

Appendix D

Ecology Assessment by Travers Bushfire & Ecology

Our Ref: 11035-JT

Monday, 30 April 2012

Belinda Bentley
Executive
EG Property Group
Level 14 / 345 George St
SYDNEY NSW 2000



Dear Belinda

**Re: Preliminary bushfire hazard and ecological assessment
4-16 Northwood Road, 274 and 274A Longueville Road Lane Cove**

Travers bushfire & ecology have been engaged by *EG Property Group* to undertake a bushfire and ecological assessment for the preparation of a Planning Proposal being prepared by RPS. The site comprises 11 allotments under common control, being Lot 1 DP857133, Lot 2 DP857133, Lot 1 DP 663462, Lot 4 DP 321048, Lots A, B, C, D and G DP 307899 and Lots 1-2 DP 445348 – see Figure1.

RPS advise that the Planning Proposal has been prepared in accordance with the Department of Planning and Infrastructure's Gateway process for the amendment of the *Lane Cove Local Environmental Plan 2009* (LEP 2009).



Figure 1 - Site Location Plan

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Our assessment has been ongoing since early 2011 and has involved extensive discussions with Lane Cove Council staff and Councillors at eight (8) meetings with three (3) being onsite. Matters raised by Council have been addressed in correspondence back to Council and are referred to within this documentation.

1.0 The Planning Proposal

EG Property Group seeks to undertake the rezoning of land for the purpose of commercial / residential development. This will entail the removal of the existing service station, other commercial buildings and two residential dwellings and replace with a multi storey apartment development with allied commercial opportunities. Architectural plans have been prepared by *Candalepas Associates* and *Wendy Lewin*.

The existing development landscape is devoid of natural resources apart from several trees located within the northern portion of the development site within the residential allotments; and a narrow section of weeds on the upper eastern boundary. The residual landscape is principally cleared of all forms of vegetation.

The proposed development will require the imposition of a 20 metre wide bushfire asset protection zone (APZ) on the eastern boundary. As the land does not have a straight eastern boundary, the APZ varies between 20-25 metres. It is proposed that between 10-15 metres will be located within the development property and the remaining 10 metres will be located within the Council open space land. The latter would be located on a portion of the land that is heavily weed - laden and or mown grassland.

Council have considered this option and have given preliminary agreement. The agreement was based on the applicant undertaking substantial restoration of Council's bushland values through the following;

- Revegetate 243m² of weed - laden areas with forest vegetation species within the mown open space lands; and further to undertake weed removal within a further area of 846 m² within the open space lands - see areas coloured blue in Figure 3.
- Provide a walking trail that connects the existing unused bowling green lands with the tennis courts located adjacent to the golf course – see Figure 3.

The benefit would be an appropriately - rehabilitated and partly - managed landscape located on the boundary of the open space and the development allotments. This would enable the existing and the proposed residential communities to have the necessary bushfire protection measures in perpetuity. The environment would benefit from a revegetated landscape containing more forest resources, free of weeds. There are also overall amenity benefits through the creation of a walking - trail experience linking the main road with recreational facilities as well as the open space and the walking steps connecting the new development with the bushland.

1.1 Impact of APZ

The proposal would see a replication of insitu sandstone outcropping across the APZ area. This would be accomplished by weed removal and replacement with sandstone slabs garnered from the sandstone wall that exists on the eastern boundary of the property. The sandstone slabs measure approximately 400mm x 400mm x 200mm and would be carefully laid by hand over the ground surface to a maximum extent of 80% of that area.

Rainfall would infiltrate the joints, so that grasses and small shrubs could then grow through those cracks. The extent of the managed area would be 767m² with 10-14m² pockets of native vegetation containing no rock placement. This landscape would suit invertebrates, reptiles and dispersing amphibians and is a considerable improvement on what comprises the current set-up.

1.2 Asset Protection Zone (APZ) management

In view of the proposed rezoning it will be necessary to consider effective bushfire protection measures so that the proposed and existing neighbours may gain bushfire protection from the Council - managed open space bushland. The development will apply a substantial bushfire Asset Protection Zone (APZ) within the property boundary in accordance with *Planning for Bush Fire Protection (2006) (PBP 2006)*. Management of the Asset Protection Zone will be undertaken by the applicant on the portion of land which is private.

With respect to the open space lands portion, its ongoing management will require regular removal of excess litter. No further vegetation removal would be required. However in this regard, Council has shown a concern for possible additional vegetation removal within the open space area.

Council concerns were based on the requirements of the Rural Fire Service (RFS) and in particular the need to remove trees and other vegetation because the Asset Protection Zone might be insufficient to accord with the building construction standards in bushfire - prone areas. To that end we sought advice from the RFS on this matter. In that regard the Council should ensure that the development is in accordance with PBP 2006 and Rural Fire Services' Australian Standard 3959 (AS3959). This will ensure that the APZ is sufficient for the proposed development.

The need to undertake fuel management within the Council open space, is a requirement that is considered necessary due to the existing residential and commercial development/s on the western boundary of the open space. The new development will replicate what is an existing responsibility required by Section 63 of the Rural Fires Act. This section stipulates that it is the 'duty of a public authority is to 'minimise the danger of the spread of a bush fire on or from any land vested in or under its control or management'.

