black Bittern	V	-	7
Aves	Psittacidae	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	E	CE	9
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square-tailed Kite	V	-	7
Aves	Psittacidae	<i>Neophema pulchella</i>	Turquoise Parrot	V	-	1
Aves	Anatidae	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	Cotton Pygmy-Goose	E	-	4
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Ninox connivens</i>	Barking Owl	V	-	8
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl	V	-	601
Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Numenius minutus</i>	Little Curlew	-	C,J,K	3
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Pandion cristatus</i>	Eastern Osprey	V	-	13
Aves	Columbidae	<i>Ptilinopus regina</i>	Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove	V	-	1
Aves	Columbidae	<i>Ptilinopus superbus</i>	Superb Fruit-Dove	V	-	9
Aves	Laridae	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	Crested Tern	-	J	1
Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper	-	C,J,K	1
Aves	Tytonidae	<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	Masked Owl	V	-	3
Flora	Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	<i>Acacia bynoeana</i>	Bynoe's Wattle	E	V	4



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Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Records
Flora	Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	<i>Acacia terminalis</i> subsp. <i>Eastern Sydney</i>	Sunshine wattle	E	E	1
Flora	Orchidaceae	<i>Caladenia tessellata</i>	Thick Lip Spider Orchid	V	V	5
Flora	Myrtaceae	<i>Callistemon linearifolius</i>	Netted Bottle Brush	V	-	10
Flora	Hygrophoraceae	<i>Camarophyllopsis kearneyi</i>	-	E	-	1
Flora	Myrtaceae	<i>Darwinia biflora</i>	-	V	V	200
Flora	Poaceae	<i>Deyeuxia appressa</i>	-	E	E	3
Flora	Ericaceae	<i>Epacris purpurascens</i> var. <i>purpurascens</i>	-	V	-	26
Flora	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus camfieldii</i>	Camfield's Stringybark	V	V	22
Flora	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i>	Narrow-leaved Black Peppermint	V	V	3
Flora	Orchidaceae	<i>Genoplesium baueri</i>	Bauer's Midge Orchid	E	E	2
Flora	Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea juniperina</i> subsp. <i>juniperina</i>	Juniper-leaved Grevillea	V	-	1
Flora	Haloragaceae	<i>Haloragodendron lucasii</i>	-	E	E	19
Flora	Hygrophoraceae	<i>Hygrocybe anomala</i> var. <i>ianthinomarginata</i>	-	V	-	2
Flora	Hygrophoraceae	<i>Hygrocybe aurantipes</i>	-	V	-	2
Flora	Hygrophoraceae	<i>Hygrocybe austropratensis</i>	-	E	-	2
Flora	Hygrophoraceae	<i>Hygrocybe lanecovensensis</i>	-	E	-	4
Flora	Hygrophoraceae	<i>Hygrocybe reesiae</i>	-	V	-	5
Flora	Hygrophoraceae	<i>Hygrocybe rubronivea</i>	-	V	-	1
Flora	Campanulaceae	<i>Isotoma fluviatilis</i> subsp. <i>fluviatilis</i>	-	-	X	1
Flora	Malvaceae	<i>Lasiopetalum joyceae</i>	-	V	V	1
Flora	Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum deanei</i>	-	V	V	1
Flora	Proteaceae	<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	Macadamia Nut	-	V	5
Flora	Proteaceae	<i>Macadamia tetraphylla</i>	Rough-shelled Bush Nut	V	V	1
Flora	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca deanei</i>	Deane's Paperbark	V	V	17
Flora	Orchidaceae	<i>Microtis angusii</i>	Angus's Onion Orchid	E	E	1
Flora	Proteaceae	<i>Persoonia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Geebung	E	E	2
Flora	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Pimelea curviflora</i> var. <i>curviflora</i>	-	V	V	1
Flora	Lamiaceae	<i>Prostanthera marifolia</i>	Seaforth Mintbush	E	CE	1
Flora	Myrtaceae	<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i>	Scrub Turpentine	E	CE	2
Flora	Orchidaceae	<i>Sarcocylus hartmannii</i>	Hartman's Sarcocylus	V	V	1
Flora	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Magenta Lilly Pilly	E	V	32
Flora	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Tetratheca glandulosa</i>	-	V	-	19
Mammalia	Burramyidae	<i>Cercartetus nanus</i>	Eastern Pygmy-possum	V	-	35
Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	Large-eared Pied Bat	E	E	1



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Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Records
Mammalia	Dasyuridae	<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	Spotted-tailed Quoll	V	E	7
Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	<i>Falsistrellus tasmaniensis</i>	Eastern False Pipistrelle	V	-	8
Mammalia	Peramelidae	<i>Isoodon obesulus obesulus</i>	Southern Brown Bandicoot (eastern)	E	E	2
Mammalia	Molossidae	<i>Micronomus norfolkensis</i>	Eastern Coastal Free-tailed Bat	V	-	12
Mammalia	Miniopteridae	<i>Miniopterus australis</i>	Little Bent-winged Bat	V	-	59
Mammalia	Miniopteridae	<i>Miniopterus orianae oceanensis</i>	Large Bent-winged Bat	V	-	130
Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	<i>Myotis macropus</i>	Southern Myotis	V	-	27
Mammalia	Pseudocheiridae	<i>Petauroides volans</i>	Southern Greater Glider	E	E	1
Mammalia	Petauridae	<i>Petaurus australis</i>	Yellow-bellied Glider	V	V	1
Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	<i>Scoteanax rueppellii</i>	Greater Broad-nosed Bat	V	-	7
Reptilia	Cheloniidae	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead Turtle	E	E	4
Reptilia	Varanidae	<i>Varanus rosenbergi</i>	Rosenberg's Goanna	V	-	15
BC Act- NSW Biodiversity Conservation Act (2016), EPBC Act- Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999) V- Vulnerable, E- Endangered, EP- Endangered Population, CE-Critically Endangered, X- Extinct C- China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement, J- Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement, K- Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement						



Appendix B Protected Matters Search Tool





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: 13-Jan-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:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	12
Listed Threatened Species:	104
Listed Migratory Species:	53

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:	123
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	67
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
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:	24
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	None
Bioregional Assessments:	1
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities

[Resource Information]

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

Status of Vulnerable, Disallowed and Ineligible are not MNES under the EPBC Act.

Community Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Blue Gum High Forest of the Sydney Basin Bioregion	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
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 buffer area only
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 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
Shale Sandstone Transition Forest of the Sydney Basin Bioregion	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh	Vulnerable	Community likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Turpentine-Ironbark Forest of the Sydney Basin Bioregion	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Western Sydney Dry Rainforest and Moist Woodland on Shale	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area

Listed Threatened Species

[Resource Information]

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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
BIRD			
Anthochaera phrygia Regent Honeyeater [82338]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Ardenna grisea 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
Botaurus poiciloptilus Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	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 likely to occur within area	In feature area
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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
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 known 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
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
Erythrotriorchis radiatus Red Goshawk [942]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
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 buffer area only
Limosa limosa Black-tailed Godwit [845]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
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 may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely 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
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
Sternula nereis nereis Australian Fairy Tern [82950]	Vulnerable	Breeding likely 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 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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In buffer area only
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
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 may occur within area	In buffer area only
FROG			
Heleioporus australiacus Giant Burrowing Frog [1973]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known 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
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
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 feature area
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 known to occur within area	In feature area
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 likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
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 feature area
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
Eucalyptus camfieldii Camfield's Stringybark [15460]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Grevillea caleyi Caley's Grevillea [9683]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Haloragodendron lucasii Hal [6480]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Kunzea rupestris [8798]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Lasiopetalum joyceae [20311]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Leptospermum deanei Deane's Tea-tree [21777]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
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
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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Persoonia mollis subsp. maxima [56075]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
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
Prostanthera marifolia Seaforth Mintbush [7555]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may 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 known 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			
Sphyrna lewini Scalloped Hammerhead [85267]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
SNAIL			
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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
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
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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Phaethon lepturus White-tailed Tropicbird [1014]		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 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
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Migratory Marine Species			
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
Lamna nasus Porbeagle, Mackerel Shark [83288]		Species or species habitat likely 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
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to 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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
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 likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris 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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Limosa limosa Black-tailed Godwit [845]		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 likely to occur within area	In feature area
Numenius phaeopus Whimbrel [849]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to 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
Tringa brevipes Grey-tailed Tattler [851]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]		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
Commonwealth Bank of Australia		

