Table 1

FAMILY NAME	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	EPBC ACT[1]	TSC ACT[2]	HABITAT	DATA SOURCE[3]	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURUENCE[4]
Asclepiadaceae	*Cynanchum elegans*	White-flowered Wax Plant	E	E1	Occurs from the Gloucester district to the Wollongong area and inland to Mt Dangar where it grows in rainforest gullies, scrub and scree slopes {Harden, 1992 #3}. This species typically occurs at the ecotone between dry subtropical forest/woodland communities {NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 2002 #70; James, 1997 #69}.	EPBC PMST	Low No habitat within study area. The closest records is approximately 17km away at Western Sydney Parklands (Office for Environment & Heritage 2016)
Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina glareicola*	-	E	E1	Primarily restricted to the Richmond (NW Cumberland Plain) district, but with an outlier population found at Voyager Point, Liverpool {Office of Environment & Heritage, 2016 #4112}. Grows on lateritic soil in open forest {Harden, 2000 #2}.	EPBC PMST	Low Preferred habitat unlikely to occur within study area, No records within the locality, the closest records are a cluster of individuals 25km to the northwest (Office for Environment & Heritage 2016)
Epacridaceae	*Leucopogon exolasius*	Woronora Beard-heath	V	V	Restricted chiefly to the Woronora and Grose Rivers and Stokes Creek, Sydney catchments and the Royal National Park. One old record from the Grose River. Grows in woodland on sandstone {Royal Botanic Gardens, 2004 #9}.	EPBC PMST	Low. Marginal disturbed habitat. No records within locality.

FAMILY NAME	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	EPBC ACT[1]	TSC ACT[2]	HABITAT	DATA SOURCE[3]	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURUENCE[4]
Fabaceae	*Pultenaea parviflora*	-	V	E1	Restricted to the Cumberland Plain where it grows in dry sclerophyll forest on Wianamatta shale, laterite or alluvium {Harden, 2002 #5}. Locally abundant within Castlereagh Ironbark Forest and Shale Gravel Transition Forest on tertiary alluvium or laterised clays. Also occurs in transitional areas where these communities adjoin Castlereagh Scribbly Gum Woodland {NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 2002 #82; James, 1997 #69}.	EPBC PMST	Low No records within the locality, closets records at Bass hill (1999). Known populations and distribution west of Quakers Hill (Castlereagh Nature Reserve, Shanes Park). (Office for Environment & Heritage 2016)
Fabaceae	*Acacia bynoeana*	Bynoes Wattle	V	E1	Occurs south of Dora Creek-Morisset area to Berrima and the Illawarra region and west to the Blue Mountains. It grows mainly in heath and dry sclerophyll forest on sandy soils {Harden, 2002 #5}. Seems to prefer open, sometimes disturbed sites such as trail margins and recently burnt areas. Typically occurs in association with Corymbia gummifera, Eucalyptus haemastoma, E. gummifera, E. parramattensis, E. sclerophylla, Banksia serrata and Angophora bakeri {NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 1999 #61}.	EPBC PMST	Low Potential marginal disturbed habitat. One record at Putney (2011). Known distribution further north towards Glenorie and west towards Richmond. (Office for Environment & Heritage 2016)

FAMILY NAME	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	EPBC ACT[1]	TSC ACT[2]	HABITAT	DATA SOURCE[3]	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURUENCE[4]
Fabaceae	*Acacia pubescens*	Downy Wattle	V	V	Restricted to the Sydney Region from Bilpin to the Georges River and also at Woodford where it usually grows in open sclerophyll forest and woodland on clay soils. Typically it occurs at the intergrade between shales and sandstones in gravely soils often with ironstones {Harden, 2002 #5;NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 2003 #14}.	BioNet NSW, EPBC PMST	Low Potential marginal habitat. Records at Harris Park (2000), Rosehill (2005), Carlingford (2001), Putney (2011), and to the south near Flemington and Rookwood. (Office for Environment & Heritage 2016). This species was not recorded during targeted surveys.
Fabaceae	*Acacia terminalis subsp. terminalis*	Sunshine Wattle	E	E1	Grows in scrub and dry sclerophyll woodland between Botany Bay and the northern foreshore of Port Jackson. The locations from which several of the early collections were made no longer provide habitat, having been cleared for development of the eastern suburbs. Recent collections have been made only from Clifton Gardens, Dover Heights, Parsley Bay, Nielsen Park, Cooper Park, Chifley and Watsons Bay {NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 2004 #211}.	EPBC PMST	Low. Known distribution confined to the eastern suburbs area of Sydney, NSW, between Botany Bay and the northern foreshore of Port Jackson.

FAMILY NAME	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	EPBC ACT[1]	TSC ACT[2]	HABITAT	DATA SOURCE[3]	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURUENCE[4]
Geraniaceae	*Pelargonium sp. Striatellum (G. W. Carr 10345), syn. Pelargonium sp., Pelargonium sp. 1*	Omeo Stork's-bill	E	E1	Known from only 4 locations in NSW, with three on lake-beds on the basalt plains of the Monaro and one at Lake Bathurst. The only other known population is at Lake Omeo, Victoria. It occurs at altitudes between 680 to 1030 m. It is known to occur in the local government areas of Goulburn-Mulwaree, Cooma-Monaro, and Snowy River, but may occur in other areas with suitable habitat; these may include Bombala, Eurobodalla, Palerang, Tumbarumba, Tumut, Upper Lachlan, and Yass Valley local government areas. It has a narrow habitat that is usually just above the high-water level of irregularly inundated or ephemeral lakes, in the transition zone between surrounding grasslands or pasture and the wetland or aquatic communities. It occurs with Serrated Tussock (Nassella trichotoma) and Curly Sedge (Carex bichenoviana), and less commonly with Creeping Hopbush (Dodonaea procumbens) and a bog-sedge (Schoenus nitens) on sandy soils or gravelly soils or amongst rocks. {Heritage`;, 2015 #7373}	EPBC PMST	Low Preferred habitat unlikely to occur within study area. No records in locality. Known distribution considerably south, near the ACT and Victoria (Lake Omeo). (Office for Environment & Heritage 2016)

FAMILY NAME	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	EPBC ACT[1]	TSC ACT[2]	HABITAT	DATA SOURCE[3]	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURUENCE[4]
Haloragaceae	*Haloragodendron lucasii*	-	E	E1	The known locations of this species are confined to a very narrow distribution on the north shore of Sydney {Office of Environment and Heritage, 2015 #4095}. Confined to the Sydney area where it grows in dry sclerophyll open forest on sheltered slopes near creeks on sandstone {Harden, 2002 #5}. Reported to grow in moist sandy loam soils in sheltered aspects, and on gentle slopes below cliff-lines near creeks in low open woodland. Associated with high soil moisture and relatively high soil-phosphorus levels {Office of Environment and Heritage, 2015 #4095}.	EPBC PMST	Low Records at Gladesville and Macquarie Park from 1903. Known distribution to the North, near North Turramurra. (Office for Environment & Heritage 2016)
Myrtaceae	*Darwinia biflora*	-	V	V	Occurs from Cheltenham to Hawkesbury River where it grows in heath on sandstone or in the understorey of woodland on shale-capped ridges {Harden, 2002 #5}. Occurs on the edges of weathered shale-capped ridges, where these intergrade with Hawkesbury Sandstone. Associated overstorey species include Eucalyptus haemastoma, Corymbia gummifera and/or E. squamosa. The vegetation structure is usually woodland, open forest or scrub-heath {Department of Environment and Climate Change, 2008 #1913}.	EPBC PMST	Low Only a very small amount of marginal habitat in poor condition is found on the site. The subject site is also outside the core local distribution of the species (Atlas of Lining Australia 2016) (Office for Environment & Heritage 2016)

FAMILY NAME	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	EPBC ACT[1]	TSC ACT[2]	HABITAT	DATA SOURCE[3]	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURUENCE[4]
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus camfieldii*	Heart-leaved Stringybark	V	V	Occurs in scattered locations within a restricted distribution in a narrow band with the most northerly records in the Raymond Terrace area south to Waterfall. Grows in poor coastal country in shallow sandy soils overlying Hawkesbury sandstone, in 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 {Office of Environment and Heritage, 2012 #4086} . Associated species frequently include Brown Stringybark (E. capitellata), Scribbly Gum (E. haemastoma), Narrow-leaved Stringybark (E. oblonga), Silvertop Ash (E. sieberi), Smooth-barked Apple (Angophora costata), Dwarf Apple (A. hispida), Red Bloodwood (Corymbia gummifera), Scrub She-oak (Allocasuarina distyla), Slender Tea Tree (Leptospermum trinervium), and Fern-leaved Banksia (Banksia oblongifolia) {Leigh, 1984 #3171}{Benson, 1998 #3588}.	EPBC PMST	Low One record at Putney (2011). Study are outside known distribution more records towards the east at Killara, and Hornsby areas (Office for Environment & Heritage 2016)
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus nicholii*	Narrow-leaved Black Peppermint	V	V	Occurs from Niangala to Glenn Innes where it grows in grassy sclerophyll woodland on shallow relatively infertile soils on shales and slates, mainly on granite (Harden, 1991; DLWC, 2001). Endemic on the NSW Northern Tablelands, of limited occurrence, particularly in the area from Walcha to Glen Innes; often on porphyry or granite (Brooker and Kleinig 1999).	BioNet NSW	**Recorded (planted)** A species which has been planted widely in the Sydney area. Planted individuals of unknown genetic provenance are of very limited value to the conservation of the species.

