



REVISED BIODIVERSITY DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT REPORT (BDAR)

Proposed Tweed Sand Plant Expansion

**Lot 22 DP1082435, Lot 23 DP1077509, Lot 494 DP720450,
Lot 1 DP1250570, Lot 2 DP1192506, Lot 3 DP1243752, Lot
51 DP1166990 and Lot 50 DP1056966, Cudgen**

**A Report Prepared for
Heidelberg Materials Australia**

MAY 2025

BDAR CERTIFICATION

This Biodiversity Development Assessment Report is certified by **Adam McArthur** - a suitably qualified person and accredited assessor under the accreditation scheme prepared under Section 6.10 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act), accreditation number **BAAS18069**.

The report has been prepared based on the requirements of, and information provided under the Biodiversity Assessment Method (DPIE 2020) and submitted via the Biodiversity Offsets and Agreement Management System (BOAMS) on 20th May 2025, case number **(00022641/BAAS18069/20/00022642 /Revision:5)**.



Signed _____

20th May 2025

Date: _____

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Client Issue

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Heidelberg Materials Australia (HMA) commissioned JWA Pty Ltd (JWA) to prepare a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR) for the proposed expansion of their Tweed Sand Plant (TSP) operation located in Cudgen, New South Wales. This report was prepared to satisfy the relevant aspects of the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) issued for the Project in December 2019.

HMA's existing TSP operation has a total extraction footprint of approximately 46 hectares (ha). Sand extraction has been undertaken at this location since 1983 with HMA (formerly Hanson Construction Materials Pty Ltd) assuming operation of the site in 2007. TSP operates under Development Application (DA) DA 152-6-2006 issued on 31st July 2006, as modified on 20th August 2018 (Notice of Modification MOD 1). The current MOD 1 approval remains valid until 1st July 2036 and authorises TSP to produce and transport from the site up to 500,000 tonnes of quarry products per financial year.

To meet ongoing demand for sand, HMA is proposing to expand its existing operations into lands to the north and west of the TSP site over a thirty (30) year period. This expansion will be carried out progressively over eleven (11) phases, however it is noted that Phases 1 - 4 are to have been completed prior to the proposed expansion. Therefore, this BDAR applies to Phases 5 - 11 only. The footprint of the expansion area is approximately 190 ha, giving a total combined footprint of 236 ha for the existing and future extraction areas.

The findings of this BDAR are based on detailed vegetation assessments and targeted threatened flora and fauna surveys completed in August and October 2020, January 2021 and in February 2025.

The BDAR was originally submitted as part of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) prepared by Zone Planning Group Pty Ltd dated 30th March 2021. Several revisions have subsequently been made to the BDAR including:

- Revisions in October 2021 based on submissions received from Tweed Shire Council (dated 4th June 2021) and the Biodiversity Conservation Division (BCD) of the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (dated 27th May 2021).
- Revisions in May 2024 in response to a further submission received from the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) (dated 17th February 2022), and to reflect the update of Integrated BioNet Vegetation Data (IBVD) released in December 2023 and associated revised NSW plant community type (PCT) classifications and state vegetation type map (SVTM).
- Further revisions in this May 2025 version of the BDAR in response to a further submission received from the Biodiversity, Conservation and Science Group (BCS) of the NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW).

The ecological assessment involved a two-stage approach to ensure an appropriate level of assessment was undertaken. Firstly, a desktop review was undertaken to highlight any

potential conservation significant vegetation communities, any potential habitat for threatened flora or fauna, and any ecologically sensitive areas on site. Secondly, using the results from the desktop review field surveys of flora, fauna and habitat were completed.

Detailed assessments of the composition, structure and function of site vegetation were completed on the 27th August and the 27th October 2020 utilising the Biodiversity Assessment Method (DPIE 2020). The assessments were completed respectively by one (1) suitably qualified person and accredited assessor under the accreditation scheme prepared under Section 6.10 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act).

The assessments determined that three (3) Plant Community Types (PCTs) comprising four (4) separate vegetation zones (VZs) occur within and/or adjacent to the development area:

- **Vegetation Zone 1: Mid-high swamp sclerophyll forest (*Casuarina glauca*) to 18m.** This zone occurs along drainage lines throughout the subject site and is considered to be best represented by **Plant Community Type (PCT) 3993 - Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest** as described within the BioNet Vegetation Classification database. This vegetation is considered to be a modified/degraded of the **Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest of the NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner bioregions** as listed within schedules of the BC Act (2016).
- **Vegetation Zone 2: Mid-high regenerating swamp sclerophyll forest (*Casuarina glauca*) +/- Mangroves (*Avicennia marina*) to 5-10m.** This zone occurs along drainage lines throughout the subject site and is considered to be best represented by **PCT 3993** and represents a modified/degraded version of the **TEC Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest of the NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner bioregions**.
- **Vegetation Zone 3: Tall swamp sclerophyll forest (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*, *Cinnamomum camphora*) to 22m.** This zone occurs in the northern portion of the site and is considered to be best represented by **PCT 4004 - Northern *Melaleuca quinquenervia* Swamp Forest** and represents a modified/degraded version of the **TEC Swamp Sclerophyll Forest on Coastal Floodplains of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions** as listed within schedules of the BC Act (2016).
- **Vegetation Zone 4: Tall rushland/reedland (*Typha orientalis*) to 2m.** This zone occurs along drainage lines in the southern portion of the subject site, is highly disturbed and is considered to have been derived from **PCT 3993**. Although this vegetation zone is highly degraded and occurs in association with a manmade drain, it is considered to be representative of a modified/degraded version of the **TEC Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest of the NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner bioregions**.
- **Vegetation Zone 5: Riparian rehabilitation areas.** This zone occurs along the margins of the existing Tweed Sand Plant (TSP) operation and is comprised of areas that are currently proposed to be rehabilitated to be representative of

Swamp Oak swamp forest (formerly PCT 1235) after completion of the current sand extraction operations, in accordance with the approved Rehabilitation and Landscape Management Plan (JWA 2021). Vegetation Zone 5 has been allocated to **PCT 3993**.

- **Vegetation Zone 6: Wetland rehabilitation areas.** This zone occurs within the margins of the existing Tweed Sand Plant (TSP) operation and is comprised of areas that are currently proposed to be rehabilitated to wetland vegetation, in accordance with the approved Rehabilitation and Landscape Management Plan (JWA 2021). Vegetation Zone 6 has been allocated to **PCT 3963** (Estuarine reedland).

This determination has been made with consideration of soil type, vegetation types occurring in similar locations in the locality, regenerating native species (where present) and community structure and descriptive attributes provided in the BioNet Vegetation Classification. Two (2) additional vegetation zones (**Vegetation Zone 7** and **Vegetation Zone 8**) were identified on the subject site but were comprised entirely of exotic or planted species and were not further assessed.

Targeted surveys for threatened flora and fauna species were completed onsite on the 27th August and 27th October 2020, between the 26th - 28th January 2021, and between the 5th - 7th February 2025. No threatened flora species listed within schedules of the BC Act, or the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) were recorded from the impact area. One (1) threatened fauna species - the Southern Myotis (*Myotis macropus*) - which is provided with suitable habitat, has been assumed to be present.

A number of measures to avoid and mitigate impacts on existing flora, fauna and habitat values of the site have been discussed. The most recent amendments to the proposed development footprint have been made to ensure the entire patch of Vegetation Zone 3 (i.e. the best quality vegetation remaining on the site with a score of 52.7 out of 100) is avoided. The proposed development will however result in unavoidable impacts on 2.98 ha of native vegetation and 2.06 ha of land required to be rehabilitated under existing sand extraction approvals. These impacts are not considered to be serious or irreversible.

Impacts to the highly degraded area of PCT 3993 (Vegetation Zone 4) are not required to be offset with regards to ecosystem credits or species credits as the vegetation integrity score of this vegetation is below those set out in Paragraphs 9.2.1.1 and 9.2.2.1 of the BAM respectively.

A total of 147 ecosystem credits and 148 species credits have been calculated as applicable for the unavoidable loss of site vegetation as follows:

Ecosystem credits

- **PCT 3993** - Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest = **67 credits**
- **PCT 3963** - Estuarine reedland = **80 credits**

Species credits

- Southern Myotis (*Myotis macropus*) = **148 credits**

In accordance with the requirements of the NSW Biodiversity Offsets Scheme, proponents have two primary ways that they can satisfy their offset credit obligation:

1. They can identify and purchase the required 'like for like' credits in the market and then retire those credits via the Biodiversity Offsets and Agreement Management System (BOAMS).

OR

2. They can use the Offsets Payment Calculator to determine the cost of their credit obligation and transfer this amount to the Biodiversity Conservation Fund via BOAMS. The responsibility for identifying and securing the offset obligation would then be transferred to the Biodiversity Conservation Trust.

Offsets have been apportioned on a phase-by-phase basis. These credits will need to be purchased or retired as an offset for the removal of site vegetation prior to each phase of the development.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

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HMA's existing TSP operation has a total extraction footprint of approximately 46 hectares (ha). To meet ongoing demand for sand, HMA is proposing to expand its existing operations into lands to the north and west of the TSP site over a thirty (30) year period. This expansion will be carried out progressively over eleven (11) phases, however it is noted that Phases 1 - 4 are to have been completed prior to the proposed expansion. Therefore, this BDAR applies to Phases 5 - 11 only. The footprint of the expansion area is approximately 190 ha, giving a total combined footprint of 236 ha for the existing and future extraction areas.

In accordance with the requirements of the *Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2017* (BCR), this report has been prepared by Adam McArthur, a suitably qualified person and accredited assessor under the accreditation scheme prepared under Section 6.10 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 20016* (BC Act) (Certification No. BAAS18069). A copy of Adam's CV is provided in **APPENDIX 1**.

The preparation of the BDAR has involved the following:

- An assessment of the biodiversity values of the subject site utilising the Biodiversity Assessment Method (BAM) (DPIE 2020) including:
 - An assessment of the landscape features and site context;

- Determining the presence of Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs), Plant Community Types (PCTs), and the condition (vegetation integrity) of native vegetation on the subject site;
 - Determining the habitat suitability for Threatened species on the subject site; and
- An impact assessment of the proposed development on biodiversity values in accordance with the requirements of the BAM including:
 - Documenting measures to avoid and/or minimise impacts of the proposed development;
 - Assessing direct and indirect impacts on native vegetation and habitat;
 - Discussing measures to mitigate and manage unavoidable impacts;
 - Identification of any serious and irreversible impacts; and
 - Calculating the offset requirement of the proposed development.

1.2 Locality

The Locality is defined as the area within a 10km radius of the Subject site for the purposes of this assessment. The locality therefore extends from Coolangatta to Round Mountain and from Upper Durobby to the Pacific Ocean (**FIGURE 1**).

Prominent features in the locality include the towns of Kingscliff, Cudgen, Chinderah, Tweed River, Stotts Island, Ukerebagh Nature Reserve, Cudgera Creek Nature Reserve, and Cudgen Nature Reserve.

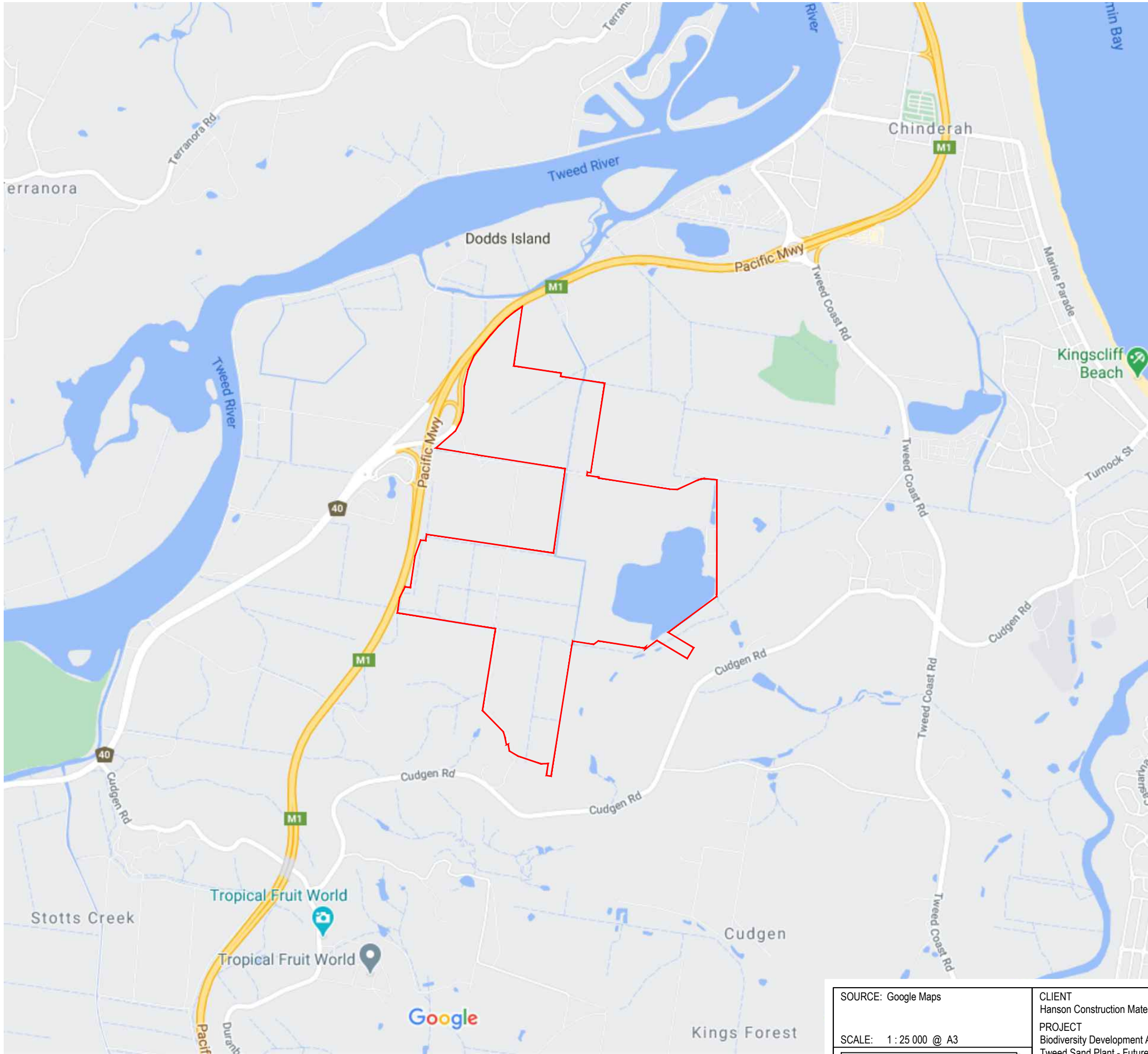
State Environmental Planning Policy (Coastal Management) 2018 (Coastal Management SEPP) wetlands occur approximately 1 - 1.5 km to the north, east south and west of the Subject site.

1.3 The Subject Site

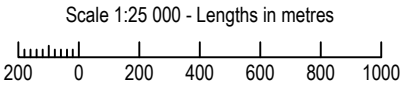
TSP is located off Altona Road in Cudgen, Northern NSW (**FIGURE 1**). The site is formally described as Lot 22 DP1082435, Lot 23 DP1077509, Lot 494 DP720450, Lot 1 DP1250570, Lot 2 DP1192506, Lot 3 DP1243752, Lot 51 DP1166990 and Lot 50 DP1056966. Vegetation on the site ranges from moderate to poor condition due to a history of vegetation clearing, cropping and cattle grazing activities. An aerial photograph of the Subject site and surrounds is shown in **FIGURE 2**.

1.4 Planning Context

The subject site is located within the Tweed LGA. The subject site is therefore subject to the Tweed Local Environmental Plan 2014 (LEP) and associated plans, policies and controls. Under the Tweed LEP the majority of the subject site is zoned as RU1 - Primary Production with a small area in the southern portion zoned as RU2 - Rural Landscape (**FIGURE 3**).



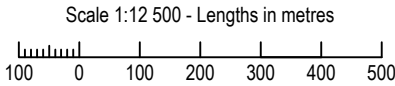
LEGEND
Subject Site



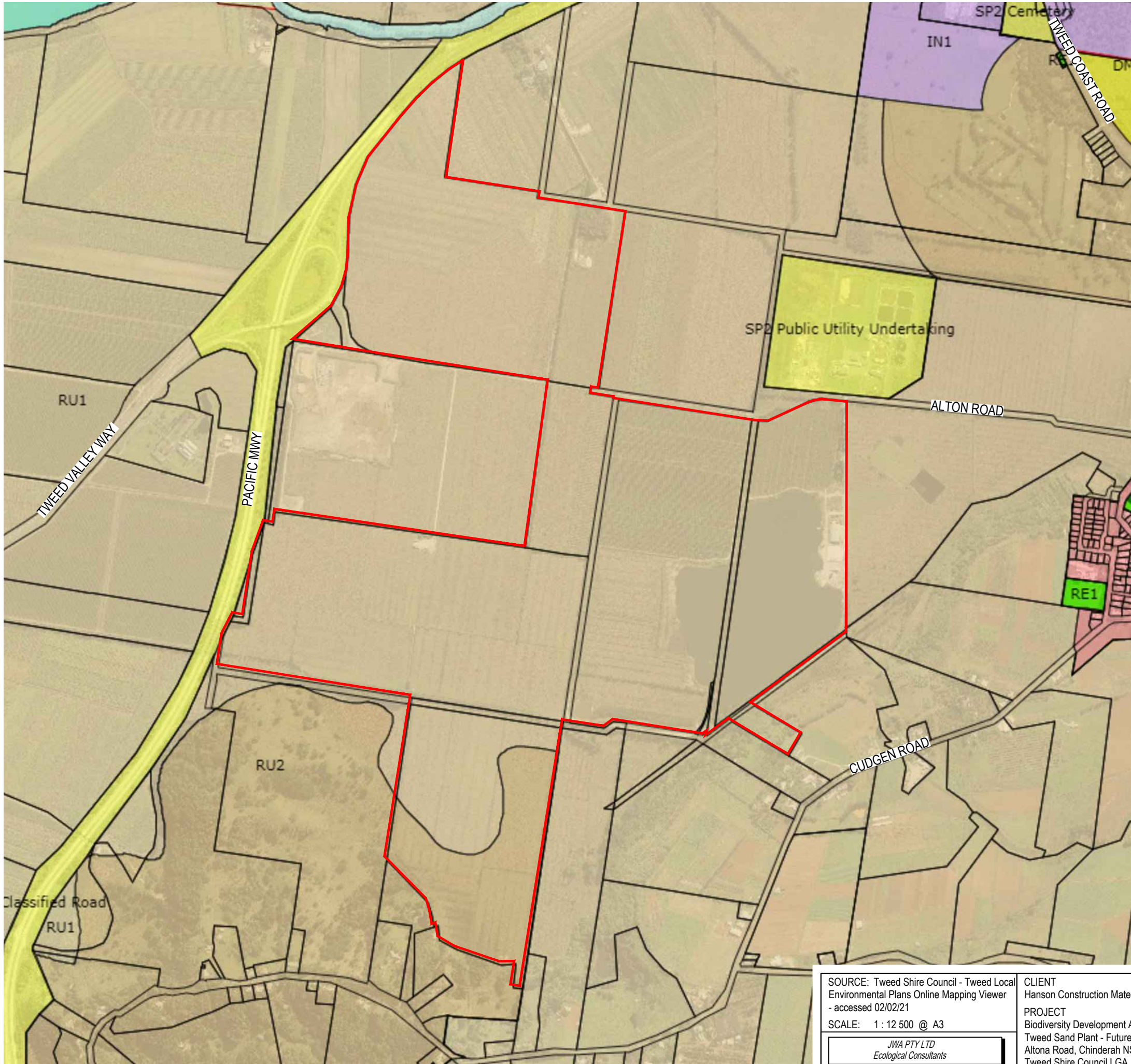
SOURCE: Google Maps SCALE: 1 : 25 000 @ A3 JWA PTY LTD Ecological Consultants	CLIENT Hanson Construction Materials Pty Ltd PROJECT Biodiversity Development Assessment Report Tweed Sand Plant - Future Expansion Altona Road, Chinderah NSW Tweed Shire Council LGA	FIGURE 1	LOCALITY PLAN
		PREPARED: BW DATE: 9 May 2025 FILE: N03074_BDAR_20250508.dwg	



LEGEND
Subject Site



SOURCE: Near Map Aerial dated 15/07/19 SCALE: 1 : 12 500 @ A3 JWA PTY LTD Ecological Consultants	CLIENT Hanson Construction Materials Pty Ltd PROJECT Biodiversity Development Assessment Report Tweed Sand Plant - Future Expansion Altona Road, Chinderah NSW Tweed Shire Council LGA	FIGURE 2	TITLE AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
		PREPARED: BW DATE: 9 May 2025 FILE: N03074_BDAR_20250508.dwg	

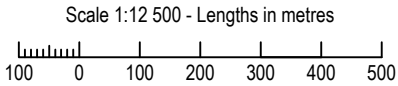


LEGEND

Subject Site

Land Zoning

- RU1 - Primary Production
- RU2 - Rural Landscape
- IN1 - General Industrial
- R2 - Low Density Residential
- SP2 - Infrastructure
- RE1 - Public Recreation
- W1 - Natural Waterway
- W2 - Recreational Waterway



SOURCE: Tweed Shire Council - Tweed Local Environmental Plans Online Mapping Viewer - accessed 02/02/21 SCALE: 1 : 12 500 @ A3 JWA PTY LTD Ecological Consultants	CLIENT Hanson Construction Materials Pty Ltd PROJECT Biodiversity Development Assessment Report Tweed Sand Plant - Future Expansion Altona Road, Chinderah NSW Tweed Shire Council LGA	FIGURE 3	TITLE ZONING PLAN
		PREPARED: BW DATE: 12 May 2025 FILE: N03074_BDAR_20250508.dwg	