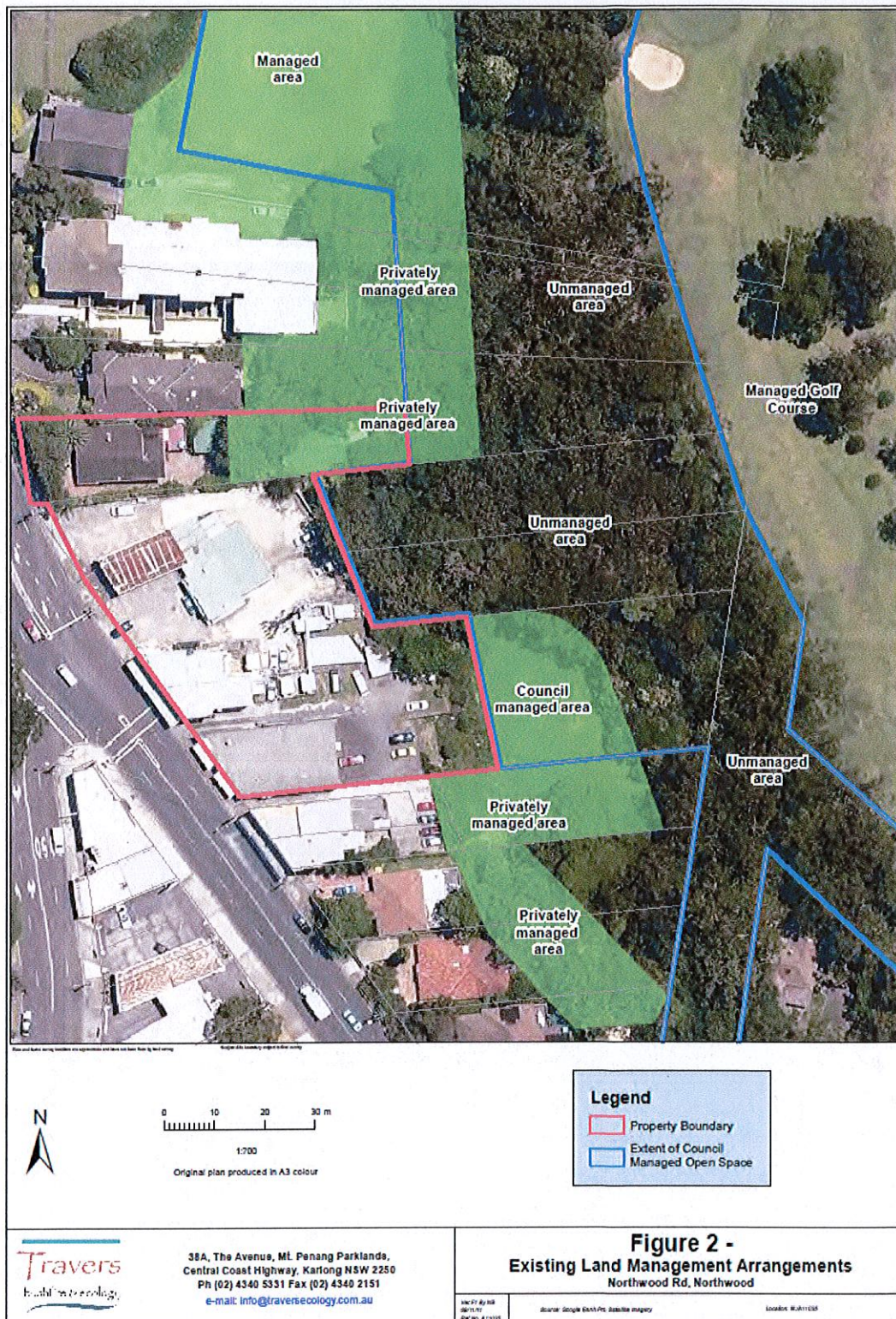
The manner in which Council obligations are met in this regard, is through the actions defined within Lane Cove Council's *Bush Fire Risk Management Plan*¹ (BFRMP). This plan identifies that the bushland adjacent to the development lands, is a formal *Land Management Zone (LMZ)*. Indeed Council already manages a portion of this LMZ (see Figure 2) by regular mowing. Notwithstanding, no formal management treatments having been identified within the text or the mapping of the BFRMP.

Typically the responsibility of the land manager would normally be clarified within the BFRMP, however in this case the plan is silent. Yet the plan provides a high level of bushfire protection treatment for nearby properties in the form of *Asset Protection Zones* and or *Strategic Fire Advantage Zones*. This is of concern given that the current neighbours include a highly volatile petrol station set amongst residential dwellings / units and an adjoining veterinary practice. It would appear that the plan is errant in this regard. This inconsistency requires correction regardless of how Council decides to deal with the development being considered here.

Figure 2 below defines the extent of hazard management that is undertaken on or near the site. Figure 2 shows that the asset protection works are proposed to be undertaken over an

¹ Hunters Hill, Lane Cove, Ryde, Willoughby Bush Fire Risk Management Plan (2010).

extensive area within adjoining private lands as well as within a portion of Council's open space reserve. These collective works are necessary in our view in order to minimise risk to residential properties and of course, the highly – explosive setup relating to the service station. Typically, this would see a management zone separating the open forest in the open space from the residential properties.



The bushfire protection for the proposed development therefore requires a similar level of bushfire protection as what exists for the current development and infrastructure. The green shaded areas in Figure 2 above reflect current fuel managed areas.

Figure 3 provides the solution in achieving an appropriate bushfire outcome by applying a managed zone external to the development boundary as shown below. The development also intends to provide a similar and or greater managed zone within its boundary albeit not shown here (and not seeking to confuse the plan).

If that was to occur, then the 'unmanaged area' shown in Figure 2, would also be partly managed. The solution to this dilemma would be to join the green zones in a manner which was not adverse to environmental value in the reserve.