FAMILY NAME	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	EPBC ACT[1]	TSC ACT[2]	HABITAT	DATA SOURCE[3]	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURUENCE[4]
Myrtaceae	*Leptospermum deanei*	-	V	V	Occurs in Hornsby, Warringah, Ku-ring-gai and Ryde LGAs in woodland on lower hills and slopes or near creeks, sandy alluvial soil or sand over sandstone. Occurs in Riparian Scrub- e.g. Tristaniopsis laurina, Baeckea myrtifolia, Woodland (e.g. Eucalyptus haemastoma) and Open Forest (e.g. Angophora costata, Leptospermum trinervium and Banksia ericifolia) {Office of Environment and Heritage, 2012 #4102}. Only occurs near the watershed of Lane Cove River where it grows on forested slopes {Harden, 2002 #5}.	EPBC PMST	Low Potential marginal habitat within the study area; habitat in the subject site is in poor condition and the species is unlikely to form persistent soil seedbanks. Records at Gladesville (1883), and around Lane Cove National Park. Outside core distribution which is further to the north of this site. (Office for Environment & Heritage 2016)
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca biconvexa*	Biconvex Paperbark	V	V	Occurs as disjunct populations in coastal New South Wales from Jervis Bay to Port Macquarie, with the main concentration of records is in the Gosford/Wyong area {NSW Scientific Committee, 1998 #145}. Grows in damp places, often near streams, or low-lying areas on alluvial soils of low slopes or sheltered aspects {Harden, 2002 #5; Department of Environment and Climate Change, 2008 #1913}.	EPBC PMST	Low. No records within the locality. Outside known distribution which is known as the Central coast area, starting north of the Hawkesbury. (Office for Environment & Heritage 2016)

FAMILY NAME	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	EPBC ACT[1]	TSC ACT[2]	HABITAT	DATA SOURCE[3]	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURUENCE[4]
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca deanei*	Deanes Paperbark	V	V	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. The species occurs mostly in ridgetop woodland, with only 5% of sites in heath on sandstone {Office of Environment and Heritage, 2014 #4104}.	EPBC PMST	Low. Records at Putney (2011), Denistone East (1914) and Lane Cove National Park (Office for Environment & Heritage 2016). Records are more typical in the National Parks ie Berowra Valley National Park. Species unlikely to occur due to the disturbed nature of the site and like of preferred habitat. (Office for Environment & Heritage 2016)
Myrtaceae	*Micromyrtus minutiflora*	-	V	E1	Occurs in the western part of the Cumberland Plain between Richmond and Penrith where it grows on Tertiary sediments in dry sclerophyll forest {NSW Scientific Committee, 2002 #98; Harden, 2002 #5}.	EPBC PMST	Low. Marginal disturbed habitat present within study area. No records within locality.
Myrtaceae	*Syzygium paniculatum*	Magenta Lilly Pilly	V	E1	Occurs between Bulahdelah and St Georges Basin where it grows in subtropical and littoral rainforest on sandy soils or stabilized dunes near the sea {Harden, 2002 #5}. On the south coast the Magenta Lilly Pilly occurs on grey soils over sandstone, restricted mainly to remnant stands of littoral (coastal) rainforest. On the central coast Magenta Lilly Pilly occurs on gravels, sands, silts and clays in riverside gallery rainforests and remnant littoral rainforest communities {Department of Environment and Climate Change, 2008 #1913}.	BioNet NSW, EPBC PMST	Low. Potential marginal habitat is present within the study area at Vineyard Creek Reserve and near the confluence of Vineyard Creek and Parramatta River however it is in poor condition. Records in the locality all appear to be from urban or urban fringe environments and are likely to be of planted individuals or garden escapees as this species is frequently used in horticulture.

FAMILY NAME	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	EPBC ACT[1]	TSC ACT[2]	HABITAT	DATA SOURCE[3]	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURUENCE[4]
Orchidaceae	*Caladenia tessellata*	Thick Lip Spider Orchid	V	E1	Occurs south of Swansea where it grows on clay loam or sandy soils {Harden, 1993 #4}. Prefers low open forest with a heathy or sometimes grassy understorey {Bishop, 2000 #12}. Within NSW, currently known from two disjunct areas; one population near Braidwood on the Southern Tablelands and three populations in the Wyong area on the Central Coast. Previously known also from Sydney and South Coast areas {NSW Scientific Committee, 2002 #292}.	EPBC PMST	Low One record at Denistone East (2011). Outside the known distribution, which is typical further east than this site (Office for Environment & Heritage 2016).
Orchidaceae	*Cryptostylis hunteriana*	Leafless Tongue Orchid	V	V	Occurs south from the Gibraltar Range, chiefly in coastal districts but also extends on to tablelands. Grows in swamp-heath and drier forest on sandy soils on granite & sandstone. Occurs in small, localised colonies most often on the flat plains close to the coast but also known from some mountainous areas growing in moist depressions and swampy habitats {Harden, 1993 #4; NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 1999 #502}.	EPBC PMST	Low No records within the locality. Known records to the north at Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park, and to the south around Jervis Bay national Park.
Orchidaceae	*Genoplesium baueri*	Bauer's Midge Orchid	E	E1	Grows in dry sclerophyll forest and moss gardens over sandstone. 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 northern Sydney suburbs. 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 {Office of Environment and Heritage, 2014 #4089}.	EPBC PMST	Low One record at Denistone East (2011), more commonly occurring to the north of Hornsby and in Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park. Unlikely to occur due to the disturbed nature of the site (Atlas of Lining Australia 2016).

FAMILY NAME	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	EPBC ACT[1]	TSC ACT[2]	HABITAT	DATA SOURCE[3]	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURUENCE[4]
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis gibbosa*	Illawarra Greenhood	E	E1	Occurs in the southern part of the Central Coast region with a disjunct population in the Hunter Valley. Grows among grass in sclerophyll forest {Harden, 2002 #5}. In the Illawarra it grows in Coastal Grassy Red Gum Forest and in Lowland Woolybutt-Melaleuca forest {NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 2003 #73}.	EPBC PMST	Low No records within the locality. Outside the known distribution. Closest records at Georges River National Park (Atlas of Lining Australia 2016). Preferred habitat unlikely to occur but further survey will confirm.
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis saxicola*	Sydney Plains Greenhood	E	E1	Known now only from Freemans Reach to Picton district. Grows in Sydney Sandstone Gully Forest in shallow or skeletal soils over sandstone shelves, often near streams {Harden, 1993 #4; James, 1997 #69; Department of Environment and Climate Change, 2007 #1653}	EPBC PMST	Low One record at Denistone East (2011), Prospect (1804) (Office for Environment & Heritage 2016). Potential marginal habitat, although unlikely to occur due to the disturbance in these areas.
Orchidaceae	*Thelymitra kangaloonica*	Kangaloon Sun Orchid	CE	CE	It is found in swamps in sedgelands over grey silty grey loam soils. Only known to occur on the southern tablelands of NSW in the Moss Vale / Kangaloon / Fitzroy Falls area at three swamps that are above the Kangaloon Aquifer {Office of Environment and Heritage, 2015 #4383}.	EPBC PMST	Low. No suitable habitat within study area. No records within locality.

FAMILY NAME	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	EPBC ACT[1]	TSC ACT[2]	HABITAT	DATA SOURCE[3]	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURUENCE[4]
Poaceae	*Deyeuxia appressa*	-	E	E1	Highly restricted, known only from two pre-1942 records in the Sydney area; in 1930 at Herne Bay, Saltpan Creek, off the Georges River, south of Bankstown and in 1941 from Killara, near Hornsby. It has not been collected since and may now be extinct in the wild due to the level of habitat loss and development that has occurred within these areas. Flowers spring to summer and is mesophytic (grows in moist conditions). But, given that it hasn't been seen in over 60 years, almost nothing is known of the species' habitat and ecology {Office of Environment & Heritage, 2012 #7223}.	EPBC PMST	Low No records within the locality. Highly restricted, known only from two pre-1942 records in the Sydney area; Killara and Padstow, unlikely to be in these areas now because of development (Atlas of Lining Australia 2016)
Proteaceae	*Grevillea parviflora subsp. parviflora*	Small-flower Grevillea	V	V	Mainly known from the Prospect area (but now extinct there) and lower Georges River to Camden, Appin and Cordeaux Dam areas, with a disjunct populations near Putty, Cessnock and Cooranbong. Grows in heath or shrubby woodland in sandy or light clay soils usually over thin shales {NSW Scientific Committee, 1998 #78; Harden, 2002 #5}.	EPBC PMST	Low Closest record 10km away at Lane Cove National Park (2009). Outside typical distribution. Known populations at Cessnock and Wedderburn. (Atlas of Lining Australia 2016)
Proteaceae	*Persoonia hirsuta*	Hairy Geebung	E	E1	The species is distributed from Singleton in the north, along the east coast to Bargo in the south and the Blue Mountains to the west. It has a large area of occurrence, but occurs in small populations. Found in sandy soils in dry sclerophyll open forest, woodland and heath on sandstone or very rarely on shale {Office of Environment and Heritage, 2015 #4109}{Harden, 2002 #5}. Often occurs in areas with clay influence, in the ecotone between shale and sandstone {James, 1997 #69}.	EPBC PMST	Low Only a very small small amount of marginal habitat in poor condition is found on the site. The subject site is also outside the core local distribution of the species (Atlas of Lining Australia 2016),(Office for Environment & Heritage 2016)).