1.5 The Proposed Development

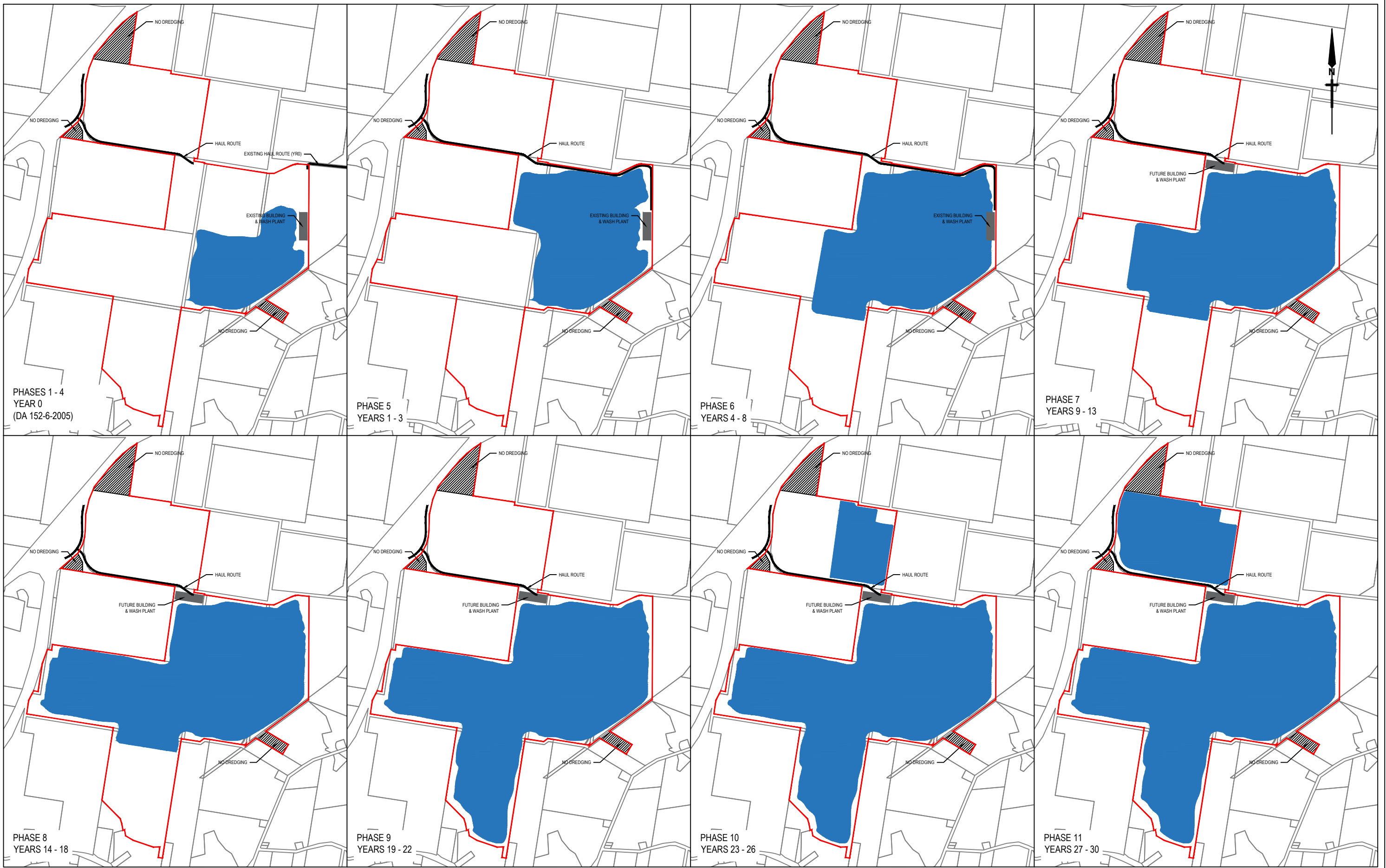
Sand extraction has been undertaken on this site since 1983 with HMA (formerly Hanson Construction Materials Pty Ltd) taking over operation of the existing site in 2007. TSP operates under Development Application (DA) DA 152-6-2006 issued on 31 July 2006, as modified on 20 August 2018 (Notice of Modification MOD 1). The current MOD 1 approval remains valid until 1 July 2036 and authorises TSP to produce and transport from the site up to 500,000 tonnes of quarry products per financial year. TSP currently operates a single dredge unit which is linked to an onshore wash plant via a floating flow line. Sand product is processed through the wash plant, stockpiled and loaded via a front-end loader into standard highway trucks.

To meet ongoing demand for sand, HMA is proposing to expand its existing operations into lands to the north and west of the TSP site over a thirty (30) year period. The footprint of the expansion area is approximately 190 ha, giving a total combined footprint of 236 ha for the existing and future extraction areas. Expansion works will also include construction of a haul road connected to the Pacific Highway and at a later time, new wash plant buildings. A layout and staging plan for the extraction works expansion is shown in **FIGURE 4**.

1.6 Sources of Information

Sources of information used in the assessment, including reports and spatial data are as follows:

- Proposed development layouts provided by the proponent;
- Australian Government's Species Profiles and Threats database (SPRAT) <http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/sprat.pl>
- Department of Environment and Climate Change NSW (DECC) (2002). Descriptions for NSW (Mitchell) Landscapes, Version 2.
- Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) (2020). Biodiversity Assessment Method.
- Environment Australia (2001) A Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia. 3rd Edition. Environment Australia, Canberra.
- BAM Calculator <https://www.lmbc.nsw.gov.au/bamcalc>
- NSW threatened species database <http://www.threatenedspecies.environment.nsw.gov.au/index.aspx>
- NSW Threatened Species Profiles
- Mitchell Landscapes with per cent cleared estimates.



LEGEND

- Subject Site
- Extent of Dredging
- Haul Route
- Building & Wash Plant

Scale 1:25 000 - Lengths in metres

200 0 200 400 600 800 1000

SOURCE: Zone Planning Group - Figure 19:
Extraction Phases dwg No. Z19163-F119 Rev D
dated 31/03/25 (Ref: FIG19.dwg)

SCALE: 1 : 25 000 @ A3

JWA PTY LTD
Ecological Consultants

CLIENT
Hanson Construction Materials Pty Ltd

PROJECT
Biodiversity Development Assessment Report
Tweed Sand Plant - Future Expansion
Altona Road, Chinderah NSW
Tweed Shire Council LGA

FIGURE 4

PREPARED: BW
DATE: 8 May 2025
FILE: N09007_BDAR_20250508.dwg

TITLE

CONCEPT
DEVELOPMENT
PHASING

2 LANDSCAPE FEATURES

2.1 Introduction

This section of the BDAR provides details of landscape features at the development site (in accordance with Section 3.1 of the BAM) including:

- IBRA bioregions and subregions, NSW landscape region and area (ha);
- native vegetation extent and cleared areas within the buffer area;
- rivers and streams (classified according to stream order);
- wetlands within, adjacent to and downstream of the site;
- connectivity features;
- areas of geological significance and soil hazard features; and
- site context components, including:
 - identification of method applied (i.e. linear or site-based); and
 - percent native vegetation cover in the landscape.

2.2 IBRA Bioregions and Subregions, NSW Landscape Region and Area

The subject site is located within the Burringbar-Conondale Ranges (SEQ03) subregion of the South Eastern Queensland IBRA bioregion. Mitchell (2002) mapping places the subject site within the Byron - Tweed Alluvial Plains (Btp) NSW landscape region.

A site map showing the above features at a scale of 1:12,500 is provided as **FIGURE 5**.

2.3 Native Vegetation Extent and Cleared Areas in the Buffer Area

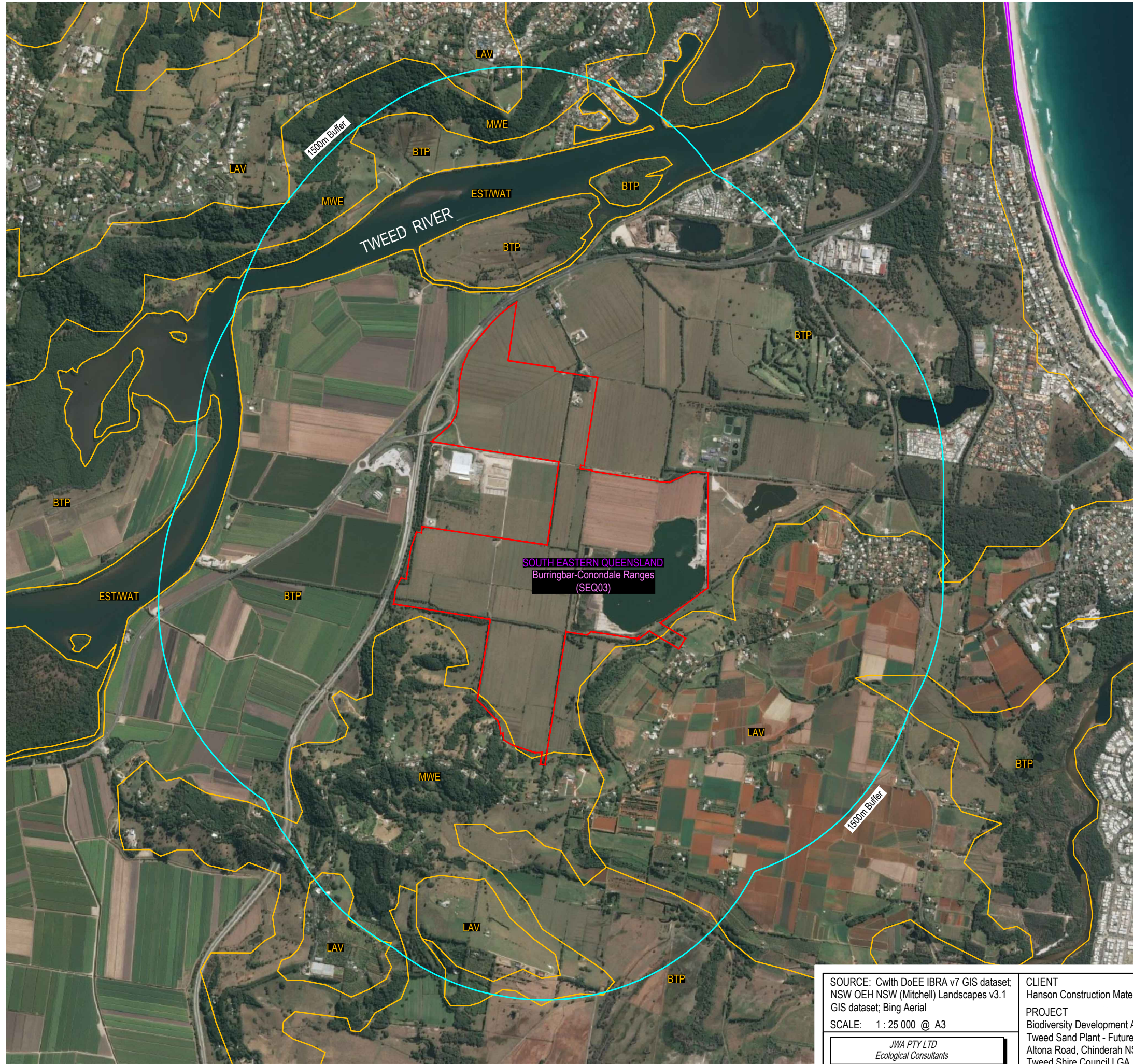
Native vegetation and cleared areas occurring within a 1,500 m buffer area to the subject site are shown in **FIGURE 6**. It is estimated that the extent of native vegetation within the buffer area is approximately 303 ha (i.e. 14%).

2.4 Rivers and Streams

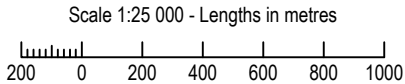
The Tweed River occurs approximately 600 m to the north-north-west of the development site (**FIGURE 2**). The subject site is tenuously hydrologically linked to the river via numerous constructed drainage channels that occur throughout the site.

2.5 Wetlands Within, Adjacent to and Downstream of the Site

A number of coastal wetland areas as mapped by the Coastal Management SEPP (2018) occur to the north, east, south and west of the Subject site of the site (**FIGURE 7**).

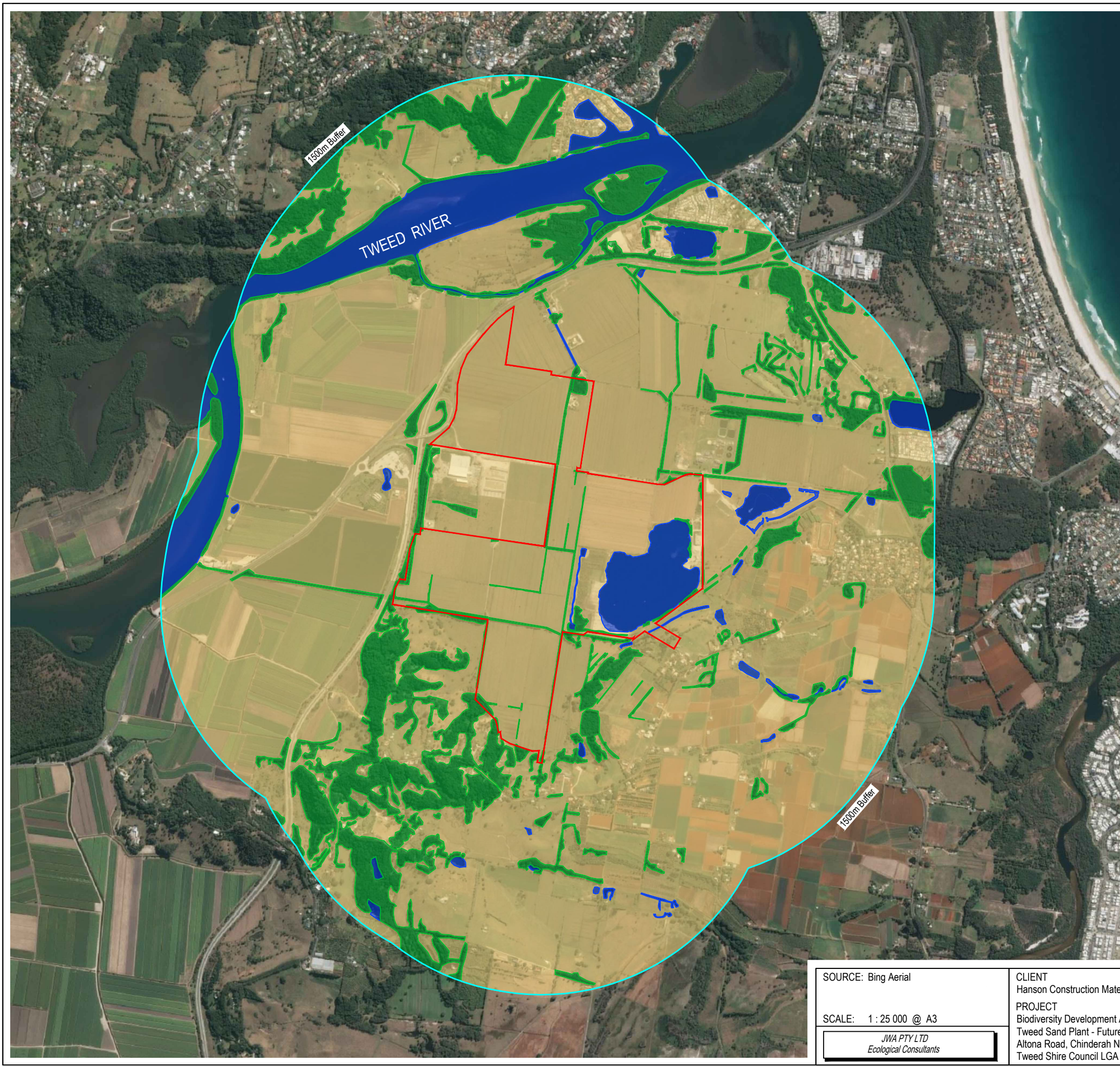


- LEGEND**
- Subject Site
 - 1500m Buffer to Subject Site
 - IBRA Region - South Eastern Queensland
 - IBRA Subregion
 - SEQ03 Burringbar-Conondale Ranges
 - NSW (Mitchell) Landscape
 - BTP Byron - Tweed Alluvial Plains
 - LAV Lamington Volcanic Slopes
 - MWE Mount Warning Exhumed Slopes
 - EST/WAT Estuary/Water Added

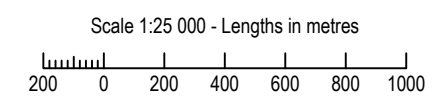


SOURCE: CwIth DoEE IBRA v7 GIS dataset; NSW OEH NSW (Mitchell) Landscapes v3.1 GIS dataset; Bing Aerial SCALE: 1 : 25 000 @ A3	CLIENT Hanson Construction Materials Pty Ltd PROJECT Biodiversity Development Assessment Report Tweed Sand Plant - Future Expansion Altona Road, Chinderah NSW Tweed Shire Council LGA	FIGURE 5	TITLE IBRA & NSW LANDSCAPE REGIONS
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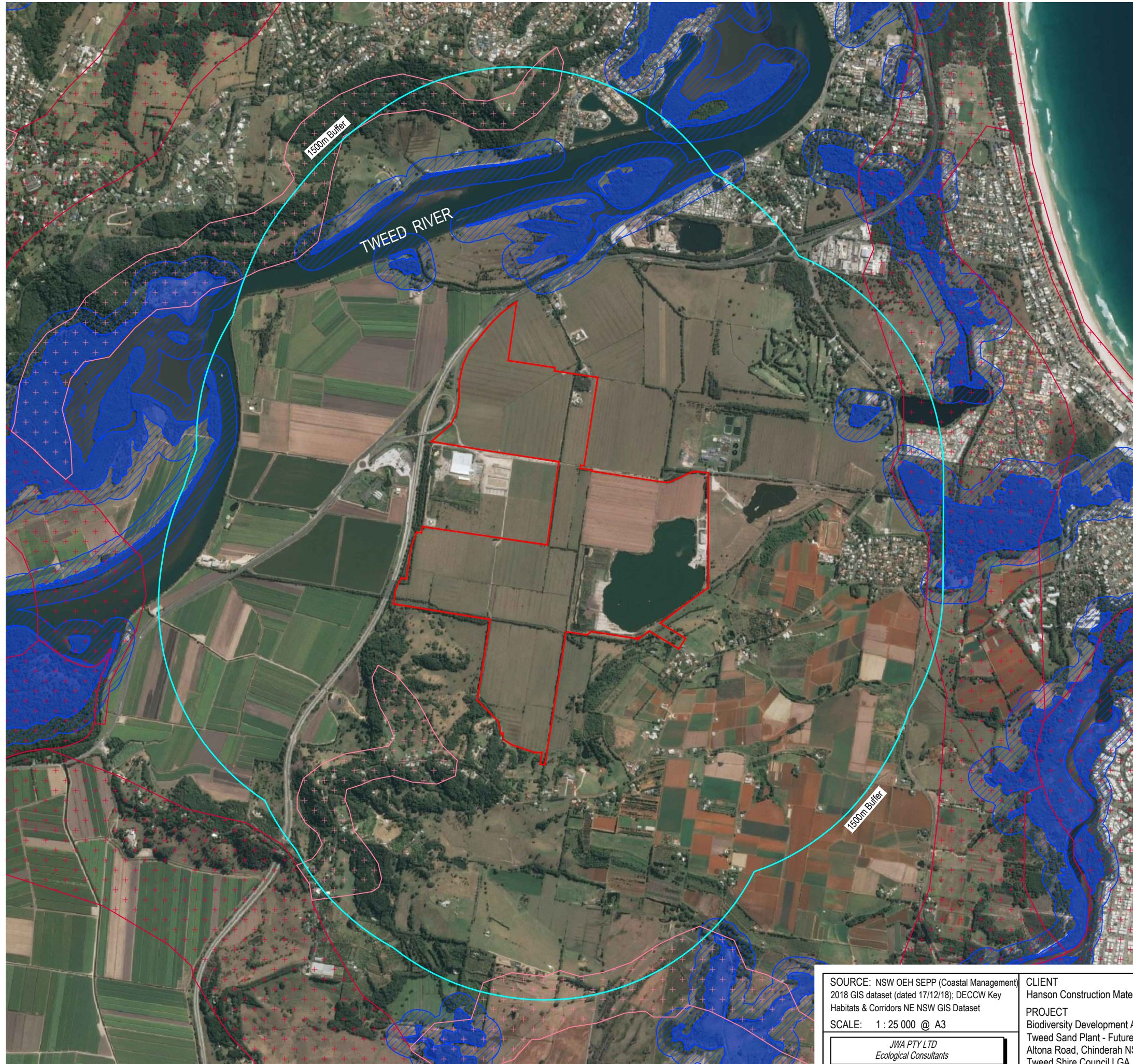
JWA PTY LTD
Ecological Consultants



- LEGEND**
- Subject Site
 - 1500m Buffer to Subject Site
 - Vegetation within 1500m Buffer
 - Native Vegetation
 - Cleared Areas
 - Waterbodies

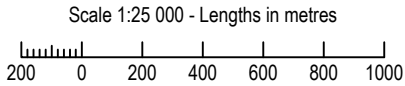


SOURCE: Bing Aerial	CLIENT Hanson Construction Materials Pty Ltd	FIGURE 6	TITLE NATIVE VEGETATION, CLEARED AREAS WITHIN 1500M BUFFER
SCALE: 1 : 25 000 @ A3	PROJECT Biodiversity Development Assessment Report Tweed Sand Plant - Future Expansion Altona Road, Chinderah NSW Tweed Shire Council LGA		
JWA PTY LTD Ecological Consultants		PREPARED: BW DATE: 12 May 2025 FILE: N03074_BDAR_20250508.dwg	



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- Subject Site
- 1500m Buffer to Subject Site
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Coastal Management) 2018
 - Coastal Wetlands
 - Proximity Area for Coastal Wetlands
- Fauna Corridors of North East NSW
 - Regional Corridor
 - Sub-regional Corridor



SOURCE: NSW OEH SEPP (Coastal Management) 2018 GIS dataset (dated 17/12/18); DECCW Key Habitats & Corridors NE NSW GIS Dataset SCALE: 1 : 25 000 @ A3 JWA PTY LTD Ecological Consultants	CLIENT Hanson Construction Materials Pty Ltd PROJECT Biodiversity Development Assessment Report Tweed Sand Plant - Future Expansion Altona Road, Chinderah NSW Tweed Shire Council LGA	FIGURE 7	TITLE CORRIDORS & COASTAL MANAGEMENT SEPP 2018 - COASTAL WETLANDS
		PREPARED: BW DATE: 12 May 2025 FILE: N03074_BDAR_20250508.dwg	

2.6 Site Context Components

2.6.1 Introduction

The assessment of site context involved the application of the site-based method. The following landscape attributes were assessed:

- Percent native vegetation cover in the landscape; and
- Patch size.