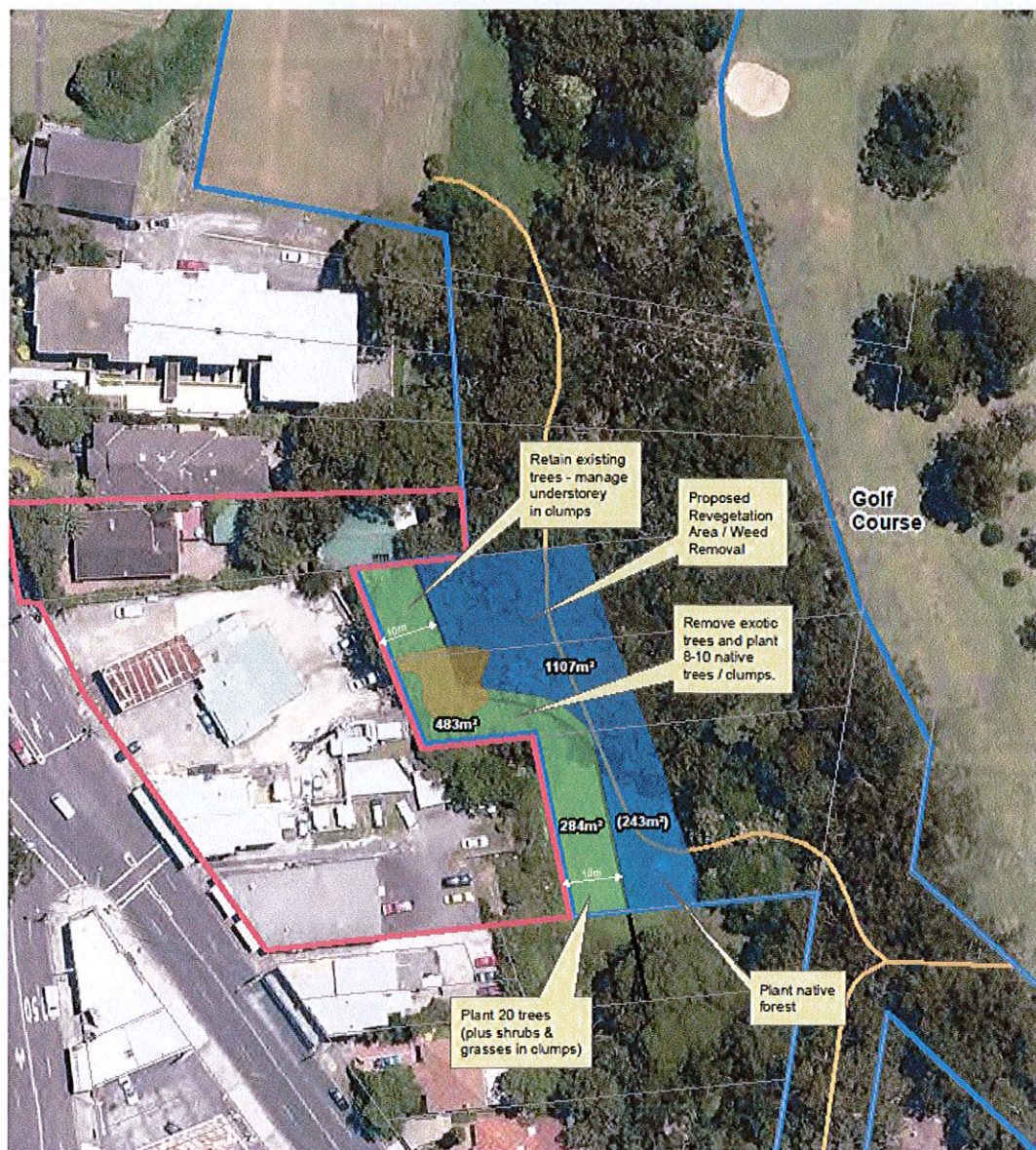


Figure 3 – Suggested management regime on open space lands

1.3 Specific works within the Council open space lands

A tree survey has been undertaken in collaboration with Watson Buchan Consulting Surveyors and Footprint Green and Footprint Green Pty Ltd.

The existing *Angophora costata* (Smooth-barked Apple), Sydney Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus saligna*) and Turpentine (*Syncarpia glomulifera*) trees will all be retained.