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Commonwealth Land - Commonwealth Bank of Australia [13909]	NSW	In buffer area only
Communications, Information Technology and the Arts - Australian Broadcasting Corporation		
Commonwealth Land - Australian Broadcasting Commission [13112]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Broadcasting Commission [13116]	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 [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 [13107]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Broadcasting Corporation [13106]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Broadcasting Corporation [13108]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Broadcasting Corporation [15606]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Broadcasting Corporation [15607]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Broadcasting Corporation [13117]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Broadcasting Corporation [13109]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Broadcasting Corporation [13111]	NSW	In buffer area only
Communications, Information Technology and the Arts - Australian Postal Corporation		
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Commission [13910]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Commission [13131]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Commission [13099]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Commission [13104]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Commission [13047]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Commission [13134]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Commission [13055]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Commission [13118]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Corporation [16174]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Corporation [16164]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
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 [13129]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Commission [13057]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Corporation [13130]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Telstra Corporation Limited [13911]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Telstra Corporation Limited [13100]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence		
Commonwealth Land - Defence Service Homes Corporation [13041]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Service Homes Corporation [13065]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Service Homes Corporation [13067]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Service Homes Corporation [13064]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Service Homes Corporation [13068]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Service Homes Corporation [13066]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - PYMBLE MULTI-USER DEPOT [11123]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - WILLOUGHBY TRG DEP [11145]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - WILLOUGHBY TRG DEP [11147]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - WILLOUGHBY TRG DEP [11146]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - WILLOUGHBY TRG DEP [11140]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - WILLOUGHBY TRG DEP [11141]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - WILLOUGHBY TRG DEP [11138]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - WILLOUGHBY TRG DEP [11139]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - WILLOUGHBY TRG DEP [11144]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - WILLOUGHBY TRG DEP [11157]	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 [11143]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - WILLOUGHBY TRG DEP [11142]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - WILLOUGHBY TRG DEP [11150]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - WILLOUGHBY TRG DEP [11152]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - WILLOUGHBY TRG DEP [11151]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - WILLOUGHBY TRG DEP [11155]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - WILLOUGHBY TRG DEP [11154]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - WILLOUGHBY TRG DEP [11153]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - WILLOUGHBY TRG DEP [11158]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - WILLOUGHBY TRG DEP [11159]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - WILLOUGHBY TRG DEP [11156]	NSW	In buffer area only
Defence - Defence Housing Authority		
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [15590]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [15976]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [16061]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13089]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13084]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13105]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [15972]	NSW	In buffer area only
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 [13133]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13045]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [16163]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [15973]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13124]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13052]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [16357]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [15974]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [15975]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13903]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13901]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13905]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13902]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13907]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority [13904]	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 [13072]	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 [13087]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [13086]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [13058]	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 [13088]	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 [13085]	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 [13074]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [13071]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [13073]	NSW	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [13048]	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 [13056]	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 [13059]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [13061]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [13060]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [13063]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes [13062]	NSW	In buffer area only
Education, Science and Training - CSIRO		
Commonwealth Land - Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organisation [13070]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organisation [16152]	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 [16153]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organisation [16155]	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 [16535]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organisation [16536]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organisation [15954]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organisation [13069]	NSW	In buffer area only
Unknown		
Commonwealth Land - [13101]	NSW	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [13078]	NSW	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 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
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 likely 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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
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
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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
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
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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
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
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Neophema chrysostoma Blue-winged Parrot [726]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
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 buffer area only
Phaethon lepturus White-tailed Tropicbird [1014]		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
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
Symposiachrus trivirgatus as Monarcha trivirgatus Spectacled Monarch [83946]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
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 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
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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Tringa stagnatilis Marsh Sandpiper, Little Greenshank [833]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine 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
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
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves			[Resource Information]
Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State	Buffer Status
102 Rosedale Road	NRS Addition - Gazettal in Progress	NSW	In buffer area only
Dalrymple-Hay	Nature Reserve	NSW	In buffer area only
Garigal	National Park	NSW	In buffer area only
Lane Cove	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	2008/4083	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Controlled action				
<u>development of UTS Kuring-</u>				
<u>Proposed Residential Development and Demolition of Existing Dwelling</u>	2008/4155	Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
<u>Relocation of Grey-Headed Flying-Fox Colony</u>	2008/4646	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
<u>Residential development of Lot 12, DP 17431</u>	2007/3455	Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Not controlled action				
<u>ABC Gore Hill, Lanceley Place Site Redevelopment</u>	2002/908	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
<u>ABC Proposed Sale of Property Commonwealth Land</u>	2020/8855	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
<u>Artarmon Helipad Relocation</u>	2001/186	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
<u>Change of use of existing room in research laboratory</u>	2002/665	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
<u>Construction and Operation of the Parramatta Rail Link - between Parramatta and</u>	2002/673	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
<u>construction of four dwellings and associated facilities</u>	2005/2396	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
<u>Demolition of Ablutions Block, Snapper Island, NSW</u>	2018/8303	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
<u>Fuel Reduction Proposal Redfield Road, East Killara</u>	2003/1238	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
<u>Gore Hill Conservation Management Plan</u>	2000/109	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
<u>Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia</u>	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
<u>INDIGO Central Submarine Telecommunications Cable</u>	2017/8127	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
<u>M2 Motorway Upgrade</u>	2010/5329	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
<u>Pymble Ladies College Proposed Senior's Learning Centre and Carparking Area</u>	2009/5168	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
<u>Rehabilitation works of the Coogee Sewer Diversion Submain</u>	2004/1683	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action				
- Maxwell Avenue, Mar				
Remediation of contaminated aesbestos site	2002/608	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 buffer area only
Subdivision and sale of Commonwealth land in Pymble to Ku-ring-gai City Council	2004/1368	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Referral decision				
Relocation of Grey-Headed Flying-Fox Colony	2008/4568	Referral Decision	Completed	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 Likelihood of Occurrence

Threatened species, populations and ecological communities, and migratory species (listed under the BC Act and / or EPBC Act) that are known, or have potential, to occur within a 5km radius of the Study Area have been considered in this section. The likelihood of occurrence within the Study Area of each species or TEC was assessed using the criteria described in **Table 8** and the findings presented in Table 9. This assessment was undertaken based on previous records, the results of the field survey and known species habitat requirements.

Table 8 Likelihood of occurrence criteria

Likelihood Rating	Criteria
Known	The species was recorded within the Study Area during the field surveys.
High	It is likely that a species would inhabit or utilise habitat within the Study Area. Criteria for this category may include: Species recently and/or regularly recorded in contiguous or nearby habitat. • High quality habitat or resources present within the Study Area. • Species is known or likely to maintain a resident population surrounding the Study Area. • Species is known or likely to visit during migration or in response to seasonal availability of resources present on site.
Moderate	Potential habitat for a species occurs within the Study Area. Criteria for this category may include: • Species previously recorded in contiguous habitat albeit not recently (>10 years). • Habitat present, but poor quality, depauperate or modified types and/or resources. • Species has potential to utilise habitat during migration or seasonal availability of resources. • Cryptic flora species with potential habitat within the Study Area that have not been targeted by surveys (for example, surveys were not undertaken with the flowering season).
Low	It is unlikely that the species inhabits the area, if it did, it would likely be a transient visitor. Criteria for this category may include: • The Study Area does not support the specific habitat types or resources required by the species. • The Study Area is beyond the current distribution of the species or is isolated from known populations. • Non cryptic flora species not observed during targeted surveys.
None/Absent	The habitat within the Study Area is unsuitable for the species.



Table 9 Assessment of likelihood of occurrence of threatened species, populations and communities and migratory species

Name Scientific	Common	BC Act/ FM Act	EPBC Act	Source and Number of Sightings	Habitat/ Community Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
Birds						
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater	CE	CE	3 (BioNet) PMST-K	The Regent Honeyeater mainly inhabits temperate woodlands and open forests of the inland slopes of south-east Australia. Birds are also found in drier coastal woodlands and forests in some years. Once recorded between Adelaide and the central coast of Queensland, its range has contracted dramatically in the last 30 years to between north-eastern Victoria and south-eastern Queensland. There are only three known key breeding regions remaining: north-east Victoria (Chiltern-Albury), and in NSW at Capertee Valley and the Bundarra-Barraba region. In NSW the distribution is very patchy and mainly confined to the two main breeding areas and surrounding fragmented woodlands. In some years flocks converge on flowering coastal woodlands and forests.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat for this species. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Ardenna grisea</i>	Sooty Shearwater	-	V	PMST-L	Marine and pelagic.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat for this species. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone	-	V	PMST-K	In Australasia, the Ruddy Turnstone is mainly found on coastal regions with exposed rock coast lines or coral reefs.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat for this species. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky Woodswallow	V	-	11 (BioNet)	Dusky woodswallows are widespread in eastern, southern and south western Australia. The species occurs throughout most of New South Wales, but is sparsely scattered in, or largely absent from, much of the upper western region.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat for this species. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.



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Name Scientific	Common	BC Act/ FM Act	EPBC Act	Source and Number of Sightings	Habitat/ Community Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
					Most breeding activity occurs on the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range.	
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern	E	E	2 (BioNet) PMST-K	Australasian Bitterns are widespread but uncommon over south-eastern Australia. In NSW they may be found over most of the state except for the far north-west.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable wetland habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	-	V, C,J,K	PMST-K	In Australasia, the Sharp-tailed Sandpiper prefers muddy edges of shallow fresh or brackish wetlands, with inundated or emergent sedges, grass, saltmarsh or other low vegetation.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable coastal habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot, Knot	-	V, C,J,K	PMST-K	In Australasia the Red Knot mainly inhabit intertidal mudflats, sandflats and sandy beaches of sheltered coasts, in estuaries, bays, inlets, lagoons and harbours; sometimes on sandy ocean beaches or shallow pools on exposed wave-cut rock platforms or coral reefs.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable coastal habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	E	CE	PMST-L	The Curlew Sandpiper is distributed around most of the Australian coastline (including Tasmania). It occurs along the entire coast of NSW, particularly in the Hunter Estuary, and sometimes in freshwater wetlands in the Murray-Darling Basin. Inland records are probably mainly of birds pausing for a few days during migration. The Curlew Sandpiper breeds in Siberia and migrates to Australia (as well as Africa and Asia) for the non-breeding period, arriving in Australia between August and November, and departing between March and mid-April.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable coastal habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot	V	V,C, J, K	PMST-K	In Australasia, the species typically prefers sheltered coastal habitats, with large intertidal mudflats or sandflats.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.