2.6.2 Percent Native Vegetation Cover

Native vegetation and cleared areas occurring within a 1,500 m buffer area to the subject site are shown in **FIGURE 6**. It is estimated that the native vegetation cover within the buffer area is 14%. The >10-30% native vegetation cover class has therefore been used to assess the habitat suitability of the subject site for Threatened species in **SECTION 4**.

2.6.3 Patch Size

Native vegetation and cleared areas occurring within a 1,500 m buffer area to the subject site are shown in **FIGURE 6**. The patch size in which the subject vegetation occurs has been estimated to be 7.92 ha. The 5-24 ha patch size class has therefore been used to assess the habitat suitability of the subject site for Threatened species in **SECTION 4**.

3 NATIVE VEGETATION ASSESSMENT

3.1 Introduction

This section of the BDAR identifies native vegetation extent within the development site, including any cleared areas (in accordance with the requirements of Section 4 of the BAM). This section describes Plant Community Types (PCTs) within the development site including:

- vegetation class;
- vegetation type;
- area (ha) for each vegetation type;
- species relied upon for identification of vegetation type and relative abundance;
- justification of evidence used to identify a PCT (as outlined in Paragraph 4.2 of the BAM);
- Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) status (as outlined in Paragraph 4.2 of the BAM); and
- estimate of percent cleared value of PCT (as outlined in Paragraph 4.2.1.5 of the BAM).

This Section also includes the results of a vegetation integrity assessment of the development site, including:

- mapping vegetation zones (in accordance with Subsection 4.3.1 of the BAM);
- patch size;
- assessing vegetation integrity using benchmark data (in accordance with Subsection 4.3.3.5 of the BAM);
- survey effort (as described in Subsection 4.3.4 of the BAM); and
- determining the vegetation integrity score (in accordance with Appendix H of the BAM) including:
 - composition condition score;
 - structure condition score;
 - function condition score; and
 - vegetation integrity score.

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 Site Assessments

Site vegetation was assessed initially on the 27th August and then again on the 27th October 2020 by one (1) suitably qualified person and accredited assessor under the accreditation scheme prepared under Section 6.10 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) using a plot-based vegetation survey based on a 20 m x 20 m plot.

Vegetation along drainage lines was assessed using a modified 10 m x 40 m plot due to the thin and linear nature of this vegetation.

The information contained in **TABLE 1** below was collected during the assessments.

TABLE 1
VEGETATION SURVEY DATA COLLECTED AT THE SUBJECT LAND

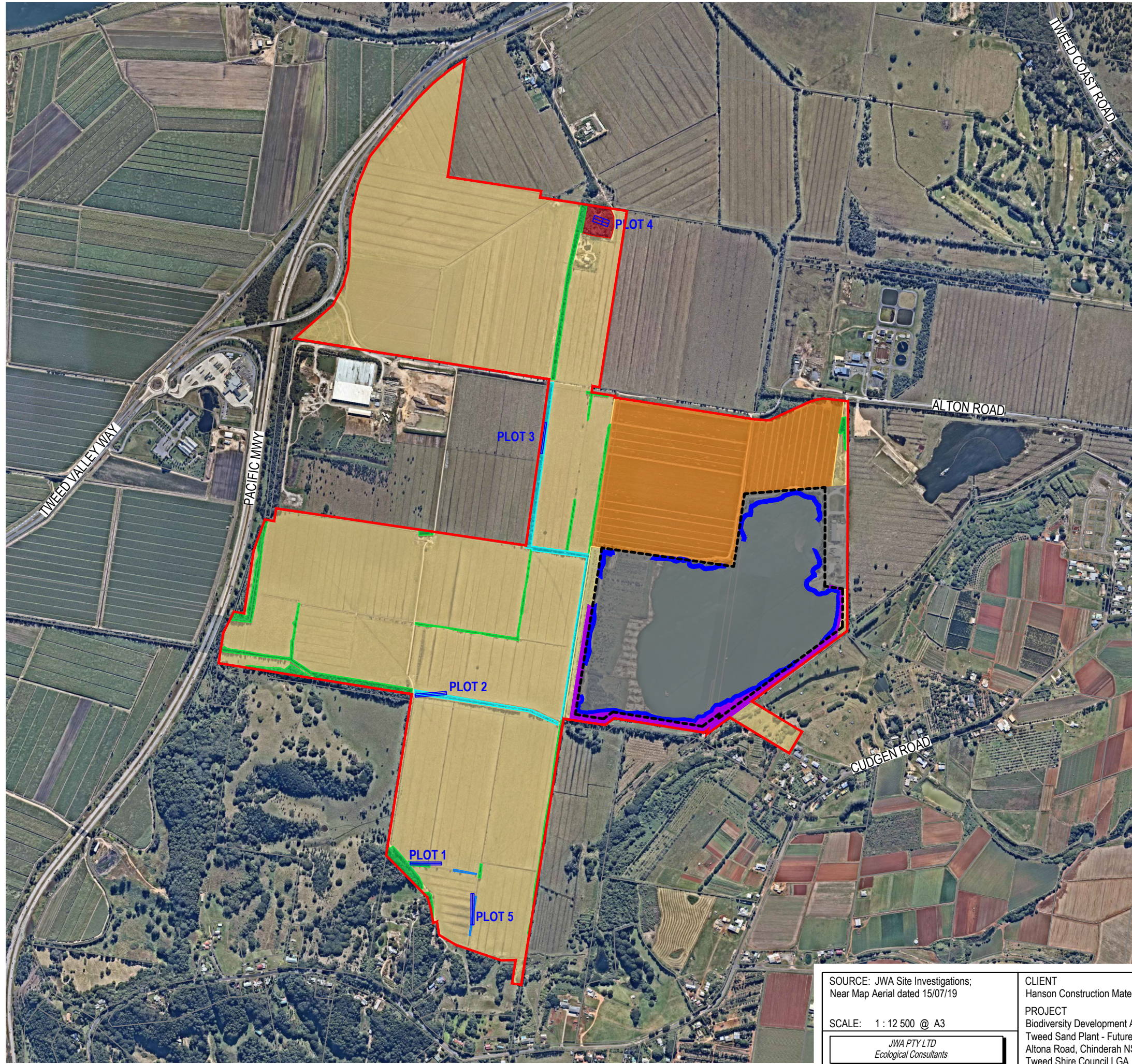
Attribute	Survey requirement
Stratum (and layer)	Stratum and layer in which each species occurs
Growth form	Growth form for each recorded species
Species name	Scientific name and common name
Cover	Estimate the % foliage cover across the plot of each species rooted in or overhanging the plot. Cover should be recorded in decimals if less than 1% (0.1, 0.2...), or whole numbers up to 5% (1,2,3...), or to the nearest 5% where greater than 5% cover (5,10,15,20,25...)
Abundance rating	For species with cover less than or equal to 5%, count or estimate the number of individuals or shoots of each species within the plot, using the following intervals: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1000, 1500, 2000, etc. Numbers above 20 are estimates only, and the recorded abundance is the upper end of each class (e.g. 50 represents an estimated abundance of between 20 and 50). For species with cover greater than 5%, abundance estimates are not required (but may be recorded if desired)

As site vegetation included multiple PCTs, with some displaying varying degrees of disturbance/modification, the Subject Land was stratified into multiple vegetation zones.

In addition, and at the request of TSC and BCD, 0.47 ha of riparian land required to be rehabilitated as Swamp oak forest (formerly PCT 1235 - allocated to PCT 3993) and 1.59 ha of land required to be rehabilitated as wetland vegetation (allocated to PCT 3963) under existing sand extraction approvals have been included as vegetation zones and assessed as if at benchmark levels for the relevant PCTs.

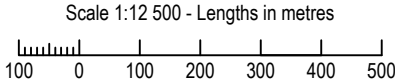
The vegetation zones assessed and the relevant number of plots/transects assessed are detailed in **TABLE 2** below. The location of each is shown in **FIGURE 8**.

It is noted that the most recent amendments to the proposed development footprint have been made to ensure the entire patch of Vegetation Zone 3 (i.e. the best quality vegetation remaining on the site with a score of 52.7 out of 100) is avoided. Data collected from this Vegetation Zone was therefore not required in the latest revision of the BAM Calculator.



LEGEND

- Subject Site
- Survey Plot
- Approved Extraction Area
- Existing Works Area & Processing Plant
- Vegetation Communities
 - Vegetation Zone 1: Mid-high swamp sclerophyll forest (*Casuarina glauca*) to 18m (PCT 3993)
 - Vegetation Zone 2: Mid-high regenerating swamp sclerophyll forest (*Casuarina glauca*) +/- Mangroves (*Avicennia marina*) to 5-10m (PCT 3993)
 - Vegetation Zone 3: Tall swamp sclerophyll forest (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*, *Cinnamomum camphora*) to 22m (PCT 4004)
 - Vegetation Zone 4: Tall rushland/reedland (*Typha orientalis*) to 2m (PCT 3993 derived)
 - Vegetation Zone 5: Approved Riparian Rehabilitation Area (PCT 3993)
 - Vegetation Zone 6: Approved Wetland Rehabilitation Area (PCT 3963)
 - Vegetation Zone 7: Tea tree plantation (not assessed)
 - Vegetation Zone 8: Pasture grasses (not assessed)



SOURCE: JWA Site Investigations;
Near Map Aerial dated 15/07/19

SCALE: 1 : 12 500 @ A3

JWA PTY LTD
Ecological Consultants

CLIENT
Hanson Construction Materials Pty Ltd
PROJECT
Biodiversity Development Assessment Report
Tweed Sand Plant - Future Expansion
Altona Road, Chinderah NSW
Tweed Shire Council LGA

FIGURE 8

PREPARED: BW
DATE: 12 May 2025
FILE: N03074_BDAR_20250508.dwg

TITLE
VEGETATION
COMMUNITIES &
SURVEY PLOT
LOCATIONS

TABLE 2
VEGETATION SURVEY DETAILS

PCT	Vegetation zones	Impact Area	Number of plots/transects	Plot details
PCT 3993 - Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest	Vegetation Zone 1	1.78 ha	1	Plot 1
	Vegetation Zone 2 (with Mangroves)	1.10 ha	2	Plot 2; Plot 3
	Vegetation Zone 4 (highly degraded - Derived)	0.09 ha	1	Plot 5
PCT 4004 - Northern <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> Swamp Forest	Vegetation Zone 3	0.00 ha	1¹	Plot 4
PCT 3993 - Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest	Vegetation Zone 5*	0.47ha	n/a	n/a
PCT 3963 - Estuarine reedland [^]	Vegetation Zone 6*	1.59ha	n/a	n/a
Tea tree plantation [#]	Vegetation Zone 7	n/a	n/a	n/a
Exotic grassland [#]	Vegetation Zone 8	n/a	n/a	n/a
Notes: ¹ It is noted that the most recent amendments to the proposed development footprint have been made to ensure the entire patch of Vegetation Zone 3 (i.e. the best quality vegetation remaining on the site with a score of 52.7 out of 100) is avoided. Data collected from this Vegetation Zone was therefore not required in the latest revision of the BAM Calculator. * Future rehabilitation areas assessed as if at benchmark levels. [#] Not further assessed in this BDAR. [^] It is noted that the approved rehabilitation plan allocates these areas to be representative of PCT 1209 (Soft Twig-rush Sedgeland of North Coast Wallum Swamps) however, this PCT is no longer listed within the BAM-C as occurring within the Burringbar-Conondale Ranges (SEQ03) subregion of the South Eastern Queensland IBRA bioregion. For the purposes of this BDAR, Vegetation Zone 6 has been allocated to PCT 3963 (Estuarine reedland) which is considered to more closely describe the vegetation zone.				

3.2.2 Identifying PCTs and TECs

Identification of PCTs and potential TECs on the subject site was completed by comparing data collected from site to:

1. detailed descriptions of PCTs and relevant geographic distributions within the BioNet Vegetation Classification;
2. detailed descriptions of TECs;
3. survey data and/or individual species records held in BioNet; and
4. existing maps of native vegetation in the area i.e. Tweed Vegetation Management Strategy.

3.2.3 Vegetation Integrity Assessment (Site Condition)

The survey plots were established around a central 50 m transect as follows:

- a) One (1) 400 m² plot (standard 20 m x 20 m) was used to assess all of the composition and structure attributes. The plot used for the floristic vegetation survey (**FIGURE 8**) was also used as a vegetation integrity plot.

Note: modified 10 m x 40 m plots were required to assess vegetation along drainage lines due to the thin and linear nature of this vegetation.

- b) One (1) 1,000 m² plot (standard 20 m x 50 m) was used to assess the function attributes: number of large trees, stem size class, tree regeneration, length of logs, high threat exotic weed cover and number of trees with hollows.
- c) Five (5) 1 m² sub-plots are used to assess average litter cover (and other optional groundcover components) for the plot.

The composition, structure and relevant function attributes listed in **TABLE 3** below were assessed.

TABLE 3
GROWTH FORM GROUPS AND ATTRIBUTES USED TO ASSESS THE COMPOSITION, STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION COMPONENTS OF VEGETATION INTEGRITY

Growth form groups used to assess composition and structure	Attributes used to assess function
a) Tree	a) Number of large trees
b) Shrub	b) Tree regeneration
c) Grass and grass like	c) Tree stem size class
d) Forb	d) Total length of fallen logs
e) Fern	e) Litter cover
f) Other	f) High threat exotic weed cover
	g) Hollow bearing trees

3.3 Results

3.3.1 Vegetation Zones

Surveys of the subject site recorded six (6) distinct native vegetation zones as described below (**FIGURE 8**):

- Vegetation Zone 1: Mid-high swamp sclerophyll forest (*Casuarina glauca*) to 18m. This zone occurs along drainage lines throughout the subject site and comprised almost entirely of a sub-mature Swamp oak (*Casuarina glauca*) to a height of 18m. The mapped extent of this vegetation zone on the subject site covers a total area of approximately 4.9 ha of which 1.78 ha occurs within the proposed expansion footprint.
- Vegetation Zone 2: Mid-high regenerating swamp sclerophyll forest (*Casuarina glauca*) +/- Mangroves (*Avicennia marina*) to 5-10m. This zone occurs along drainage lines throughout the subject site and comprised of a mixture of a sub-mature Swamp oak and Grey mangrove (*Avicennia marina*) to a height of 5-

10m. The mapped extent of this vegetation zone on the subject site covers a total area of approximately 2.07 ha of which 1.10 ha occurs within the proposed expansion footprint.

- Vegetation Zone 3: Tall swamp sclerophyll forest (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*, *Cinnamomum camphora*) to 22m. This zone occurs in the northern portion of the site and is comprised of a mixture of Broad-leaved paperbark (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*) and the introduced Camphor laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*). The mapped extent of this vegetation zone on the subject site covers a total area of approximately 0.86 ha. It is noted that the most recent amendments to the proposed development footprint have been made to ensure the entire patch of Vegetation Zone 3 (i.e. the best quality vegetation remaining on the site with a score of 52.7 out of 100) is avoided.
- Vegetation Zone 4: Tall rushland/reedland (*Typha orientalis*) to 2m. This zone occurs along drainage lines in the southern portion of the subject site and is comprised almost entirely of Broadleaf cumbungi (*Typha orientalis*) to a height of up to 2m. The mapped extent of this vegetation zone on the subject site covers a total area of approximately 0.09 ha, all of which occurs within the proposed expansion footprint.
- Vegetation Zone 5: Riparian rehabilitation areas. This zone occurs along the margins of the existing Tweed Sand Plant (TSP) operation and is comprised of areas that are currently proposed to be rehabilitated to be representative of Swamp oak forest. The mapped extent of this vegetation zone on the subject site covers a total area of approximately 2.85 ha of which 0.47 ha occurs within the proposed expansion footprint.
- Vegetation Zone 6: Wetland rehabilitation areas. This zone occurs within the margins of the existing Tweed Sand Plant (TSP) operation and is comprised of areas that are currently proposed to be rehabilitated to wetland vegetation. The mapped extent of this vegetation zone on the subject site covers a total area of approximately 2.85 ha of which 1.59 ha occurs within the proposed expansion footprint.

This determination has been made with consideration of soil type, vegetation types occurring in similar locations in the locality, regenerating native species (where present) and community structure and descriptive attributes provided in the BioNet Vegetation Classification. Two (2) additional vegetation zones (**Vegetation Zone 7** and **Vegetation Zone 8**) were identified on the subject site but was comprised entirely of the exotic or planted species and were not further assessed.

3.3.2 Applicable PCT and TEC

In accordance with Paragraph 4.2.2(a) the most likely PCT that would have occurred prior to disturbance has been determined, as the subject vegetation has been highly modified to the extent that it has reduced species richness and is missing structural layers. Also as discussed, vegetation zones 5 and 6 are comprised of land required to be rehabilitated under existing sand extraction approvals and have been allocated to relevant PCTs.

PCTs are classified based on vegetation types occurring within the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) subregions, as developed by the Commonwealth government. The IBRA framework divides Australia landscapes into bioregions and subsequently subregions based on common features such as climate, geology, landform, and vegetation. It is noted that PCT descriptions are still undergoing revision, and many remain undescribed for the SEQ - Clarence Lowlands IBRA subregion.

The plant community identification function within the BioNet Vegetation Classification database was utilised to assist with PCT identification. Details of the vegetation formation (Keith 2004) and dominant species observed within the upper stratum, mid stratum and ground stratum were entered into the system. Data collected from the site was then compared to the resulting PCT descriptions.

Vegetation Zone 1: Mid-high swamp sclerophyll forest (*Casuarina glauca*) to 18m.

Vegetation Zone 1 is considered to be best represented by Plant Community Type (PCT) 3993 (Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest) as described within the BioNet Vegetation Classification database.

PCT 3993 is considered to be representative of the TEC Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest of the NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner bioregions as listed within schedules of the BC Act (2016) and by definition has a high conservation status.

Vegetation Zone 2: Mid-high regenerating swamp sclerophyll forest (*Casuarina glauca*) +/- Mangroves (*Avicennia marina*) to 5-10m

Vegetation Zone 2 is also considered to be best represented by PCT 3993 (Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest) as described within the BioNet Vegetation Classification database.

PCT 3993 is considered to be representative of the TEC Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest of the NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner bioregions as listed within schedules of the BC Act (2016) and by definition has a high conservation status.

Vegetation Zone 3: Tall swamp sclerophyll forest (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*, *Cinnamomum camphora*) to 22m

Vegetation Zone 3 is considered to be best represented by PCT 4004 (Northern *Melaleuca quinquenervia* Swamp Forest) as described within the BioNet Vegetation Classification database.

PCT 4004 is considered to be representative of the TEC Swamp Sclerophyll Forest on Coastal Floodplains of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions as listed within schedules of the BC Act (2016) and by definition has a high conservation status.

Vegetation Zone 4: Tall rushland/reedland (*Typha orientalis*) to 2m

In accordance with Paragraph 5.2.1.4(a) the most likely PCT that would have occurred prior to disturbance has been determined, as the subject vegetation has been highly

modified to the extent that it has reduced species richness and is missing structural layers. Vegetation Zone 4 is highly disturbed but is considered to have been derived from PCT 3993 (Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest) as described within the BioNet Vegetation Classification database.

PCT 3993 is considered to be representative of the TEC *Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest of the NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner bioregions* as listed within schedules of the BC Act (2016). The conservation status of this highly disturbed vegetation on the subject site is considered to be significantly lowered however Vegetation Zone 4 has been considered to be representative of this TEC.

Vegetation Zone 5: Riparian rehabilitation areas. This zone is currently proposed to be rehabilitated to be representative of Swamp Oak swamp forest (formerly PCT 1235) after completion of the current sand extraction operations, in accordance with the approved Rehabilitation and Landscape Management Plan (JWA 2021). Vegetation Zone 5 has been allocated to PCT 3993 (Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest).

PCT 3993 is considered to be representative of the TEC *Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest of the NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner bioregions* as listed within schedules of the BC Act (2016) and by definition has a high conservation status.

Vegetation Zone 6: Wetland rehabilitation areas. This zone is currently proposed to be rehabilitated to wetland vegetation, in accordance with the approved Rehabilitation and Landscape Management Plan (JWA 2021). Vegetation Zone 6 has been allocated to PCT 3963 (Estuarine reedland). PCT 3963 is not considered to be representative of any TECs listed within schedules of the BC Act (2016).

3.3.3 Vegetation Integrity (Site Condition) Score

3.3.3.1 Background

To determine the vegetation integrity score, the composition score, structure score and function score were calculated by entering the collected plot survey data into the online BAM Calculator (00022641/BAAS18069/20/00022642/Revision:2). The relevant completed BAM Calculator workings are summarised below and completed data sheets are provided as **APPENDIX 2**.

As previously discussed, and at the request of TSC and BCD, 0.47 ha of riparian land required to be rehabilitated as Swamp oak forest (formerly PCT 1235 - now representative of PCT 3993) and 1.59 ha of land required to be rehabilitated as wetland vegetation (allocated to PCT 3963) under existing sand extraction approvals have been included as vegetation zones and assessed as if at benchmark levels for the relevant PCTs.