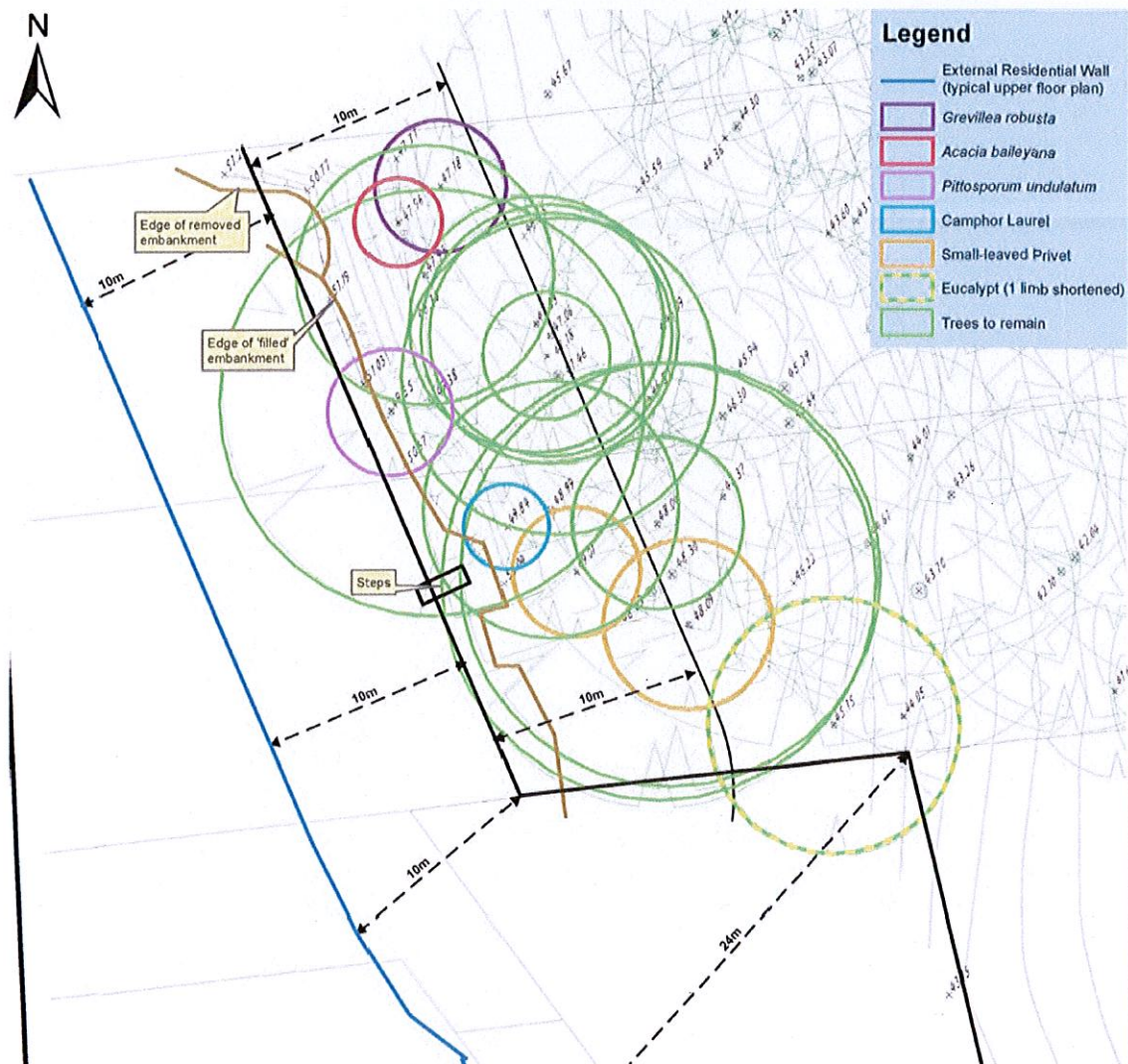


Figure 4 – Trees within the APZ on Open Space lands

There is one (1) wattle (*Acacia baileyana*) and one (1) planted *Grevillea robusta* shrub / tree to be removed and they are shown on the plan in the north - western corner. They are between 6-8 metres in height and possess a canopy cover of between 1.5-2.0 metres. One Eucalypt tree is required to be limbed. The limb extends in a south easterly direction and will require limbing for some 5 metres. The limbing will *not* create imbalance in the tree.

There are several weed trees to be removed, inclusive of 4 x *Pittosporum undulatum* trees up to 6 metres in height with a canopy cover of 4-5 metres, 4 x Small-leaved Privet (*Ligustrum sinense*) up to 5 metres in height with a canopy spread of 4-5 metres, 1 x Camphor Laurel (*Cinnanomum camphora*) up to 5 metres with a canopy cover of 4 metres, 1 x Exotic palm (Alexandra Palm *Archontophoenix alexandrae*) up to 2 metres in height with a canopy spread of 3 metres, plus assorted weeds, vines currently found against existing masonry walls.

The trees proposed for removal are marked on the above plan in a colour reflecting the species and as described in the legend on that plan.

2.0 STATUTORY ASSESSMENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT

The development is subject to the following statutory matters.

2.1 Environmental Assessment

Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 - the specific requirements of the *TSC Act* must be addressed in the assessment of impacts on threatened flora and fauna, populations and ecological communities. The factors to be taken into account in deciding whether there is a significant effect are set out in Section 5A of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EPA Act) and are based on a 7 - Part Test of Significance. Where a proposed activity is located in an area identified as critical habitat, or such that it is likely to significantly affect threatened species, populations, ecological communities, or their habitats, a Species Impact Statement (SIS) is required to be prepared.

Fisheries Management Act 1994 - the *FM Act* provides a list of threatened aquatic species that require consideration when addressing the potential impacts of a proposed development. Where a proposed activity is located in an area identified as critical habitat, or such that it is likely to significantly affect threatened species, populations, ecological communities, or their habitats, an SIS is required to be prepared.

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 - the *EPBC Act* requires that Commonwealth approval be obtained for certain actions. It provides an assessment and approvals system for actions that have a significant impact on matters of *national environmental significance* (NES). Actions are projects, developments, undertakings, activities, and series of activities or alteration of any of these. An action that needs Commonwealth approval is known as a "controlled action" and requires approval where the Commonwealth decides whether such an action would have a significant effect on an NES matter.

2.2 Bushfire Assessment

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act - Part 79BA EPA Act refers to the construction of buildings within bushfire prone areas. Section 91 EPA Act refers to Integrated Development. However the proposed development is not an Integrated Development and consequently the development does not require a *Bush Fire Safety Authority* to be issued by the NSW Rural Fire Service (RFS).

Planning for bushfire protection 2006 & Appendix 3 of PBP as amended May 2010 - PBP provides planning controls for building in bushfire - prone areas as well as guidance on effective bushfire protection measures and the identification of bushfire attack level (BAL) categories.

The policy aims to provide for the protection of human life (including fire fighters) and to minimise impacts on property and the environment from the threat of bushfire, while having due regard to development potential, on - site amenity and protection of the environment.

AS 3959 Construction of Buildings in Bush Fire Prone Areas - AS3959 is a national policy for categorising building construction in bushfire prone areas. Six (6) levels of construction are provided relative to varying bushfire attack, determined by *Planning for Bushfire Protection 2006*.

