

## 55 Coonara Avenue, West Pennant Hills – Migratory species

### Migratory species considered for potential impact.

Fauna Group	Species	Habitat Requirements	BioNet Records within 10km	Suitability of Subject Lot	Potential for impact
Bird	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> Eastern Curlew	Mainly coastal: sandspits, mudflats, waterways in saltmarsh, mangroves; occasionally fresh or brackish lakes, bare grassland near water.	BioNet contains 23 records of this species from within 10 km of the subject lot. These are all from the Sydney Olympic Park or in similar suitable habitat nearby along the Parramatta River.	No suitable habitat occurs on or near the subject lot.	No potential for direct or indirect impact to this species arising from the proposal.
Bird	<i>Tringa nebularia</i> Common Greenshank	Breeds in the Palearctic. In Australia over summer, on coast and inland, in estuaries, mudflats, mangrove swamps and lagoons.	BioNet contains 150 records of this species from within 10 km of the subject lot. These are all from the Sydney Olympic Park or in similar suitable habitat nearby along the Parramatta River.	No suitable habitat occurs on or near the subject lot.	No potential for direct or indirect impact to this species arising from the proposal.
Bird	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i> Curlew Sandpiper	Breeds in Siberia and migrates to Australia in warmer months. Forages in shallow water of intertidal mudflats of sheltered coasts. Roosts on beaches, spits/islets, saltmarsh or on rocky shore.	BioNet contains 255 records of this species from within 10 km of the subject lot. These are all from the Sydney Olympic Park or in similar suitable habitat nearby along the Parramatta River.	No suitable habitat occurs on or near the subject lot.	No potential for direct or indirect impact to this species arising from the proposal.
Bird	<i>Calidris acuminata</i> Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Summer migrant to Australia from the Arctic. Prefers grassy edges of shallow inland freshwater wetlands. Found also on sewage farms, flooded fields, mudflats, mangroves, beaches and rocky shores.	BioNet contains 255 records of this species from within 10 km of the subject lot. These are all from the Sydney Olympic Park or in similar suitable habitat nearby along the Parramatta River.	No suitable habitat occurs on or near the subject lot.	No potential for direct or indirect impact to this species arising from the proposal.
Bird	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> Common Sandpiper	Found on muddy edges or rocky shores of coastal or inland wetlands, saline or fresh. Breeds in Eurasia and part of the population overwinters in Australia.	BioNet contains 59 records of this species from within 10 km of the subject lot. These are all from the Sydney Olympic Park or in similar suitable habitat nearby along the Parramatta River.	No suitable habitat occurs on or near the subject lot.	No potential for direct or indirect impact to this species arising from the proposal.
Bird	<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i> Latham's Snipe	Non-breeding migrant to Australia in the warmer months. Found in dense cover in any vegetation around wetlands, also saltmarsh and creek edges when migrating.	BioNet contains 701 records of this species from within 10 km of the subject lot. These are all from the Sydney Olympic Park or in similar suitable habitat nearby along the Parramatta River.	No suitable habitat occurs on or near the subject lot.	No potential for direct or indirect impact to this species arising from the proposal.

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Bird	<i>Cuculus optatus</i> Oriental Cuckoo	Regular migrant to northern Australia, occasionally reaches Sydney area. Arrives Sep-Oct, leaves Apr-May. Uses diverse range of wooded habitats.	BioNet contains 5 records of this species from within 10 km of the subject lot, from 1982 to 1999, the closest being from Thornleigh. The Historical Bird Atlas notes a closer record from gully habitat near Byles Creek Beecroft in 1974 and 1975. Its rarity in biodiversity databases may be partially explained by it being indistinguishable from the Himalayan Cuckoo in the field by plumage, its quiet and unobtrusive behaviour (quiet and unobtrusive, foraging solitarily in upper canopies), and its ambiguous taxonomy.	The riparian habitat of the subject lot provides suitable habitat for this migrant species, although its presence in the Sydney area is very infrequent. Despite the presence of very active bird watchers in Cumberland State Forest (such as the Cumberland Bird Observers Club), there are no records of this species in the immediate vicinity of the subject lot.	Despite the presence of suitable habitat within the subject lot, further consideration of potential impact to this species is judged to be unnecessary, given that its presence is highly unlikely.
Bird	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> White-throated Needletail	Non-breeding population migrates from Asia in spring and departs in autumn along either side of the Great Dividing Range. Most of its time is spent feeding on the wing, high along storm fronts. It roosts regularly in trees (Birdlife Australia, <a href="https://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Hirundapus-caudacutus">https://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Hirundapus-caudacutus</a> ), both among dense foliage in the canopy or in hollows (SPRAT, <a href="https://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=682">https://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=682</a> ).	BioNet contains 65 records of this species from within 10 km of the subject lot, dating from 1981 to 2019, the closest being from Cumberland SF. Probably all of these observations are of birds flying overhead.	The treed habitats within the subject lot may provide suitable roosting habitat for this species.	There is the potential for direct impact to potential roosting habitat arising from the removal of trees within the development area. There is the potential for indirect impacts arising from disturbances to adjacent areas – edge effects and noise.
Bird	<i>Apus pacificus</i> Fork-tailed Swift	Almost exclusively aerial, flying over most habitat types. Arrives in Australia from its Siberian breeding grounds in October and departs from mid-April. It feeds on the edges of low pressure systems	BioNet contains 11 records of this species from within 10 km of the subject lot, dating from 1981 to 2019, the closest being an observation from Eldon Green,	Terrestrial habitat is relatively unimportant for this species.	No potential for direct or indirect impact to this species arising from the proposal.