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Name Scientific	Common	BC Act/ FM Act	EPBC Act	Source and Number of Sightings	Habitat/ Community Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Gang-gang Cockatoo	V	E	1 (BioNet) PMST-K	The Gang-gang Cockatoo is distributed from southern Victoria through south- and central-eastern New South Wales. In New South Wales, the Gang-gang Cockatoo is distributed from the south-east coast to the Hunter region, and inland to the Central Tablelands and south-west slopes. It occurs regularly in the Australian Capital Territory. It is rare at the extremities of its range, with isolated records known from as far north as Coffs Harbour and as far west as Mudgee.	The Study Area lacks sufficiently large hollows for this species. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo	V	V	13 (Bionet) PMST-K	The species is uncommon although widespread throughout suitable forest and woodland habitats, from the central Queensland coast to East Gippsland in Victoria, and inland to the southern tablelands and central western plains of NSW, with a small population in the Riverina.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover	V	V	PMST-L	The Greater Sand-plover breeds in central Asia from Armenia to Mongolia, moving further south for winter. In Australia the species is commonly recorded in parties of 10-20 on the west coast, with the far northwest being the stronghold of the population. The species is apparently rare on the east coast, usually found singly. In NSW, the species has been recorded between the northern rivers and the Illawarra, with most records coming from the Clarence and Richmond estuaries.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable coastal habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover	V	E, C, J, K	PMST-K	In non-breeding grounds in Australia, this species usually occurs in coastal littoral and estuarine environments.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable coastal habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i>	Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies)	V	-	PMST-K	The Brown Treecreeper is endemic to eastern Australia and occurs in eucalypt forests and woodlands of inland plains and slopes of the Great Dividing Range. It is less commonly found on coastal plains and ranges. The western boundary of the range of <i>Climacteris picumnus</i>	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.



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Name Scientific	Common	BC Act/ FM Act	EPBC Act	Source and Number of Sightings	Habitat/ Community Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
					victoriae runs approximately through Corowa, Wagga Wagga, Temora, Forbes, Dubbo and Inverell and along this line the subspecies intergrades with the arid zone subspecies of Brown Treecreeper (<i>Climacteris picumnus picumnus</i>) which then occupies the remaining parts of the state. The eastern subspecies lives in eastern NSW in eucalypt woodlands through central NSW and in coastal areas with drier open woodlands such as the Snowy River Valley, Cumberland Plains, Hunter Valley and parts of the Richmond and Clarence Valleys	
<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	Varied Sittella	V	-	2 (BioNet)	The Varied Sittella is sedentary and inhabits most of mainland Australia except the treeless deserts and open grasslands. Distribution in NSW is nearly continuous from the coast to the far west. The Varied Sittella's population size in NSW is uncertain but is believed to have undergone a moderate reduction over the past several decades.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Dasyornis brachypterus</i>	Eastern Bristlebird	E	E	PMST-M	Habitat for central and southern populations is characterised by dense, low vegetation including heath and open woodland with a heathy understorey. In northern NSW the habitat occurs in open forest with dense tussocky grass understorey and sparse mid-storey near rainforest ecotone; all of these vegetation types are fire prone.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Diomedea antipodensis</i>	Antipodean Albatross	V	V	PMST-L	Marine and pelagic.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni</i>	Gibson's Albatross	V	V	PMST-L	Marine and pelagic.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.



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Name Scientific	Common	BC Act/ FM Act	EPBC Act	Source and Number of Sightings	Habitat/ Community Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	Southern Royal Albatross	-	V	PMST-L	Marine and pelagic.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Wandering Albatross	E	V	PMST-L	Marine and pelagic.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Diomedea sanfordi</i>	Northern Royal Albatross	-	E	PMST-M	Marine and pelagic.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	Black-necked Stork	E	-	1 (Bionet)	Floodplain wetlands (swamps, billabongs, watercourses and dams) of the major coastal rivers are the key habitat in NSW for the Black-necked Stork. Secondary habitat includes minor floodplains, coastal sandplain wetlands and estuaries.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i>	Red Goshawk	CE	E	PMST-M	This unique Australian endemic raptor is distributed sparsely through northern and eastern Australia, from the western Kimberley Division of northern Western Australia to north-eastern Queensland and south to far north-eastern NSW, and with scattered records in central Australia. The species is very rare in NSW, extending south to about 30°S, with most records north of this, in the Clarence River Catchment, and a few around the lower Richmond and Tweed Rivers. Formerly, it was at least occasionally reported as far south as Port Stephens.	Low. The Study Area is outside the typical range of this species. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	E	V	PMST-M	The Grey Falcon is sparsely distributed in NSW, chiefly throughout the Murray-Darling Basin, with the occasional vagrant east of the Great Dividing Range. The breeding range has contracted since the 1950s with most breeding now confined to arid parts of the range. There are possibly less	Low. The Study Area is outside the typical range of this species. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.



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Name Scientific	Common	BC Act/ FM Act	EPBC Act	Source and Number of Sightings	Habitat/ Community Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
					than 5000 individuals left. Population trends are unclear, though it is believed to be extinct in areas with more than 500mm rainfall in NSW.	
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe	-	V, J,K	PMST-L	In Australia, Latham's Snipe occurs in permanent and ephemeral wetlands up to 2000 m above sea-level.	Low. The Study Area lacks wetland habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	Little Lorikeet	V	-	8 (BioNet)	The Little Lorikeet is distributed widely across the coastal and Great Divide regions of eastern Australia from Cape York to South Australia. NSW provides a large portion of the species' core habitat, with lorikeets found westward as far as Dubbo and Albury. Nomadic movements are common, influenced by season and food availability, although some areas retain residents for much of the year and 'locally nomadic' movements are suspected of breeding pairs.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat for this species. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted Honeyeater	V	V	PMST-K	The Painted Honeyeater is nomadic and occurs at low densities throughout its range. The greatest concentrations of the bird and almost all breeding occurs on the inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range in NSW, Victoria and southern Queensland. During the winter it is more likely to be found in the north of its distribution.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat for this species. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	V	-	39 (BioNet)	The White-bellied Sea-eagle is distributed around the Australian coastline, including Tasmania, and well inland along rivers and wetlands of the Murray Darling Basin. In New South Wales it is widespread along the east coast, and along all major inland rivers and waterways.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat for this species. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle	V	-	3 (BioNet)	The Little Eagle is found throughout the Australian mainland excepting the most densely forested parts of the Dividing Range escarpment. It occurs as a single population throughout NSW.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat for this species. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.



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Name Scientific	Common	BC Act/ FM Act	EPBC Act	Source and Number of Sightings	Habitat/ Community Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail		V, C,J,K	27 (BioNet) PMST-K	Migratory and usually seen in eastern Australia from October to April. Breeds in forests in south-eastern Siberia, Mongolia, the Korean Peninsula and northern Japan June-August. Most often seen in eastern Australia before storms, low pressure troughs and approaching cold fronts and occasionally bushfire. These conditions are often used by insects to swarm (eg termites and ants) or tend to lift insects away from the surface which favours sighting of White-throated Needletails as they feed. More common in coastal areas, less so inland.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat for this species. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	Black Bittern	V	-	7 (Bionet)	Inhabits both terrestrial and estuarine wetlands, generally in areas of permanent water and dense vegetation. Where permanent water is present, the species may occur in flooded grassland, forest, woodland, rainforest and mangroves.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat for this species. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	E	CE	9 (BioNet) PMST-K	Breeds in Tasmania during spring and summer, migrating in the autumn and winter months to south-eastern Australia from Victoria and the eastern parts of South Australia to south-east Queensland. In NSW mostly occurs on the coast and south west slopes.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat for this species. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i>	Nunivak Bar-tailed Godwit, Western Alaskan Bar-tailed Godwit	-	E	PMST-K	Bar-tailed godwits usually forage near the edge of water or in shallow water within tidal estuaries and harbours. Most feeding takes place on exposed sandy or soft mud substrates on intertidal flats and beaches.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat for this species. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	V	E, C ,J ,K	PMST-K	In Australia the Black-tailed Godwit has a primarily coastal habitat environment.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat for this species. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square-tailed Kite	V		7 (BioNet)	The Square-tailed Kite ranges along coastal and subcoastal areas from south-western to northern Australia, Queensland, NSW and Victoria. In	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat for this species. Therefore, it is