Building Code of Australia - the BCA is a national approach to building for Class 1-10 buildings. The BCA outlines objectives, functional statements, performance requirements and deemed-to-satisfy provisions. For residential dwellings these include Class 1, 2 & 3 buildings. The construction manual for the deemed-to-satisfy requirements is the Australian Standard AS3959 – 2009.

Bushfire Prone lands- Land mapped by the local council as being bushfire - prone and certified by the Commissioner of the NSW Rural Fire Service. Lands are mapped as being either “buffer to bush – fire - prone land” or “bushfire prone” land Category 1 or 2.

Rural Fires Act - This legislation is concerned with the prevention and control of bushfire, hazard reduction and administration. Section 100B of the *Rural Fires Act 1997* states that the Commissioner may issue a bushfire safety authority for a subdivision development on bushfire - prone land.

Specific RFS policy on multi - storey buildings - The RFS require that multi - storey buildings (subject to subdivision) are assessed in accordance with Section 79BA of the EPA Act must not be exposed to radiant heat threshold in excess of 29 kW^2 .

3.0 ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

An ecological assessment was undertaken over the adjoining Council reserve to determine the presence of ecological features. The assessment involved a flora survey, tree survey, and weed - condition mapping. No fauna trapping was undertaken due to the fact that there is no proposed impact on ecological resources.

3.1 Flora

Field surveys was conducted in April 2011 and 12 months later in April 2012 using a random meander approach (Cropper, 1993) plus four (4) quadrats including targeted threatened species searches. Searches of the Atlas of NSW Wildlife database were undertaken in both 2011 and 2012.

Plant species found onsite are listed in Appendix 1.

No threatened plants were recorded during the survey .

3.2 Threatened flora poten tial

A search of the Atlas of NSW Wildlife database (2011/2012) identified fifty eight (58) threatened flora species within a 10km radius of the subject site. After a thorough investigation of the study area, most could be ruled out as having no potential to occur because of the vegetation type, proximity to floodplains, wrong aspect, outside of natural range etc.

It is believed *Darwinia biflora* has marginal habitat and low potential, *Epacris purpurascens* var. *purpurascens* has marginal habitat and low potential and *Pimelea curviflora* var. *curviflora* has marginal habitat and unlikely to be present on site.

A review of the schedules of the EPBC Act (1999) indicated the potential for seventeen (17) threatened flora species to occur within a 10km radius of the site. The following EPBC listed species have potential habitat: *Darwinia biflora* has marginal habitat and low potential and *Pimelea curviflora* var. *curviflora* has marginal habitat and unlikely to occur at this location. Despite having potential, botanical searches to date have not located any threatened flora species listed under either the TSC Act or EPBC Act and therefore would provide minimal constraints to future development.

3.3 Insitu vegetation communities

There are no vegetation communities within the development site. Only a narrow strip of grass, weeds of approximately 3 - 4m exist on the eastern boundary.

Within the Council reserve there are three (3) vegetation formations present:

- Cleared or managed land.
- Sydney Turpentine – Ironbark Forest (EEC).
- Sandstone Gully Forest.

See Figure 4 Vegetation Communities.

Cleared or Managed Land - This vegetation community occurs to the south-east of the existing petrol station and continues through the back of properties further south whereby the native landscape is largely cleared to make way for landscaping, mown lawns, and activity areas.

Sydney Turpentine – Ironbark Forest - This vegetation community occurs east of the existing petrol station and continues to the north and the south. The remnant vegetation is in variable condition in the mid-storey and ground layer however the canopy is mostly intact. The canopy comprises *Syncarpia glomulifera* (Turpentine), *Angophora costata* (Smooth-barked Apple) and *Eucalyptus saligna* (Sydney Blue Gum) as the dominant species, with *Eucalyptus resinifera* and *Eucalyptus fibrosa* (Broad-leaved Ironbark) as secondary species. The projected foliage cover of the canopy and sub-canopy is usually over 50% and the height of the tallest strata is up to 30 m but more commonly 20 – 27 m.

The mid-storey is moderately dense with the more typically occurring species of the Turpentine – Ironbark Forest located on the mid to lower slopes. The upper slopes tend to be more managed and lack the mid-storey or are heavily weed infested with species such as Privet. Common native species may include *Pittosporum* spp., *Acacia* spp., *Elaeocarpus reticulatus*, *Dodonaea triquetra*, *Glochidion ferdinandi* and *Notelaea longifolia*. The ground layer of vegetation contains a diverse mixture of native grasses, small shrubs, herbs, ferns, forb and scramblers/vines. The ground layer is dense in the absence of a mid-storey which is dominated by exotic species however may be impacted quite heavily on Privet seedlings and small patches of *Tradescantia fluminensis* and *Chlorophytum comosum*. Common native ground layer species include *Entolasia marginata* and *stricta*, *Oplismenus imbecillis*, *Viola hederacea*, *Lomandra longifolia*, *Dianella* spp., *Pandorea pandorana*, *Eustrephus latifolius* and *Pteridium esculentum*.



Figure 4 - Vegetation Communities

Sandstone Gully Forest - The lower edge of the remnant vegetation exhibited characteristics of a gully forest as opposed to the Turpentine–Ironbark Forest community as *Eucalyptus piperita* (Sydney Peppermint) became much more common. No flora quadrats were undertaken along the lower edge of the vegetation as this was well away from the potential impact area of the development, but the extent of the community within the study area was estimated based upon the extent of *Eucalyptus piperita* and lack of *Syncarpia glomulifera*.

3.4 Endangered flora populations

The subject site is located in the LGA of Lane Cove which is not known to host an endangered population.

