

55 Coonara Avenue, West Pennant Hills – Threatened flora species

Threatened flora species considered for potential impact.

Family	Species	Habitat Requirements	BioNet Records within 10km	Suitability of Subject Lot	Potential for impact
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia pubescens</i> Downy Wattle	Occurs on alluviums, shales and at the intergrade between shales and sandstones on the Cumberland Plain.	BioNet has 27 records of this species from within 10 km of the subject lot. The most recent dates from 2021 and is from Clyde. The closest record dates from 2003 and is on Luddenham soil landscape in Castle Hill.	No suitable habitat occurs on or near the subject lot.	No potential for direct or indirect impact to this species arising from the proposal.
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia bynoeana</i> Bynoe's Wattle	Occurs in heath or dry sclerophyll forest on sandy soils. Prefers open, sometimes disturbed sites and recent burnt patches. Associated with overstorey species <i>Corymbia gummifera</i> , <i>Eucalyptus haemastoma</i> and <i>Eucalyptus parramattensis</i> subsp. <i>parramattensis</i> .	BioNet has 18 records of this species from within 10 km of the subject lot. The most recent dates from 2014 from Galston. The closest record dates from 1947 and its location is given as “the Hills district”.	No suitable habitat occurs on or near the subject lot.	No potential for direct or indirect impact to this species arising from the proposal.
Orchidaceae	<i>Cryptostylis hunteriana</i> Leafless Tongue Orchid	Ill-defined habitat preferences, from coast to mountains in coastal heath, heathy woodland, and shrubby open forest. In the Hawkesbury-Nepean area it is known typically from plateaux woodland dominated by Red Bloodwood, Scribbly Gum, Smooth-barked Apple, Sydney Peppermint with heathy understorey. In Wyong it occurs in coastal woodlands. On the south coast it occurs in heathy habitats.	BioNet has no records of this species from within 10 km of the subject lot. However, ALA reveals a recent records (2021) from The Hills LGA, but the location is withheld.	No suitable habitat occurs on or near the subject lot. This species is not known to be associated with either of the vegetation communities that occur on site.	No potential for direct or indirect impact to this species arising from the proposal.
Myrtaceae	<i>Darwinia biflora</i>	Occurs in scrub-heath on sandstone or in the understorey of woodland/open forest on shale capped ridges intergraded with Hawkesbury sandstone. Associated with overstorey species <i>Eucalyptus haemastoma</i> , <i>Corymbia gummifera</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus squamosa</i> .	BioNet has 1,131 records of this species from within 10 km of the subject lot. The most recent dates from 2021 and is from the Kuring-gai Chase area. The closest record dates from 1917 and is from Beroft.	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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Orchidaceae	<i>Genoplesium baueri</i>	Grows in heath, heathy woodland, and open forest, sometimes on moss mats on sandstone. Occurs from Hunter Valley to Nowra district. Rarely recorded but small and inconspicuous.	BioNet has 22 records of this species from within 10 km of the subject lot. All locational information is withheld, but the most recent record dates from 2013.	No suitable habitat occurs on or near the subject lot. This species is not known to be associated with either of the vegetation communities that occur on site.	No potential for direct or indirect impact to this species arising from the proposal.
Malvaceae	<i>Lasiopetalum joyceae</i>	Restricted to lateritic to shaley ridgetops on the Hornsby Plateau south of the Hawkesbury River. Occurs in heath on sandstone. It is currently known from 34 sites between Berrilee and Duffys Forest, 17 of which are reserved.	BioNet has 969 records of this species from within 10 km of the subject lot. The most recent dates from 2021 and is from Berowra Valley NP. The closest record dates from 2008 and is from the Thornleigh Reservoir.	No suitable habitat occurs on or near the subject lot.	No potential for direct or indirect impact to this species arising from the proposal.