FAMILY NAME	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	EPBC ACT[1]	TSC ACT[2]	HABITAT	DATA SOURCE[3]	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURUENCE[4]
Proteaceae	*Persoonia mollis subsp. maxima*		E	E1	Restricted to the Hornsby Heights, Mt Colah area north of Sydney. It occurs on sheltered upper hillsides of narrow gullies of Hawkesbury sandstone characterised his by steep sideslopes, rocky benches and broken scarps, with creeks fed by small streams and intermittent drainage depressions. It grows in moist, tall forest (Angophora costata, Eucalyptus piperita, Corymbia gummifera), often with warm temperate rainforest influences (Syncarpia glomulifera, Ceratopetalum apetalum, Callicoma serratifolia). Sometimes recorded in low densities on the dry upper-hillsides of gullies and in more exposed aspects in association with E. haemastoma and E. punctata {NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 2000 #19}.	EPBC PMST	Low No records within the locality, outside of its known distribution.
Proteaceae	*Persoonia nutans*	Nodding Geebung	E	E1	Confined to the Cumberland Plain where it grows in Castlereagh Scribbly Gum Woodlands and Agnes Banks Woodlands {NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 2001 #77; Harden, 2002 #5; James, 1997 #69}.	EPBC PMST	Low Potential marginal habitat within study area. One records at Westmead (2008) and Villawood (1996), unlikely to occur in study area due to the disturbed nature of the site (Office for Environment & Heritage 2016)

FAMILY NAME	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	EPBC ACT[1]	TSC ACT[2]	HABITAT	DATA SOURCE[3]	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURUENCE[4]
Rhamnaceae	*Pomaderris brunnea*		V	V	Confined to the Colo and Upper Nepean Rivers where it grows in open forest {Harden, 2000 #2}; in western Sydney (Camden to Picton area) known from sandy alluvium on levee and creek banks {James, 1997 #69}.	EPBC PMST	Low. No records within the locality. Unlikely to occur within the locality due to disturbance of habitats from development (Office for Environment & Heritage 2016).
Rutaceae	*Asterolasia elegans*		E	E1	Known from only seven populations, north of Sydney in the Baulkham Hills, Hawkesbury and Hornsby LGAs; also likely to occur in the western part of Gosford LGA. Occurs on Hawkesbury sandstone in sheltered forests on mid- to lower slopes and valleys, e.g. in or adjacent to gullies which support sheltered forest. The canopy at known sites includes Turpentine (Syncarpia glomulifera subsp. glomulifera), Smooth-barked Apple (Angophora costata), Sydney Peppermint (Eucalyptus piperita), Forest Oak (Allocasuarina torulosa) and Christmas Bush (Ceratopetalum gummiferum){Office of Environment and Heritage, 2015 #4083}.	EPBC PMST	Low No records in locality. Closest known specimen record is at Richmond over 30km away (Atlas of Lining Australia 2016)
Santalaceae	*Thesium australe*	Austral Toadflax	V	V	Grows in grassland or woodland often in damp sites. It is a semi-parasitic herb and hosts are likely to be Themeda australis and Poa spp. {Harden, 1992 #3; Department of Environment and Climate Change, 2008 #1913}.	EPBC PMST	Low. No records within the locality. Closets records at Lithgow. Unlikely to occur within the locality due to disturbance of habitats from development (Atlas of Lining Australia 2016)

FAMILY NAME	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	EPBC ACT[1]	TSC ACT[2]	HABITAT	DATA SOURCE[3]	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURUENCE[4]
Thymelaeaceae	*Pimelea curviflora var. curviflora*		V	V	Confined to coastal areas around Sydney where it grows on sandstone and laterite soils. It is found between South Maroota, Cowan, Narrabeen, Allambie Heights, Northmead and Kellyville, but its former range extended south to the Parramatta River and Port Jackson region including Five Dock, Bellevue Hill and Manly. Usually occurs in woodland in the transition between shale and sandstone, often on Lucas Heights soil landscape {NSW Scientific Committee, 1998 #65; James, 1997 #69; James, 1999 #68; Harden, 2000 #2}.	BioNet NSW, EPBC PMST	Low Records at Northmead (2008), Putney (2011), East Ryde (2007), Canada Bay (1907), North Epping (2004). (Office for Environment & Heritage 2016). This species was not recorded during targeted surveys.
Thymelaeaceae	*Pimelea spicata*	Spiked Rice-flower	E	E1	This species occurs in two disjunct areas: in coastal districts from Lansdowne to Shellharbour, and in Cumberland Plain Woodland inland to Penrith. In western Sydney it grows on Wianamatta Shales in Greybox - Ironbark Woodland with Bursaria spinosa and Themeda australis. In the Illawarra, it occurs on well structured clay soils in grassland or open woodland {NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 2000 #75; Harden, 2000 #2; James, 1997 #69}.	BioNet NSW, EPBC PMST	Low Record at Oatlands (2008), Holroyd (1800), and the cluster of records at Lansdowne (2010) (Office for Environment & Heritage 2016). Potential marginal habitat occurring within study area although this species was not recorded during targeted surveys and is unlikely to occur.

1. Listed under the EPBC Act as V = Vulnerable, VM= Vulnerable/Migratory, E = Endangered, EM= Endangered/Migratory, CEM= Critically Endangered/Migratory, CE = Critically Endangered

2. Listed under the TSC Act as V = Vulnerable, E1 = Endangered species, E2= Endangered Population, E4= presumed extinct, CE = Critically Endangered

3. Data Source: EPBC PMST = database search using the Protected Matters Search Tool on the Department of Environment web site, BioNet NSW = search of the Office of Environment atlas database,

4. Likelihood of occurrence as assessed by WSP | Parsons Brinckerhoff.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EPBC ACT[1]	TSC ACT[2]	HABITAT	DATA SOURCE[3]	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURENCE[4]
Amphibians						
Heleioporus australiacus	Giant Burrowing Frog	V	V	Exists as two distinct populations: a northern population on the sandstone geology of the Sydney Basin, from Wollemi National Park in the north, south to Jervis Bay; and a southern population in disjunct pockets from about Narooma south into eastern Victoria. In the northern population there is a marked preference for sandstone ridgetop habitat and broader upland valleys where the frog is associated with small headwater and slow flowing to intermittent creeklines. The vegetation is typically woodland, open woodland and heath and may be associated with 'hanging swamp' seepage lines and where small pools form from collected water. Also observed occupying artificial ponded structures such as fire dams, gravel 'borrows', detention basins and box drains that have naturalised and are surrounded by undisturbed habitat. In the southern population, records appear to be associated with Devonian igneous and sedimentary formations and Ordovician metamorphics and are generally from more heavily timbered areas. It is absent from areas that have been cleared for agriculture or for urban development. Breed in summer and autumn in burrows in the banks of small creeks {Cogger, 2000 #20; NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 2001 #47}.	EPBC PMST	Low. Preferred habitat not present within study area. No records within the locality

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EPBC ACT[1]	TSC ACT[2]	HABITAT	DATA SOURCE[3]	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURENCE[4]
Litoria aurea	Green and Golden Bell Frog	V	E1	This species occurs in fragment patches near coastal locations from Vic to south of the NSW-QLD border. For breeding it utilises a wide range of waterbodies, including both natural and man-made structures, such as marshes, dams and stream sides, and ephemeral wetlands. It is found in small pockets of habitat in otherwise developed areas and can occur in disturbed sites. There is a clear preference for sites with a complexity of vegetation structure and terrestrial habitat attributes which include extensive grassy areas and an abundance of shelter sites such as rocks, logs, tussock forming vegetation and other cover used for foraging and shelter. Over-wintering shelter sites may be adjacent to or some distance away from breeding sites but the full range of possible habitat used is not yet well understood {Department of Environment and Conservation, 2004 #397; Department of Environment and Conservation, 2005 #398}.	BioNet NSW, EPBC PMST	Low Potential habitat and recent records within the locality. There are known populations around Rosehill and Sydney Olympic Park (Office for Environment & Heritage 2016). Phase 1 of the project occurs outside known populations of this species. Given this and based on detailed site inspections and habitat analysis, the species is considered to have a low likelihood of occurrence within the study area.
Litoria littlejohni	Littlejohn's Tree Frog, Heath Frog	V	V	Distributed along the eastern slopes of the Great Dividing Range from Watagan State Forest near Wyong, south to Buchan in north-eastern Victoria. It appears to be restricted to sandstone woodland and heath communities at mid to high altitude. It forages both in the tree canopy and on the ground, and it has been observed sheltering under rocks on high exposed ridges during summer. It is not known from coastal habitats {NSW Scientific Committee, 2000 #57}.	EPBC PMST	Low Preferred habitat not present within study area. No records within the locality
Mixophyes balbus	Stuttering Frog	V	E1	Terrestrial species, found in rainforest, Antarctic beech forest or wet sclerophyll forest. The species depends on freshwater streams and riparian vegetation for breeding and habitation. No records are known from riparian habitat that has been disturbed {NSW Scientific Committee, 2003 #58; Cogger, 2000 #20}.	EPBC PMST	Low Preferred habitat not present within study area. No records within the locality