Only one endangered flora population Tadgell's Bluebell (*Wahlenbergia multicaulis*) exists within a 10km radius of the subject site, that is in the local government areas (LGA) of Auburn, Bankstown, Baulkham Hills, Canterbury, Hornsby, Parramatta and Strathfield.

3.5 Endangered ecological communities (EEC's)

This Sydney Turpentine - Ironbark Forest is equivalent to the critically - endangered ecological community of the same name under the schedules of the TSC Act. This community is also regarded as a critically - endangered ecological community under the EPBC Act. Areas which are cleared and managed would have formerly been of this EEC.

Under a Biometric assessment, the vegetation (as mapped Sydney Turpentine - Ironbark Forest) would be regarded to be in moderate - good condition as the overstorey falls within or near benchmark figures for the vegetation type.

Whilst the understorey may be moderately or heavily weed - infested in sections, to be classed as low - condition vegetation, two (2) parameters must be met; the overstorey coverage must be below 25% of the lower benchmark figure and the understorey must contain 50% of more exotic vegetation.

As the overstorey meets the benchmark, it cannot be regarded as low condition vegetation despite the understorey containing greater than 50% exotics in particular locations.

3.6 Bushland management

The Lane Cove Bushland Plan of Management (The Plan) prepared by Council, provides advice in respect of the open space lands to the east of the development site. The Plan indicates on the map below, the extent of open space lands.

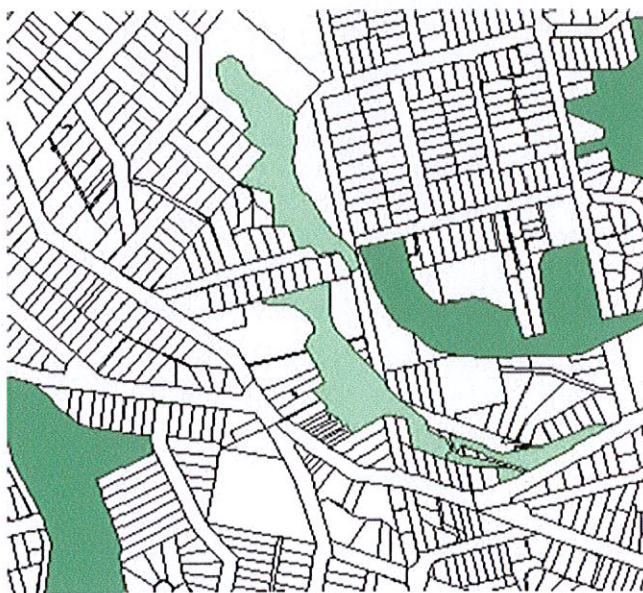


Figure 5 – Open Space lands (light green colour) as defined by Councils Plan

In section 4.4.5 The Plan shows the bushland to be about 1.1 ha in size and contains east-facing Hawkesbury Sandstone, Open Forest *Syncarpia glomulifera*. This community has been classed to be in poor to good condition.

The area-specific objectives include the encouragement of further participation in *Bushcare* and to ensure protection of bushland remnants.

3.7 Weed Condition

Weed condition mapping has been undertaken within the Open Space area – see Figure 6 below.



Figure 6 – Weed condition mapping

4.0 BUSHFIRE ASSESSMENT

In accordance with Section 79BA of the EPA Act a bushfire assessment is required when a development is proposed to occur on land that is mapped by the local council as being bushfire prone or acts as a buffer to bushfire - prone lands.

4.1 Bushfire prone mapping

The proposed Northwood development is mapped as being affected by a 'buffer to Category 2 vegetation' occurring within the Council's open space lands. This Category 2 classification is marked on the plan as being Low Risk.

In this case bushfire asset protection zones are required to protect future habitable dwellings and their occupants as well as providing sufficient defendable space for fire fighters during bushfire events.



Bush Fire Prone Land



Figure 7 – Bushfire prone mapping

4.2 Assessment of development proposal

The assessment of development occurring on *bushfire prone* lands or acting as a *buffer* to those lands is required in accordance with *Planning for Bushfire Protection (2006)* (Appendix 3). This requires that the assessment should address the bushfire protection measures provided in PBP 2006 and AS3959.

4.2.1 Planning for Bushfire Protection (NSW Rural Fire Service)

In the consideration of development PBP 2006 aims to provide for the protection of human life (including fire fighters) and to minimise impacts on property from the threat of bushfire, while having due regard to development potential, on site amenity and protection of the environment.

More specifically, the objectives for infill development are to:

1. *Ensure that the bush fire risk to adjoining properties is not increased*

Response: The bushfire risk will not be increased as sufficient bushfire asset protection zones will be provided in accordance with PBP 2006 and BAL 29 of AS3959.

2. *Provide a minimum defensible space*

Response: Minimum defensible space will be provided in accordance with PBP 2006 and AS3959.

3. *Provide better bushfire protection on a redevelopment site than the existing situation. This should not result in new works being exposed to a greater risk than the existing building.*

Response: The redeveloped site will be a better situation as it will be protected under the requirements of PBP 2006 and AS3959.

4. *Ensure that the footprint of the proposed building does not extend towards the hazard beyond existing building lines on neighbouring land.*

Response: The development accords with PBP 2006 in this regard.

5. *Not result in an increased bushfire management and maintenance responsibility on adjoining lands unless they have agreed to the development*

Response: The development will not cause an increase in bushfire management and maintenance responsibility as these responsibilities were there already for the existing residential and commercial developments.

6. *Ensure building design and construction enhances the chance of occupant and building survival.*

Response: The building design and construction will be in accord with AS3959.