3.3.3.2 Composition Condition**Vegetation Zone 1 (Plot 1)**

Item	Tree	Shrub	Grass & Grass Like	Forb	Fern	Other
Benchmark	7	6	7	5	2	5
Observed mean ($\bar{x}$)	3	0	7	1	1	0
Unweighted composition score (UCS_i)	45.5	0	100	8.6	59.1	0
Weighted composition score (WCS_i)	10	0	21.9	1.3	3.7	0
Dynamic weighting (w_i)	0.22	0.19	0.22	0.16	0.06	0.16

Composition condition score = 36.9

Vegetation Zone 2 (Plot 2 & Plot 3)

Item	Tree	Shrub	Grass & Grass Like	Forb	Fern	Other
Benchmark	7	6	7	5	2	5
Observed mean ($\bar{x}$)	3.5	0	1.5	1	0	1
Unweighted composition score (UCS_i)	59.1	0	10.2	8.6	0	8.6
Weighted composition score (WCS_i)	12.9	0	2.2	1.3	0	1.3
Dynamic weighting (w_i)	0.22	0.19	0.22	0.16	0.06	0.16

Composition condition score = 17.8

Vegetation Zone 3 (Plot 4)

Item	Tree	Shrub	Grass & Grass Like	Forb	Fern	Other
Benchmark	7	6	7	5	2	5
Observed mean ($\bar{x}$)	7	3	2	1	2	6
Unweighted composition score (UCS_i)	100	59.1	19.7	8.6	100	100
Weighted composition score (WCS_i)	21.9	11.1	4.3	1.3	6.3	15.6
Dynamic weighting (w_i)	0.22	0.19	0.22	0.16	0.06	0.16

Composition condition score = 60.5

Vegetation Zone 4 (Plot 5)

Item	Tree	Shrub	Grass & Grass Like	Forb	Fern	Other
Benchmark	7	6	7	5	2	5
Observed mean ($\bar{x}$)	0	0	6	0	0	0
Unweighted composition score (UCS_i)	0	0	97.3	0	0	0
Weighted composition score (WCS_i)	0	0	21.3	0	0	0
Dynamic weighting (w_i)	0.22	0.19	0.22	0.16	0.06	0.16

Composition condition score = 21.3

3.3.3.3 Structure Condition**Vegetation Zone 1 (Plot 1)**

Item	Tree	Shrub	Grass & Grass Like	Forb	Fern	Other
Benchmark	39	10	83	2	1	4
Observed mean ($\bar{x}$)	21.2	0	38	0.2	1	0
Unweighted structure score (USS_i)	66.8	0	51.1	1.6	100	0
Weighted structure score (WSS_i)	18.7	0	30.5	0	0.7	0
Dynamic weighting (w_i)	0.28	0.07	0.6	0.01	0.01	0.03

Structure condition score = 50

Vegetation Zone 2 (Plot 2 & Plot 3)

Item	Tree	Shrub	Grass & Grass Like	Forb	Fern	Other
Benchmark	39	10	83	2	1	4
Observed mean ($\bar{x}$)	38.1	0	8	0.6	0	0.6
Unweighted structure score (USS_i)	99.8	0	1.4	18.1	0	4.3
Weighted structure score (WSS_i)	28	0	0.9	0.3	0	0.1
Dynamic weighting (w_i)	0.28	0.07	0.6	0.01	0.01	0.03

Structure condition score = 29.2

Vegetation Zone 3 (Plot 4)

Item	Tree	Shrub	Grass & Grass Like	Forb	Fern	Other
Benchmark	39	10	83	2	1	4
Observed mean ($\bar{x}$)	69.7	1.4	5.5	30	5.5	14.6
Unweighted structure score (USSi)	100	3.6	0.6	100	100	100
Weighted structure score (WSSi)	28.1	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.7	2.9
Dynamic weighting (wi)	0.28	0.07	0.6	0.01	0.01	0.03

Structure condition score = 33.7

Vegetation Zone 4 (Plot 5)

Item	Tree	Shrub	Grass & Grass Like	Forb	Fern	Other
Benchmark	39	10	83	2	1	4
Observed mean ($\bar{x}$)	0	0	80.4	0	0	0
Unweighted structure score (USSi)	0	0	99.7	0	0	0
Weighted structure score (WSSi)	0	0	59.5	0	0	0
Dynamic weighting (wi)	0.28	0.07	0.6	0.01	0.01	0.03

Structure condition score = 59.5

3.3.3.4 Function Condition**Vegetation Zone 1 (Plot 1)**

Item	Number of Large Trees	Litter Cover	Coarse Woody Debris	Stem Size Class	Regeneration Stems <5cm DBH	High Threat Weed Cover
Benchmark	5	42	44	4	Present	
Observed mean ($\bar{x}$)	0	0	0	3	1	0.07
Weighted function score (WFSi)	0	0	0	13.8	15	
Weighting (wi)	0.35	0.15	0.2	0.15	0.15	

Function condition score = 28.8

Vegetation Zone 2 (Plot 2 & Plot 3)

Item	Number of Large Trees	Litter Cover	Coarse Woody Debris	Stem Size Class	Regeneration Stems <5cm DBH	High Threat Weed Cover
Benchmark	5	42	44	4	Present	
Observed mean ($\bar{x}$)	0	39	0	2.5	1	7.0
Weighted function score (WFSi)	0	14.9	0	11.9	15	
Weighting (wi)	0.35	0.15	0.2	0.15	0.15	

Function condition score = 41.7

Vegetation Zone 3 (Plot 4)

Item	Number of Large Trees	Litter Cover	Coarse Woody Debris	Stem Size Class	Regeneration Stems <5cm DBH	High Threat Weed Cover
Benchmark	5	42	44	4	Present	
Observed mean ($\bar{x}$)	2	76	36	2	1	73.5
Weighted function score (WFSi)	14	15	19.2	8.9	15	
Weighting (wi)	0.35	0.15	0.2	0.15	0.15	

Function condition score = 72

Vegetation Zone 4 (Plot 5)

Item	Number of Large Trees	Litter Cover	Coarse Woody Debris	Stem Size Class	Regeneration Stems <5cm DBH	High Threat Weed Cover
Benchmark	5	42	44	4	Present	
Observed mean ($\bar{x}$)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted function score (WFSi)	0	0	0	0	0	
Weighting (wi)	0.35	0.15	0.2	0.15	0.15	

Function condition score = 0

3.3.3.5 Final Vegetation Integrity Score

Vegetation Zone	PCT	TEC	Vegetation Integrity Score (out of 100)
1	3993	✓	37.6
2	3993	✓	27.9
3 [#]	4004	✓	52.7
4	3993	✓	10.8
5 [*]	3993	✓	100
6 [*]	3963	✓	100

Notes:

[#] It is noted that the most recent amendments to the proposed development footprint have been made to ensure the entire patch of Vegetation Zone 3 (i.e. the best quality vegetation remaining on the site with a score of 52.7 out of 100) is avoided.

^{*} Future rehabilitation areas assessed as if at benchmark levels.

4 THREATENED SPECIES ASSESSMENT

4.1 Introduction

This section of the BDAR assesses habitat suitability for Threatened species (in accordance with Section 5 of the BAM). In particular, this section of the BDAR identifies:

- ecosystem credit species associated with PCTs on the development site including:
 - list of species derived (in accordance with Sections 5.1.1 and 5.2.1 of the BAM); and
 - justification for exclusion of any ecosystem credit species predicted (in accordance with Sections 5.2.1 and 5.2.2 of the BAM).
- species credit species on the development site (in accordance with Sections 5.1 to 5.3 of the BAM) including:
 - list of candidate species;
 - justification for inclusions and exclusions based on habitat features;
 - indication of presence based on targeted survey or expert report;
 - details of targeted survey technique, effort, timing and weather;
 - species polygons; and
 - biodiversity risk weighting for the species.

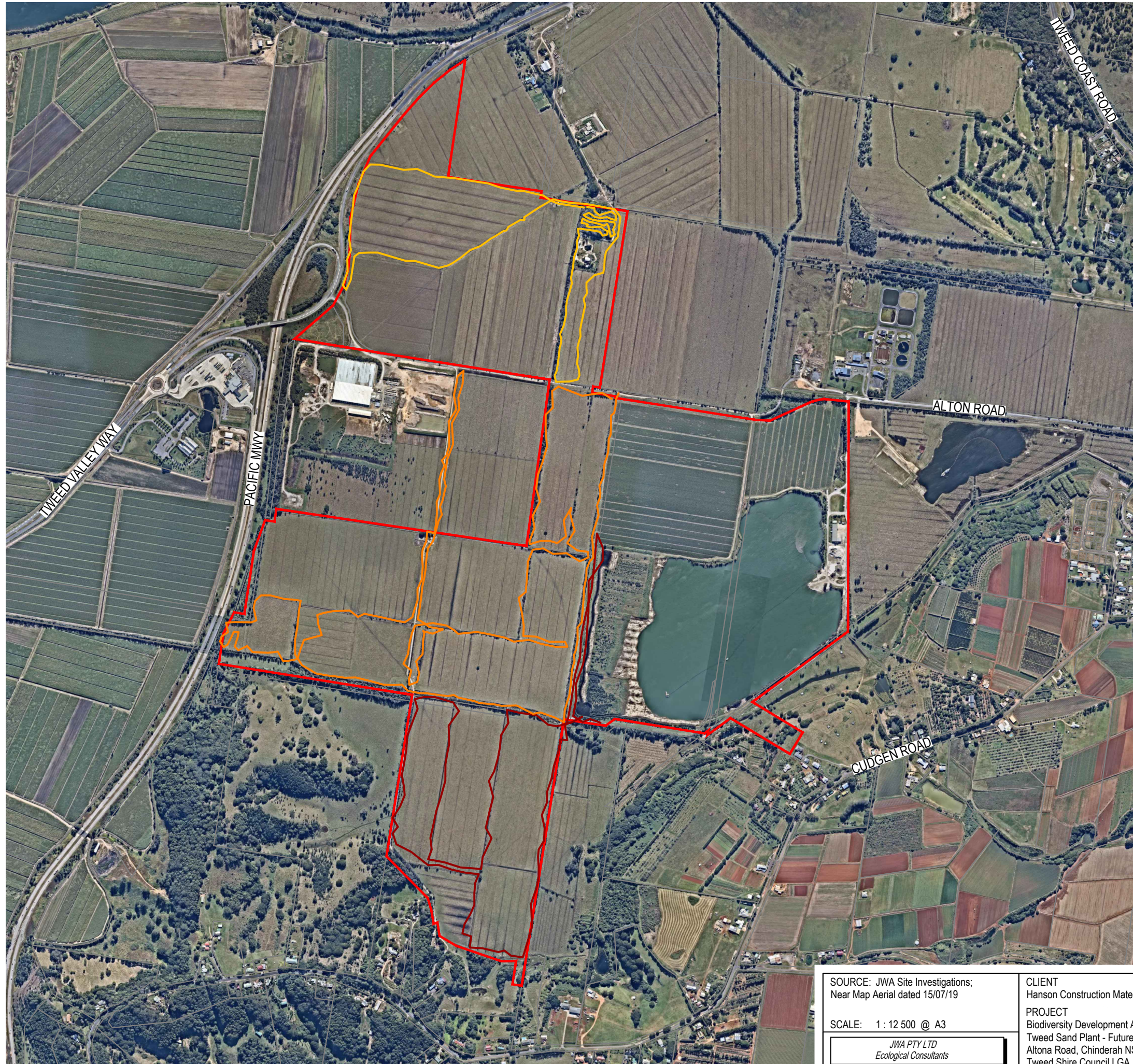
4.2 Threatened Plant Surveys

4.2.1 *Methods*

Targeted threatened plant surveys were completed on the subject site as follows:

- by one (1) accredited assessor/suitably qualified ecologist for approximately 6 hours on the 27th August 2020;
- by one (1) accredited assessor/suitably qualified ecologist for approximately 6 hours on the 27th October 2020;
- by one (1) accredited assessor/suitably qualified ecologist for a total of approximately 12 hours between the 26th - 28th January 2021; and
- by one (1) accredited assessor/suitably qualified ecologist and one (1) assisting suitably qualified ecologist for approximately 24 person hours on between the 5th - 7th February 2025.

The 2020/2021 surveys focussed on vegetated portions of the site which were considered to represent potential habitat for target species at that time (**FIGURE 9**). The 2025 surveys included a re-survey of vegetated areas as well as low-lying land/depressions within grassland areas to target additional species added to the BAM-C subsequent to the 2020/2021 surveys (**FIGURE 10**).



LEGEND

- Subject Site
- 2021 Flora Surveys
- 26th January 2021
 - 27th January 2021
 - 28th January 2021



Scale 1:12 500 - Lengths in metres

100 0 100 200 300 400 500

SOURCE: JWA Site Investigations;
Near Map Aerial dated 15/07/19

SCALE: 1 : 12 500 @ A3

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Ecological Consultants

CLIENT
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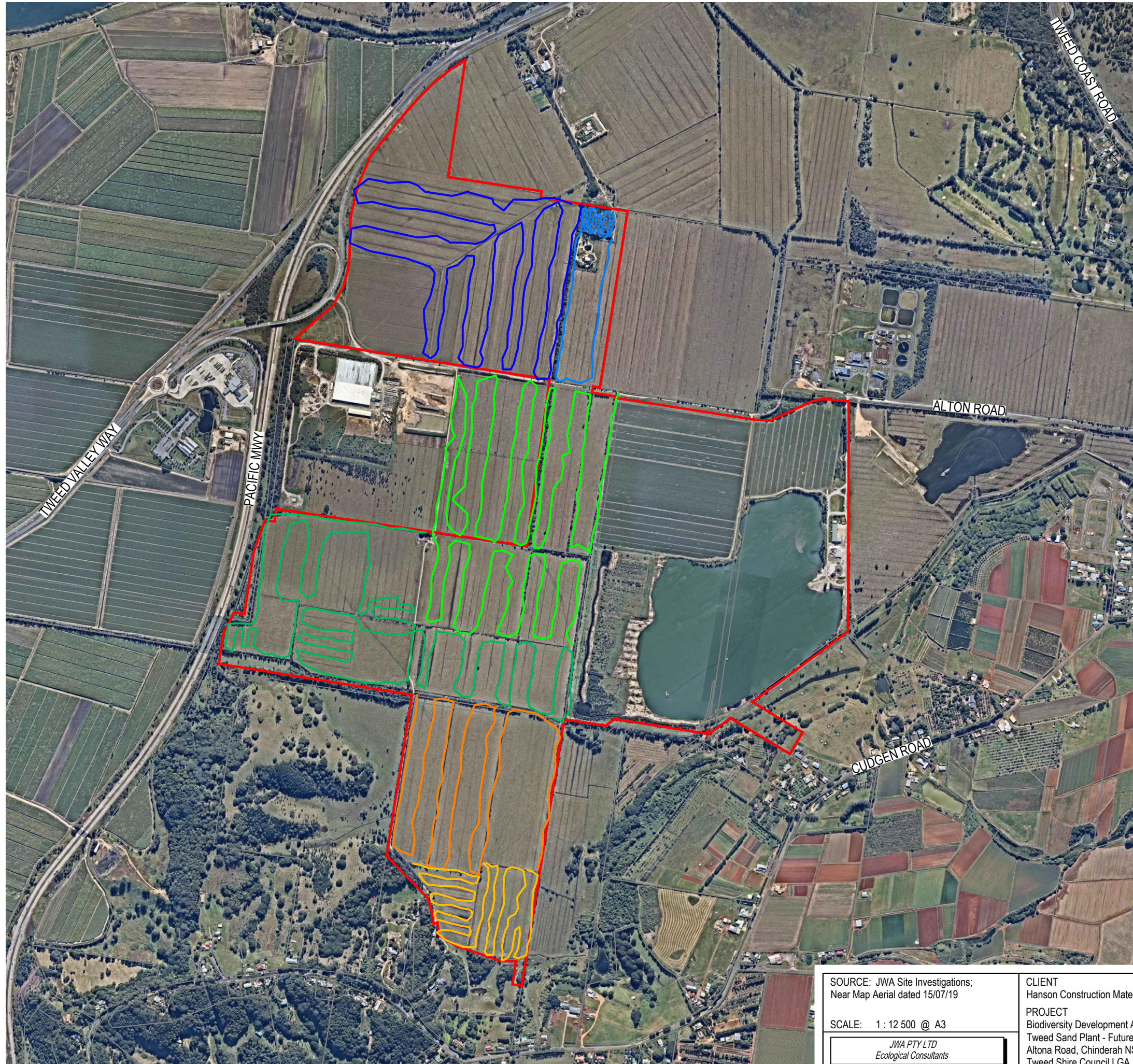
PROJECT
Biodiversity Development Assessment Report
Tweed Sand Plant - Future Expansion
Altona Road, Chinderah NSW
Tweed Shire Council LGA

FIGURE 9

PREPARED: BW
DATE: 14 May 2025
FILE: N03074_BDAR_20250508.dwg

TITLE

2021
THREATENED FLORA
SURVEYS



LEGEND

- Subject Site
- 2025 Flora Surveys
- Ecologist 1 - 5th February 2025
 - Ecologist 2 - 5th February 2025
 - Ecologist 1 - 6th February 2025
 - Ecologist 2 - 6th February 2025
 - Ecologist 1 - 7th February 2025
 - Ecologist 2 - 7th February 2025



Scale 1:12 500 - Lengths in metres

100 0 100 200 300 400 500

SOURCE: JWA Site Investigations;
Near Map Aerial dated 15/07/19

SCALE: 1 : 12 500 @ A3

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Ecological Consultants

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PROJECT
Biodiversity Development Assessment Report
Tweed Sand Plant - Future Expansion
Altona Road, Chinderah NSW
Tweed Shire Council LGA

FIGURE 10

PREPARED: BW
DATE: 14 May 2025
FILE: N03074_BDAR_20250508.dwg

TITLE

2025
THREATENED FLORA
SURVEYS

Target species during the 2020/2021 surveys included: Scented Acronychia, Dwarf Heath Casuarina, Hairy joint grass, Spider orchid, Thorny pea, Square-stemmed spike-rush, Sweet myrtle, Fraser's screw fern, Sweet False Galium and Southern swamp orchid.

Target species during the 2025 surveys included the above species and additionally: Axe-breaker, Stinking Cryptocarya, White-flowered Wax Plant, Lemon-scented grass, Spiny Gardenia, Scrub Turpentine, Native Guava and *Rotala tripartita*.

The surveys were generally completed in accordance with Surveying threatened plants and their habitats (DPIE 2020) and utilised the parallel field-traverse method. The parallel field-traverse survey technique involved searching along a grid of parallel traverses (**FIGURES 9 & 10**). Thin, linear areas of vegetation and constructed drainage lines were able to be assessed via a single traverse. The surveyor walked at a reasonable walking pace while making a visual sweep either side of the traverse.

It is noted that the targeted surveys in February 2025 followed flooding rains.

4.2.2 Results

No threatened plant species were recorded from the subject site.

4.3 Threatened Fauna Surveys

4.3.1 Methods

4.3.1.1 Background

Targeted fauna surveys were completed in conjunction with the flora surveys by an accredited assessor/suitably qualified ecologist on 27th August and 27th October 2020. Additional targeted surveys were completed:

- by one (1) accredited assessor/suitably qualified ecologist and two (2) field assistants over the three (3) nights of the 26th - 28th January 2021; and
- by one (1) accredited assessor/suitably qualified ecologist and one (1) assisting suitably qualified ecologist over the three (3) nights of the 5th - 7th February 2025.

The 2020/2021 surveys focussed on vegetated portions of the site which were considered to represent potential habitat for target species at that time. The 2025 surveys included a re-survey of vegetated areas as well as low-lying land/depressions within grassland areas to target additional species added to the BAM-C subsequent to the 2020/2021 surveys.

Techniques utilised during the fauna survey are described below.

Weather details prior to and during the targeted surveys (where available) is summarised in **TABLE 4** below.

TABLE 4
WEATHER CONDITIONS PRIOR TO AND DURING SITE SURVEYS
(SOURCE: BOM CLIMATE DATA ONLINE)

Date	Temp (°C)		Rain (mm)	Max wind gust		
	Min	Max		Direction	Speed (km/hr)	Time
January 2021 Surveys						
23 rd January 2021	18.3	28.2	0	NE	28	13:25
24 th January 2021	18.6	28.5	0	NE	31	16:33
25 th January 2021	20.8	27.7	2.8	NNE	26	15:39
26 th January 2021	18.5	28.5	0	N	30	21:31
27 th January 2021	20.8	29.7	0	NNE	30	11:08
28 th January 2021	22.8	29.6	1.2	SE	44	10:21
February 2025 Surveys						
2 nd February 2025	21.7	29.3	0	SSE	56	16:05
3 rd February 2025	22.7	29.6	3.6	ESE	46	12:26
4 th February 2025	22.1	29.5	14.2	ESE	33	08:37
5 th February 2025	21.9	29.5	1	E	30	11:15
6 th February 2025	21.8	29.7	1.2	SE	37	15:46
7 th February 2025	21.2	27.7	0.2	S	39	10:06
Notes:						
Source: Station 040717 - Coolangatta (approx. 10km from the site)						
Survey dates are shown in Bold						

4.3.1.2 Targeted Bird Surveys

Targeted bird surveys were completed using a combination of the area search method and the species-time curve approach, where the observer walked through the site and the survey session ceased when no additional species were identified within a 5-minute period.

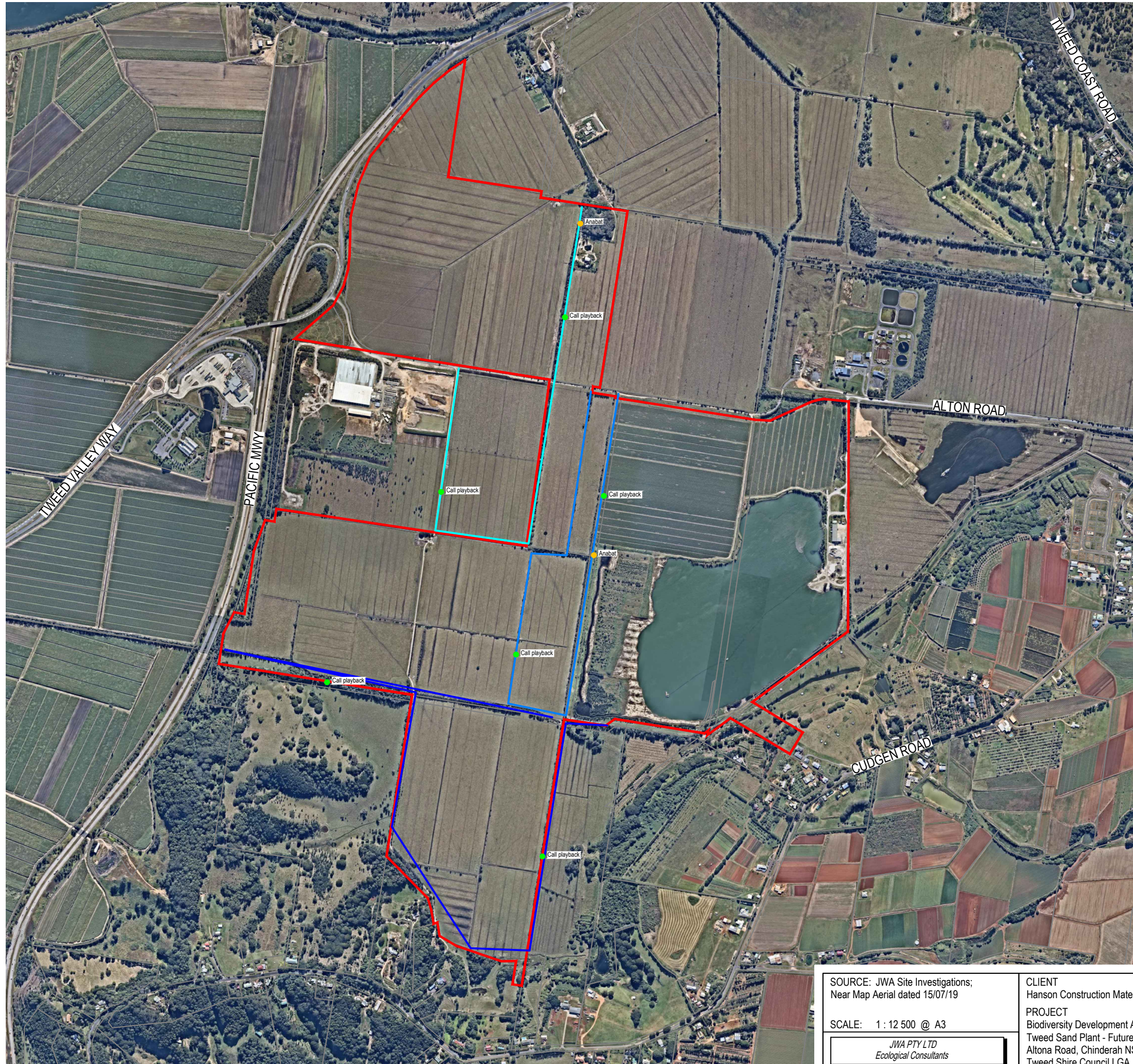
Target species during the 2020/2021 surveys included: Coxen's fig-parrot.