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					NSW, scattered records of the species throughout the state indicate that the species is a regular resident in the north, north-east and along the major west-flowing river systems. It is a summer breeding migrant to the south-east, including the NSW south coast, arriving in September and leaving by March.	unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel	E	E	PMST-M	Marine and pelagic.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat for this species. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Northern Giant Petrel	V	V	PMST-L	Marine and pelagic.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat for this species. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i>	South-eastern Hooded Robin, Hooded Robin (south-eastern)	E	E	PMST-L	The Hooded Robin is widespread, found across Australia, except for the driest deserts and the wetter coastal areas - northern and eastern coastal Queensland and Tasmania. However, it is common in few places, and rarely found on the coast. It is considered a sedentary species, but local seasonal movements are possible. The south-eastern form (subspecies <i>cucullata</i>) is found from Brisbane to Adelaide and throughout much of inland NSW, with the exception of the extreme north-west, where it is replaced by subspecies <i>picata</i> . Two other subspecies occur outside NSW.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat for this species. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>	Blue-winged Parrot	V	V	PMST-M	The Blue-winged Parrot inhabits a range of habitats from coastal, sub-coastal and inland areas, right through to semi-arid zones. Throughout their range they favour grasslands and grassy woodlands.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable grassland foraging habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Neophema pulchella</i>	Turquoise Parrot	V	-	1 (BioNet)	The Turquoise Parrot's range extends from southern Queensland through to northern	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat for this



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					Victoria, from the coastal plains to the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range.	species. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	Cotton Pygmy-Goose	E	-	4 (Bionet)	Freshwater lakes, lagoons, swamps and dams, particularly those vegetated with waterlilies and other floating and submerged aquatic vegetation.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat for this species. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Ninox connivens</i>	Barking Owl	V	-	8 (BioNet)	The Barking Owl is found throughout continental Australia except for the central arid regions. Although still common in parts of northern Australia, the species has declined greatly in southern Australia and now occurs in a wide but sparse distribution in NSW. Core populations exist on the western slopes and plains and in some northeast coastal and escarpment forests. Many populations crashed as woodland on fertile soils was cleared over the past century, leaving linear riparian strips of remnant trees as the last inhabitable areas. Surveys in 2001 demonstrated that the Pilliga Forest supported the largest population in southern Australia. The owls sometimes extend their home range into urban areas, hunting birds in garden trees and insects attracted to streetlights. Extensive wildfires in 2019-20 reduced habitat quality further, burnt many old, hollow-bearing trees needed as refuge by prey species and reduced the viability of some regional owl populations.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat for this species. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl	V	-	601 (BioNet)	The Powerful Owl is endemic to eastern and south-eastern Australia, mainly on the coastal side of the Great Dividing Range from Mackay to south-western Victoria. In NSW, it is widely distributed throughout the eastern forests from the coast inland to tablelands, with scattered records on the western slopes and plains suggesting occupancy prior to land clearing. Now at low densities throughout most of its	Low. The Study Area does not contain suitable mature forest or vegetation extent. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.



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Name Scientific	Common	BC Act/ FM Act	EPBC Act	Source and Number of Sightings	Habitat/ Community Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
					eastern range, rare along the Murray River and former inland populations may never recover.	
<i>Pachyptila turtur subantarctica</i>	Fairy Prion (southern)	-	V	PMST-K	The fairy prion (southern) breeds on Macquarie Island and a number of other subantarctic islands outside of Australia.	Low. The Study Area does not contain suitable marine habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Pandion cristatus</i>	Eastern Osprey	V	-	13 (Bionet)	Favour coastal areas, especially the mouths of large rivers, lagoons and lakes.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable coastal habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Ptilinopus regina</i>	Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove	V	-	1 (Bionet)	Rose-crowned Fruit-Doves are found in coastal tall tropical and sub-tropical forests, particularly with dense vine growth, in monsoon rainforest and tall woodlands near rainforest with many fruiting trees. They are sometimes found in mangroves.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable rainforest habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Ptilinopus superbus</i>	Superb Fruit-Dove	V	-	9 (Bionet)	Inhabits rainforest and similar closed forests where it forages high in the canopy, eating the fruits of many tree species such as figs and palms. It may also forage in eucalypt or acacia woodland where there are fruit-bearing trees.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable rainforest habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Pycnoptilus floccosus</i>	Pilotbird	-	V	PMST-M	Pilotbirds are strictly terrestrial, living on the ground in dense forests with heavy undergrowth	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable dense understorey habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe	-	E	PMST-L	The Australian Painted Snipe is restricted to Australia. Most records are from the south east, particularly the Murray Darling Basin, with scattered records across northern Australia and historical records from around the Perth region in	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable wetland habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.



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					Western Australia. In NSW many records are from the Murray-Darling Basin including the Paroo wetlands, Lake Cowal, Macquarie Marshes, Fivebough Swamp and more recently, swamps near Balldale and Wanganella. Other important locations with recent records include wetlands on the Hawkesbury River and the Clarence and lower Hunter Valleys.	
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	V	V	PMST-L	The Diamond Firetail is endemic to south-eastern Australia, extending from central Queensland to the Eyre Peninsula in South Australia. It is widely distributed in NSW, with a concentration of records from the Northern, Central and Southern Tablelands, the Northern, Central and South Western Slopes and the North West Plains and Riverina. Not commonly found in coastal districts, though there are records from near Sydney, the Hunter Valley and the Bega Valley. This species has a scattered distribution over the rest of NSW, though is very rare west of the Darling River.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable forest habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Sternula nereis nereis</i>	Australian Fairy Tern	-	V	PMST-L	Marine and pelagic.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable marine habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Thalassarche bulleri</i>	Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross	-	V	PMST-M	Marine and pelagic.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable marine habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Thalassarche bulleri platei</i>	Northern Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross	-	V	PMST-M	Marine and pelagic.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable marine habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.



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<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	Shy Albatross	E	E	PMST-L	Marine and pelagic.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable marine habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Thalassarche eremita</i>	Chatham Albatross	-	E	PMST-M	Marine and pelagic.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable marine habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Thalassarche impavida</i>	Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross	-	V	PMST-M	Marine and pelagic.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable marine habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	Black-browed Albatross	V	V	PMST-L	Marine and pelagic.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable marine habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Thalassarche salvini</i>	Salvin's Albatross	-	V	PMST-L	Marine and pelagic.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable marine habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Thalassarche steadi</i>	White-capped Albatross	-	V	PMST-K	Marine and pelagic.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable marine habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	-	E, C,J,K	PMST-K	The Common Greenshank is found in a wide variety of inland wetlands and sheltered coastal habitats of varying salinity	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable coastal or wetland habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.



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<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	Masked Owl	V	-	3 (BioNet)	Extends from the coast where it is most abundant to the western plains. Overall records for this species fall within approximately 90% of NSW, excluding the most arid north-western corner. There is no seasonal variation in its distribution.	Low. The Study Area lacks sufficient tall forest with large hollows. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
Fish and Sharks						
<i>Epinephelus daemeli</i>	Black Rockcod, Black Cod, Saddled Rockcod	-	V	PMST-L	Aquatic	Low. The Study Area lacks aquatic habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Macquaria australasica</i>	Macquarie Perch	E	E	PMST-M	Aquatic	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable aquatic habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	Australian Grayling		V	PMST-M	Aquatic	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable aquatic habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	Scalloped Hammerhead	-	CD	PMST-L	Aquatic	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable aquatic habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
Frogs						
<i>Heleioporus australiacus</i>	Giant Burrowing Frog	V	V	1 (Bionet) PMST-K	Found in heath, woodland and open dry sclerophyll forest on a variety of soil types except those that are clay based. Across its range, the Giant Burrowing Frog appears to be dependent on areas with native vegetation	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.



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Name Scientific	Common	BC Act/ FM Act	EPBC Act	Source and Number of Sightings	Habitat/ Community Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Litoria aurea</i>	Green and Golden Bell Frog	E	V	2 (BioNet) PMST-L	Inhabits marshes, dams and stream-sides, particularly those containing bullrushes (<i>Typha</i> spp.) or spikerushes (<i>Eleocharis</i> spp.). Optimum habitat includes water-bodies that are unshaded, free of predatory fish such as Plague Minnow (<i>Gambusia holbrooki</i>), have a grassy area nearby and diurnal sheltering sites available.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Mixophyes balbus</i>	Stuttering Frog, Southern Barred Frog (in Victoria)	E	V	PMST-L	Found in rainforest and wet, tall open forest in the foothills and escarpment on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Pseudophryne australis</i>	Red-crowned Toadlet	V	-	144 (Bionet)	Occurs in open forests, mostly on Hawkesbury and Narrabeen Sandstones. Inhabits periodically wet drainage lines below sandstone ridges that often have shale lenses or cappings.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
Gastropods						
<i>Pommerhelix duralensis</i>	Dural Land Snail	E	E	PMST-L	The species has a strong affinity for communities in the interface region between shale-derived and sandstone-derived soils, with forested habitats that have good native cover and woody debris.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
Mammals						
<i>Cercartetus nanus</i>	Eastern Pygmy-possum	V	-	35 (Bionet)	Found in a broad range of habitats from rainforest through sclerophyll (including Box-Ironbark) forest and woodland to heath, but in most areas woodlands and heath appear to be preferred, except in north-eastern NSW where they are most frequently encountered in rainforest. They may occupy small patches of vegetation in fragmented landscapes and although the species prefers habitat with a rich	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.