4.2.2 AS3959 Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas

The NSW RFS have released an interim amendment to PBP 2006 in the form of Appendix 3. This amendment follows the incorporation of AS3959 (2009) into the Building Code of

Australia (BCA) in May 2010. This Appendix, in conjunction with Table 2.4.2 of AS3959 (2009), is used to determine construction considerations when building on bushfire - prone land. AS3959 is a national policy for categorising building construction in bushfire prone areas. Six (6) levels of construction are provided relative to varying levels of bushfire attack and is determined by *Planning for Bushfire Protection 2006*:

The construction classification system is based on six (6) bushfire attack levels (BAL). These are BAL – Flame Zone (FZ), BAL 40, BAL 29, BAL 19, BAL 12.5 and BAL LOW. The lowest level, BAL LOW, has the longest APZ distance while BAL FZ has the shortest APZ distance. These allow for varying levels of building design and use of appropriate materials.

Note: The NSW Rural Fire Service has an additional policy on multi - storey apartment buildings that are subject to subdivision after construction. These buildings, whilst being assessed in accordance with s79BA of the EPA Act, should ensure that they are not exposed to a radiant heat attack in excess of 29 kWm^2 or BAL 29.

4.3 Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) Assessment

The BAL level for this development has been assessed as BAL 29. This requires an APZ of between 18-26 metres. As the development has an APZ of between 20-25 metres, the development will comply with AS3959.



Figure 8 - Existing land management arrangements

Note: The assessment was based on an effective slope of between 8.5-10.0 derived from survey plans prepared by *Watson Buchan* July 2011. Vegetation was assessed as forest but due to the predominant area being less than 50 metres in width, the vegetation was reduced to a rainforest category, in accordance with the RFS policy for remnant areas. The northern, southern and western aspects are developed and do not require a BAL level to be applied.

5.0 CONCLUSION

The proposed development intends to demolish the existing petrol station and allied motor repair facility plus several dwellings to erect a residential apartment complex and allied commercial facilities and a large underground car park.

The ecological assessment has revealed that no threatened plants occur on site or within the adjoining Council open space reserve. The reserve is comprised of the critically - endangered vegetation community Sydney Turpentine - Ironbark Forest in varying condition.

The Open Space land is currently heavily infested with various exotic weeds and is proposed to be revegetated as natural bushland as part of the development. Council has not undertaken work in this area as yet, but we understand that community land care groups have carried out work in close proximity to the site. The regeneration of native species will make significant cost savings for Council and assist in the works of community land care groups. They will be in a position to use funds elsewhere.

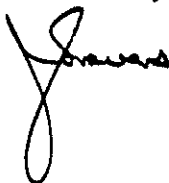
The project will work with Council to establish a walking trail linking the current unused lawn - bowls area on the main street with the tennis courts located on the lower slopes beside the golf course. The removal of weeds and the revegetation of the landscape along with the establishment of an important walking link, will see significant enhancement of the open space bushland zone and enable the community to gain safe access through a sandstone eucalypt forest between the tennis court facility and the main road.

The work will also enable bushland revegetation to occur over an area of land that is currently mown grassland. A revegetation planting program will restore the vegetation to full natural landscape and enable Council's costs to be reduced including those related to the ongoing mowing by contractors.

Currently the development strip, both within the development site and further south, contribute significant excess nutrients in the form of phosphates and potentially sulphates towards the open space forest environment. The development will address these impositions through development design and ongoing g management regimes. In conclusion the proposed development can be constructed in accordance with current ecological and bushfire legislation and will prove to be a positive ecological outcome.

Should you require any further information please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned on (02) 4340 5331.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'John Travers', with a stylized flourish at the end.

John Travers BAsc. App Dip / Grad Dip / BPAD A

APPENDIX 1 – Recorded Plant Species Northwood (April 2011 & 2012)

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
TREES		
Myrtaceae	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lillypilly
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Forest Oak
Myrtaceae	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Smooth-barked Apple
Araceae	<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i> *	Alexandra Palm
Sterculiaceae	<i>Brachychiton</i> sp.	Kurrajong
Ulmaceae	<i>Celtis sinensis</i> *	Chinese Hackberry
Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> *	Camphor Laurel
Rutaceae	<i>Citrus limon</i> *	Lemon Tree
Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum
Cyatheaceae	<i>Cyathea australis</i>	Rough Tree-fern
Eleocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>	Broad Leaved Ironbark
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>	Sydney Peppermint
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> subsp. <i>resinifera</i>	Red Mahogany
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	Swamp Mahogany
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue Gum
Moraceae	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Port Jackson Fig
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	Cheese Tree
Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak
Bignoniaceae	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> *	Jacaranda
Arecaceae	<i>Livistona australis</i>	Cabbage Tree Palm
Anacardiaceae	<i>Magnifica indica</i>	Mango
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Snow in Summer
Meliaceae	<i>Melia azedarach</i> var. <i>australasica</i>	White Cedar
Moraceae	<i>Morus alba</i> *	Mulberry
Musaceae	<i>Musa acuminata</i> *	Banana
Myrsinaceae	<i>Myrsine variabilis</i>	Muttonwood
Oleaceae	<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>	Mock Olive
Arecaceae	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i> *	Canary Island Date Palm
Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum
Araliaceae	<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>	Umbrella Tree
Myrtaceae	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine
SHRUBS		
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia floribunda</i>	Sally Wattle
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Hickory
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia linifolia</i>	Flax Wattle
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia longifolia</i> var. <i>longifolia</i>	Sydney Golden Wattle
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	Prickly Moses
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Coffee Bush
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	Hop Bush
Proteaceae	<i>Hakea dactyloides</i>	Broad-leaved Hakea
Proteaceae	<i>Hakea sericea</i>	Needlebush
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Homalanthus populifolius</i>	Bleeding Heart
Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana camara</i> *	Lantana
Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum petersonii</i>	Lemon Scented Tea-tree
Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	Tantoon
Epacridaceae	<i>Leucopogon juniperinus</i>	Prickly Beard-heath
Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> *	Large-leaved Privet
Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> *	Small-leaved Privet
Araceae	<i>Monstera deliciosa</i> *	Fruit-salad Plant
Ochnaceae	<i>Ochna serrulata</i> *	Mickey Mouse Plant

