

Table 1 **Assessment of potential presence of EPBC Act listed threatened species within Referral Area**

Scientific name	Common name	Status	Required Habitat Components	Assessment of Habitat Within the Development Site
Flora				
<i>Acacia bynoeana</i>	Bynoe's Wattle	Vulnerable	Occurs in heath or dry sclerophyll forest on sandy soils. Associated overstorey species include Red Bloodwood, Scribbly Gum, Parramatta Red Gum, Saw Banksia and Narrow-leaved Apple.	Unlikely to occur. No sandy soil and/or associated overstorey species present. No records of the species within a 10 km radius of the development site.
<i>Acacia pubescens</i>	Downy Wattle	Vulnerable	Occurs on alluviums, shales and at the intergrade between shales and sandstones. The soils are characteristically gravelly soils, often with ironstone. Occurs in open woodland and forest, in a variety of plant communities, including Cooks River/ Castlereagh Ironbark Forest, Shale/ Gravel Transition Forest and Cumberland Plain Woodland.	Limited potential to occur. Cumberland Plain Woodland is present within the development site. 7 records of the species within a 10 km radius of the development site. However no individuals recorded during surveys
<i>Cynanchum elegans</i>	White-flowered Wax Plant	Endangered	Usually occurs on the edge of dry rainforest vegetation. Other associated vegetation types include littoral rainforest; Coastal Tea-tree—Coastal Banksia coastal scrub; Forest Red Gum aligned open forest and woodland; Spotted Gum aligned open forest and woodland; and Bracelet Honeymyrtle scrub to open scrub.	Unlikely to occur. Woodland containing Forest Red Gum present within the development site mainly occurs in a degraded form with weedy understorey. No records of the species within a 10 km radius of the development site.
<i>Eucalyptus benthamii</i>	Camden White Gum	Vulnerable	Occurs on the alluvial flats of the Nepean River and its tributaries. Requires a combination of deep alluvial sands and a flooding regime that permits seedling establishment. Associated	Limited potential to occur. <i>Eucalyptus amplifolia</i> present within Referral Area. No records of the species within a 10 km radius of the development site. However no

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			canopy species include <i>Eucalyptus elata</i> , <i>E. bauerina</i> , <i>E. amplifolia</i> , <i>E. deanei</i> , <i>Angophora subvelutina</i> , <i>E. crebra</i> , <i>E. deanei</i> , <i>E. punctata</i> .	individuals recorded during surveys
<i>Hibbertia</i> sp. <i>Bankstown</i>	Hibbertia sp. Bankstown	Endangered	Remnant vegetation at the known location (Bankstown Airport) and soil type (silty sandy alluvium) are consistent with an inferred pre-settlement cover of Castlereagh Ironbark Forest although some remnant vegetation at and near the site (along the channel in particular) suggests Castlereagh Scribbly Gum equally valid.	Unlikely to occur. Neither Castlereagh Scribbly Gum Forest nor Castlereagh Ironbark Forest are present on the soil, and associated sandy alluvium soils and soils containing laterites are not present. No records of the species within a 10 km radius of the development site.
<i>Hypsela sessiliflora</i>	Hypsela sessiliflora	Extinct	Damp places	Unlikely to occur. Damp areas are present within Referral Area. No recent records of the species within a 10 km radius of the development site.
<i>Melaleuca biconvexa</i>	Biconvex Paperbark	Vulnerable	Swamps, swamp margins or creek edges. Generally grows in damp places, often near streams or low-lying areas on alluvial soils of low slopes or sheltered aspects.	Unlikely to occur. Suitable habitat in sheltered areas of riparian vegetation besides creek lines. However species is not known to occur in the Sydney Region. No records of the species within a 10 km radius of the development site.
<i>Persicaria elatior</i>	Tall Knotweed	Vulnerable	Grows in damp places, especially beside streams and lakes. Occasionally in swamp forest or associated with disturbance.	Limited potential to occur as damp places in creek lines are present. However no records of the species within a 10 km radius of the development site and no

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<i>Persoonia bargoensis</i>	Bargo Geebung	Vulnerable	Occurs in woodland or dry sclerophyll forest on sandstone and on heavier, well drained, loamy, gravelly soils of the Wianamatta Shale and .Hawkesbury Sandstone.	individuals recorded during surveys Limited potential to occur. Dry Sclerophyll Forest on Wianamatta Shale derived soils is present on the site. However no records of the species within a 10 km radius of the development site and no individuals recorded during surveys.
<i>Pimelea curviflora</i> var. <i>curviflora</i>	<i>Pimelea curviflora</i> var. <i>curviflora</i>	Vulnerable	Occurs on shaley/lateritic soils over sandstone and shale/sandstone transition soils on ridgetops and upper slopes amongst woodlands.	Unlikely to occur. Lateritic soils are not present, nor are transitional areas between shale and sandstone. No records of the species within a 10 km radius of the development site.
<i>Pimelea spicata</i>	Spiked Rice-flower	Endangered	On the Cumberland Plain sites it is associated with Grey Box communities (particularly Cumberland Plain Woodland variants and Moist Shale Woodland) and in areas of ironbark.	Potential to occur as a grey box community is present on the site. 13 records of the species within a 10 km radius of the development site. No individuals recorded during surveys.
<i>Pomaderris brunnea</i>	Brown Pomaderris	Vulnerable	Grows in moist woodland or forest on clay and alluvial soils of flood plains and creek lines.	Limited potential to occur. Moist woodland associated with shale derived clay and alluvial soils are present along creek lines. However no records of the species within a 10 km radius of the development site and no individuals recorded during surveys.
<i>Pterostylis saxicola</i>	Sydney Plains Greenhood	Endangered	Typically in shallow /skeletal soils on rock shelves	Unlikely to occur. Site does not contain