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EPBC ACT[1]	TSC ACT[2]	HABITAT	DATA SOURCE[3]	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURENCE[4]
Birds						
Anous stolidus	Common Noddy	M		An inshore and oceanic species breeding on islets, cays and rock stacks {Higgins, 1996 #648}. Exhibits movements away from seasonal breeding habitats to more oceanic habitats out of the breeding season {Higgins, 1996 #648}. In Australia most commonly recorded in tropical and sub-tropical seas with more southward movements associated with southerly warm water movements in late summer. Much less frequently encountered on the most southerly Australian coasts.	EPBC PMST	Low Preferred habitat not present within study area. No records within the locality
Anthochaera phrygia (syn. Xanthomyza phrygia)	Regent Honeyeater	EM	CE	Occurs mostly in box-ironbark forests and woodland and prefers wet, fertile sites such as along creek flats, broad river valleys and foothills. Riparian forests with Casuarina cunninghamiana and Amyema cambagei are important for feeding and breeding. Spotted Gum and Swamp Mahogany forests are also important feeding areas in coastal areas. Important food trees include Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Mugga Ironbark), E. albens (White Box), E. melliodora (Yellow Box) and E. leucoxylon (Yellow Gum) {Garnett, 2000 #21}.	BioNet NSW, EPBC PMST	Low Though marginal preferred habitat is available within study area, no preferred feeding trees present. Approximately 6 records within the locality, the most recent of these (1987) are near Rockwood. (Office for Environment & Heritage 2016)
Apus pacificus	Fork-tailed Swift	M		Breeds in the northern hemisphere, wintering south to Australia. It is almost exclusively aerial, flying from less than 1 m to at least 300 m above ground. It mostly occurs over inland plains but sometimes above foothills or in coastal areas over cliffs, beaches, islands and well out to sea. It also occurs over towns and cities. It mostly occurs over dry and/or open habitats, including riparian woodland and tea-tree swamps, low scrub, heathland or saltmarsh, grassland, spinifex sandplains, farmland and sand-dunes. It sometimes occurs above forests. It probably roosts aerially, but has occasionally been observed to land {Higgins, 1999 #531}.	EPBC PMST	Low Preferred habitat not present within study area. No records within the locality

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EPBC ACT[1]	TSC ACT[2]	HABITAT	DATA SOURCE[3]	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURENCE[4]
Arenaria interpres	Ruddy Turnstone	M		Occurs at beaches and coasts with exposed rock, stony or shell beaches, mudflats, exposed reefs and wave platforms {Morcombe, 2003 #992}.	EPBC PMST	Low Preferred habitat not present within study area. No records within the locality
Botaurus poiciloptilus	Australasian Bittern	E	E1	Occurs in shallow, vegetated freshwater or brackish swamps. Requires permanent wetlands with tall dense vegetation, particularly bulrushes and spikerushes. When breeding, pairs are found in areas with a mixture of tall and short sedges but will also feed in more open territory. {Garnett, 2000 #21; NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 2002 #320}.	EPBC PMST	Low Preferred habitat not present within study area. No records within the locality
Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	M		Occurs in a variety of habitats: tidal mudflat, mangrove swamps, saltmarshes, shallow fresh, brackish, salt inland swamps and lakes; flooded and irrigated paddocks, sewage farms and commercial saltfields {Pizzey, 2007 #24}.	EPBC PMST	Low Minimal potential habitat not present within study area. No records within the locality
Calidris canutus	Red Knot	EM		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. They are occasionally seen on terrestrial saline wetlands near the coast, such as lakes, lagoons, pools and pans, and recorded on sewage ponds and saltworks, but rarely use freshwater swamps. They rarely use inland lakes or swamps {Higgins, 1996 #648}.	EPBC PMST	Low Preferred habitat not present within study area. No records within the locality

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EPBC ACT[1]	TSC ACT[2]	HABITAT	DATA SOURCE[3]	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURENCE[4]
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	M	E1	Occurs in inter-tidal mudflats of estuaries, lagoons, mangrove channels and also around lakes, dams, floodwaters and flooded saltbush surrounding inland lakes {Morcombe, 2003 #992}.	BioNet NSW, EPBC PMST	Low Marginal preferred habitat present within study area. Last recorded in 1986 near Newington. (Office for Environment & Heritage 2016)
Calidris melanotos	Pectoral Sandpiper	M		In Australasia, the Pectoral Sandpiper prefers shallow fresh to saline wetlands. The species frequents coastal lagoons, estuaries, bays, swamps, lakes, inundated grasslands, saltmarshes, river pools, creeks, floodplains and artificial wetlands. It is usually found in coastal or near coastal habitat but occasionally further inland. It prefers wetlands that have open fringing mudflats and low, emergent or fringing vegetation, such as grass or samphire. It has also been recorded in swamp overgrown with lignum. They forage in shallow water or soft mud at the edge of wetlands {Higgins, 1996 #648}.	EPBC PMST	Low Marginal preferred habitat present within study area. No records within the locality
Calidris ruficollis	Red-necked Stint	M		Mostly found in coastal areas, including sheltered inlets, bays lagoons and estuaries. They also occur in shallow wetlands near the coast or inland, including lakes, waterholes and dams {Higgins, 1996 #648}. They forage in mudflats, shallow water, sandy open beaches, flooded paddocks and in samphire feeding along the edges. The species roosts on sheltered beaches, spits, banks or islets, of sand, mud, coral or shingle. Occasionally they roost on exposed reefs or shoals {Higgins, 1996 #648} and amongst seaweed, mud and cow-pats {Hobbs, 1961 #3753}. During high tides they may also use sand dunes and claypans.	EPBC PMST	Low Marginal preferred habitat present within study area. No records within the locality

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EPBC ACT[1]	TSC ACT[2]	HABITAT	DATA SOURCE[3]	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURENCE[4]
Calidris tenuirostris	Great Knot	CEM	V	Generally a coastal species found on tidal mudflats and sandy ocean shores. A migratory species visiting Australian waters between September and March {Pizzey, 2007 #24}.	EPBC PMST	Low No preferred habitat present within study area. No records within the locality
Charadrius bicinctus	Double-banded Plover	M		The Double-banded Plover is found on littoral, estuarine and fresh or saline terrestrial wetlands and also saltmarsh, grasslands and pasture. It occurs on muddy, sandy, shingled or sometimes rocky beaches, bays and inlets, harbours and margins of fresh or saline terrestrial wetlands such as lakes, lagoons and swamps, shallow estuaries and rivers. It is sometimes associated with coastal lagoons, inland saltlakes, exposed seagrass beds, exposed reefs and rock platforms and coastal sand dunes {Marchant, 1993 #534}.	EPBC PMST	Low Marginal preferred habitat present within study area. No records within the locality
Charadrius leschenaultii	Greater Sand Plover	VM	V	Entirely coastal in NSW foraging on intertidal sand and mudflats in estuaries, and roosting during high tide on sand beaches or rocky shores. A migratory species it is found in New South Wales generally during the summer months {Pizzey, 2007 #24}.	EPBC PMST	Low No preferred habitat present within study area. No records within the locality
Charadrius mongolus	Lesser Sand Plover	EM	V	Migratory bird that migrates from the northern hemisphere to coastal areas of northern and east coast of Australia {Garnett, 2000 #21}. The species is almost strictly coastal during the non-breeding season, preferring sandy beaches, mudflats of coastal bays and estuaries, sand-flats and dunes near the coast, occasionally frequenting mangrove mudflats (IUCN Redlist entry).	EPBC PMST	Low No preferred habitat present within study area. No records within the locality

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EPBC ACT[1]	TSC ACT[2]	HABITAT	DATA SOURCE[3]	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURENCE[4]
Cuculus opatus (syn. Cuculus saturatus)	Oriental Cuckoo, Himalayan Cuckoo	M		A non-breeding migrant to Australia, it often inhabits rainforest, vine thickets, wet sclerophyll forest and open woodland and sometimes occurs in mangroves, wooded swamps and as vagrants in gardens {Higgins, 1999 #531}. The population trend appears to be stable {BirdLife International, 2009 #3694}.	EPBC PMST	Moderate Marginal foraging habitat present within study area. May occur occasionally in in air spaces over the subject site. Does not breed in Australia.
Dasyornis brachypterus	Eastern Bristlebird	E	E1	The habitat of the Eastern Bristlebird is characterised by low dense vegetation. Fire is a feature of all areas where known populations occur. Given the poor flight ability of the species it is though that few individuals survive the passage of fire, survival is dependant on the availability of fire refuges and recolonisation may be relatively slow. The bird is cryptic and camouflaged and rarely seen but may be detected by its distinctive, loud calls. Confined to NSW/Queensland border region, Illawarra region and NSW/Victorian border region {NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 1997 #148}.	EPBC PMST	Low No preferred habitat present within study area. No records within the locality
Diomedea epomophora epomophora	Southern Royal Albatross	VM		Breeds on Campbell, Adams, Enderby and Auckland Islands, south of New Zealand {Garnett, 2000 #21}. A southern ocean pelagic species occasionally observe off southern Australian coasts, but rare in the north {Garnett, 2000 #21}.	EPBC PMST	Low No preferred habitat present within study area. No records within the locality
Diomedea epomophora sanfordi	Northern Royal Albatross	EM		Breeds on Chatham Island and Taiaroa Head on South Island of New Zealand {Garnett, 2000 #21}. Observed regularly in Tasmanian and South Australian waters and extends into the southwest Atlantic, but more rarely off the NSW coast {Garnett, 2000 #21}.	EPBC PMST	Low No preferred habitat present within study area. No records within the locality