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Oleaceae	<i>Olea europaea</i> subsp. <i>cuspidata</i> *	African Olive
Asteraceae	<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>	White Dogwood
Proteaceae	<i>Persoonia linearis</i>	Narrow-leaved Geebung
Poaceae	<i>Phyllostachys</i> sp.*	Bamboo
Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	Yellow Pittosporum
Araliaceae	<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	Elderberry Panax
Rhamnaceae	<i>Pomaderris ferruginea</i>	-
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> sp. agg.*	Blackberry Complex
Fabaceae	<i>Senna pendula</i> var. <i>glabrata</i> *	-
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i> *	Wild Tobacco
Rutaceae	<i>Zieria smithii</i>	Sandfly Zieria
GROUNDCOVERS		
Polygonaceae	<i>Acetosa saggitata</i> *	Turkey Rhubarb
Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Common Maidenhair
Asteraceae	<i>Ageratina adenophora</i> *	Crofton Weed
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> *	Asparagus Fern
Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium australasicum</i>	Birds Nest Fern
Poaceae	<i>Axonopus fissifolius</i> *	Narrow-leaved Carpet Grass
Asteraceae	<i>Bidens pilosa</i> *	Cobbler's Pegs
Crassulaceae	<i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i> *	-
Cannaceae	<i>Canna indica</i> *	Indian Shot
Araceae	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> *	Taro
Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina cyanea</i>	Native Wandering Jew
Asteraceae	<i>Conyza canadensis</i> *	Tall Fleabane
Asteraceae	<i>Conyza sumatrensis</i> *	Fleabane
Orchidaceae	<i>Cryptostylis erecta</i>	Bonnet Orchid
Poaceae	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Common Couch
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus rotundatus</i> *	-
Phormiaceae	<i>Dianella caerulea</i> var. <i>caerulea</i>	Flax Lily
Phormiaceae	<i>Dianella caerulea</i> var. <i>producta</i>	Blue Flax Lily
Convolvulaceae	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed
Doryanthaceae	<i>Doryanthes excelsa</i>	Gymea Lily
Poaceae	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i> *	Panic Veldtgrass
Poaceae	<i>Entolasia marginata</i>	Bordered Panic
Poaceae	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Wiry Panic
Asteraceae	<i>Erechtites valerianifolia</i> *	Brazilian Fireweed
Fumariaceae	<i>Fumaria muralis</i> *	Wall Fumitory
Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium homeanum</i>	Northern Cranesbill
Zingiberaceae	<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i> *	Ginger Lily
Asteraceae	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> *	Flatweed
Poaceae	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> var. <i>major</i>	Blady Grass
Liliaceae	<i>Lilium formosanum</i> *	Formosan Lily
Lomandraceae	<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>	Wattle Mat-rush
Lomandraceae	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiky-headed Mat-rush
Lomandraceae	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i> var. <i>multiflora</i>	Many-flowered Mat-rush
Poaceae	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass
Malvaceae	<i>Modiola caroliniana</i> *	Red-flowered Mallow
Davalliaceae	<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i> *	Fish-bone Fern
Liliaceae	<i>Nothoscordum borbonicum</i> *	Onion Weed
Poaceae	<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	-
Poaceae	<i>Oplismenus imbecillis</i>	-
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> *	Yellow Wood Sorrel
Poaceae	<i>Panicum simile</i>	Two Colour Panic
Urticaceae	<i>Parietaria judaica</i> *	Pellitory
Poaceae	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i> *	Paspalum
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> *	Ribwort

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Poaceae	<i>Poa affinis</i>	-
Acanthaceae	<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>	Pastel Flower
Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken
Malvaceae	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i> *	Paddy's Lucerne
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> *	Black Nightshade
Asteraceae	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> *	Common Sow-thistle
Poaceae	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i> *	Buffalo Grass
Strelitziaceae	<i>Strelitzea juncea</i> *	Bird of Paradise
Asteraceae	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> *	Dandelion
Poaceae	<i>Themeda australis</i>	Kangaroo Grass
Commelinaceae	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i> *	Wandering Jew
Tropaeolaceae	<i>Tropaeolum majus</i> *	Nasturtium
Violaceae	<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Ivy-leaved Violet
Xanthorrhoeaceae	<i>Xanthorrhoea media</i>	-
Apiaceae	<i>Xanthosia pilosa</i>	Woolly Xanthosia
VINES		
Basellaceae	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i> *	Madiera Vine
Apocnyaceae	<i>Araujia sericifera</i> *	Mothvine
Pittosporaceae	<i>Billardiera scandens</i> var. <i>scandens</i>	Apple Dumplings
Nyctaginaceae	<i>Bougainvillea</i> sp.*	Bougainvillea
Lauraceae	<i>Cassytha pubescens</i>	Common Devil's Twine
Vitaceae	<i>Cayratia clematidea</i>	Native Grape
Luzuriagaceae	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat Berry
Araliaceae	<i>Hedera helix</i> *	English Ivy
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia dentata</i>	Twining Guinea Flower
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea indica</i> *	Blue Morning Glory
Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum polyanthum</i> *	Jasmine
Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera japonica</i> *	Japanese Honeysuckle
Polygonaceae	<i>Muehlenbeckia gracillima</i>	Slender Lignum
Bignoniaceae	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Vine
Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax glycyphylla</i>	Sarsaparilla
* denotes exotic species		