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Name Scientific	Common	BC Act/ FM Act	EPBC Act	Source and Number of Sightings	Habitat/ Community Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
					shrub understory, they are known to occur in grassy woodlands and the presence of Eucalypts alone is sufficient to support populations in low densities.	
<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat	V	V	1 (Bionet) PMST-K	Found mainly in areas with extensive cliffs and caves, from Rockhampton in Queensland south to Bungonia in the NSW Southern Highlands. It is generally rare with a very patchy distribution in NSW. There are scattered records from the New England Tablelands and North West Slopes.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat for this species. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	Spotted-tailed Quoll	V	E	7 (BioNet) PMST-K	The range of the Spotted-tailed Quoll has contracted considerably since European settlement. It is now found in eastern NSW, eastern Victoria, south-east and north-eastern Queensland, and Tasmania. Only in Tasmania is it still considered relatively common.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat and vegetation extent for this species. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Falsistrellus tasmaniensis</i>	Eastern False Pipistrelle	V	-	8 (BioNet)	The Eastern False Pipistrelle is found on the south-east coast and ranges of Australia, from southern Queensland to Victoria and Tasmania.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat for this species. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Isodon obesulus obesulus</i>	Southern Brown Bandicoot (eastern)	E	E	2 (Bionet) PMST-K	They are generally only found in heath or open forest with a heathy understorey on sandy or friable soils.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat for this species. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Micronomus norfolkensis</i>	Eastern Coastal Free-tailed Bat	V	-	12 (BioNet)	The Eastern Freetail-bat is found along the east coast from south Queensland to southern NSW.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat for this species. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Miniopterus australis</i>	Little Bent-winged Bat	V	-	59 (BioNet)	East coast and ranges of Australia from Cape York in Queensland to Wollongong in NSW.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat for this species. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.



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<i>Miniopterus orianae oceanensis</i>	Large Bent-winged Bat	V	-	130 (BioNet)	Eastern Bentwing-bats occur along the east and north-west coasts of Australia.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat for this species. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Myotis macropus</i>	Southern Myotis	V	-	27 (BioNet)	The Southern Myotis is found in the coastal band from the north-west of Australia, across the top-end and south to western Victoria. It is rarely found more than 100 km inland, except along major rivers.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat for this species. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Notamacropus parma</i>	Parma Wallaby	V	V	PMST-M	The species once occurred in north-eastern NSW from the Queensland border to the Bega area in the southeast. Their range is now confined to the coast and ranges of central and northern NSW from the Gosford district to south of the Bruxner Highway between Tenterfield and Casino.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable dense forest habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur.
<i>Petauroides volans</i>	Greater Glider (southern and central)	E	E	1 (Bionet) PMST-K	Occurs in eastern Australia, in eucalypt forests and woodlands, where it has a broad distribution from around Proserpine in Queensland, south through NSW and the Australian Capital Territory into Victoria.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable mature eucalypt forest habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Petaurus australis australis</i>	Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern)	V	V	1 (Bionet) PMST-L	Occur in tall mature eucalypt forest generally in areas with high rainfall and nutrient rich soils. Forest type preferences vary with latitude and elevation; mixed coastal forests to dry escarpment forests in the north; moist coastal gullies and creek flats to tall montane forests in the south.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable mature eucalypt forest habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	E	V	PMST-M	The range of the Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby extends from south-east Queensland to the Grampians in western Victoria, roughly following the line of the Great Dividing Range. However the distribution of the species across its original range has declined significantly in the west and south and has become more fragmented. In NSW they occur from the Queensland border in	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable rocky habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.



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					the north to the Shoalhaven in the south, with the population in the Warrumbungle Ranges being the western limit.	
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	E	E	1 (BioNet) PMST-K	The Koala has a fragmented distribution throughout eastern Australia from north-east Queensland to the Eyre Peninsula in South Australia. In New South Wales, koala populations are found on the central and north coasts, southern highlands, southern and northern tablelands, Blue Mountains, southern coastal forests, with some smaller populations on the plains west of the Great Dividing Range.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable eucalypt forest habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Mouse, Pookila		V	PMST-K	The New Holland Mouse has a fragmented distribution across Tasmania, Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland. Genetic evidence indicates that the New Holland Mouse once formed a single continuous population on mainland Australia and the distribution of recent subfossils further suggest that the species has undergone a large range contraction since European settlement. Total population size of mature individuals is now estimated to be less than 10,000 individuals although, given the number of sites from which the species is known to have disappeared between 1999 and 2009, it is likely that the species' distribution is actually smaller than current estimates.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable heathland habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	V	V	1420 (BioNet) PMST-K	Grey-headed Flying-foxes are generally found within 200 km of the eastern coast of Australia, from Rockhampton in Queensland to Adelaide in South Australia. In times of natural resource shortages, they may be found in unusual locations.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. There is a camp approximately 2.5km north so it is possible they may transit over the Study Area but are unlikely to utilise it. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail-bat	V	-	7 (BioNet)	The Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail-bat is a wide-ranging species found across northern and	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable roosting habitat.



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					eastern Australia. In the most southerly part of its range - most of Victoria, south-western NSW and adjacent South Australia - it is a rare visitor in late summer and autumn. There are scattered records of this species across the New England Tablelands and North West Slopes.	Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Scoteanax rueppellii</i>	Greater Broad-nosed Bat	V	-	7 (BioNet)	Greater Broad-nosed Bats roost in hollows in old trees and occasionally in roofs of buildings.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable roosting habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
Reptiles						
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead Turtle	E	E	4 (Bionet) PMST-K	Marine	Low. The Study Area lacks aquatic habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green Turtle	-	V	PMST-K	Marine	Low. The Study Area lacks aquatic habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback Turtle	E	E	PMST-K	Marine	Low. The Study Area lacks aquatic habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Hawksbill Turtle	-	V	PMST-K	Marine	Low. The Study Area lacks aquatic habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Hoplocephalus bungaroides</i>	Broad-headed Snake	E	E	PMST-M	Shelters in rock crevices and under flat sandstone rocks on exposed cliff edges during autumn, winter and spring.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable aquatic habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Natator depressus</i>	Flatback Turtle	-	V	PMST-K	Marine	Low. The Study Area lacks aquatic habitat. Therefore, it is



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						unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Varanus rosenbergi</i>	Rosenberg's Goanna	V	-	15 (Bionet)	Found in heath, open forest and woodland. Associated with termites, the mounds of which this species nests in; termite mounds are a critical habitat component.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
Flora						
<i>Acacia bynoeana</i>	Bynoe's Wattle, Tiny Wattle	E	V	4 (Bionet) PMST-L	Bynoe's wattle is found in central eastern NSW, from the Hunter District (Morisset) south to the Southern Highlands and west to the Blue Mountains. The species is currently known from about 30 locations, with the size of the populations at most locations being very small (1-5 plants). It has recently been found in the Colymea and Parma Creek areas west of Nowra.	Low. This species has restricted range and the Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Acacia pubescens</i>	Downy Wattle	V	V	PMST-L	Concentrated around the Bankstown-Fairfield-Rookwood area and the Pitt Town area, with outliers occurring at Barden Ridge, Oakdale and Mountain Lagoon.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Acacia terminalis</i> subsp. <i>Eastern Sydney</i>	Sunshine wattle	E	E	1 (Bionet) PMST-K	Sunshine Wattle is found in open coastal eucalypt woodland or forest, usually in sandy soil on creek banks, hill-slopes or in shallow soil in rock crevices and sandstone platforms on cliff	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Allocasuarina glaireicola</i>		E	E	PMST-M	Primarily restricted to the Richmond (NW Cumberland Plain) district, but with an outlier population found at Voyager Point, Liverpool.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Asterolasia elegans</i>	-		E	PMST-M	<i>Asterolasia elegans</i> grows on Hawkesbury sandstone, commonly amongst rocky outcrops and boulders on the Hawkesbury and Gympie erosional soil landscapes	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Caladenia tessellata</i>	Thick-lipped Spider-orchid,	E	V	5 (Bionet) PMST-L	Known from the Sydney area (old records), Wyong, Ulladulla and Braidwood in NSW.	Low. This species has not been recorded in Sydney for >60



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	Daddy Long-legs				Populations in Kiama and Queanbeyan are presumed extinct. It was also recorded in the Huskisson area in the 1930s. The species occurs on the coast in Victoria from east of Melbourne to almost the NSW border.	year. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Camarophyllopsis kearneyi</i>	-	E	-	1 (Bionet)	Its occurrence appears to be limited to the Lane Cove Bushland Park. Surveys in potentially suitable habitats elsewhere in the Sydney Basin Bioregion have failed to find <i>Camarophyllopsis kearneyi</i> .	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Cryptostylis hunteriana</i>	Leafless Tongue-orchid	V	V	PMST-L	The Leafless Tongue Orchid has been recorded from as far north as Gibraltar Range National Park south into Victoria around the coast as far as Orbost. It is known historically from a number of localities on the NSW south coast and has been observed in recent years at many sites between Batemans Bay and Nowra (although it is uncommon at all sites). Also recorded at Munmorah State Conservation Area, Nelson Bay, Wyee, Washpool National Park, Nowendoc State Forest, Ku-Ring-Gai Chase National Park and Ben Boyd National Park.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Cynanchum elegans</i>	White-flowered Wax Plant	E	E	PMST-L	Restricted to eastern NSW where it is distributed from Brunswick Heads on the north coast to Gerroa in the Illawarra region. The species has been recorded as far west as Merriwa in the upper Hunter River valley.	Low. The Study Area lack suitable rainforest habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Darwinia biflora</i>	-	V	V	200 (BioNet) PMST-K	Occurs on the edges of weathered shale-capped ridges, where these intergrade with Hawkesbury Sandstone.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Deyeuxia appressa</i>	-	E	E	3 (BioNet) PMST-L	Given that <i>D. appressa</i> hasn't been seen in over 60 years, almost nothing is known of the species' habitat and ecology.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area