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca biconvexa</i>	Occurs in paperbark swamp forest and lowland rainforest.	BioNet has one record of this species from within 10 km of the subject lot. It is a record of 3 stands (of 10, 6, and 6 individuals) in a mid slope position near Gundy Place Westleigh observed and identified in 2008. This is a very unusual landscape position.	No suitable habitat occurs on or near the subject lot.	No potential for direct or indirect impact to this species arising from the proposal.
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca deanei</i>	Grows in heath on sandstone. Occurs in two distinct areas in northern (Ku-ring-gai/Berowra) and southern (Holsworthy/Wedderburn) areas of Sydney.	BioNet has 87 records of this species from within 10 km of the subject lot. The most recent dates from 2021 from Turramurra. The closest record dates from 1998 and is from Pennant Hills in Berowra Valley NP.	No suitable habitat occurs on or near the subject lot.	No potential for direct or indirect impact to this species arising from the proposal.
Proteaceae	<i>Persoonia hirsuta</i> subsp. <i>hirsuta</i>	Occurs in sandy soils in dry sclerophyll open forest, woodland and heath on sandstone.	BioNet has 27 records of this species from within 10 km of the subject lot. Locations are withheld, but the most recent dates from 2018.	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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Thymelaeaceae	<i>Pimelea curviflora</i> var. <i>curviflora</i>	Mostly confined to northern Sydney- Maroota; formerly south to Parramatta River and Port Jackson region, and a population persists along Northmead Gully. Occurs on shaley/lateritic soils over sandstone and shale/sandstone transition soils on ridgetops and upper slopes in woodlands.	BioNet has 87 records of this species from within 10 km of the subject lot. The most recent dates from 2017 from East Ryde. The closest record dates from 1945 and is from Cheltenham.	No suitable habitat occurs on or near the subject lot. This species is not known to be associated with either of the vegetation communities that occur on site.	No potential for direct or indirect impact to this species arising from the proposal.
Thymelaeaceae	<i>Pimelea spicata</i> Pink Pimelea	Occurs in two disjunct areas, the Cumberland Plain (Narellan, Marayong, Prospect Reservoir) and the Illawarra (Lansdowne to Shellharbour to northern Kiama) on well-structured clay soils.	BioNet has 9 records of this species from within 10 km of the subject lot. The most recent dates from 2003 from Greystanes. The closest record dates from 1800 and its location is only recorded as Parramatta.	No suitable habitat occurs on or near the subject lot. This species is not known to be associated with either of the vegetation communities that occur on site.	No potential for direct or indirect impact to this species arising from the proposal.
Rhamnaceae	<i>Pomaderris brunnea</i>	Found in a very limited area around the Nepean and Hawkesbury Rivers, including the Bargo area. Also at Walcha on northern tablelands and far eastern Gippsland in Vic. Grows in moist woodland or forest on clay and alluvial soils of flood plains and creek lines.	BioNet has only 1 record of this species from within 10 km of the subject lot, being from Kenthurst in 2015	No suitable habitat occurs on or near the subject lot.	No potential for direct or indirect impact to this species arising from the proposal.
Orchidaceae	<i>Rhizanthella slateri</i> Underground Orchid	Currently known from fewer than 10 locations (Bulahdelah, Watagan Mountains, Blue Mountains, Wisemans Ferry, Agnes Banks, Nowra). Not associated with any particular vegetation type. It is very cryptic, but occurs in sclerophyll forest on freely draining sands or loams where the rainfall is high and reliable (Jones 2021). Its fleshy aromatic fruits take a year to mature and occur at or near the soil surface beneath leaf litter. Its seeds are probably dispersed by terrestrial mammals that seek	BioNet has only 1 record of this species ostensibly from within 10 km of the subject lot, being recorded in 2020. However, its location is withheld and its co-ordinated have been redacted .	It has been listed in the Threatened Species Biodiversity Profile Database as associated with BGHF and STIF. However, given the heavy nature of the soils, the habitats on the subject lot are marginally suitable at best, and then only potentially in the areas with well developed native leaf litter.	No potential for direct or indirect impact to this species arising from the proposal.