Target species during the 2025 surveys included the above species and additionally: Bush stone curlew and Beach stone-curlew.

4.3.1.3 Spotlighting

Spotlighting was undertaken by:

- one (1) accredited assessor/principal ecologist and two (2) field assistants for approximately 3.5 hours over the three (3) nights of the 26th - 28th January 2021 - equating to a total of 31.5 hours spotlighting (**FIGURE 11**); and
- one (1) accredited assessor/suitably qualified ecologist and one (1) assisting suitably qualified ecologist for approximately 2.5 hours over the three (3) nights of the 5th - 7th February 2025 - equating to a total of 15 hours spotlighting (**FIGURE 12**).



LEGEND

- Subject Site
- 2021 Fauna Surveys
 - Anabat
 - Call Playback
 - Spotlight Transect 1
 - Spotlight Transect 2
 - Spotlight Transect 3

Scale 1:12 500 - Lengths in metres

100 0 100 200 300 400 500

SOURCE: JWA Site Investigations;
Near Map Aerial dated 15/07/19

SCALE: 1 : 12 500 @ A3

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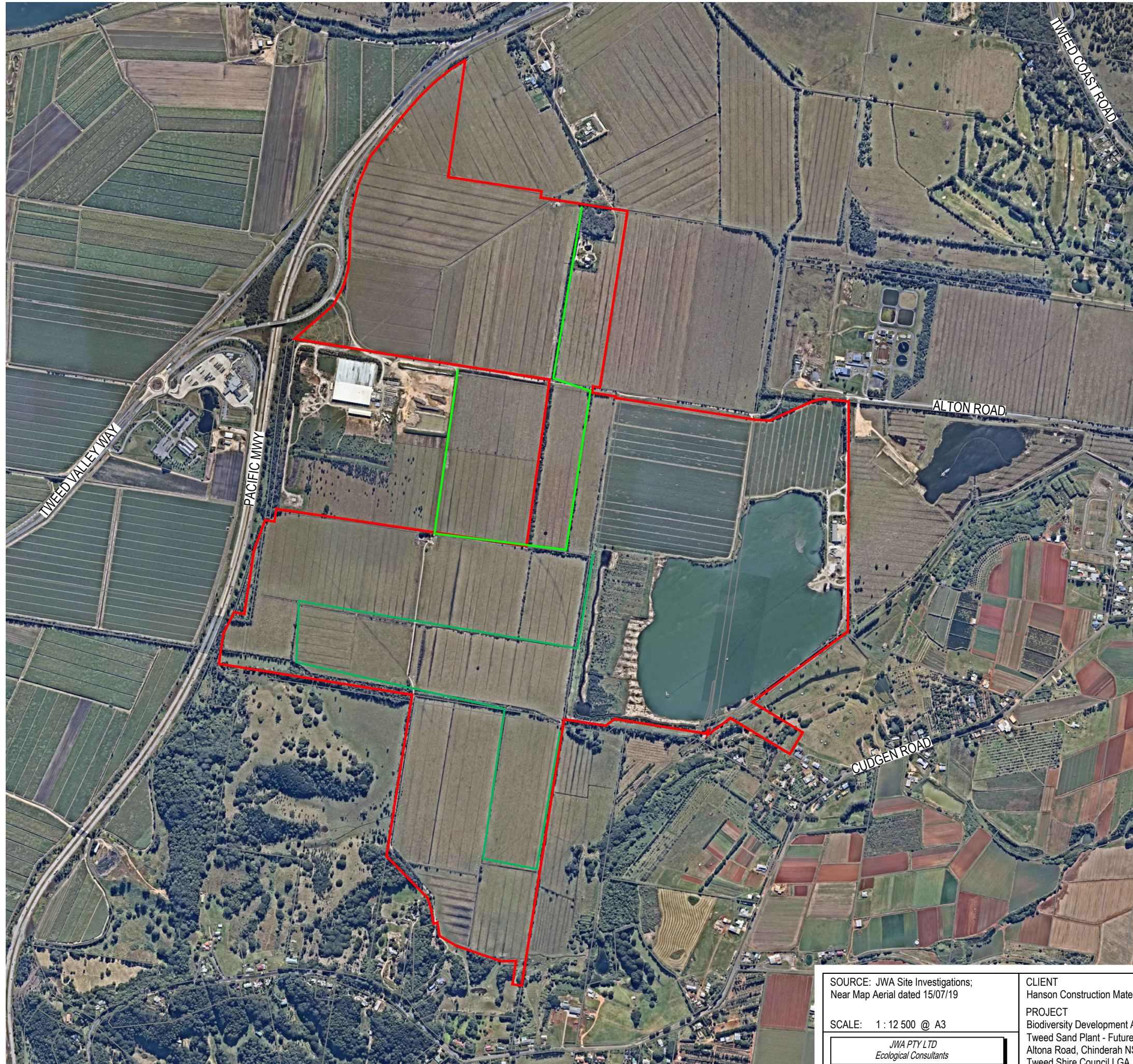
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FIGURE 11

PREPARED: BW
DATE: 14 May 2025
FILE: N03074_BDAR_20250508.dwg

TITLE

2021
THREATENED FAUNA
SURVEYS



LEGEND

- Subject Site
- 2025 Fauna Surveys
 - Spotlight Transect 1
 - Spotlight Transect 2



Scale 1:12 500 - Lengths in metres
100 0 100 200 300 400 500

SOURCE: JWA Site Investigations;
Near Map Aerial dated 15/07/19

SCALE: 1 : 12 500 @ A3

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FIGURE 12
PREPARED: BW
DATE: 14 May 2025
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TITLE
2025
THREATENED FAUNA
SURVEYS

Target species during the 2020/2021 surveys included: Wallum froglet, Olongburra frog, Giant barred frog and Mitchell's rainforest snail.

Target species during the 2025 surveys included the above species and additionally: Bush stone curlew and Beach stone-curlew.

During the above spotlighting surveys the site was traversed on foot with a large spotlight used to detect 'eye-shine' from nocturnal fauna. The observer walked at approximately 1 km/h, allowing intensive listening as an adjunct to visual detection.

4.3.1.4 Call playback

Call playback was completed on the site in conjunction with the spotlighting surveys over the three (3) nights of the 26th - 28th January 2021 (**FIGURE 11**). Target species included: Wallum froglet and Olongburra frog. During the call playback surveys calls of the target species were broadcast and then followed by a five (5) minute listening period.

4.3.1.5 Microchiropteran Bat Detection

Anabat Express ultrasonic bat detector units were set at two (2) locations on the subject site (**FIGURE 11**). The two (2) units were deployed for the three (3) nights of the 26th - 28th January 2021 - equating to 6 trap nights.

The bat detector units were used to record calls from the Subject Land between the hours of dusk (approx. 1800h) and dawn (approx. 0600h). The data from these recordings was sent for analysed by an expert in echolocation call identification. However, unfortunately, the data from these recordings was found to be corrupted and could not be analysed.

4.3.1.6 Active Searching

Any logs, sheets of tin, cardboard, bark and leaves were overturned in search of reptiles and amphibians while traversing the site. Searches were undertaken for diggings, scats, and bones. Eucalypt trees were inspected for signs of koala activity such as scratch marks and scats. Active observation of bird and amphibian activity, both aurally and visually, was undertaken during the site visits. Target species included: Koala and Mitchell's rainforest snail.

4.3.1.7 Incidental observations

All incidental records of fauna utilising the study area were recorded. Discoveries of scratch marks on trees, scats, footprints, diggings, bones and other animal traces were noted.

4.3.2 *Results*

4.3.2.1 Amphibians

Amphibians occurring in the region are poikilothermic, predominantly insectivorous and generally require free water for reproduction, with the exception of two highland genera

(*Assa darlingtoni* and *Philoria* spp.) The habitat requirements of most species are unlikely to be determined by forest cover or floristics but are more strongly influenced by factors such as climate, distance to water bodies, riparian vegetation, hydrological and morphological characteristics of water bodies and the availability of suitable micro-habitat for aestivation and shelter.

The majority of species that occur within the region lay eggs in or near temporary or permanent water bodies and rely on free water for larval development and metamorphosis. Of these species, a few are dependent on forested habitats beyond the riparian zone or beyond areas of temporary inundation. These species include the Red-eyed tree frog (*Litoria chloris*), Leseuer's frog (*Litoria leseueri*), Fletchers frog (*Lechriodus fletcheri*) and the Barred frogs of the *Mixophyes* genus.

Grasslands provide suitable habitat for a range of Amphibian species, particularly along drainage depressions and soaks. Species commonly encountered in grassland communities include the Common eastern froglet, Eastern sign bearing froglet (*Crinia parinsignifera*), Striped marsh frog (*Limnodynastes peronii*), Spotted grass frog (*Limnodynastes tasmaniensis*), Eastern dwarf tree frog, Rocket frog (*Litoria nasuta*), Whistling tree frog (*Litoria verreauxii*) and the introduced Cane toad* (*Rhinella marina*). These species may be observable on the site following periods of significant rainfall.

Species which typically occur in low elevation rainforest and permanent streams such as the Giant barred frog (*Mixophyes iteratus*) are unlikely to occur at the subject site.

No threatened amphibian species were recorded from the subject site.

4.3.2.2 Reptiles

As reptiles are poikilothermic, and predominantly insectivorous or carnivorous, their habitat requirements are less directly determined by vegetation species composition than other taxa which feed directly on plants. Reptile distributions are strongly influenced by structural characteristics of the vegetation, climate and factors affecting thermoregulation such as shade and availability of shelter and basking sites (Smith *et al* 1994).

In a survey of the moist forest herpetofauna of North-eastern NSW, Smith *et al* (1989) found that few species discriminated between rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest, however, most species exhibited a response to differences in elevation and the availability of microhabitat components and other substrates.

The availability of microhabitats, of varying thermal properties is particularly important for most reptile species, as behavioural thermoregulation (regulation of body heat) is important in controlling critical body functions such as digestion, foraging activity and reproduction.

Reptile diversity and abundance is often (but not always) significantly higher in drier habitat types, particularly those with a wide variety of ground substrate microhabitats. This contrasts markedly with the distribution patterns of birds, and most mammals.

The single limiting factor in terms of species diversity in coastal vegetation is the lack of shelter sites (e.g. logs, tree hollows and decorticating bark). Such habitat components characterise eucalypt forests and woodlands, where species diversity may be much higher, depending on disturbance factors.

The subject site is generally considered to provide poor to moderate quality habitat for the majority of native reptile species due to the general lack of shelter and basking sites; fallen logs for shelter; forested areas with good canopy and leaf litter development; and reliable sources of prey.

No threatened reptile species were recorded from the subject site.

4.3.2.3 Birds

The significance of near coastal environments of the N.S.W. Far North Coast and South-East Queensland as over-wintering habitat for migratory birds has been established by many observers and bird banders including Keast (1968), Robertson (1973), Gravatt (1974), Porter (1982) and Robertson and Woodall (1983). These patterns may be attributable to the relatively high winter temperatures and long growing season of this region compared with the rest of south-eastern Australia (Fitzpatrick and Nix 1973; Edwards 1979; Nix 1982; Specht *et al* 1981).

Many insectivorous birds from higher latitudes and elevation over-winter in the locality. These include species such as the Fantail cuckoo (*Cacomantis flabelliformis*), Sacred kingfisher (*Todiramphus sanctus*), Rainbow bee-eater (*Merops ornatus*), Noisy pitta (*Pitta versicolor*), Tree martin (*Petrochelidon nigricans*), Black-faced cuckoo-shrike (*Coracina novaehollandiae*), Cicada bird (*Coracina tenuirostris*), Golden whistler (*Pachycephala pectoralis*), Rufous whistler (*Pachycephala rufiventris*), Rose robin (*Petroica rosea*), Grey fantail (*Rhipidura albiscapa*), White-throated gerygone (*Gerygone olivacea*), Silvereye (*Zosterops lateralis*), Olive-backed oriole (*Oriolus sagittatus*) and Spangled drongo (*Dicrurus bracteatus*).

Birds such as honeyeaters and lorikeets are Blossom nomads (*ibid.*). These birds move locally in response to variation in the availability of nectar and or pollen, important components in their diet. Porter (1982) highlights the importance of Forest red gum, Broad-leaved paperbark and Coast banksia for Scaly-breasted (*Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus*) and Rainbow (*Trichoglossus moluccanus*) lorikeets as these species flower during the lorikeet's winter breeding period. A sequence of important nectar bearing plants in the genera Eucalyptus, Banksia, Melaleuca and Callistemon provide a continuity of food for nectarivorous birds.

Studies of bird usage in rainforest remnants by Holmes (1987), Connelly and Specht (1988) and Lott & Duigan (1993) indicate that the diversity and abundance of birds is related to the size of the rainforest patches and their degree of isolation from major

areas of native forest. Lott & Duigan (1993) and Howe *et al* (1981) also note that sites with a higher diversity of vegetation and those which are closer to water generally support a greater diversity of birds. Locally nomadic and migratory rainforest species such as the Wompoo (*Ptilinopus magnificus*), Rose-crowned (*Ptilinopus regina*) and Superb fruit-doves (*Ptilinopus superb*), Common koel (*Eudynamys orientalis*) and Black-faced cuckoo-shrike are known to use scattered areas of habitat as “stepping-stones” between more intact areas of forest (Date *et al* 1992; Lott & Duigan 1993).

The lack of intact vegetation on and adjacent to the subject site is likely to result in a low diversity of resident and nomadic birds occurring on the site over the year. Habitat occurring adjacent to the subject may provide foraging resources for nectarivorous birds due to the occurrence of Eucalypt and Melaleuca species. The site does not provide forage resources for frugivorous birds.

No threatened bird species were recorded from the subject site.

4.3.2.4 Mammals

Small terrestrial mammals generally occur in highest densities in association with a complex vegetation structure. A dense understorey layer, which provides shelter from predators and provides nesting opportunities, is particularly important.

In general, medium-large terrestrial mammals such as macropods select habitats which provide a dense cover for shelter and refuge and open areas for feeding. The larger species tend to occupy drier more open habitats: the smaller species, moister and more densely vegetated habitats.

All Arboreal mammals that occur in the region (with the exception of the Koala) utilise tree hollows for nesting and shelter (although the Common ringtail possum is not dependent on hollows). Smith & Lindenmeyer (1988) consider that shortage of nest hollows is likely to limit arboreal mammal populations where density of hollow bearing trees is less than 2 to 8 trees per hectare.

Arboreal folivores (e.g. Common ringtail possum, Greater glider) are widespread and abundant but exhibit local variation in response to such factors as tree species composition, foliage protein and fibre levels, leaf toughness, toxins, forest structure and the availability of shelter sites. Arboreal folivores are expected to be most abundant in areas of high productivity, high soil fertility and moderate climate, in conjunction with adequate shelter and suitable foraging substrate.

Arboreal nectarivore/insectivores feed on a wide variety of plant and insect exudates including the nectar of flowering eucalypts, and shrubs such as Banksia and Acacia sp. These species also feed extensively on insects, particularly under the shedding bark of eucalypts. The distribution of nectarivore/insectivores is considered to be related to the abundance of nectar and pollen producing plants, the abundance of bark shedding eucalypts which harbour insect prey, and the occurrence of sap and gum exudate

producing trees (Sap feed trees) and shrubs (e.g. *Acacia* sp.). Arboreal nectarivores and insectivores are generally hollow dependent species.

Trees with hollows necessary for hollow-dependent mammals were not recorded on or adjacent to the subject site. The vegetation on the subject site has historically been cleared and is an early regrowth phase and does not currently represent forage habitat for koalas or any other native arboreal mammal species.

The lack of structural complexity and habitat diversity of the subject site is likely to result in a low diversity and abundance of ground dwelling mammals. Highly mobile and/or disturbance adapted species such as the Eastern grey kangaroo (*Macropus giganteus*) may occasionally utilise the site.

Insectivorous bats, like insectivorous birds, overlap considerably in diet and broad vegetation preferences (Hall 1981), but specialise in foraging in specific layers or substrates within the forest (Crome and Richards 1988). Vegetation on and adjacent to the Subject site is likely to provide forage habitat for a low diversity and abundance of insectivorous bats. Hollow-bearing trees potentially suitable for hollow-dependant bats do not occur on the site.

Suitable roost habitats for the Black flying-fox and Grey-headed flying fox are unlikely to occur on the subject site however potential forage habitat is provided for these species while Eucalypt species and Paperbarks within the adjacent road reserve are flowering.

4.4 Ecosystem Credit Species

APPENDIX 3 lists the ecosystem credit species that have been derived from the BAM Calculator. Details of required habitat components, geographic limitations, and applicable sensitivity classes for each species is also provided.

A number of derived ecosystem credit species were removed from the assessment due to habitat constraints, geographic limitations, or as Vegetation Zone 4 is not required to be offset with regards to ecosystem credits as the vegetation integrity score of this vegetation is below those set out in Paragraph 9.2.1.1 of the BAM. Species that were removed from the predicted species list, along with the rationale behind the decision to remove them, are provided in **TABLE 5**.

The remaining ecosystem credit species were retained as some habitat components (i.e. breeding, foraging or roosting habitat) were present in the assessment area. However, these habitat components were marginal for most species, due to the highly disturbed nature of vegetation communities occurring on the subject site.

TABLE 5
SPECIES CREDIT SPECIES REMOVED FROM PREDICTED SPECIES LIST

Species	Reason for determining that species is unlikely to occur on the subject land	Justification
Magpie Goose (<i>Anseranas semipalmata</i>)	BAM requirements	Vegetation Zone 4 is not required to be offset with regards to ecosystem credits as the vegetation integrity score of this vegetation is below those set out in Paragraph 9.2.1.1 of the BAM.
Dusky Woodswallow (<i>Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus</i>)	BAM requirements	Vegetation Zone 4 is not required to be offset with regards to ecosystem credits as the vegetation integrity score of this vegetation is below those set out in Paragraph 9.2.1.1 of the BAM.
Australasian Bittern (<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>)	BAM requirements	Vegetation Zone 4 is not required to be offset with regards to ecosystem credits as the vegetation integrity score of this vegetation is below those set out in Paragraph 9.2.1.1 of the BAM.
Sanderling (Foraging) (<i>Calidris alba</i>)	BAM requirements	Vegetation Zone 4 is not required to be offset with regards to ecosystem credits as the vegetation integrity score of this vegetation is below those set out in Paragraph 9.2.1.1 of the BAM.
Red Knot (Foraging) (<i>Calidris canutus</i>)	BAM requirements	Vegetation Zone 4 is not required to be offset with regards to ecosystem credits as the vegetation integrity score of this vegetation is below those set out in Paragraph 9.2.1.1 of the BAM.
Curlew Sandpiper (Foraging) (<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>)	BAM requirements	Vegetation Zone 4 is not required to be offset with regards to ecosystem credits as the vegetation integrity score of this vegetation is below those set out in Paragraph 9.2.1.1 of the BAM.
Great Knot (Foraging) (<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>)	BAM requirements	Vegetation Zone 4 is not required to be offset with regards to ecosystem credits as the vegetation integrity score of this vegetation is below those set out in Paragraph 9.2.1.1 of the BAM.
South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo (Foraging) (<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>)	BAM requirements	Vegetation Zone 4 is not required to be offset with regards to ecosystem credits as the vegetation integrity score of this vegetation is below those set out in Paragraph 9.2.1.1 of the BAM.
Greater Sand-plover (Foraging) (<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>)	BAM requirements	Vegetation Zone 4 is not required to be offset with regards to ecosystem credits as the vegetation integrity score of this vegetation is below those set out in Paragraph 9.2.1.1 of the BAM.

Species	Reason for determining that species is unlikely to occur on the subject land	Justification
Lesser Sand-plover (Foraging) (<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>)	BAM requirements	Vegetation Zone 4 is not required to be offset with regards to ecosystem credits as the vegetation integrity score of this vegetation is below those set out in Paragraph 9.2.1.1 of the BAM.
Spotted Harrier (<i>Circus assimilis</i>)	BAM requirements	Vegetation Zone 4 is not required to be offset with regards to ecosystem credits as the vegetation integrity score of this vegetation is below those set out in Paragraph 9.2.1.1 of the BAM.
Barred Cuckoo-shrike (<i>Coracina lineata</i>)	BAM requirements	Vegetation Zone 4 is not required to be offset with regards to ecosystem credits as the vegetation integrity score of this vegetation is below those set out in Paragraph 9.2.1.1 of the BAM.
Varied Sittella (<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>)	BAM requirements	Vegetation Zone 4 is not required to be offset with regards to ecosystem credits as the vegetation integrity score of this vegetation is below those set out in Paragraph 9.2.1.1 of the BAM.
Spotted-tailed Quoll (<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>)	BAM requirements	Vegetation Zone 4 is not required to be offset with regards to ecosystem credits as the vegetation integrity score of this vegetation is below those set out in Paragraph 9.2.1.1 of the BAM.
Black-necked Stork (<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>)	BAM requirements	Vegetation Zone 4 is not required to be offset with regards to ecosystem credits as the vegetation integrity score of this vegetation is below those set out in Paragraph 9.2.1.1 of the BAM.
Beach Stone-curlew (Foraging) (<i>Esacus magnirostris</i>)	BAM requirements	Vegetation Zone 4 is not required to be offset with regards to ecosystem credits as the vegetation integrity score of this vegetation is below those set out in Paragraph 9.2.1.1 of the BAM.
Black Falcon (<i>Falco subniger</i>)	BAM requirements	Vegetation Zone 4 is not required to be offset with regards to ecosystem credits as the vegetation integrity score of this vegetation is below those set out in Paragraph 9.2.1.1 of the BAM.
Little Lorikeet (<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>)	BAM requirements	Vegetation Zone 4 is not required to be offset with regards to ecosystem credits as the vegetation integrity score of this vegetation is below those set out in Paragraph 9.2.1.1 of the BAM.