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			and platforms. The vegetation communities above rock platforms, or associated skeletal soils. the shelves where <i>Pterostylis saxicola</i> occurs are	No records of the species within a 10 km radius of the development site.
			sclerophyll forest or woodland on shale/sandstone transition soils or shale soils.	
Fauna				
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater	Critically Endangered	The Regent Honeyeater is a generalist forager, which mainly feeds on the nectar from a wide range of eucalypts and mistletoes. Key eucalypt species include Mugga Ironbark, Yellow Box, Blakely's Red Gum, White Box and Swamp Mahogany. Also utilises: <i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i> , <i>E. punctata</i> , <i>E. polyanthemos</i> , <i>E. moluccana</i> , <i>Corymbia robusta</i> , <i>E. crebra</i> , <i>E. caleyi</i> , <i>C. maculata</i> , <i>E. mckieana</i> , <i>E. macrorhyncha</i> , <i>E. laevopinea</i> , and <i>Angophora floribunda</i> . Nectar and fruit from the mistletoes <i>Amyema miquelii</i> , <i>A. pendula</i> and <i>A. cabbagei</i> are also eaten during the breeding season.	Some potential to pass through the site occur. Occurrences of <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> and <i>E. moluccana</i> may provide limited foraging habitat for this species. Breeding and roosting habitat absent. One record of the species within a 10 km radius of the development site.
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern	Endangered	Occurs in terrestrial freshwater wetlands and, rarely, estuarine habitats. It favours wetlands with tall, dense vegetation, where it forages in still, shallow water up to 0.3 m deep, often at the edges of pools or waterways, or from platforms or mats of vegetation over deep water. The species favours permanent and seasonal freshwater	Unlikely to occur. No densely vegetated wetlands occur within the development site. No records of the species within a 10 km radius of the development site.

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<i>Heleioporus australiacus</i>	Giant Burrowing Frog	Vulnerable	habitats, particularly those dominated by sedges, rushes and/or reeds (e.g. <i>Phragmites</i> , <i>Cyperus</i> , <i>Eleocharis</i> , <i>Juncus</i> , <i>Typha</i> , <i>Baumea</i> , <i>Bolboschoenus</i>) or cutting grass (<i>Gahnia</i>) growing over muddy or peaty substrate Heath, woodland or forest, on most soils except not generally found where there is a grassy ground layer. Often forage along tracks and roads during warm evenings. Soaks or pools in 1st or 2nd order streams, ponded sections of unmarked drainage lines, culverts and other ridge top structures containing water, upland swamps. Deep leaf litter and/or loose soil, burrow structures that they construct.	Unlikely to occur. No first order streams occur within the development site and the dams on site are devoid of bank vegetation. Percent native vegetation within the outer assessment circle is below the requirement of this species. No records of the species within a 10 km radius of the development site.
<i>Litoria aurea</i>	Green and Golden Bell Frog	Vulnerable	Amongst emergent aquatic or riparian vegetation and amongst vegetation, fallen timber adjacent to and within 500m of breeding habitat, including grassland, cropland and modified pastures. Still or slow flowing natural waterbodies with some aquatic emergent vegetation such as <i>Typha</i> spp. or <i>Eleocharis</i> spp. Will use artificial waterbodies and non native emergent vegetation. Vegetation, rocks and fallen timber, leaf litter, man made ground cover, debris and in soil cracks up to 1km from breeding habitat.	Potential to occur. Five dams are present within the development site which have some ephemeral/emergent vegetation. Three records of the species within a 10 km radius of the development site. However no individuals were recorded during targeted surveys for this species

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<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	Vulnerable	As per Koala Food Tree Species listed in Appendix 2 of the NSW State Koala Recovery Plan.	Unlikely to occur. Although two primary feed trees occur within the development site (<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> and <i>E. amplifolia</i>), much of the habitat present within the development site is significantly fragmented from any nearby connecting habitat. Potential habitat in the intact woodland on the western edge of the development site is juvenile, regenerating woodland not suitable for Koala. As such potential habitat within vegetation communities of the Referral Area is considered unsuitable for support this species. No records of the species within a 10 km radius of the development site.