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<i>Epacris purpurascens</i> var. <i>purpurascens</i>	-	V	-	26 (Bionet)	Found in a range of habitat types, most of which have a strong shale soil influence.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Eucalyptus camfieldii</i>	Camfield's Stringybark	V	V	22 (Bionet) PMST-K	Poor coastal country in shallow sandy soils overlying Hawkesbury sandstone. Coastal heath mostly on exposed sandy ridges. Occurs mostly in small scattered stands near the boundary of tall coastal heaths and low open woodland of the slightly more fertile inland areas.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i>	Narrow-leaved Black Peppermint	V	V	3 (BioNet)	This species is sparsely distributed but widespread on the New England Tablelands from Nundle to north of Tenterfield, being most common in central portions of its range. Found largely on private property and roadsides, and occasionally in conservation reserves. Planted as urban trees, windbreaks and corridors.	Low. This species has restricted range was not detected during the site inspection. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Genoplesium baueri</i>	Yellow Gnat-orchid, Bauer's Midge Orchid, Brittle Midge Orchid	E	E	2 (Bionet) PMST-K	The species has been recorded from locations between Ulladulla and Port Stephens. About half the records were made before 1960 with most of the older records being from Sydney suburbs including Asquith, Cowan, Gladesville, Longueville and Wahroonga. No collections have been made from those sites in recent years. Currently the species is known from just over 200 plants across 13 sites. The species has been recorded at locations now likely to be within the following conservation reserves: Berowra Valley Regional Park, Royal National Park and Lane Cove National Park. May occur in the Woronora, O'Hares, Metropolitan and Warragamba Catchments.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Grevillea caleyi</i>	Caley's Grevillea	E	CE	PMST-K	All sites occur on the ridgetop between elevations of 170 to 240m asl, in association with laterite soils and a vegetation community of open forest, generally dominated by <i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i> and <i>E. gummifera</i> .	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area



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<i>Grevillea juniperina subsp. juniperina</i>	Juniper-leaved Grevillea	V	-	1 (Bionet)		
<i>Haloragodendron lucasii</i>	Hal	E	E	19 (Bionet) PMST-K	Associated with dry sclerophyll forest. Reported to grow in moist sandy loam soils in sheltered aspects, and on gentle slopes below cliff-lines near creeks in low open woodland.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Hygrocybe anomala</i> var. <i>ianthinomarginata</i>	-	V	-	2 (Bionet)	Occurs in gallery warm temperate forests dominated by Lilly Pilly (<i>Acmena smithii</i>), Grey Myrtle (<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>), Cheese Tree (<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>) and Sweet Pittosporum (<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>). Associated with alluvial sandy soils of the Hawkesbury Soil Landscapes with naturally low fertility and erodible.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Hygrocybe aurantipes</i>	-	V	-	2 (Bionet)	Occurs in gallery warm temperate forests dominated by Lilly Pilly (<i>Acmena smithii</i>), Grey Myrtle (<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>), Cheese Tree (<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>) and Sweet Pittosporum (<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>). Associated with alluvial sandy soils of the Hawkesbury Soil Landscapes with naturally low fertility and erodible.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Hygrocybe austropratensis</i>	-	E	-	2 (Bionet)	Occurs in gallery warm temperate forests dominated by Lilly Pilly (<i>Acmena smithii</i>), Grey Myrtle (<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>), Cheese Tree (<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>) and Sweet Pittosporum (<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>). Associated with alluvial sandy soils of the Hawkesbury Soil Landscapes with naturally low fertility and erodible.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Hygrocybe lanecovensii</i>	-	E	-	4 (Bionet)	Occurs in gallery warm temperate forests dominated by Lilly Pilly (<i>Acmena smithii</i>), Grey Myrtle (<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>), Cheese Tree	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area



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					<i>(Glochidion ferdinandi)</i> and Sweet Pittosporum (<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>). Associated with alluvial sandy soils of the Hawkesbury Soil Landscapes with naturally low fertility and erodible.	
<i>Hygrocybe reesiaae</i>	-	V	-	5 (Bionet)	Occurs in gallery warm temperate forests dominated by Lilly Pilly (<i>Acmena smithii</i>), Grey Myrtle (<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>), Cheese Tree (<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>) and Sweet Pittosporum (<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>). Associated with alluvial sandy soils of the Hawkesbury Soil Landscapes with naturally low fertility and erodible.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Hygrocybe rubronivea</i>	-	V	-	1 (Bionet)	Occurs in gallery warm temperate forests dominated by Lilly Pilly (<i>Acmena smithii</i>), Grey Myrtle (<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>), Cheese Tree (<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>) and Sweet Pittosporum (<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>). Associated with alluvial sandy soils of the Hawkesbury Soil Landscapes with naturally low fertility and erodible.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Isotoma fluviatilis subsp. fluviatilis</i>	-	-	X	1 (Bionet)	Known to grow in damp places, on the Cumberland Plain, including freshwater wetland, grassland/alluvial woodland and an alluvial woodland/shale plains woodland (Cumberland Plain Woodland) ecotone. May be an early successional species that benefits from some disturbance.	Low. This species is listed as extinct. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Kunzea rupestris</i>	-	V	V	PMST-M	Grows in shallow depressions on large flat sandstone rock outcrops. Characteristically found in short to tall shrubland or heathland.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Lasiopetalum joyceae</i>	-	V	V	1 (Bionet) PMST-K	Grows in heath on sandstone.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area



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<i>Leptospermum deanei</i>	Deane's Tea-tree	V	V	1 (Bionet) PMST-K	Woodland on lower hill slopes or near creeks. Sandy alluvial soil or sand over sandstone.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	Macadamia Nut	-	V	5 (BioNet)	Not known to occur naturally in the wild in NSW.	Low. This species is not known to occur naturally in the wild in NSW. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Macadamia tetraphylla</i>	Rough-shelled Bush Nut	V	V	1 (Bionet)	Found in subtropical rainforest, usually near the coast.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Melaleuca biconvexa</i>	Biconvex Paperbark		V	PMST-M	Biconvex Paperbark generally grows in damp places, often near streams or low-lying areas on alluvial soils of low slopes or sheltered aspects.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Melaleuca deanei</i>	Deane's Melaleuca	V	V	17 (Bionet) PMST-K	Deane's Paperbark occurs in two distinct areas, in the Ku-ring-gai/Berowra and Holsworthy/Wedderburn areas respectively. There are also more isolated occurrences at Springwood (in the Blue Mountains), Wollemi National Park, Yalwal (west of Nowra) and Central Coast (Hawkesbury River) areas.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Micromyrtus blakelyi</i>	-	V	V	PMST-M	Typically occurs within heathlands in shallow sandy soil in cracks and depressions of sandstone rock platforms.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Microtis angusii</i>	Angus's Onion Orchid	E	E	1 (Bionet)	All currently known records of the species are located within Northern Beaches LGA. All confirmed records of the species are from disturbed areas, with most individuals recorded in road verges	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Persicaria elatior</i>	Knotweed, Tall Knotweed	V	V	PMST-M	Tall Knotweed has been recorded in south-eastern NSW (Mt Dromedary (an old record), Moruya State Forest near Turlinjah, the Upper	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it



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					Avon River catchment north of Robertson, Bermagui, and Picton Lakes. In northern NSW it is known from Raymond Terrace (near Newcastle) and the Grafton area (Cherry Tree and Gibberagee State Forests). The species also occurs in Queensland.	is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Persoonia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Geebung	E	E	2 (BioNet) PMST-L	Has a scattered distribution around Sydney. The species is distributed from Singleton in the north, along the east coast to Hilltop in the south west, Dombarton in the south east and the Blue Mountains to the west. Has a large area of occurrence, but occurs in small populations or isolated individuals, increasing the species' fragmentation in the landscape.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Persoonia mollis subsp. maxima</i>	-	E	E	PMST-M	Occurs in sheltered aspects of deep gullies or on the steep upper hillsides of narrow gullies on Hawkesbury Sandstone. These habitats support relatively moist, tall forest vegetation communities, often with warm temperate rainforest influences.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Pimelea curviflora var. curviflora</i>	-	V	V	1 (Bionet) PMST-K	Confined to the coastal area of the Sydney and Illawarra regions. Populations are known between northern Sydney and Maroota in the north-west. New population discovered at Croom Reserve near Albion Park in Shellharbour LGA in August 2011. Formerly recorded around the Parramatta River and Port Jackson region including Five Dock, Bellevue Hill and Manly.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Pimelea spicata</i>	Spiked Rice-flower	E	E	PMST-M	Once widespread on the Cumberland Plain, the Spiked Rice-flower occurs in two disjunct areas; the Cumberland Plain (Marayong and Prospect Reservoir south to Narellan and Douglas Park) and the Illawarra (Landsdowne to Shellharbour to northern Kiama).	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Prostanthera densa</i>	Villous Mintbush	V	V	PMST-M	<i>Prostanthera densa</i> generally grows in sclerophyll forest and shrubland on coastal	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it