Species	Reason for determining that species is unlikely to occur on the subject land	Justification
Brolga (<i>Grus rubicunda</i>)	BAM requirements	Vegetation Zone 4 is not required to be offset with regards to ecosystem credits as the vegetation integrity score of this vegetation is below those set out in Paragraph 9.2.1.1 of the BAM.
White-bellied Sea-Eagle (Foraging) (<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>)	BAM requirements	Vegetation Zone 4 is not required to be offset with regards to ecosystem credits as the vegetation integrity score of this vegetation is below those set out in Paragraph 9.2.1.1 of the BAM.
Little Eagle (Foraging) (<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>)	BAM requirements	Vegetation Zone 4 is not required to be offset with regards to ecosystem credits as the vegetation integrity score of this vegetation is below those set out in Paragraph 9.2.1.1 of the BAM.
White-throated Needletail (<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>)	BAM requirements	Vegetation Zone 4 is not required to be offset with regards to ecosystem credits as the vegetation integrity score of this vegetation is below those set out in Paragraph 9.2.1.1 of the BAM.
Comb-crested Jacana (<i>Irediparra gallinacea</i>)	BAM requirements	Vegetation Zone 4 is not required to be offset with regards to ecosystem credits as the vegetation integrity score of this vegetation is below those set out in Paragraph 9.2.1.1 of the BAM.
	Habitat constraints	Vegetation Zones 1, 2, 3 and 5 do not contain appropriate habitat i.e. freshwater wetlands with a good surface cover of floating aquatic vegetation.
Black Bittern (<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>)	BAM requirements	Vegetation Zone 4 is not required to be offset with regards to ecosystem credits as the vegetation integrity score of this vegetation is below those set out in Paragraph 9.2.1.1 of the BAM.
Swift Parrot (Foraging) (<i>Lathamus discolor</i>)	BAM requirements	Vegetation Zone 4 is not required to be offset with regards to ecosystem credits as the vegetation integrity score of this vegetation is below those set out in Paragraph 9.2.1.1 of the BAM.
Bar-tailed Godwit (Foraging) (<i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i>)	BAM requirements	Vegetation Zone 4 is not required to be offset with regards to ecosystem credits as the vegetation integrity score of this vegetation is below those set out in Paragraph 9.2.1.1 of the BAM.
Black-tailed Godwit (Foraging) (<i>Limosa limosa</i>)	BAM requirements	Vegetation Zone 4 is not required to be offset with regards to ecosystem credits as the vegetation integrity score of this vegetation is below those set out in Paragraph 9.2.1.1 of the BAM.

Species	Reason for determining that species is unlikely to occur on the subject land	Justification
Square-tailed Kite (Foraging) (<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>)	BAM requirements	Vegetation Zone 4 is not required to be offset with regards to ecosystem credits as the vegetation integrity score of this vegetation is below those set out in Paragraph 9.2.1.1 of the BAM.
Little Bent-winged Bat (Foraging) (<i>Miniopterus australis</i>)	BAM requirements	Vegetation Zone 4 is not required to be offset with regards to ecosystem credits as the vegetation integrity score of this vegetation is below those set out in Paragraph 9.2.1.1 of the BAM.
Eastern Curlew (Foraging) (<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>)	BAM requirements	Vegetation Zone 4 is not required to be offset with regards to ecosystem credits as the vegetation integrity score of this vegetation is below those set out in Paragraph 9.2.1.1 of the BAM.
Northern Free-tailed Bat (<i>Ozimops lumsdenae</i>)	BAM requirements	Vegetation Zone 4 is not required to be offset with regards to ecosystem credits as the vegetation integrity score of this vegetation is below those set out in Paragraph 9.2.1.1 of the BAM.
Eastern Osprey (Foraging) (<i>Pandion cristatus</i>)	BAM requirements	Vegetation Zone 4 is not required to be offset with regards to ecosystem credits as the vegetation integrity score of this vegetation is below those set out in Paragraph 9.2.1.1 of the BAM.
Grey-headed Flying-fox (Foraging) (<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>)	BAM requirements	Vegetation Zone 4 is not required to be offset with regards to ecosystem credits as the vegetation integrity score of this vegetation is below those set out in Paragraph 9.2.1.1 of the BAM.
Australian Painted Snipe (<i>Rostratula australis</i>)	BAM requirements	Vegetation Zone 4 is not required to be offset with regards to ecosystem credits as the vegetation integrity score of this vegetation is below those set out in Paragraph 9.2.1.1 of the BAM.
Terek Sandpiper (Foraging) (<i>Xenus cinereus</i>)	BAM requirements	Vegetation Zone 4 is not required to be offset with regards to ecosystem credits as the vegetation integrity score of this vegetation is below those set out in Paragraph 9.2.1.1 of the BAM.

4.5 Species Credit Species

APPENDIX 4 lists the species credit species that have been derived from the BAM Calculator. Details of required habitat components, geographic limitations and applicable sensitivity classes for each species is also provided. It is noted that impacts to Vegetation Zone 4 are not required to be offset with regards to species credits as the vegetation integrity score of this vegetation is below those set out in Paragraph 9.2.2.1 of the BAM.

Targeted surveys were completed for threatened species on the subject site on the 27th August and 27th October 2020, over the three (3) nights of the 26th - 28th January 2021 and over the three (3) nights of 5th - 7th February 2025. The methodology and results of these surveys are discussed in **SECTIONS 4.2 and 4.3**.

Targeted surveys were completed at the appropriate time of year for all species credit species automatically generated by the BAM calculator. One (1) species credit species - Southern Myotis (*Myotis macropus*) - has been assumed to be present however as this species is provided with suitable habitat, and data collected utilising bat detector units was found to be corrupted and could not be analysed.

A number of species credit species were removed from the calculator as either the necessary habitat components (i.e. breeding, foraging or roosting habitat) were absent in the assessment area, or due to geographic limitations, or in accordance with Paragraph 5.2.3.2(a)ii of the BAM as it was determined that the available habitat is substantially degraded such that the species is unlikely to utilise the subject land (or specific vegetation zones). Species that were removed from the candidate species list, along with the rationale behind the decision to remove them, are provided in **TABLE 6**.

All remaining species credit species derived from the BAM Calculator were addressed in detail including consideration of habitat requirements, occurrence of suitable habitat in the assessment area and survey effort required for each species.

TABLE 6
SPECIES CREDIT SPECIES REMOVED FROM CANDIDATE SPECIES LIST

Species	Reason for determining that species is unlikely to occur on the subject land	Justification
Bar-tailed Godwit (Breeding) (<i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i>)	Habitat constraints	The subject site is not included on the Threatened migratory shorebird important habitat mapping.
Barking owl (Breeding) (<i>Ninox connivens</i>)	Habitat constraints	The site does not contain suitable breeding habitat i.e. Hollow bearing trees/living or dead trees with hollows greater than 20 cm diameter.
Black-tailed Godwit (Breeding) (<i>Limosa limosa</i>)	Habitat constraints	The subject site is not included on the Threatened migratory shorebird important habitat mapping.
Brush-tailed phascogale (<i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i>)	Habitat degraded	Habitat on the subject site for this species is considered to be highly degraded due to a history of disturbance (i.e. vegetation clearing and grazing activities). There are only three (3) validated records of this species within the Tweed LGA with the nearest record approx. 17.5km to the south.
Common planigale (<i>Planigale maculata</i>)	Habitat degraded	Habitat on the subject site for this species is considered to be highly degraded due to a history of disturbance (i.e. vegetation clearing and grazing activities). There nearest record occurs approx. 3km to the east.
Curlew Sandpiper (Breeding) (<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>)	Habitat constraints	The subject site is not included on the Threatened migratory shorebird important habitat mapping.
Eastern Curlew (Breeding) (<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>)	Habitat constraints	The subject site is not included on the Threatened migratory shorebird important habitat mapping.
Eastern osprey (Breeding) (<i>Pandion cristatus</i>)	Habitat constraints	The site does not contain suitable breeding habitat i.e. presence of stick-nests in living and dead trees (>15m) or artificial structures within 100m of a floodplain for nesting.
Eastern pygmy possum (<i>Cercartetus nanus</i>)	Habitat degraded	Habitat on the subject site for this species is considered to be highly degraded due to a history of disturbance (i.e. vegetation clearing and grazing activities). There is only one (1) validated records of this species within the Tweed LGA which occurs approx. 3km to the south-east.
Glossy black cockatoo (Breeding) (<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>)	Habitat constraints	The site does not contain suitable breeding habitat i.e. hollow bearing trees/living or dead tree with hollows greater than 15 cm diameter and greater than 5m above ground.

Species	Reason for determining that species is unlikely to occur on the subject land	Justification
Great Knot (Breeding) (<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>)	Habitat constraints	The subject site is not included on the Threatened migratory shorebird important habitat mapping.
Greater Sand-plover (Breeding) (<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>)	Habitat constraints	The subject site is not included on the Threatened migratory shorebird important habitat mapping.
Grey-headed flying-fox (Breeding) (<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>)	Habitat constraints	No roosting sites (camps) representing breeding habitat occur on the subject land.
Koala (Breeding) (<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>)	Habitat constraints	Suitable habitat does not occur on the subject site.
Laced Fritillary (<i>Argynnis hyperbicus</i>)	Habitat constraints	The site does not contain suitable habitat i.e. Arrowhead violet (<i>Viola betonicifolia</i>).
Large Bent-winged Bat (Breeding) (<i>Miniopterus orianae oceanensis</i>)	Habitat constraints	Maternity caves are not present on the subject land.
Lesser Sand-plover (Breeding) (<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>)	Habitat constraints	The subject site is not included on the Threatened migratory shorebird important habitat mapping.
Little Bent-winged Bat (Breeding) (<i>Miniopterus australis</i>)	Habitat constraints	Maternity caves are not present on the subject land.
Little eagle (Breeding) (<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>)	Habitat constraints	No nest trees were observed on the subject site.
Masked Owl (<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>)	Habitat constraints	The site does not contain suitable breeding habitat i.e. Hollow bearing trees/living or dead trees with hollows greater than 20 cm diameter that occur >4m above the ground.
Pied Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus longirostris</i>)	Habitat constraints	The subject site does not occur within 100m of estuarine areas and the ocean.
Powerful owl (Breeding) (<i>Ninox strenua</i>)	Habitat constraints	The site does not contain suitable breeding habitat i.e. Hollow bearing trees/living or dead trees with hollows greater than 20 cm diameter.
Red Knot (Breeding) (<i>Calidris canutus</i>)	Habitat constraints	The subject site is not included on the Threatened migratory shorebird important habitat mapping.
Sanderling (Breeding) (<i>Calidris alba</i>)	Habitat constraints	The subject site is not included on the Threatened migratory shorebird important habitat mapping.

Species	Reason for determining that species is unlikely to occur on the subject land	Justification
Square-tailed kite (Breeding) (<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>)	Habitat constraints	No nest trees were observed on the subject site.
Squirrel glider (<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>)	Habitat degraded	Habitat on the subject site for this species is considered to be highly degraded due to a history of disturbance (i.e. vegetation clearing and grazing activities). There are only thirteen (13) validated records of this species within the Tweed LGA with the nearest record approx. 3km to the south-east.
Swift parrot (Breeding) (<i>Lathamus discolor</i>)	Habitat constraints	The site does not occur within the important habitat mapped areas.
Terek sandpiper (Breeding) (<i>Xenus cinereus</i>)	Habitat constraints	The subject site is not included on the Threatened migratory shorebird important habitat mapping.
White-bellied sea-eagle (Breeding) (<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>)	Habitat constraints	No nest trees were observed on the subject site.
White-crowned snake (<i>Cacophis harriettae</i>)	Habitat constraints	The site does not contain suitable habitat i.e. litter/rocky areas, surface rocks/fallen/standing dead timber including logs, or within 50 m of fallen timber including logs.

5 IMPACT SUMMARY

5.1 Introduction

This section of the BDAR identifies, assesses and summarises the likely direct and indirect impacts of the proposed development. Furthermore, impacts of the proposed development are identified that:

- are considered to be potentially serious and irreversible impacts (in accordance with Section 9.1); and
- require offsets (in accordance with Section 9.2 of the BAM).

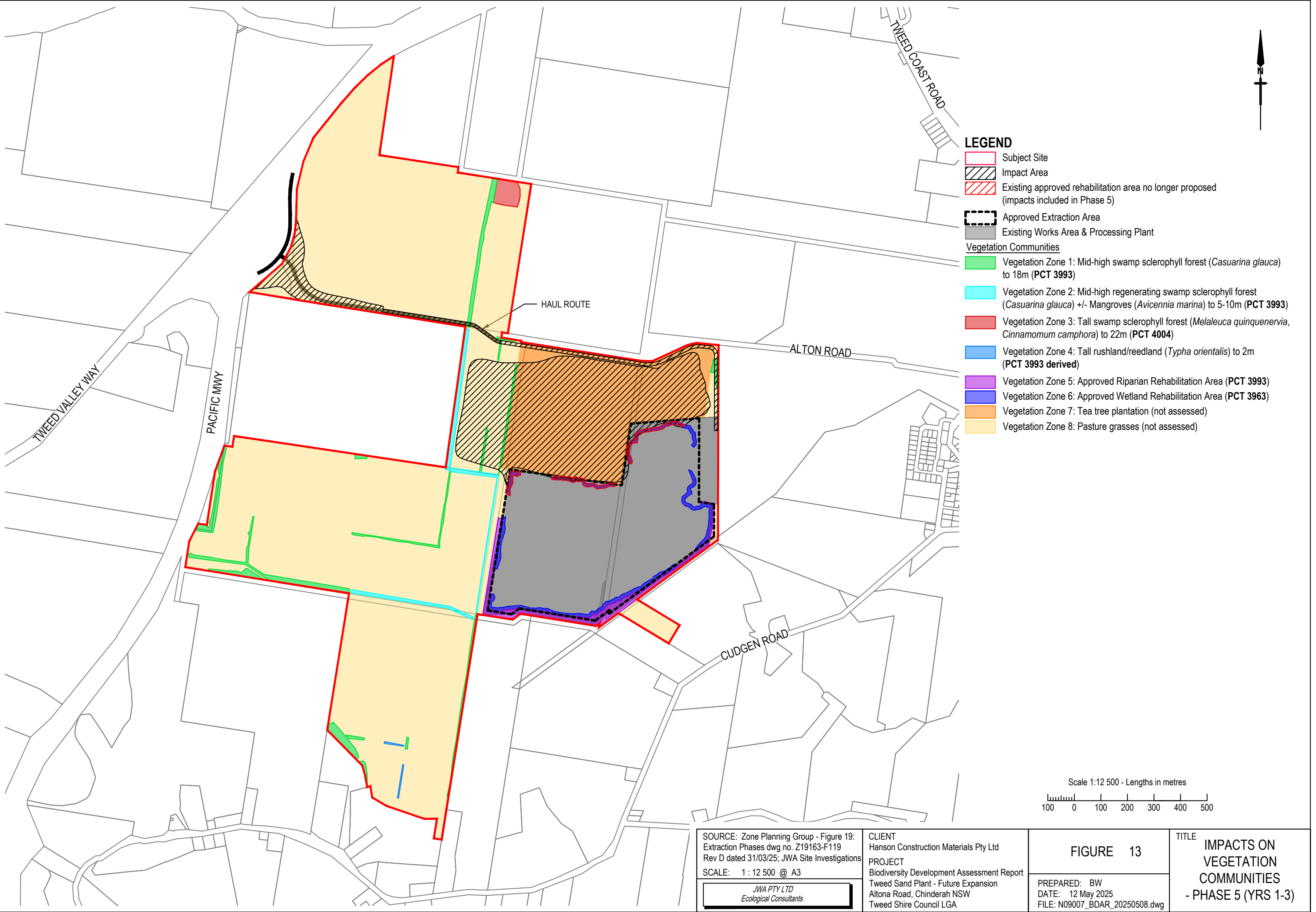
5.2 Direct Impacts on Native Vegetation/Habitat

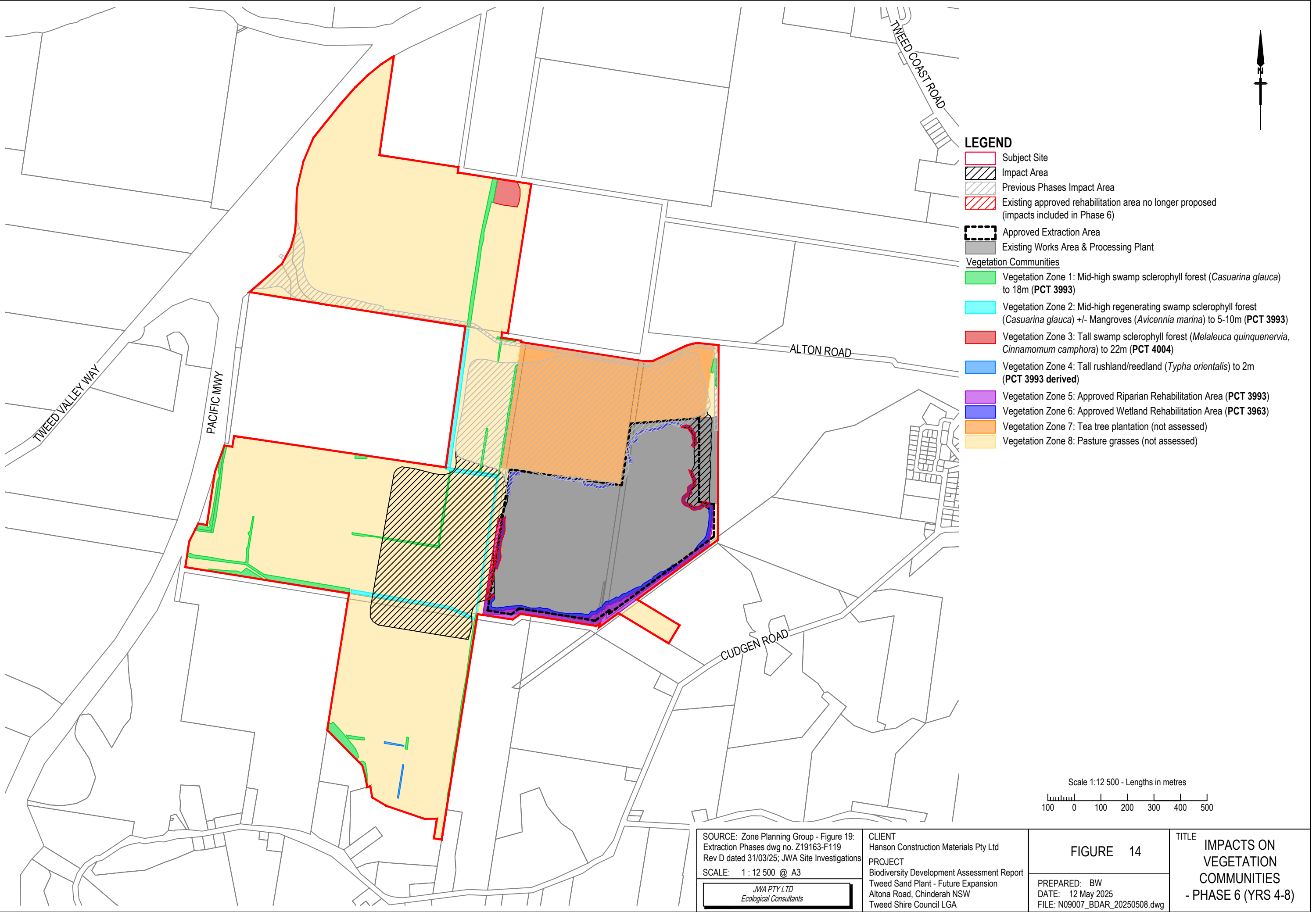
The proposed development will result in the removal of approximately 2.97 ha of vegetation derived from PCT 3993. It is noted that the majority of this vegetation has been historically impacted by clearing and/or grazing activities and is currently in a disturbed/degraded state.