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		truffles (such as bandicoots and potoroos) or ground scratching birds.			
Myrtaceae	<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i> Brush Turpentine	Found in littoral, warm temperate and subtropical rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest usually on volcanic and sedimentary soils. It is a common pioneer species in eucalypt forests, and often found in wet sclerophyll associations in rainforest transition zones (including open forest of <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> and <i>Eucalyptus bosistoana</i> in the Sydney region) and creekside riparian associations.	BioNet has 15 records of this species from within 10 km of the subject lot. The most recent dates from 2021 from Carlingford. The closest record dates from 1923 and is from Cheltenham.	Has been listed in the Threatened Species Biodiversity Profile Database as associated with STIF.	No potential for direct or impact to this species arising from the proposal as no STIF or riparian vegetation will be directly affected. The area of STIF closest to the development (and therefore most likely to be affected by indirect impacts) is at the south east corner of the perimeter road. This area was repeatedly and carefully surveyed and this species has not been observed. It is considered unlikely to occur.
Myrtaceae	<i>Rhodomyrtus psidioides</i> Native Guava	Pioneer species found in littoral, warm temperate and subtropical rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest often near creeks and drainage lines. Extremely susceptible to Myrtle Rust.	BioNet has no records of this species from within 10 km of the subject lot. In the Sydney area, only historical records occur of this species from coastal rainforest.	No suitable habitat occurs on or near the subject lot.	No potential for direct or indirect impact to this species arising from the proposal.
Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i> Magenta Lilly Pilly	Occurs in littoral or riverside gallery rainforests.	BioNet has 37 records of this species from within 10 km of the subject lot. The most recent dates from 2021 from Wahroonga. The closest record dates from 2019 and is from Castle Hill.	This species occurred as planted specimens in gardens around the IBM building and near the Coonara Avenue entrance. No rainforest occurs. This species has been listed in the Threatened Species Biodiversity Profile Database as associated with BGHF but it species has not been observed in any of the occurrences of BGHF that has been surveyed.	This species is directly impacted due to the removal of planted individuals in the garden areas. All natural vegetation to be impacted by the works has been intensively inspected for this species and it has only been located in the garden beds.

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Santalaceae	<i>Thesium australe</i> Austral Toadflax	Occurs on rich soil (e.g. basalt-derived) in grassland or grassy woodland. Root parasite often in damp sites associated with <i>Themeda australis</i> Kangaroo Grass.	BioNet has no records of this species from within 10 km of the subject lot. In the Sydney area, only the three original collections in 1803 are recorded.	No suitable habitat occurs on or near the subject lot.	No potential for direct or indirect impact to this species arising from the proposal.
Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria elatior</i> Tall Knotweed	This species normally grows in damp places, especially beside streams and lakes. Occasionally in swamp forest or associated with disturbance. Associated species include <i>Melaleuca linearifolia</i> , <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> , <i>Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum</i> , <i>Persicaria hydropiper</i> .	BioNet has no records of this species from within 10 km of the subject lot. In the Sydney area, only records occur near Thirlmere Lakes.	Although suitable habitat occurs on and near the subject lot, this species is not associated with the vegetation types present.	No potential for direct or indirect impact to this species arising from the proposal.
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina glareicola</i>	Primarily restricted to the Richmond district (outlier population found at Liverpool). Grows in Castlereagh woodland on lateritic soil. Associated species include <i>Eucalyptus parramattensis</i> , <i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> , <i>Angophora bakeri</i> and <i>Melaleuca decora</i> .	BioNet has no records of this species from within 10 km of the subject lot. In the Sydney area, it is tightly associated with Castlereagh Scribbly Gum Woodland.	No suitable habitat occurs on or near the subject lot.	No potential for direct or indirect impact to this species arising from the proposal.