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EPBC ACT[1]	TSC ACT[2]	HABITAT	DATA SOURCE[3]	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURENCE[4]
Diomedea exulans	Wandering Albatross	VM	E1	Southern circumpolar distribution, breeding in Australian territory on Macquarie and Heard Islands {Garnett, 2000 #21}. Aslo breeds in subantarctic islands in the southern Atlantic and Indian oceans {Garnett, 2000 #21}. A pelagic species visiting mainland Australian waters seasonally occasionally occurring within sight of the coast.	EPBC PMST	Low No preferred habitat present within study area. No records within the locality
Diomedea exulans antipodensis	Antipodean Albatross	VM	V	Breeds on Antipodes and Campbell Islands, New Zealand, foraging across the southwest Pacific and the Tasman Sea, including waters off the coasts of NSW {Garnett, 2000 #21}. Essentially an oceanic species, usually uncommon in inshore habitats and not entering enclosed waters.	EPBC PMST	Low No preferred habitat present within study area. No records within the locality
Diomedea exulans gibsoni	Gibson's Albatross	VM	V	Breeds on Auckland Island, New Zealand, and forages throughout the Tasman Sea {Garnett, 2000 #21} where it is commonly encountered off the NSW coast during seabird surveys in the Austral winter. An oceanic species uncommon in inshore habitats and avoiding enclosed waters.	EPBC PMST	Low Marginal preferred habitat present within study area. No records within the locality
Fregata ariel	Lesser Frigatebird	M		Major breeding populations of the Lesser Frigatebird are found in tropical waters of the Indian and Pacific Ocean (excluding the east Pacific), as well as one population in the South Atlantic (Trinidade and Martim Vaz, Brazil). Outside the breeding season it is sedentary, with immature and non-breeding individuals dispersing throughout tropical seas, especially of the Indian and Pacific Oceans (del Hoyo *et al.* 1992).	EPBC PMST	Low No preferred habitat present within study area. No records within the locality
Fregata minor	Great Frigatebird	M		Major breeding populations of the Greater Frigatebird are found in tropical waters of the Pacific and Indian Ocean, as well as one population in the South Atlantic (Trinidade and Martim Vaz, Brazil). It is predominately sedentary, with immature and non-breeding individuals dispersing throughout the tropical seas with the exception of the east and central Atlantic.	EPBC PMST	Low No preferred habitat present within study area. No records within the locality

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EPBC ACT[1]	TSC ACT[2]	HABITAT	DATA SOURCE[3]	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURENCE[4]
Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's Snipe	M		Occurs in freshwater or brackish wetlands generally near protective vegetation cover. This species feeds on small invertebrates, seeds and vegetation. It migrates to the northern hemisphere to breed {Garnett, 2000 #21}.	EPBC PMST	Low Marginal preferred habitat present within study area. No records within the locality
Gallinago megala	Swinhoe's Snipe	M		During the non-breeding season Swinhoe's Snipe occurs at the edges of wetlands, such as wet paddy fields, swamps and freshwater streams. The species is also known to occur in grasslands, drier cultivated areas (including crops of rapeseed and wheat) and market gardens. Habitat specific to Australia includes the dense clumps of grass and rushes round the edges of fresh and brackish wetlands. This includes swamps, billabongs, river pools, small streams and sewage ponds. They are also found in drying claypans and inundated plains pitted with crab holes {Environment, 2015 #3579}.	EPBC PMST	Low Marginal preferred habitat present within study area. No records within the locality
Gallinago stenura	Pintail Snipe	M		During non-breeding period the Pin-tailed Snipe occurs most often in or at the edges of shallow freshwater swamps, ponds and lakes with emergent, sparse to dense cover of grass/sedge or other vegetation. The species is also found in drier, more open wetlands such as claypans in more arid parts of species' range. It is also commonly seen at sewage ponds; not normally in saline or inter-tidal wetlands {Department of the Environment, 2015 #3580}.	EPBC PMST	Low Marginal preferred habitat present within study area. No records within the locality
Grantiella picta	Painted Honeyeater	V	V	Lives in dry forests and woodlands. Primary food is the mistletoes in the genus Amyema, though it will take some nectar and insects. Its breeding distribution is dictated by presence of mistletoes which are largely restricted to older trees. Less likely to be found in in strips of remnant box-ironbark woodlands, such as occur along roadsides and in windbreaks, than in wider blocks {Garnett, 2000 #21}.	EPBC PMST	Low Marginal preferred habitat present within study area. No records within the locality

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EPBC ACT[1]	TSC ACT[2]	HABITAT	DATA SOURCE[3]	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURENCE[4]
Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated Needletail	M		Occurs in airspace over forests, woodlands, farmlands, plains, lakes, coasts and towns. Breeds in the northern hemisphere and migrates to Australia in October-April {Pizzey, 2007 #24}.	EPBC PMST	Low Marginal preferred habitat present within study area. No records within the locality
Lathamus discolor	Swift Parrot	CE	E1	Breeding occurs in Tasmania, majority migrates to mainland Australia in autumn, over-wintering, particularly in Victoria and central and eastern NSW, but also south-eastern Queensland as far north as Duaringa. Until recently it was believed that in New South Wales, swift parrots forage mostly in the western slopes region along the inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range but are patchily distributed along the north and south coasts including the Sydney region, but new evidence indicates that the forests on the coastal plains from southern to northern NSW are also extremely important. In mainland Australia it is semi-nomadic, foraging in flowering eucalypts in eucalypt associations, particularly box-ironbark forests and woodlands. Preference for sites with highly fertile soils where large trees have high nectar production, including along drainage lines and isolated rural or urban remnants, and for sites with flowering Acacia pycnantha, is indicated. Sites used vary from year to year. {Garnett, 2000 #21},{Swift Parrot Recovery Team, 2001 #396}.	BioNet NSW, EPBC PMST	Moderate. Potential albeit disturbed habitat present within the study area. Recorded foraging in Parramatta in urban vegetation in 2015 and recorded within 1-2 km of the Rydalmere bridge site in 2013. Swift parrots were regular visitors to two urban sites approximately 5-6 km away in Meadowbank/West Ryde for at least the 6 years until 2012 (Atlas of Living Australia 2016) (Office for Environment & Heritage 2016)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EPBC ACT[1]	TSC ACT[2]	HABITAT	DATA SOURCE[3]	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURENCE[4]
Limosa lapponica baueri	Bar-tailed Godwit (Western Alaskan)	M, V		Occurs in coastal mudflats, sandbars, shores of estuaries, salt marsh and sewage ponds {Morcombe, 2003 #992}.	EPBC PMST	Low A very small area of marginal habitat present within study area. Bar-tailed Godwits have been frequently recorded in the lower reaches of the Parramatta River estuary in association with tidal mudflats and saltmarsh but have seldom been identified to subspecies level.
Limosa lapponica menzbieri	Bar-tailed Godwit (Northern Siberian)	M, CE		Occurs in coastal mudflats, sandbars, shores of estuaries, salt marsh and sewage ponds {Morcombe, 2003 #992}.	EPBC PMST	Low A very small area of marginal habitat present within study area. Bar-tailed Godwits have been frequently recorded in the lower reaches of the Parramatta River estuary in association with tidal mudflats and saltmarsh but have seldom been identified to subspecies level.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EPBC ACT[1]	TSC ACT[2]	HABITAT	DATA SOURCE[3]	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURENCE[4]
Limosa limosa	Black-tailed Godwit	M	V	A coastal species found on tidal mudflats, swamps, shallow river margins and sewage farms. Also found inland on larger shallow fresh or brackish waters. A migratory species visiting Australia between September and May {Pizzey, 2007 #24}.	EPBC PMST	Low A very small area of marginal habitat present within study area. Infrequently recorded in the lower reaches of the Parramatta River estuary.
Macronectes giganteus	Southern Giant-Petrel	EM	E1	A partly nomadic marine species that forages off the coast of New South Wales {Garnett, 2000 #21}.	EPBC PMST	Low No preferred habitat present within study area. No records within the locality
Macronectes halli	Northern Giant-Petrel	VM	V	Nomadic marine species, that nest as dispersed pairs, often amidst tussocks in dense vegetation. Forages in inshores waters of southern Australia and occasionally visits the coast of NSW {Garnett, 2000 #21}.	EPBC PMST	Low No preferred habitat present within study area. No records within the locality
Monarcha melanopsis	Black-faced Monarch	M		Occurs in rainforests, eucalypt woodlands, coastal scrubs, damp gullies in rainforest, eucalypt forest and in more open woodland when migrating {Pizzey, 2007 #24}.	EPBC PMST	Moderate Marginal habitat present within study area. May occur occasionally in forested areas of the subject site.
Monarcha trivirgatus	Spectacled Monarch	M		Occurs in the understorey of mountain/lowland rainforests, thickly wooded gullies and waterside vegetation. Migrates to NE NSW in summer to breed {Pizzey, 2007 #24}.	EPBC PMST	Low Marginal preferred habitat present within study area. No records within the locality