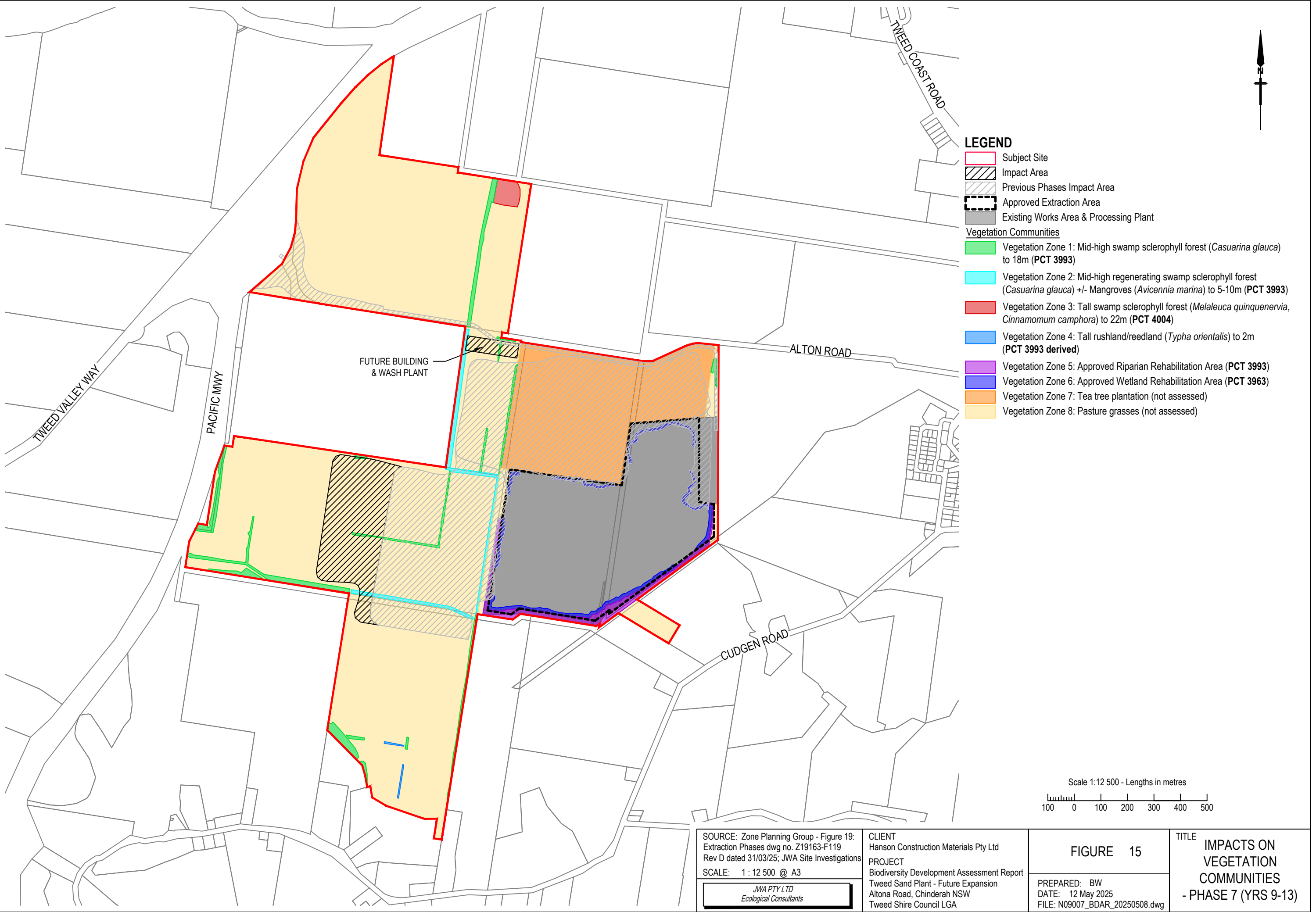
The proposed development will also result in the removal of a total of 0.47 ha of riparian land required to be rehabilitated as Swamp oak forest (allocated to PCT 3993) and 1.59 ha of land required to be rehabilitated as wetland vegetation (allocated to PCT 3963) under existing sand extraction approvals.

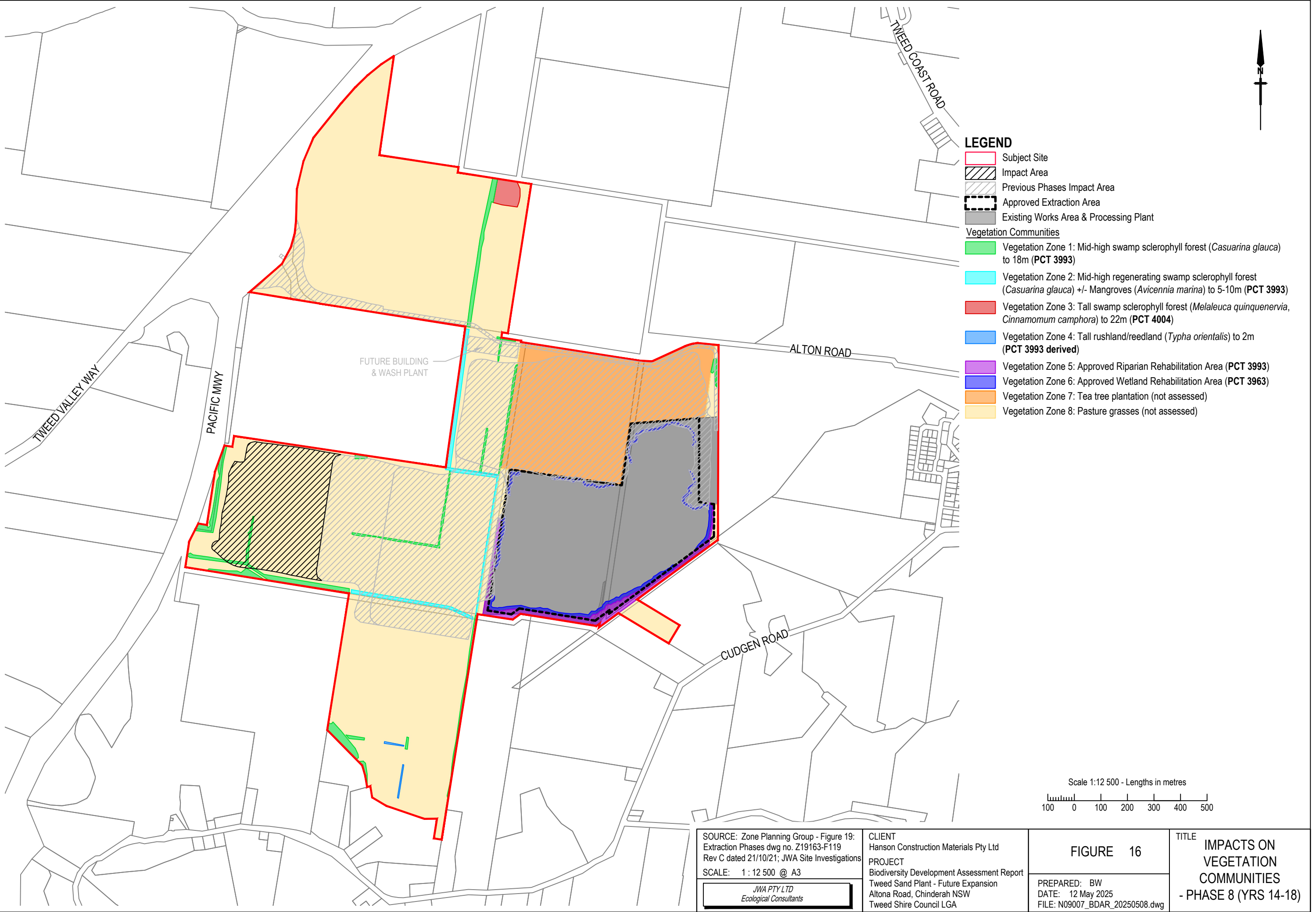
Direct impacts on vegetation communities as a result of the proposed development on a phase-by-phase basis are detailed in **TABLE 7** and shown in **FIGURES 13 - 19**. The direct impacts on these PCTs will reduce the vegetation integrity score over these areas of the site to 0.

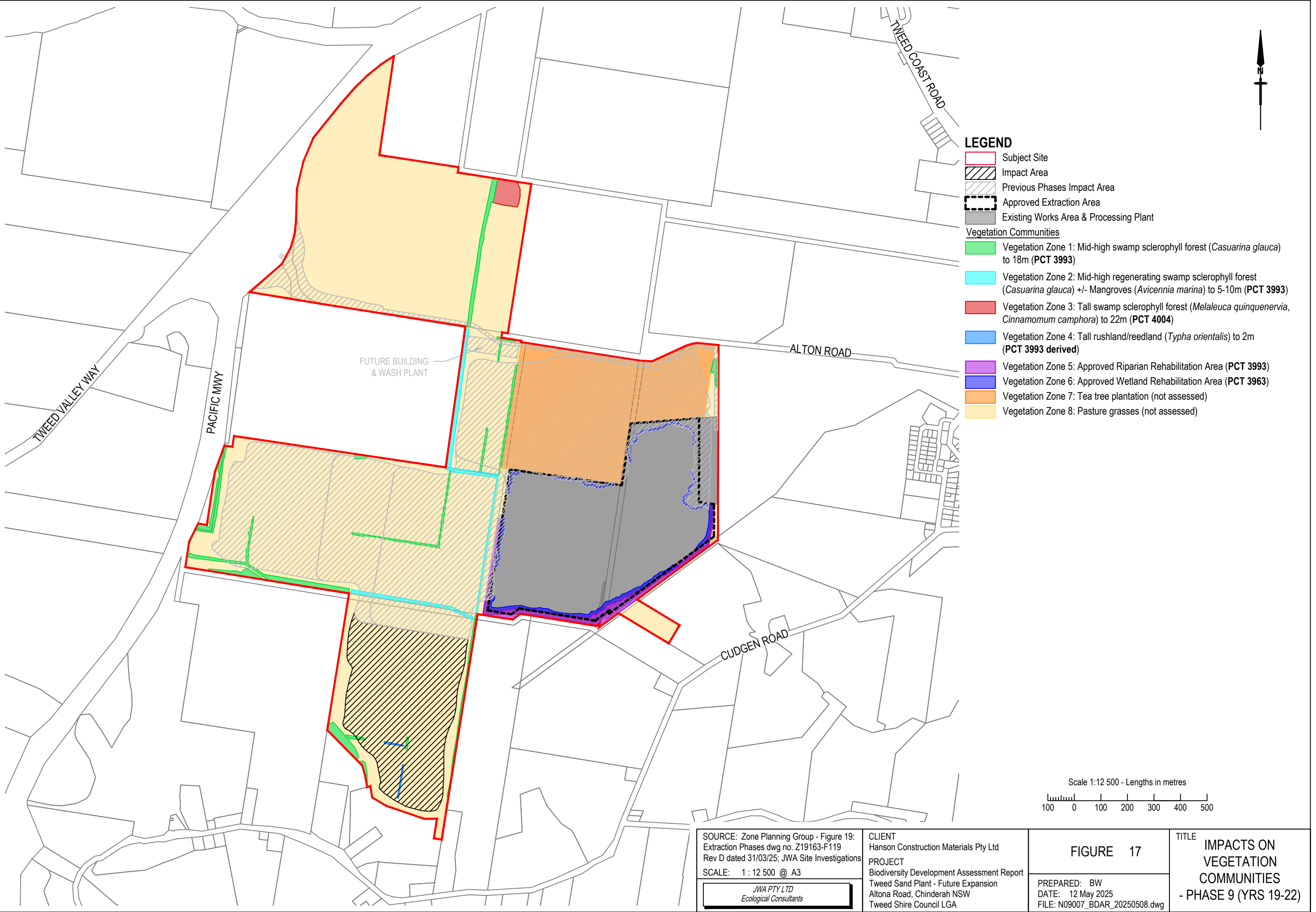
A species polygon has been identified on the subject site for one (1) species credit species assumed to be present on site - Southern Myotis (*Myotis macropus*) - and includes all areas within 200 m of rivers, creeks, billabongs, lagoons, dams and other waterbodies (**FIGURE 20**). Direct impacts on species polygons as a result of the proposed development on a phase-by-phase basis are detailed in **TABLE 8**.

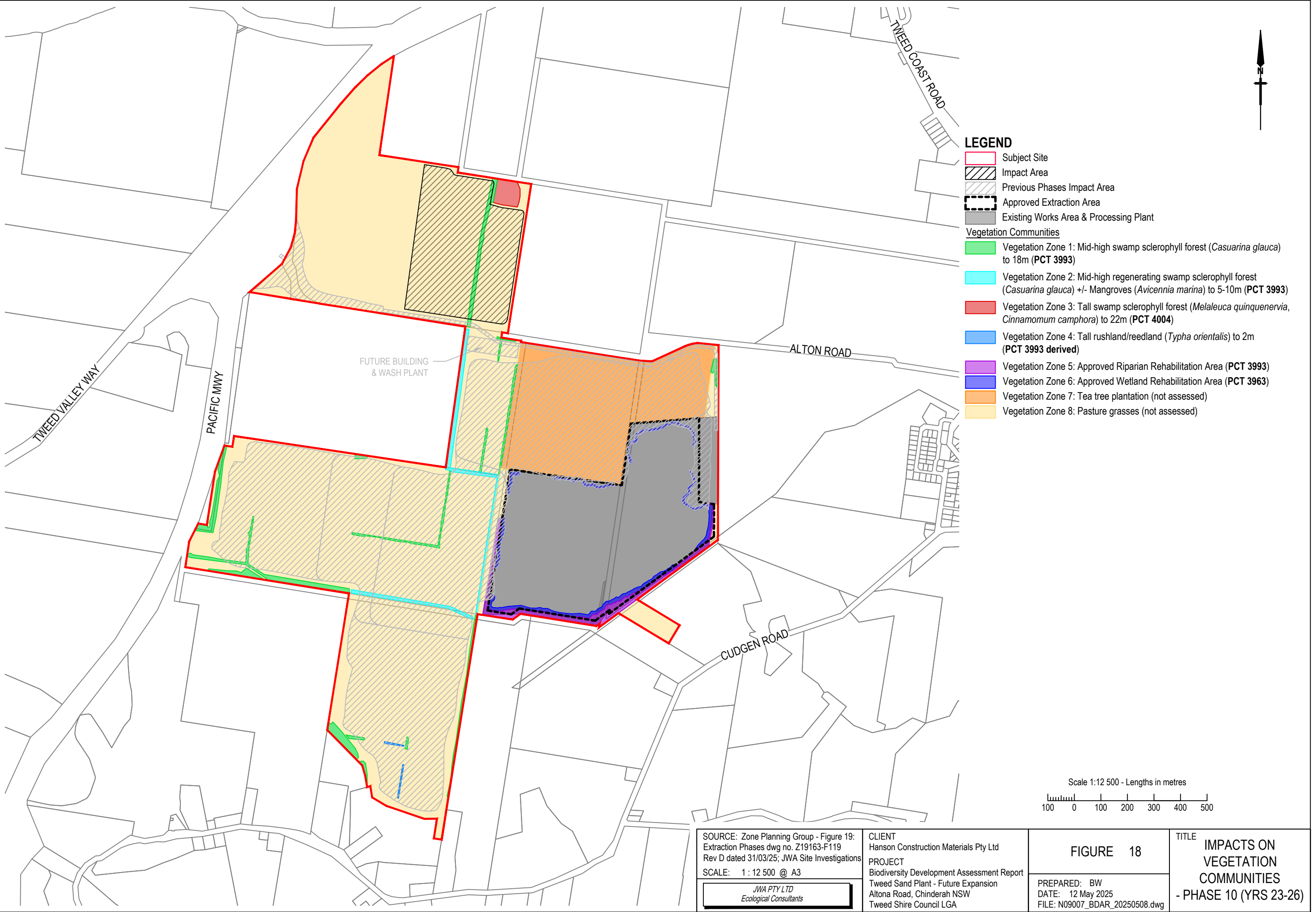


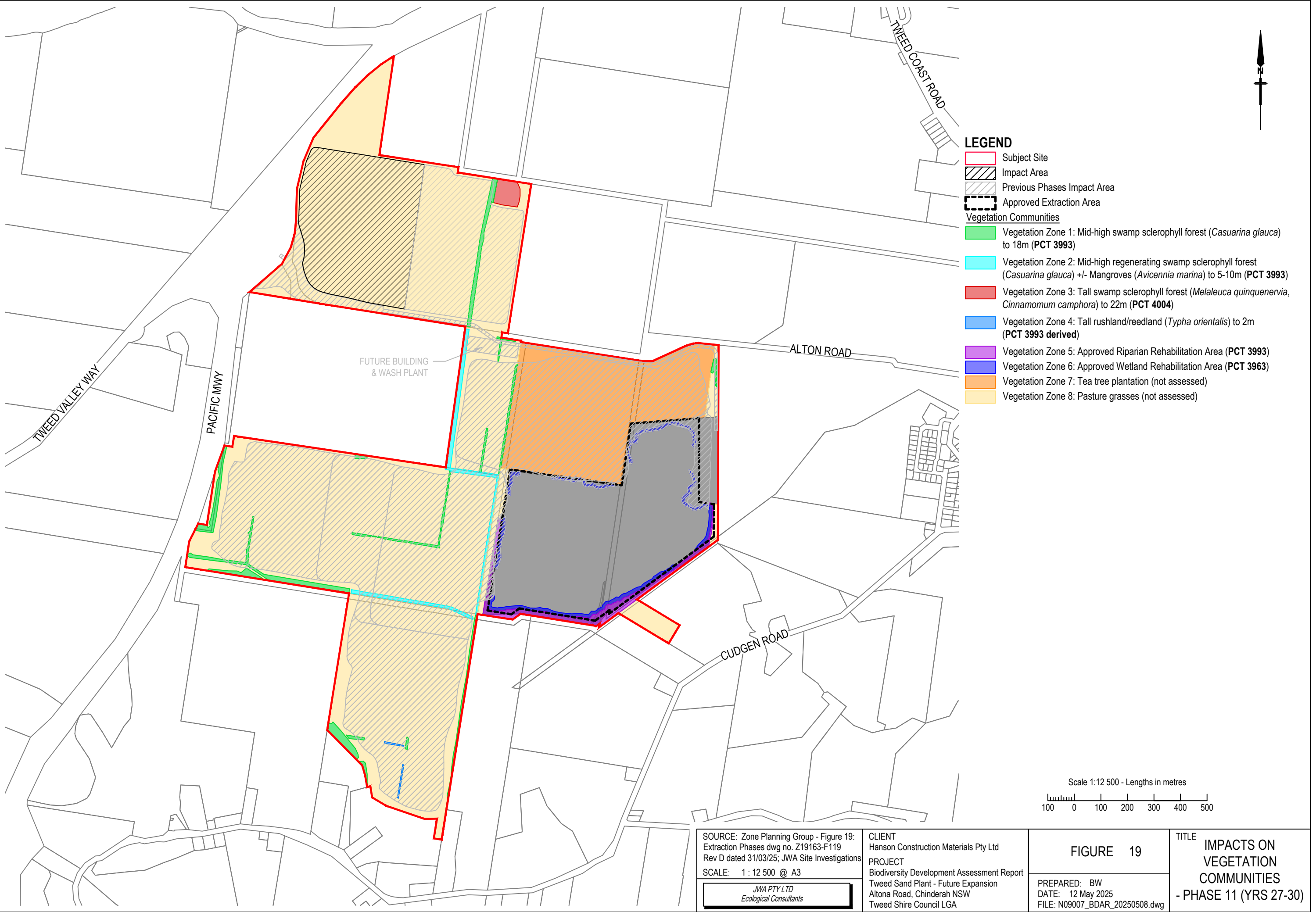


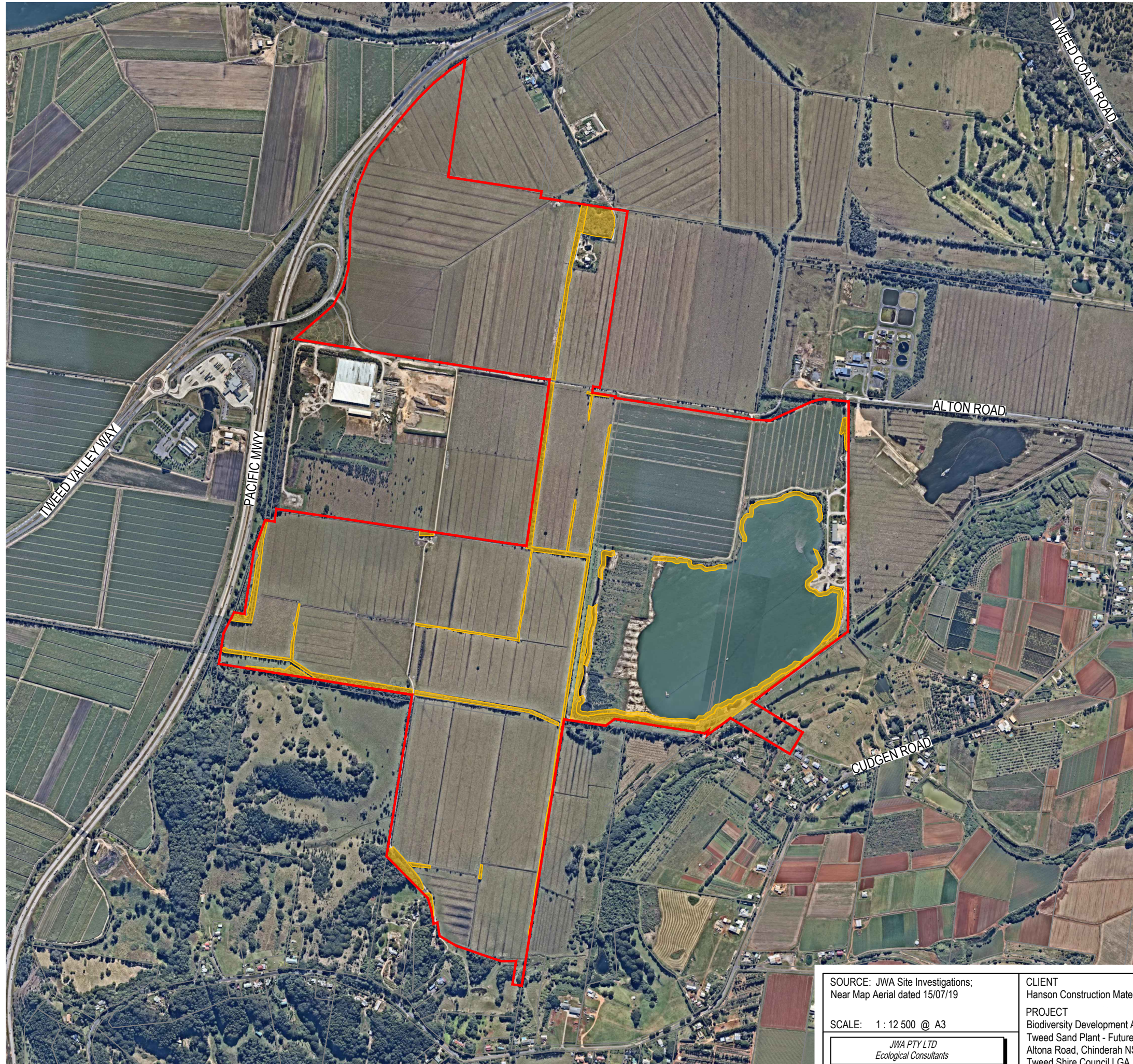












LEGEND

- Subject Site
- Species Polygon for Southern Myotis (*Myotis macropus*)



Scale 1:12 500 - Lengths in metres
100 0 100 200 300 400 500

SOURCE: JWA Site Investigations;
Near Map Aerial dated 15/07/19

SCALE: 1 : 12 500 @ A3

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FIGURE 20
PREPARED: BW
DATE: 12 May 2025
FILE: N09007_BDAR_20211005.dwg