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		moving about NSW chasing storm fronts. They probably roost aerially, but are occasionally observed to land. In Australia, they mostly occur over dry and open habitats of the inland plains but sometimes above foothills or in coastal areas, particularly above cliffs and beaches. However, they are also sometimes observed over settled areas. This distribution suggests that the presence of updraughts is the critical determinant of their distribution. Threats to this species in Australia are negligible.	immediately west of the subject lot.		
Bird	<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i> Rufous Fantail	Mainly in wet sclerophyll forest, usually with dense shrubby understorey; also rainforest. Occasionally occurs in secondary regrowth. When on passage, sometimes observed in drier forests and woodlands (e.g. with Spotted Gum, Box, Ironbark, Stringybark), often with shrubby or heathy understorey; or parks and gardens.	BioNet contains 96 records of this species from within 10 km of the subject lot, dating from 1975 to 2019, the closest and most recent being an observation from Palm Gully in the adjacent Cumberland State Forest.	Suitable habitat occurs in the dense riparian vegetation.	As none of the dense riparian vegetation will be removed by the proposal, there is no potential for direct impact to this species. There is the potential for indirect impacts arising from disturbances to adjacent areas – edge effects and noise.
Bird	<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i> Satin Flycatcher	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.	BioNet contains 15 records of this species from within 10 km of the subject lot, dating from 1985 to 2022, the closest being an observation from Carlingford in 2010. It was most recently observed in North Kellyville.	Suitable habitat occurs in the dense riparian vegetation.	As none of the dense riparian vegetation will be removed by the proposal, there is no potential for direct impact to this species. There is the potential for indirect impacts arising from disturbances to adjacent areas – edge effects and noise.
Bird	<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i> Black-faced Monarch	Found mainly in rainforest; sometimes in adjacent eucalypt forest (mainly wet sclerophyll forest), especially in gullies with a dense shrubby understorey. Also in dry sclerophyll forest and	BioNet contains 63 records of this species from within 10 km of the subject lot, dating from 1973 to 2020, the closest being an observation from Cumberland State Forest in 1982. It has most	Suitable habitat occurs in the dense riparian vegetation.	As none of the dense riparian vegetation will be removed by the proposal, there is no potential for direct impact to this species.

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		woodlands, often with a understorey. Especially occurs in marginal habitat during winter or when migrating. Sometimes found in suburban parks and gardens.	recently been observed in Sydney Olympic Park.		There is the potential for indirect impacts arising from disturbances to adjacent areas – edge effects and noise.
Bird	<i>Calidris melanotos</i> Pectoral Sandpiper	Migratory shorebird that breeds in northern Russia and North America, and found in Australia from September to June. In NSW, it is widespread, but scattered, occurring in coastal and inland habitats. This species prefers shallow fresh to saline wetlands found in coastal lagoons, estuaries, bays, swamps, lakes, inundated grasslands, saltmarshes, river pools, creeks, floodplains and artificial wetlands. It prefers wetlands that have open fringing mudflats and low, emergent or fringing vegetation, such as grass or samphire. The species has also been recorded in swamp overgrown with lignum. They forage in shallow water or soft mud at the edge of wetlands.	BioNet contains 27 records of this species from within 10 km of the subject lot, dating from 2003 to 2008. All records are from mudflats on the the Parramatta in Sydney Olympic Park.	No suitable habitat occurs on or near the subject lot.	No potential for direct or indirect impact to this species arising from the proposal.
Bird	<i>Symposiachrus trivirgatus</i> Spectacled Monarch	This species is resident in Queensland from Cape York to Rockhampton, and is a summer breeding migrant further south, reliably recorded as far south as Port Stephens. It is rarely found to the beyond these areas, although there are records of vagrant individuals as far south as Melbourne. It feeds on insects, foraging mostly below the canopy in foliage and on tree trunks or vines. It builds a small cup nest of fine bark, plant fibres, moss and spider web in a	BioNet contains only 1 record of this species within 10km of the subject lot - an individual was observed in a rainforest gully in Cumberland State Forest in 1986.	The dense vegetation in the riparian habitats on the subject lot would provide suitable potential habitat for this species, but being well outside of its normal range, it may be used only very infrequently by vagrant individuals.	Despite the presence of suitable habitat within the subject lot, further consideration of potential impact to this species is judged to be unnecessary, given that its presence is highly unlikely.

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		tree fork or in hanging vines, 1 m - 6 m above the ground, often near water.			
Bird	<i>Motacilla flava</i> Western Yellow Wagtail	Migratory bird that breeds in Eurasia and overwinters in Africa and Australia, where it is a rare vagrant. Typically found in wetland habitat, such as marshes, swamps and flooded grasslands.	BioNet contains 1 record of an observation of 2 birds from within 10 km of the subject lot. This record dates from 2016, in Sydney Olympic Park.	No suitable habitat occurs on or near the subject lot.	No potential for direct or indirect impact to this species arising from the proposal.