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Name Scientific	Common	BC Act/ FM Act	EPBC Act	Source and Number of Sightings	Habitat/ Community Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
					headlands and near coastal ranges, chiefly on sandstone, and rocky slopes near the sea.	is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Prostanthera junonis</i>	Somersby Mintbush	E	E	PMST-L	The species is restricted to the Somersby Plateau. It occurs on both the Somersby and Sydney Town soil landscapes on gently undulating country over weathered Hawkesbury sandstone within open forest/low woodland/open scrub. It occurs in both disturbed and undisturbed sites.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Prostanthera marifolia</i>	Seaforth Mintbush	CE	CE	1 (Bionet) PMST-M	Occurs in localised patches in or in close proximity to the endangered Duffys Forest ecological community.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Rhizanthella slateri</i>	Eastern Underground Orchid	V	E	PMST-M	Occurs from south-east Queensland to south-east NSW. In NSW, currently known from fewer than 10 locations, including near Bulahdelah, the Watagan Mountains, the Blue Mountains, Wiseman's Ferry area, Agnes Banks and near Nowra.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i>	Scrub Turpentine, Brown Malletwood	CE	CE	2 (Bionet) PMST-K	Occurs in coastal districts north from Batemans Bay in New South Wales, approximately 280 km south of Sydney, to areas inland of Bundaberg in Queensland. Populations typically occur in coastal regions and occasionally extend inland onto escarpments up to 600 m a.s.l. in areas with rainfall of 1,000-1,600 mm.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Rhodomyrtus psidioides</i>	Native Guava	CE	CE	PMST-M	Occurs from Broken Bay, approximately 90 km north of Sydney, New South Wales, to Maryborough in Queensland. Populations are typically restricted to coastal and sub-coastal areas of low elevation however the species does occur up to c. 120 km inland in the Hunter and Clarence River catchments and along the Border Ranges in NSW.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area



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Name Scientific	Common	BC Act/ FM Act	EPBC Act	Source and Number of Sightings	Habitat/ Community Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Sarcochilus hartmannii</i>	Hartman's Sarcochilus	V	V	1 (Bionet)	Favours cliff faces on steep narrow ridges supporting eucalypt forest and clefts in volcanic rock from 500 to 1,000 m in altitude. Also found occasionally at the bases of fibrous trunks of trees, including cycads and grass-trees.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Magenta Lilly Pilly	E	V	32 (BioNet) PMST-K	The Magenta Lilly Pilly is found only in NSW, in a narrow, linear coastal strip from Upper Lansdowne to Conjola State Forest.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Tetratheca glandulosa</i>	-	V	-	19 (Bionet)	Associated with shale-sandstone transition habitat where shale-cappings occur over sandstone, with associated soil landscapes such as Lucas Heights, Gynea, Lambert and Faulconbridge. Topographically, the plant occupies ridgetops, upper-slopes and to a lesser extent mid-slope sandstone benches.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Thesium australe</i>	Austral Toadflax	V	V	PMST-L	Austral Toad-flax is found in very small populations scattered across eastern NSW, along the coast, and from the Northern to Southern Tablelands. It is also found in Tasmania and Queensland and in eastern Asia. Although originally described from material collected in the SW Sydney area, populations have not been seen in a long time. It may persist in some areas in the broader region.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
Threatened Ecological Communities						
Blue Gum High Forest of the Sydney Basin Bioregion		CE	CE	PMST-L	Blue Gum High Forest is tall open forest (also called wet sclerophyll forest) with a lower tree layer, an open, low shrub layer and prominent ground layer. It occurs mainly in areas with deep clay soil derived from shale, generally at altitudes greater than 100 m above sea level, and that have an annual rainfall of more than 1050 mm.	Low. The Study Area lacks native plant communities. Therefore, it is unlikely that this community would occur in the Study Area.
Castlereagh Scribbly Gum and Agnes Banks		-	E	PMST - M	The ecological community occurs primarily at low elevations up to 80 m above sea level. The Castlereagh Scribbly Gum and Agnes Banks	Low. The Study Area lacks native plant communities. Therefore, it is unlikely that



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Name Scientific	Common	BC Act/ FM Act	EPBC Act	Source and Number of Sightings	Habitat/ Community Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
Woodlands of the Sydney Basin Bioregion					Woodlands ecological community is typically a low woodland, with canopy species reaching an average 15 m in height, but with some trees growing to around 20 m	this community would occur in the Study Area.
Coastal Swamp Oak (<i>Casuarina glauca</i>) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community		-	E	PMST-L	It is typically found on coastal flats, floodplains, drainage lines, lake margins, wetlands and estuarine fringes where soils are at least occasionally saturated, water-logged or inundated. These are typically associated with low-lying coastal alluvial floodplains and alluvial flats.	Low. The Study Area lacks native plant communities Therefore, it is unlikely that this community would occur in the Study Area.
Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland		-	E	PMST-M	The ecological community typically occurs in low-lying coastal alluvial areas with minimal relief, such as swamps, floodplain pockets, depressions, alluvial flats, back-barrier flats, fans, terraces, and behind fore-dunes.	Low. The Study Area lacks native plant communities Therefore, it is unlikely that this community would occur in the Study Area.
Coastal Upland Swamps in the Sydney Basin Bioregion		-	E	PMST-L	Coastal Upland Swamp in the Sydney Basin Bioregion is the name given to the ecological community in the Sydney Basin bioregion associated with periodically waterlogged soils on Hawkesbury sandstone plateaus, generally where mean annual rainfall exceeds 950 mm. The vegetation is dominated by sclerophyll shrubs and/or sedges, with dynamic mosaics of structural forms that may include tall scrub, open heath and/or sedgeland.	Low. The Study Area lacks native plant communities Therefore, it is unlikely that this community would occur in the Study Area.
Cooks River/Castlereagh Ironbark Forest of the Sydney Basin Bioregion		-	CE	PMST-M	Cooks River/Castlereagh Ironbark Forest is an open-forest to low woodland, usually dominated by <i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> (broad-leaved ironbark) and <i>Melaleuca decora</i> (paperbark). primarily occurs in elevations below 100 m above sea level;	Low. The Study Area lacks native plant communities Therefore, it is unlikely that this community would occur in the Study Area.
Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub of the Sydney Region		-	CE	PMST-M	The Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub of the Sydney Region Ecological Community occurs in Sydney's eastern and south-eastern suburbs, where it typically occurs on perched, low	Low. The Study Area lacks native plant communities Therefore, it is unlikely that



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Name Scientific	Common	BC Act/ FM Act	EPBC Act	Source and Number of Sightings	Habitat/ Community Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
					nutrient, highly podsolised sands associated with dunes and sand sheets of Quaternary age, overlying sandstone plateau.	this community would occur in the Study Area.
River-flat eucalypt forest on coastal floodplains of southern New South Wales and eastern Victoria		-	CE	PMST-L	The structure of the ecological community is generally a tall open forest to woodland, but there may be localised areas of closed forest and/or low forest, often associated with disturbance (including Flooding). The structure tends to be lower and less dense in the wider floodplains, whereas taller denser forests occur in the more confined floodplains.	Low. The Study Area lacks native plant communities Therefore, it is unlikely that this community would occur in the Study Area.
Shale Sandstone Transition Forest of the Sydney Basin Bioregion		-	CE	PMST-M	The structure of the ecological community may vary from tall to open forest or woodland, and may include minor areas of scrub associated with disturbance or drainage lines and seepage zones.	Low. The Study Area lacks native plant communities Therefore, it is unlikely that this community would occur in the Study Area.
Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh		-	V	PMST-L	The physical environment for the ecological community is coastal areas under regular or intermittent tidal influence	Low. The Study Area lacks native plant communities Therefore, it is unlikely that this community would occur in the Study Area.
Turpentine-Ironbark Forest of the Sydney Basin Bioregion		E	CE	PMST-L	The Turpentine–Ironbark Forest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion ecological community is typically a type of open forest that is endemic to the Sydney Basin bioregion. The ecological community comprises a canopy of eucalypts and related trees that may reach a height of over 30 metres, above a midstorey of shrubs and small trees over a ground layer of herbs and grasses.	Low. The Study Area lacks native plant communities Therefore, it is unlikely that this community would occur in the Study Area.
Western Sydney Dry Rainforest and Moist Woodland on Shale		-	CE	PMST-L	The ecological community varies from a low closed rainforest, typically in lower slopes and gullies, to a more open moist woodland form on upper slopes and disturbed sites.	Low. The Study Area lacks native plant communities Therefore, it is unlikely that this community would occur in the Study Area.