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EPBC ACT[1]	TSC ACT[2]	HABITAT	DATA SOURCE[3]	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURENCE[4]
Motacilla flava	Yellow Wagtail	M		This species occurs in a range of habitats including estuarine habitats such as sand dunes, mangrove forests and coastal saltmarshes. This species also occurs in open grassy areas including disturbed sites such as sports grounds and has been recorded on the edges of wetlands, swamps, lakes and farm dams. This species migrates from Asia to Australia in spring-summer. It has been recorded in the estuarine areas of the Hunter River in Newcastle NSW and in QLD and the north of NT and WA {Higgins, 2006 #2278}.	EPBC PMST	Low Marginal preferred habitat present within study area. No records within the locality
Myiagra cyanoleuca	Satin Flycatcher	M		Widespread in eastern Australia. In Queensland, it is widespread but scattered in the east. In NSW, they are widespread on and east of the Great Divide and sparsely scattered on the western slopes, with very occasional records on the western plains. In Victoria, the species is widespread in the south and east, in the area south of a line joining Numurkah, Maldon, the northern Grampians, Balmoral and Nelson. Inhabit heavily vegetated gullies in eucalypt-dominated forests and taller woodlands, and on migration, occur in coastal forests, woodlands, mangroves and drier woodlands and open forests. Satin Flycatchers mainly inhabit eucalypt forests, often near wetlands or watercourses. They generally occur in moister, taller forests, often occurring in gullies. They also occur in eucalypt woodlands with open understorey and grass ground cover, and are generally absent from rainforest. In south-eastern Australia, they occur at elevations of up to 1400 m above sea level, and in the ACT, they occur mainly between 800 m above sea level and the treeline {Department of the Environment, 2016 #7313}{Pizzey, 2007 #24}.	EPBC PMST	Moderate Marginal habitat present within study area. May occur occasionally in forested areas of the subject site.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EPBC ACT[1]	TSC ACT[2]	HABITAT	DATA SOURCE[3]	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURENCE[4]
Neophema chrysogaster	Orange-bellied Parrot	ZM	E1	Orange-bellied Parrot breeds in the south-west of Tasmania and migrates in autumn to spend the winter on the mainland coast of south-eastern South Australia and southern Victoria. Typical winter habitat is saltmarsh and strandline/foredune vegetation communities either on coastlines or coastal lagoons. Spits and islands are favoured but they will turn up anywhere within these coastal regions. The species can be found foraging in weedy areas associated with these coastal habitats or even in totally modified landscapes such as pastures, seed crops and golf courses. Diet mainly comprises seeds and fruits of sedges and salt-tolerant coastal and saltmarsh plants. Occasionally, flowers and stems are eaten. Orange-bellied Parrots are known to forage among flocks of Blue-winged Parrots {Higgins, 1999 #531}. It is expected that NSW habitats may be being more frequently utilised than observations suggest {Department of Environment and Conservation, 2005 #762}.	EPBC PMST	Low. Preferred habitat not present within study area. No records within the locality.
Numenius madagascariensis	Eastern Curlew	CEM		Inhabits coastal estuaries, mangroves, mud flats and sand pits. It is a migratory shorebird which generally inhabits sea and lake shore mud flats, deltas and similar areas, where it forages for crabs and other crustaceans, clam worms and other annelids, molluscs, insects and other invertebrates. Its migration route ranges from its wintering grounds in Australia to its breeding grounds in northern China, Korea and Russia {Pizzey, 2007 #24}.	EPBC PMST	Low Marginal preferred habitat present within study area. Rare or incidental occurrences cannot be discounted
Numenius minutus	Little Curlew	M		On passage the species shows a preference for foraging and resting in swampy meadows near lakes and along river valleys. It overwinters on dry inland grassland, bare cultivation, dry mudflats and coastal plains of black soil with scattered shallow pools of freshwater, swamps, lakes or flooded ground. It shows a preference for short grass swards of less than 20 cm tall, and occasionally occurs in dry saltmarshes, coastal swamps, mudflats or sandflats in estuaries, or on the beaches of sheltered coasts {BirdLife International, 2009 #3757}.	EPBC PMST	Low. Preferred habitat not present within study area. No records within the locality.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EPBC ACT[1]	TSC ACT[2]	HABITAT	DATA SOURCE[3]	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURENCE[4]
Numenius phaeopus	Whimbrel	M		Migrates to Taiwan, Philippines, PNG, and a race breeding in NE Siberia is found on the north and south-eastern coastlines of Australia. Juveniles arrive to Australia from spring to early summer. Usually only juveniles remain in Australia but very occasionally adults in breeding plumage may be seen in Australian winters {Pizzey, 2007 #24}.	EPBC PMST	Low. Preferred habitat not present within study area. No records within the locality.
Pandion cristatus (syn. P. haliaetus)	Eastern Osprey	M	V	Generally a coastal species, occurring in estuaries, bays, inlets, islands and surrounding waters, coral atolls, reefs, lagoons, rock cliffs and stacks. Sometimes ascends larger rivers to far inland. Builds nests high in tree, on pylon or on ground on islands. Feeds on fish {Pizzey, 2007 #24}.	EPBC PMST	Low. Preferred habitat not present within study area. No records within the locality.
Philomachus pugnax	Ruff	M		The Ruff is found on generally fresh, brackish or saline wetlands with exposed mudflats at the edges. It is found in terrestrial wetlands including lakes, swamps, pools, lagoons, tidal rivers, swampy fields and floodlands and occasionally on sheltered coasts, in harbours, estuaries, seashores, sewage farms and saltworks. It is also sometimes found on wetlands surrounded by dense vegetation including grass, sedges, saltmarsh and reeds and has been observed on sand spits and other sandy habitats including shingles. It forages on mudflats, in shallow water and occasionally on dry mud, dry waterside plants and in swampy areas in sewage farms. It prefers to roost amongst shorter vegetation {Higgins, 1996 #648}.	EPBC PMST	Low Marginal preferred habitat present within study area. Rare or incidental occurrences cannot be discounted
Pluvialis fulva	Pacific Golden Plover	M		Prefers sandy, muddy or rocky shores, estuaries and lagoons, reefs, saltmarsh, and or short grass in paddocks and crops. The species is usually coastal, including offshore islands; rarely far inland. Often observed on beaches and mudflats, sandflats and occasionally rock shelves, or where these substrates intermingle; harbours, estuaries and lagoons {Higgins, 1993 #534}.	EPBC PMST	Low Marginal preferred habitat present within study area. Rare or incidental occurrences cannot be discounted