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Name Scientific	Common	BC Act/ FM Act	EPBC Act	Source and Number of Sightings	Habitat/ Community Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
Migratory Species						
Migratory Marine Birds						
<i>Anous stolidus</i>	Common Noddy	-	-	PMST-L	During the breeding season, the Common Noddy usually occurs on or near islands, on rocky islets and stacks with precipitous cliffs, or on shoals or cays of coral or sand.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Forked-tailed Swift	-	-	3 (Bionet) PMST-L	Pacific (Fork-tailed) Swifts, race "pacificus", are non-breeding migrants to Australia from far-eastern Asia. They can appear anywhere along the tropical North coast, from Exmouth, WA, in the West to Fraser Island, QLD, in the East. To the best of our knowledge, Pacific (Fork-tailed) Swifts never set foot on Australian soil.	Low. This migratory species is not known to land in Australia. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Ardenna grisea</i>	Sooty Shearwater		V	PMST-L	As Above	As Above
<i>Ardenna tenuirostris</i>	Short-tailed Shearwater	-	-	2 (Bionet)	Their colonies are usually found on headlands and islands covered with tussocks and succulent vegetation such as pigface and iceplant.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Calonectris leucomelas</i>	Streaked Shearwater			PMST-K	Marine.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Diomedea antipodensis</i>	Antipodean Albatross		V	PMST-L	As Above	As Above
<i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	Southern Royal Albatross		V	PMST-L	As Above	As Above
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Wandering Albatross		V	PMST-L	As Above	As Above



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Name Scientific	Common	BC Act/ FM Act	EPBC Act	Source and Number of Sightings	Habitat/ Community Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Diomedea sanfordi</i>	Northern Royal Albatross		E	PMST-M	As Above	As Above
<i>Fregata ariel</i>	Lesser Frigatebird, Least Frigatebird			PMST-L	Marine	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Fregata minor</i>	Great Frigatebird, Greater Frigatebird			PMST-M	Marine	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel		E	PMST-M	As Above	As Above
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Northern Giant Petrel		V	PMST-L	As Above	As Above
<i>Phaethon lepturus</i>	White-tailed Tropicbird			PMST-M	Marine	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Thalassarche bulleri</i>	Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross		V	PMST-M	As Above	As Above
<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	Shy Albatross		E	PMST-L	As Above	As Above
<i>Thalassarche eremita</i>	Chatham Albatross		E	PMST-M	As Above	As Above
<i>Thalassarche impavida</i>	Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross		V	PMST-M	As Above	As Above



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Name Scientific	Common	BC Act/ FM Act	EPBC Act	Source and Number of Sightings	Habitat/ Community Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	Black-browed Albatross		V	PMST-L	As Above	As Above
<i>Thalassarche salvini</i>	Salvin's Albatross		V	PMST-L	As Above	As Above
<i>Thalassarche steadi</i>	White-capped Albatross		V	PMST-K	As Above	As Above
<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	Crested Tern	-	-	1 (Bionet)		
Other Marine Species						
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead Turtle		E	PMST-K	As Above	As Above
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green Turtle		V	PMST-K	As Above	As Above
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth		E	PMST-K	As Above	As Above
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Hawksbill Turtle		V	PMST-K	As Above	As Above
<i>Lamna nasus</i>	Porbeagle, Mackerel Shark			PMST-L	Aquatic	Low. The Study Area lacks aquatic habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Mobula alfredi</i>	Reef Manta Ray, Coastal Manta Ray			PMST-K	Aquatic	Low. The Study Area lacks aquatic habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Mobula birostris</i>	Giant Manta Ray			PMST-M	Aquatic	Low. The Study Area lacks aquatic habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Natator depressus</i>	Flatback Turtle		V	PMST-K	As Above	As Above



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Name Scientific	Common	BC Act/ FM Act	EPBC Act	Source and Number of Sightings	Habitat/ Community Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
Migratory Terrestrial Birds						
<i>Cuculus optatus</i>	Oriental Cuckoo	-	C,J,K	3 (Bionet) PMST-K	Oriental Cuckoos are winter visitors to Australia and unlike all of our other cuckoos, do not breed here. Mainly seen in northern Australia, occasionally they are sighted as far south as Sydney.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail	-	V	PMST-K	As above.	As above.
<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow Wagtail	-	-	PMST-L	Widespread wagtail, favoring wet meadows, marshland, grassy and muddy lakeshores.	Low. The Study Area does not contain suitable dense woodland habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
Migratory Wetland Birds						
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	-	-	PMST-K	The Common Sandpiper breeds in Europe and Asia. In Australasia it visits New Guinea and Australia, mainly in the north and west. In Australia, the Common Sandpiper is found in coastal or inland wetlands, both saline or fresh.	Low. The Study Area does not contain suitable wetland habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone		V	PMST-K	As above	As above
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	-	V	PMST-K	As above	As above
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper		V	PMST-K	As above	As above
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	E	CE	PMST-L	As Above.	As above.
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper	-	-	PMST-K	In New South Wales (NSW), the Pectoral Sandpiper is widespread, but scattered. Records exist east of the Great Divide, from Casino and Ballina, south to Ulladulla. In Australasia, the	Low. The Study Area does not contain suitable wetland habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely



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Name Scientific	Common	BC Act/ FM Act	EPBC Act	Source and Number of Sightings	Habitat/ Community Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
					Pectoral Sandpiper prefers shallow fresh to saline wetlands. The species is found at coastal lagoons, estuaries, bays, swamps, lakes, inundated grasslands, saltmarshes, river pools, creeks, floodplains and artificial wetlands.	that this species would occur in the Study Area.
<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	Ruff	-	-	PMST-K	In Australia the Ruff is found on generally fresh, brackish or saline wetlands with exposed mudflats at the edges.	
<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Red-necked Stint	-	-	PMST-K	In Australasia, the Red-necked Stint is mostly found in coastal areas, including in sheltered inlets, bays, lagoons and estuaries with intertidal mudflats, often near spits, islets and banks and, sometimes, on protected sandy or coralline shores	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot		V	PMST-K	As above	As above
<i>Charadrius bicinctus</i>	Double-banded Plover	-	-	PMST-K	The Double-banded Plover is found on littoral, estuarine and fresh or saline terrestrial wetlands and also saltmarsh, grasslands and pasture	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Charadrius leschenaultia</i>	Greater Sand Plover	V	V	PMST-L	As Above.	As above.
<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover		E	PMST-K	As above	As above
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe	-	V JK	PMST-L	As above	As above
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit	-	-	PMST-K	The Bar-tailed Godwit is found mainly in coastal habitats such as large intertidal sandflats, banks, mudflats, estuaries, inlets, harbours, coastal lagoons and bays.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area



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Name Scientific	Common	BC Act/ FM Act	EPBC Act	Source and Number of Sightings	Habitat/ Community Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	-	E	PMST-K	As above	As above
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Eastern Curlew	-	CE	PMST-L	As Above.	As above.
<i>Numenius minutus</i>	Little Curlew	-	-	3 (Bionet)		
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel			PMST-K	The Whimbrel is often found on the intertidal mudflats of sheltered coasts.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	V	-	PMST-K	As Above.	As above.
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific Golden Plover	-	-	PMST-K	In non-breeding grounds in Australia this species usually inhabits coastal habitats, though it occasionally occurs around inland wetlands.	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	Grey-tailed Tattler	-	-	PMST-K	The Grey-tailed Tattler is often found on sheltered coasts with reefs and rock platforms or with intertidal mudflats	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	-	E	PMST-K	As Above.	As above.
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper, Little Greenshank	-	-	1 (Bionet) PMST-K	The Marsh Sandpiper lives in permanent or ephemeral wetlands of varying salinity, including swamps, lagoons, billabongs, salt pans, saltmarshes, estuaries, pools on inundated floodplains, and intertidal mudflats and also regularly at sewage farms and saltworks	Low. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur in the Study Area



Appendix D Flora List

Family	Common Name	Common Name
Alliaceae	<i>Agapanthus</i> spp.*	
Agavaceae	<i>Agave</i> spp.*	
Sapindaceae	<i>Alectryon tomentosus</i>	Hairy Bird's Eye
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> *	Asparagus Fern
Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium australasicum</i>	Birds Nest Fern
Myrtaceae	<i>Callistemon</i> sp. (cultivar)	-
Ulmaceae	<i>Celtis australis</i> *	
Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina cyanea</i>	Native Wandering Jew
Cupressaceae	<i>Cupressus</i> spp.*	
Poaceae	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Common Couch
Verbenaceae	<i>Duranta erecta</i> *	Sky Flower
Poaceae	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i> *	Panic Veldtgrass
Eleocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash
Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium molle</i> subsp. <i>molle</i> *	Cranesbill Geranium
Araliaceae	<i>Hedera helix</i> *	English Ivy
Bignoniaceae	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> *	Jacaranda
Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> *	Large-leaved Privet
Hamamelidaceae	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> *	Sweetgum
Magnoliaceae	<i>Magnolia</i> sp.* (Cultivar)	Magnolia
Rutaceae	<i>Murraya paniculata</i> *	Orange Jessamine
Arecaceae	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i> *	Canary Island Date Palm
Phormiaceae	<i>Phormium tenax</i> *	New Zealand Flax
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus tenellus</i> *	Hen and Chicken
Polypodiaceae	<i>Platynerium bifurcatum</i>	Elkhorn
Lamiaceae	<i>Plectranthus</i> spp.	
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> *	Black-berry Nightshade
Poaceae	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i> *	Buffalo Grass
Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium</i> spp.	
Bignoniaceae	<i>Tecoma capensis</i> *	Cape Honeysuckle
Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum</i> sp.* (Cultivar)	-
Agavaceae	<i>Yucca</i> sp.*	-
* Exotic Species		