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EPBC ACT[1]	TSC ACT[2]	HABITAT	DATA SOURCE[3]	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURENCE[4]
Polytelis swainsonii	Superb Parrot	V	V	Found throughout eastern inland NSW. On the South-western Slopes their core breeding area is roughly bounded by Cowra and Yass in the east, and Grenfell, Cootamundra and Coolac in the west. Birds breeding in this region are mainly absent during winter, when they migrate north to the region of the upper Namoi and Gwydir Rivers. The other main breeding sites are in the Riverina along the corridors of the Murray, Edward and Murrumbidgee Rivers where birds are present all year round. Inhabit Box-Gum, Box-Cypress-pine and Boree Woodlands and River Red Gum Forest. In the Riverina the birds nest in the hollows of large trees (dead or alive) mainly in tall riparian River Red Gum Forest or Woodland. On the South West Slopes nest trees can be in open Box-Gum Woodland or isolated paddock trees. Tree species known to be used are Blakely's Red Gum, Yellow Box, Apple Box and Red Box. Feed in trees and understorey shrubs and on the ground and their diet consists mainly of grass seeds and herbaceous plants. Also eaten are fruits, berries, nectar, buds, flowers, insects and grain {Office of Environment & Heritage, 2014 #7311} {Department of the Environment, 2016 #7312}{Garnett, 2000 #21}.	BioNet NSW	Low Preferred habitat not present within study area. Well outside of species' normal range. Local records likely of aviary escapees.
Rhipidura rufifrons	Rufous Fantail	M		Occurs in a range of habitats including the undergrowth of rainforests/wetter eucalypt forests/gullies, monsoon forests paperbarks, sub-inland and coastal scrubs, mangroves, watercourses, parks and gardens. When migrating they may also be recorded on farms, streets and buildings. Migrates to SE Australia in October-April to breed, mostly in or on the coastal side of the Great Dividing Range {Pizzey, 2007 #24}.	EPBC PMST	Moderate Marginal habitat present within study area. May occur occasionally in forested areas of the subject site.
Rostratula australis (syn. R. benghalensis)	Australian Painted Snipe (Painted Snipe)	VM	E1	Inhabits shallow, vegetated, temporary or infrequently filled wetlands, including where there are trees such as Eucalyptus camaldulensis (River Red Gum), E. populnea (Poplar Box) or shrubs such as Muehlenbeckia florulenta (Lignum) or Sarcocornia quinqueflora (Samphire). Feeds at the water's edge and on mudlflats on seeds and invertebrates, including insects, worms, molluscs and crustaceans. Males incubate eggs in a shallow scrape nest {Garnett, 2000 #21}.	EPBC PMST	Low Preferred habitat not present. May occur intermittently over the site on a seasonal basis.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EPBC ACT[1]	TSC ACT[2]	HABITAT	DATA SOURCE[3]	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURENCE[4]
Sternula nereis nereis	Fairy Tern (Australian)	V		Fairy Terns utilise a variety of habitats including offshore, estuarine or lacustrine (lake islands, wetlands, beaches and spits. The subspecies may migrate within southern Western Australia and Tasmania, where they are seen less frequently during the winter months. They are more sedentary in the north of Western Australia, and in South Australia and Victoria {Hill, 1988 #3651}. Fairy Terns nest in small colonies on coral shingle on continental islands or coral cays, on sandy islands and beaches inside estuaries, and on open sandy beaches {Hill, 1988 #3651}{Higgins, 1996 #648}. They nest above the high water mark often in clear view of the water and on sites where the substrate is sandy and the vegetation low and sparse. Colonies tend to occupy areas rather than specific sites, and nest sites are often abandoned after one year, even if they have been successful {Saunders, 1985 #3652}.	EPBC PMST	Low. Preferred habitat not present within study area. No records within the locality
Thalassarche bullei	Buller's Albatross	VM		Breeds on Snares and Solander Islands, New Zealand, foraging locally, but also foraging widely enough to cross the Tasman {Garnett, 2000 #21}. An oceanic species uncommon in inshore habitats and avoiding encolsed waters.	EPBC PMST	Low. No preferable habitat within study area. No records within locality.
Thalassarche cauta cauta	Shy Albatross	VM	V	An Australian territory endemic, which breeds on three islands off southern Tasmania; Albatross, Bass and Pedra Branca Islands {Marchant, 1990 #3514}. Genetic data studies on shy-type albastross collected off New Zealand, Australia and South Africa, strongly suggest that most Shy Albatross remain close to the breeding grounds throughout the year, with few birds moving north beyond the southern NSW coast {Abbott, 2006 #3777}.	EPBC PMST	Low. No preferable habitat within study area. No records within locality.
Thalassarche eremita	Chatham Albatross	EM		Very restricted breeding on Pyramid Rock, Chatham Island {Garnett, 2000 #21}. Many disperse eastwards as far as South America, but it is occasionally encountered off eastern Australia's southern coasts {Garnett, 2000 #21}.	EPBC PMST	Low. No preferable habitat within study area. No records within locality.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EPBC ACT[1]	TSC ACT[2]	HABITAT	DATA SOURCE[3]	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURENCE[4]
Thalassarche impavida	Campbell Albatross	VM		Recently separated from the closely related Black-browed Albatross and only separable from this species in individuals of sufficient age to develop the distinctive amber iris. Breeds on Campbell Island New Zealand foraging locally during this period {Garnett, 2000 #21}. Outside the breeding season forages around New Zealand, the Central Pacific and Australia {Garnett, 2000 #21}.	EPBC PMST	Low. No preferable habitat within study area. No records within locality.
Thalassarche melanophris	Black-browed Albatross	VM	V	Nomadic marine species that breeds on subantarctic island outside Australian waters, but moves northwards in non-breeding seasons. The waters off southern Australia between Brisbane and Perth are the principal feeding area of birds {Garnett, 2000 #21}. Black-browed-type albatross are more regularly observed from shore than more pelagic albatross species.	EPBC PMST	Low. No preferable habitat within study area. No records within locality.
Thalassarche salvini	Salvin's Albatross	VM		An oceanic species that breeds on Bounty, Snares and Chatham Islands, south of New Zealand, and Crozet Island in the southern Indian Ocean {Garnett, 2000 #21}. Most individuals disperse east to the eastern Pacific Ocean from the breeding grounds, but a few individuals visit Australian waters, although few reach north of southern NSW.	EPBC PMST	Low. No preferable habitat within study area. No records within locality.
Thalassarche steadi	White-capped Albatross	VM		An oceanic species that breeds on Adams, Auckland, Bollons, Disappointment and Chatham Islands south of New Zealand {Garnett, 2000 #21}. Global population between 70,000 and 80,000 pairs the majority of which breed on Disapointment Island {Garnett, 2000 #21}. During the breeding season most birds remain around the breeding islands and into the Tasman Sea {Garnett, 2000 #21}. Outside of the breeding season genetic data from bycatch studies strongly indicates that White-capped Albatross wonder widely in Australasian waters and west as far as South Africa {Abbott, 2006 #3777}.	EPBC PMST	Low. No preferable habitat within study area. No records within locality.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EPBC ACT[1]	TSC ACT[2]	HABITAT	DATA SOURCE[3]	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURENCE[4]
Tringa brevipes (syn. Heteroscelus brevipes)	Grey-tailed Tattler	M		It is often found on sheltered coasts with reefs, rock platforms or with intertidal mudflats. It is also found at intertidal rocky, coral or stony reefs, platforms and islets that are exposed at low tide. It has also been found in embayments, estuaries and coastal lagoons, especially fringed with mangroves. It is rarely seen on open beaches and occasionally found around near-coastal wetlands, such as lagoons, lakes and ponds in sewage farms and saltworks. Inland records for the species are rare {Higgins, 1996 #648}. The species forages in shallow water, hard intertidal substrates, rock pools, intertidal mudflats, mangroves, banks of seaweed and among rocks and coral rubble, over which water may surge. The species roosts in mangroves, dense stands of shrubs, snags, rocks, beaches, reefs, artificial structures (sea walls, oyster racks), occasionally in near-coastal saltworks and sewage ponds and rarely on sandy beaches or sand banks {Higgins, 1996 #648}{Rogers, 1999 #3758}.	EPBC PMST	Low. No preferable habitat within study area. No records within locality.
Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank	M		Occurs in a range of inland and coastal environments. Inland, it occurs in both permanent and temporary wetlands, billabongs, swamps, lakes floodplains, sewage farms, saltworks ponds, flooded irrigated crops. On the coast, it occurs in sheltered estuaries and bays with extensive mudflats, mangrove swamps, muddy shallows of harbours and lagoons, occasionally rocky tidal ledges. It generally prefers wet and flooded mud and clay rather than sand {Morcombe, 2003 #992}.	EPBC PMST	Low. Marginal preferable habitat within study area. No records within locality.
Fish						
Carcharodon carcharias	Great White Shark	VM	V	The white shark is found throughout the world in temperate and subtropical oceans, with a preference for temperate waters {Department of Environment and Heritage, 2002 #215}.	EPBC PMST	Low. No preferable habitat within study area. No records within locality.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EPBC ACT[1]	TSC ACT[2]	HABITAT	DATA SOURCE[3]	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURENCE[4]
Epinephelus daemelii	Black Cod	V	V	Adult black cod are usually found in caves, gutters and beneath bomboras on rocky reefs. They are territorial and often occupy a particular cave for life. Small juveniles are often found in coastal rock pools, and larger juveniles around rocky shores in estuaries. Black cod are opportunistic carnivores, eating mainly other fish and crustaceans. They can change from one colour pattern to another in just a few seconds. They are usually black in estuaries and banded around clear water reefs. Black cod are apparently slow growing. Smaller fish are mostly females, but they generally change sex to become males at around 100-110 cm in length. {Department of Primary Industries, 2005 #3756}	EPBC PMST	Low. No preferable habitat within study area. No records within locality.
Lamna nasus	Porbeagle, Mackerel Shark	M		The porbeagle is a wide-ranging, coastal and oceanic shar found in temperate and cold-temperate waters worldwide and more common on continental shelves. There is apparently little exchange between adjacent populations {Stevens, 2006 #3654}.	EPBC PMST	Low. No preferable habitat within study area. No records within locality.
Macquaria australasica	Macquarie Perch	E		Macquarie Perch are found in the Murray-Darling Basin (particularly upstream reaches) of the Lachlan, Murrumbidgee and Murray rivers, and parts of south-eastern coastal NSW, including the Hawkesbury/Nepean and Shoalhaven catchments. Macquarie Perch are found in both river and lake habitats; especially the upper reaches of rivers and their tributaries. It prefers clear water and deep, rocky holes with lots of cover. As well as aquatic vegetation, additional cover may comprise of large boulders, debris and overhanging banks. Spawning occurs just above riffles (shallow running water). {Department of the Environment, 2016 #7335} {Department of Primary Industries, 2016 #7336}.	EPBC PMST	Low. No preferable habitat within study area. No records within locality.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EPBC ACT[1]	TSC ACT[2]	HABITAT	DATA SOURCE[3]	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURENCE[4]
Prototroctes maraena	Australian Grayling	V		Occurs in streams and rivers on the eastern and southern flanks of the Great Dividing Range, from Sydney, southwards to the Otway Ranges of Victoria and in Tasmania. The species is found in fresh and brackish waters of coastal lagoons, from Shoalhaven River in NSW to Ewan Ponds in South Australia. The Australian Grayling is diadromous, spending part of its lifecycle in freshwater and at least part of the larval and/or juvenile stages in coastal seas. Adults (including pre spawning and spawning adults) inhabit cool, clear, freshwater streams with gravel substrate and areas alternating between pools and riffle zones such as the Tambo River, which is also known to have granite outcrops. The species has also been associated with clear, gravel-bottomed habitats in the Mitchell and Wonnangatta Rivers (Victoria) and in a muddy-bottomed, heavily silted habitat in the Tarwin River (Victoria). The species has been found over 100 km upstream from the sea {Department of Primary Industries, 2015 #7140}{Department of the Environment, 2016 #7340}.	EPBC PMST	Low. No preferable habitat within study area. No records within locality.
Invertebrates						
Pommerhelix duralensis	Dural Woodland Snail	E	E1	This species prefers the interface of shale-derived and sandstone- derived soils with forested habitats that contain a good native cover and woody debris. It favours shelter under rocks, inside curled-up bark or resting in exposed areas and does not burrow or climb {Office of Environment and Heritage, 2015 #3907}.	EPBC PMST	Low Low potential to occur in the subject site. Marginal habitat within the study area. Possible albeit disturbed and marginal habitat occurs in the larger patches of remnant native vegetation communities. Collected in the Parramatta region in 1944 and 1955 (Atlas of Living Australia 2016).
Mammals						

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EPBC ACT[1]	TSC ACT[2]	HABITAT	DATA SOURCE[3]	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURENCE[4]
Caperea marginata	Pygmy Right Whale	M		The movements of this smallest of baleen whales is little known and much of what is know is derived from beach-washed individuals {Van Dyck, 2008 #2905}. It is likely to occur in both oceanic and inshore waters off southern Australian coasts, but sightings of live individuals are rare {Van Dyck, 2008 #2905}.	EPBC PMST	Low. No preferable habitat within study area. No records within locality
Chalinolobus dwyeri	Large-eared Pied Bat	V	V	Occurs in moderately wooded habitats, mainly in areas with extensive cliffs and caves and roosts in caves, mine tunnels and the abandoned, bottle-shaped mud nests of Fairy Martins {Churchill, 1998 #26}{Office of Environment and Heritage, 2011 #3306}. Breeding habitat (maternity roosts) is located in roof domes in sandstone caves {Office of Environment and Heritage, 2011 #3306}. Thought to forage below the forest canopy for small flying insects {Churchill, 1998 #26}.	BioNet NSW, EPBC PMST	Low Low quality to marginal habitat within the study area. No known roosts. No records within the locality. Rare or incidental occurrences cannot be discounted.
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus	Spotted-Tailed Quoll (Southern Subspecies)	E	V	Occurs from the Bundaberg area in south-east Queensland, south through NSW to western Victoria and Tasmania. In NSW, it occurs on both sides of the Great Dividing Range and north-east NSW represents a national stronghold {NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 1999 #502}. Occurs in wide range of forest types, although appears to prefer moist sclerophyll and rainforest forest types, and riparian habitat. Most common in large unfragmented patches of forest. It has also been recorded from dry sclerophyll forest, open woodland and coastal heathland, and despite its occurrence in riparian areas, it also ranges over dry ridges. Nests in rock caves and hollow logs or trees. Feeds on a variety of prey including birds, terrestrial and arboreal mammals, small macropods, reptiles and arthropods {NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 1999 #27; NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 1999 #502}.	BioNet NSW, EPBC PMST	Low Low quality to marginal habitat within the study area. Two records within the locality, Epping (2003) and Blaxcell (1993) (Office for Environment & Heritage 2016). Rare or incidental occurrences cannot be discounted.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EPBC ACT[1]	TSC ACT[2]	HABITAT	DATA SOURCE[3]	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURENCE[4]
Isoodon obesulus	Southern Brown Bandicoot	E	E1	Occurs in a variety of habitats in south-eastern Australia, including heathland, shrubland, dry sclerophyll forest with heathy understorey, sedgeland and woodland. Many of the habitats are prone to fire {NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 1999 #23}.	EPBC PMST	Low Disturbed and fragmented marginal habitat within the study area. No records within the locality.
Petauroides volans	Greater Glider	V		The Greater Glider has a restricted distribution in eastern Australia, from the Windsor Tableland in north Queensland to central Victoria, with an elevated range from sea level to 1200m above sea level.	EPBC PMST	Low Low quality to marginal habitat within the study area. Rare or incidental occurrences are unlikely but cannot be discounted.
Petrogale penicillata	Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	V	E1	Occurs in inland and sub-coastal south eastern Australia where it inhabits rock slopes. It has a preference for rocks which receive sunlight for a considerable part of the day. Windblown caves, rock cracks or tumbled boulders are used for shelter. Occur in small groups or "colonies" each usually separated by hundreds of metres {NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 2003 #49}.	EPBC PMST	Low Preferred habitat not present within study area. No records within the locality.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EPBC ACT[1]	TSC ACT[2]	HABITAT	DATA SOURCE[3]	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURENCE[4]
Phascolarctos cinereus	Koala	V	V	The Koala has a fragmented distribution throughout eastern Australia from north-east Queensland to the Eyre Peninsula in South Australia. In NSW it mainly occurs on the central and north coasts with some populations in the west of the Great Dividing Range. Inhabits eucalypt woodlands and forests. Koalas Feed on the foliage of more than 70 eucalypt species and 30 non-eucalypt species, but in any one area will select preferred browse species. The preferred tree species vary widely on a regional and local basis. Some preferred species include Forest Red Gum Eucalyptus tereticornis, Grey Gum E. punctata. In coastal areas, Tallowwood E. microcorys and Swamp Mahogany E. robusta are important food species, while in inland areas White Box E. albens, Bimble Box E. populnea and River Red Gum E. camaldulensis are favoured {NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 1999 #43; NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 2003 #31}{Office of Environment & Heritage, 2015 #7299}.	EPBC PMST	Low Marginal habitat within the study area which is fragmented and disturbed. Rare or incidental occurrences are unlikely but cannot be discounted.
Pseudomys novaehollandiae	New Holland Mouse	V		The New Holland Mouse has a fragmented distribution across Tasmania, Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland. Known to inhabit open heathlands, woodlands and forests with a heathland understorey and vegetated sand dunes. Due to the largely granivorous diet of the species, sites where the New Holland Mouse is found are often high in floristic diversity, especially leguminous perennials {Department of the Environment, 2016 #7338} {Office of Environment & Heritage, 2014 #7339}.	EPBC PMST	Low Low quality to marginal habitat within the study area. No records within the locality

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EPBC ACT[1]	TSC ACT[2]	HABITAT	DATA SOURCE[3]	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURENCE[4]
Pteropus poliocephalus	Grey-headed Flying-fox	V	V	Occurs in the coastal belt from Rockhampton in central Queensland to Melbourne in Victoria. However, only a small proportion of this range is used at any one time, as the species selectively forages where food is available. As a result, patterns of occurrence and relative abundance within its distribution vary widely between seasons and between years. At a local scale, the species is generally present intermittently and irregularly. At a regional scale, broad trends in the distribution of plants with similar flowering and fruiting times support regular annual cycles of migration. Whilst Brisbane, Newcastle, Sydney and Melbourne are occupied continuously, elsewhere, during spring, Grey-headed Flying-foxes are uncommon south of Nowra and widespread in other areas of their range. The species is widespread throughout their range in summer, whilst in autumn it occupies coastal lowlands and is uncommon inland. In winter, the species congregrates in coastal lowlands north of the Hunter Valley and is occasionally found on the south coast of NSW (associated with flowering Spotted Gum Corymbia maculata) and on the northwest slopes (generally associated with flowering White Box Eucalyptus albens or Mugga Ironbark E. sideroxylon). Occurs in subtropical and temperate rainforests, tall sclerophyll forests and woodlands, heaths and swamps as well as urban gardens and cultivated fruit crops. Roosting camps are generally located within 20 km of a regular food source and are commonly found in gullies, close to water, in vegetation with a dense canopy. Feed on the nectar and pollen of native trees, in particular Eucalyptus, Melaleuca and Banksia, and fruits of rainforest trees and vines {Office of Environment & Heritage, 2015 #7341} {Department of the Environment, 2016 #7342}.	BioNet NSW, EPBC PMST	**High** Marginal foraging habitat within study area. Recent records within the study area and throughout the locality. Two known Grey-headed Flying-fox roost camps within the locality at Parramatta Park and Clyde (Office for Environment & Heritage 2016)
Reptiles						
Caretta caretta	Loggerhead Turtle	EM	E1	Ocean dwellers that generally forage in deep water {NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 2002 #320}. Females come ashore during summer to lay eggs on beaches, with some nesting sites recorded in northern NSW (Department of Environment and Climate Change, 2007).	EPBC PMST	Low Preferred habitat not present within study area. No records within the locality.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EPBC ACT[1]	TSC ACT[2]	HABITAT	DATA SOURCE[3]	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURENCE[4]
Chelonia mydas	Green Turtle	VM	V	The species has been recorded in coastal waters of all Australian states. Nesting has been recorded in the vicinity of Shark Bay and Lacépède Islands in Western Australia, Cobourg Peninsula in the Northern Territory, and in the Gulf of Carpentaria, Raine Island, and the Capricorn and Bunker Groups of islands on the southern Barrier Reef in Queensland {Cogger, 1993 #36}.	EPBC PMST	Low Preferred habitat not present within study area. No records within the locality.
Dermochelys coriacea	Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle	VM	E1	Marine species that can occur in bays, estuaries and rivers where they feed. Found in all coastal waters of Australia, but more commonly in temperate waters. Known to nest occasionally in Queensland {Cogger, 2000 #20}.	EPBC PMST	Low Preferred habitat not present within study area. No records within the locality.
Eretmochelys imbricata	Hawksbill Turtle	VM		Once Hawksbill Turtles reach 30 to 40 cm curved carapace length, they settle and forage in tropical tidal and sub-tidal coral and rocky reef habitat. They primarily feed on sponges and algae {Whiting, 2000 #3686}. They have also been found, though less frequently, within seagrass habitats of coastal waters, as well as the deeper habitats of trawl fisheries {Poiner, 1996 #3684}{Robins, 2002 #3685}. Hawksbill Turtles have been seen in temperate regions as far south as northern NSW {Limpus, 1994 #3683}{Robins, 2002 #3685}{Whiting, 2000 #3686}.	EPBC PMST	Low Preferred habitat not present within study area. No records within the locality.
Hoplocephalus bungaroides	Broad-headed Snake	V	E1	A nocturnal species that occurs in association with communities occurring on Triassic sandstone within the Sydney Basin. Typically found among exposed sandstone outcrops with vegetation types ranging from woodland to heath. Within these habitats they generally use rock crevices and exfoliating rock during the cooler months and tree hollows during summer {Webb, 1994 #51; Webb, 1998 #52}.	EPBC PMST	Low Disturbed and low quality habitat within the study area. No records within the locality (Office for Environment & Heritage 2016). Rare or incidental occurrences are unlikely but cannot be discounted

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EPBC ACT[1]	TSC ACT[2]	HABITAT	DATA SOURCE[3]	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURENCE[4]
Natator depressus	Flatback Turtle	VM		Inhabit soft bodied habitat over the continental shelf of northern Australia, extending into Papua New Guinea and Irian Jaya {Spring, 1982 #3698}{Zangerl, 1988 #3699}. The turtle feeds in turbid, shallow inshore waters north of latitude 25° S {Robins, 1995 #3697}. Nesting habitat includes sandy beaches in the tropics and subtropics with sand temperatures between 25 °C and 33 °C {Limpus, 1995 #3696}. Hatchling to subadult Flatback Turtles lack a pelagic life stage and reside in the Australian continental shelf {Walker, 1994 #3700} {Walker, 1990 #3701}.	EPBC PMST	Low Preferred habitat not present within study area. No records within the locality.

1. Listed under the EPBC Act as V = Vulnerable, VM= Vulnerable/Migratory, E = Endangered, EM= Endangered/Migratory, CEM= Critically Endangered/Migratory, CE = Critically Endangered

2. Listed under the TSC Act as V = Vulnerable, E1 = Endangered species, E2= Endangered Population, E4= presumed extinct, CE = Critically Endangered

3. Data Source: EPBC PMST = database search using the Protected Matters Search Tool on the Department of Environment web site, BioNet NSW = search of the Office of Environment atlas database,

4. Likelihood of occurrence as assessed by WSP | Parsons Brinckerhoff.