TITLE
SPECIES
POLYGON FOR
SOUTHERN MYOTIS

TABLE 7
DIRECT IMPACTS ON VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

Vegetation Community	Area to be Removed							
	Phase 5	Phase 6	Phase 7	Phase 8	Phase 9	Phase 10	Phase 11	TOTAL
<u>Vegetation Zone 1</u> : Mid-high swamp sclerophyll forest (<i>Casuarina glauca</i>) to 18m (PCT 3993)	0.45 ha	0.33 ha	0.10 ha	0.21 ha	0.06 ha	0.63 ha	0.00 ha	1.78 ha
<u>Vegetation Zone 2</u> : Mid-high regenerating swamp sclerophyll forest (<i>Casuarina glauca</i>) +/- Mangroves (<i>Avicennia marina</i>) to 5-10m (PCT 3993)	0.00 ha	1.02 ha	0.08 ha	0.00 ha	0.00 ha	0.00 ha	0.00 ha	1.10 ha
<u>Vegetation Zone 3</u> : Tall swamp sclerophyll forest (<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> , <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>) to 22m (PCT 4004)	0.00 ha	0.00 ha	0.00 ha	0.00 ha	0.00 ha	0.00 ha	0.00 ha	0.00 ha
<u>Vegetation Zone 4</u> : Tall rushland/reedland (<i>Typha orientalis</i>) to 2m (PCT 3993)	0.00 ha	0.00 ha	0.00 ha	0.00 ha	0.09 ha	0.00 ha	0.00 ha	0.09 ha
<u>Vegetation Zone 5</u> : Riparian rehabilitation areas (PCT 3993)	0.00 ha	0.47 ha	0.00 ha	0.00 ha	0.09 ha	0.00 ha	0.00 ha	0.47 ha
<u>Vegetation Zone 6</u> : Wetland rehabilitation areas (PCT 3963)	0.88 ha	0.71 ha	0.00 ha	0.00 ha	0.00 ha	0.00 ha	0.00 ha	1.59 ha
TOTAL	1.32 ha	2.53 ha	0.18 ha	0.21 ha	0.15 ha	0.63 ha	0.00 ha	5.03 ha

TABLE 8
DIRECT IMPACTS ON SPECIES POLYGONS

Vegetation Community	Area to be Removed							
	Phase 5	Phase 6	Phase 7	Phase 8	Phase 9	Phase 10	Phase 11	TOTAL
Southern Myotis (<i>Myotis macropus</i>)	1.32 ha	2.53 ha	0.18 ha	0.21 ha	0.15 ha	0.63 ha	0.00 ha	5.03 ha

5.3 Potential Indirect Impacts

The proposed development of the subject site may contribute to the following potential indirect impacts:

- Alteration to drainage and hydrological regimes in the study area and adjacent areas;
- Decline in water quality entering adjacent waterway areas (e.g. sediment load, pH, influx of pollutants, nutrient loading);
- Potential impacts on groundwater. Given the nature of the site soils and groundwater characteristics observed to date, the most likely potential impacts on groundwater as a result of the development are (G&S 2021a):
 - Localised and minor changes to pre-development groundwater flow regimes in the vicinity of the lake that will be largely contained within the development footprint; and
 - Changes to groundwater elevation as a result of the proposed expansion. These are predominantly contained within the development footprint, occurring within the northern and southern sections of the extraction footprint;
- Increased opportunity for weeds to become established. Invasive landscape species may escape to adjacent areas of native vegetation;
- Increased light, noise and activity may cause reclusive species to move away from habitat edges;
- Increased risk of rubbish dumping, creation of walking tracks and associated impacts within adjacent native vegetation communities.

5.4 Prescribed Biodiversity Impacts

5.4.1 Background

In accordance with Clause 6.1 of the BCR:

- 1) The impacts on biodiversity values of the following actions are prescribed (subject to subclause (2)) as biodiversity impacts to be assessed under the biodiversity offsets scheme:
 - a. the impacts of development on the following habitat of threatened species or ecological communities:
 - i. karst, caves, crevices, cliffs and other geological features of significance,
 - ii. rocks,
 - iii. human made structures,
 - iv. non-native vegetation,

- b. the impacts of development on the connectivity of different areas of habitat of threatened species that facilitates the movement of those species across their range,
 - c. the impacts of development on movement of threatened species that maintains their lifecycle,
 - d. the impacts of development on water quality, water bodies and hydrological processes that sustain threatened species and threatened ecological communities (including from subsidence or upsidence resulting from underground mining or other development),
 - e. the impacts of wind turbine strike on protected animals,
 - f. the impacts of vehicle strike on threatened species of animals or on animals that are part of a threatened ecological community.
- 2) The additional biodiversity impacts prescribed by this clause:
- a. are prescribed for the purposes of assessment and biodiversity assessment reports under the Act, but are not additional biodiversity impacts for the purposes of calculating the number and class of biodiversity credits that are required under a biodiversity assessment report to be retired to offset the residual impact on biodiversity values of proposed development, proposed clearing of native vegetation or proposed biodiversity certification of land, and
 - b. may be taken into account in the determination of the biodiversity credits required to be retired (or other conservation measures required to be taken) under a planning approval or vegetation clearing approval or under a biodiversity certification of land.

5.4.2 Applicability to the Assessment Area

5.4.2.1 Habitat of Threatened Species or Ecological Communities

The assessment area does not contain any of the prescribed habitat features.

5.4.2.2 Connectivity

The proposed development will occur on an area already affected by past clearing and cattle grazing activities. The development is therefore not considered to result in any additional impacts on connectivity between habitat areas.

5.4.2.3 Movement of Threatened Species that Maintains their Lifecycle

As discussed above, the proposed development will occur on an area already currently already affected by past clearing and cattle grazing activities. The development is therefore not considered to result in any additional impacts on the movements of threatened species that maintains their lifecycles.

5.4.2.4 Water Quality, Water Bodies and Hydrological Processes that Sustain Threatened Species and Threatened Ecological Communities

Gilbert & Sutherland Pty Ltd (G&S) have prepared a Soil and Water Management Plan (SWMP) for the proposed expansion. The SWMP was prepared to satisfy relevant matters included in the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEAR) issued for the Project in December 2019, and establishes procedures and responsibilities for the management of soil and water related aspects of the proposed TSP expansion including:

- acid sulfate soil management;
- erosion and sediment control;
- surface water and groundwater monitoring programs;
- cyanobacteria (blue green algae) management;
- waste management; and
- contaminated lands

Although there are likely to be some minor alterations to the existing hydrology of the subject site, with the implementation of the measures detailed in the SWMP (G&S 2023) it is considered unlikely that the proposal would impact on water quality, water bodies and/or hydrological processes that sustain threatened species and threatened ecological communities.

Groundwater level changes resulting from the development are not predicted to cause impacts within proximity to any of the known registered bores. A drawdown of up to 0.5 m is predicted to occur within a small portion of the Low Potential Groundwater Dependant Ecosystem (GDE), which is mapped on the southern boundary of the expansion footprint west of Lot 1 on DP1250570. This GDE occurs in a highly modified state having regrown on a historically cleared floodplain and in associated with constructed drains. This GDE is therefore considered unlikely to be significantly impacted by groundwater drawdown of this magnitude.

5.4.2.5 Impacts of Wind Turbine Strikes

Not applicable to the proposed development.

5.4.2.6 Impacts of Vehicle Strikes

Future development and occupation of the subject site is considered unlikely to contribute to an increase in the risk of vehicle strikes.

5.5 Potential Serious and Irreversible Impacts

5.5.1 *Background*

Serious and irreversible impacts are those impacts that:

- will cause a further decline of a species or ecological community that is currently observed, estimated, inferred or reasonably suspected to be in a rapid rate of decline; or
- will further reduce the population of a species or ecological community that is currently observed, estimated, inferred, or reasonably suspected to have a very small population size; or
- are impacts on the habitat of a species or area of ecological community that is currently observed, estimated, inferred or reasonably suspected to have a very limited geographic distribution; or
- are impacts on a species or ecological community is unlikely to respond to measures to improve habitat and vegetation integrity and is therefore irreplaceable.

It is the role of the decision-maker to determine whether or not any of the residual impacts of a proposed development, activity, biodiversity certification or vegetation clearing on biodiversity values (that is, the impacts that would remain after any proposed avoid or mitigate measures have been taken) are serious and irreversible

To assist a decision-maker with this task, the BC Act (and the BCR) provides a framework to make this determination. The framework consists of a series of principles defined in the BC Regulation and supporting guidance, provided for under section 6.5 of the BC Act, to interpret these principles.

5.5.2 Applicability to the Assessment Area

No habitat for any SALL entities, as listed within *Appendix 2: List of potential species (and their habitat) that meet the SALL principles and criteria* within *Guidance to assist a decision-maker to determine a serious and irreversible impact* (the guide), is considered to be present on the subject site.

5.6 Impacts Requiring an Offset

5.6.1 Ecosystem Credits

Impacts on the following ecosystems will require offsets:

- PCT 3993 - Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest; and
- PCT 3963 - Estuarine reedland.

Offsets have been apportioned on a phase-by-phase basis. Refer to the BAM Biodiversity Credit Report (**APPENDIX 5**) for further details.

5.6.2 Threatened Species

Impacts on the following threatened species will require offsets:

- Southern Myotis (*Myotis macropus*).

Offsets have been apportioned on a phase-by-phase basis. Refer to the BAM Biodiversity Credit Report (**APPENDIX 5**) for further details.

6 AVOIDANCE & MINIMISATION OF IMPACTS

6.1 Introduction

This section of the BDAR discusses methods to avoid and minimise impact of the proposed development including:

- details of efforts to avoid and minimise impact on biodiversity values (in accordance with Section 7 of the BAM); and
- an assessment of direct and indirect impacts unable to be avoided at the development site (in accordance with Sections 8.1 and 8.2 of the BAM).

The assessment of impacts has considered the included the type, frequency, intensity, duration and consequence of impacts.

6.2 Avoidance and Minimisation Measures

6.2.1 Pre-Construction/Design Phase

6.2.1.1 Locating the Project

The project will generally be located in areas which have historically been cleared or otherwise disturbed by clearing impacts.

6.2.1.2 Project Design

The most recent amendments to the proposed development footprint have been made to ensure the entire patch of Vegetation Zone 3 (i.e. the best quality vegetation remaining on the site with a score of 52.7 out of 100) is avoided. The proposed development will be constructed in a manner sensitive to areas of retained habitat on adjoining land and designed in a manner that reduces associated indirect impacts.

6.2.2 Construction Phase

6.2.2.1 Education of Site Personnel

A construction personnel induction program shall be developed by the Proponent to highlight the presence of significant vegetation and habitat values adjacent to the site. The general induction of all construction personnel will cover such matters as:

- Areas adjacent to the site in which significant vegetation and habitat values occur;
- Threats to significant vegetation and habitat values associated with construction activities;
- Requirement to report any incidents within the significant vegetation and habitat areas, and actions required; and
- Requirements of any relevant Management Plans, particularly protocols for vegetation clearing and measures to protect all other native vegetation.

6.2.2.2 Vegetation Protection Measures

During construction activities, temporary high visibility fencing will be erected to assist in the protection of vegetation to be retained from all construction activities by restricting access from machinery and contractors. This fencing will be erected in accordance with Australian Standard 4970-2009 Protection of Trees and any additional requirements of a Vegetation Management Plan to be prepared by a suitably qualified ecologist. Temporary signage will be provided along all temporary fencing during the construction phase stating “Environmental Protection Zone - No Unauthorised Entry”.

No machinery, rubbish or spoil will be stored within retained vegetation during the construction phase of the development. Vehicle/equipment wash-down areas or access tracks will not be located in or immediately adjacent to retained vegetation.

6.2.2.3 Fauna Protection Measures

Vegetation will be inspected for fauna by a suitably qualified ecologist immediately prior to the commencement of clearing/earthworks. Any fauna detected within proposed clearing areas will be relocated to suitable habitat outside of the subject site. Consideration will be given to appropriate release times and locations for specific fauna groups and a record kept of all species encountered/relocated.

6.2.2.4 Water Quality Protection Measures

In relation to surface water quality, the Surface Water Assessment (G&S 2021b) has determined that:

- The long-term median for pH of surface waters within the TSP Lake is 8.34. This value marginally exceeds the Tweed River Water Quality Objective of 8.0 but complies with the ANZECC 2000 criteria for primary contact recreation of 6.5 to 8.5.
- Dissolved oxygen concentrations within the TSP lake remain above the Tweed River, ANZECC and NHRMC Guideline minimums of 6.0 mg/L. As a constituent measure of waterbody health, DO at concentrations observed within the extraction lake are ideal for supporting normal aquatic ecosystem function.
- Metal-rich surface waters (Al, Fe) commonly result from the disturbance of acid sulfate soils, where the oxidation of pyrite in disturbed soils increases the solubility of these metals. Negligible concentrations of metals were detected within the surface waters of the TSP lake and within the agricultural drains throughout the expansion site. Long term median levels within the TSP lake remain compliant with the ANZECC performance criteria for aquatic ecosystem protection and primary contact recreation.
- Elevated nutrient levels have been recorded within the TSP lake although due to dilution from rainfall inflows, the levels are substantially lower than within the groundwater environment and are similar to those recorded within the nearby Tweed River.

With consideration of the above it is noted that the water quality recorded at the TSP site has remained largely stable over time. The soil and water management practices implemented at the site to date have proven successful in maintaining and in some instances improving water quality within the extraction lake. With continued implementation of existing soil and water management practices it is anticipated that existing water quality at the site will be maintained in the long-term.

It is noted that no dewatering is proposed in any of the extraction phases. In relation to groundwater quality, the Groundwater Assessment (G&S 2021a) notes that an ongoing program of groundwater quality compliance monitoring has been undertaken at the TSP site since 2001, resulting in a comprehensive data set for the site. Building on the existing water quality monitoring program, a further eight rounds of groundwater monitoring were conducted across the proposed expansion area between March and October 2020, to establish baseline conditions and determine similarities and differences between the expansion area and current TSP site.

Results obtained for shallow groundwater within the existing and proposed site area demonstrate long-term median values generally comply with the Tweed River Water Quality Objectives, ANZECC Water Quality Guidelines and NHRMC Recreation Water Quality Guidelines for primary contact recreation.

Results obtained for deep groundwater within the TSP site also demonstrate median values that generally comply with the Tweed River Water Quality Objectives, ANZECC Water Quality Guidelines and NHRMC Recreation Water Quality Guidelines for primary contact recreation.

Groundwater will be managed in accordance with the measures prescribed in the Soil and Water Management Plan (G&S 2023). This management plan outlines monitoring regimes and mitigation measures for the management of impacts to surface and groundwaters.

6.2.3 Post-construction/Operational Phase

6.2.3.1 Rehabilitation Works and Appropriate Landscaping

Rehabilitation works on the site will be completed on a stage-by-stage basis following completion of sand extraction works within each phase. A Concept Rehabilitation and Landscape Management Plan (RLMP) has been prepared for the subject site (**FIGURE 21**). Rehabilitation works on the site will cover approx. 39.24 ha (over 16% of the site area, including open space areas, landscaped road batters and beaches) and will be carried out progressively over eleven (11) phases. The rehabilitation works will deliver four (4) types of rehabilitation areas (**FIGURE 21**) as follows:

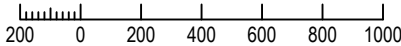
- Wetland rehabilitation areas - primarily assisted natural regeneration of water plants/macrophytes around the fringes of the lakes;
- Riparian rehabilitation areas - providing a minimum 10 m wide vegetated buffer around the perimeter of the subject site;
- Open space areas - consisting of landscaped and grassed areas and beaches; and



LEGEND

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---|--|
|  | Subject Site |  | Open Space |
|  | Final Lake Extents |  | Riparian Rehabilitation Area (minimum width 10m) |
|  | Wetland Rehabilitation Area |  | Vegetated Batters |
|  | Sand (Beach) | | |

Scale 1:25 000 - Lengths in metres



SOURCE: Zone Planning Group - Fig 27:
Rehabilitation Phases Rev E (dwg No. Z19163-F127
(with water))

SCALE: 1 : 25 000 @ A3

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Tweed Shire Council LGA

FIGURE 21

PREPARED: BW
DATE: 12 May 2025
FILE: N09007_BDAR_20250508.dwg

TITLE

CONCEPT
REHABILITATION
PHASING

- Road batter areas - consisting of landscaped and grassed areas where major earthworks are to be completed for road works.

It should be noted that Phases 1 - 4 are to have been completed prior to the commencement of the proposed expansion, in accordance with an existing approved RLMP (JWA 2021). Therefore, the Concept RLMP provides details of Phases 5 - 11.

Prior to the commencement of rehabilitation works within each phase, a phase specific RLMP will be prepared to provide site specific guidance for the rehabilitation and management of the land to be restored. The phase specific RLMPs will be consistent with the strategies outlined in Concept RLMP and/or current best practice methods.

6.2.3.2 Monitoring and Reporting

Rehabilitation monitoring

Monitoring and reporting are critical in ensuring the continuing success of restoration works and will be carried out for the duration of project in accordance with the requirements of the Concept RLMP. To assess the success of rehabilitation works, vegetation assessments will be completed by a suitably qualified ecologist using plot-based vegetation surveys (transects and quadrats) and photo point monitoring. In addition, the rehabilitation team will also maintain records of works completed. The methodology to be used to monitor the rehabilitation works is outlined in the Concept RLMP.

Assessment of Biological Indicators

To assess the suitability of the extraction lakes and Rehabilitation Areas for terrestrial and aquatic fauna, assessments of biological indicators (fish, birds, and macroinvertebrates) will also be undertaken by suitably qualified persons using the methodology outlined in the Concept RLMP.

Monitoring of birds will be completed annually. Monitoring of fish and macroinvertebrates will be monitored at the end of each extraction phase.

Water quality monitoring

Water quality in the extraction lake will be monitored on a biannual basis in accordance with the Soil and Water Management Plan (G&S 2023). Details of the water quality parameters to be tested and the water quality objectives to be met are outlined in the Soil and Water Management Plan (G&S 2023).

Reporting

An Annual Rehabilitation Monitoring Report will be prepared which discusses the results of the monitoring of retained vegetation and rehabilitation areas against the Monitoring Performance Criteria identified in the Concept RLMP.

Each Annual Rehabilitation Monitoring Report will be included in the Annual Environmental Monitoring Report (AEMR) which is submitted to the Department of

Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) as part of the current sand extraction licencing requirements.

7 BIODIVERSITY CREDIT REPORT

7.1 Introduction

Ecosystem credit and species credit obligations have been apportioned on a phase-by-phase basis. In accordance with the requirements of the NSW Biodiversity Offsets Scheme, proponents have two primary ways that they can satisfy their offset credit obligation:

1. They can identify and purchase the required 'like for like' credits in the market and then retire those credits via the Biodiversity Offsets and Agreement Management System (BOAMS).

OR

2. They can use the Offsets Payment Calculator to determine the cost of their credit obligation and transfer this amount to the Biodiversity Conservation Fund via BOAMS. The responsibility for identifying and securing the offset obligation would then be transferred to the Biodiversity Conservation Trust.

These credits will need to be purchased or retired as an offset for the removal of site vegetation prior to each phase of the development.

7.2 Ecosystem Credits

A total of 147 ecosystem credits have been calculated as applicable for the unavoidable loss of site vegetation as follows:

- **PCT 3993** - Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest = **67 credits**
- **PCT 3963** - Estuarine reedland = **80 credits**

Offsets have been apportioned on a phase-by-phase basis (**TABLE 9**). Refer to the BAM Biodiversity Credit Report (**APPENDIX 5**) for further details. These credits will need to be purchased or retired as an offset for the removal of site vegetation prior to each phase of the development.

7.3 Species Credits

A total of 148 species credits for threatened species have been calculated as applicable for the unavoidable loss of site vegetation as follows:

- Southern Myotis (*Myotis macropus*) = **148 credits**.

Offsets have been apportioned on a phase-by-phase basis (**TABLE 10**). Refer to the BAM Biodiversity Credit Report (**APPENDIX 5**) for further details. These credits will need to be purchased or retired as an offset for the removal of site vegetation prior to each phase of the development.

TABLE 9
ECOSYSTEM CREDIT OFFSET OBLIGATIONS (PHASE-BY-PHASE)

Ecosystem Credits	Credit Requirement							
	Phase 5	Phase 6	Phase 7	Phase 8	Phase 9	Phase 10	Phase 11	TOTAL
PCT 3993 - Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest (Vegetation Zones 1, 2 & 5)	8	39	3	4	1	12	0	67
PCT 3963 - Estuarine reedland (Vegetation Zone 6)	44	36	0	0	0	0	0	80
TOTAL								147

TABLE 10
SPECIES CREDIT OFFSET OBLIGATIONS (PHASE-BY-PHASE)

Vegetation Community	Area to be Removed							
	Phase 5	Phase 6	Phase 7	Phase 8	Phase 9	Phase 10	Phase 11	TOTAL
Southern Myotis (<i>Myotis macropus</i>)	52	75	3	4	2	12	0	148

APPENDIX 1 - ADAM MCARTHUR CV

ADAM MCARTHUR**DIRECTOR / PRINCIPAL ECOLOGIST**

Biography

Adam has over 20 years experience as an ecological consultant/environmental scientist throughout NSW and Qld and is an accredited assessor to apply the Biodiversity Assessment Methodology (BAM) in accordance with the requirements of the NSW *Biodiversity Conservation Regulation 2017* (Certification No.: BAAS18069).

In addition to aptitude in a broad environmental management role, he possesses expertise in wildlife biology and is also proficient in flora and fauna assessments and vegetation mapping. He has prepared baseline ecological surveys, impact assessments, rehabilitation plans, offset assessments/offset area management plans, bushfire assessments, due diligence investigations and threatened species management plans. He has completed environmental monitoring programs and compliance audits for numerous urban development, resource extraction and linear infrastructure projects.

Adam has managed teams of scientists, coordinated numerous ecological field surveys and authored/reviewed/approved countless technical reports.

Adam is proficient in the assessment of local government planning schemes, State and Commonwealth legislation, including the preparation of referrals under the EPBC Act, responses to Information Requests, and also the preparation of court evidence.

Adam's work has contributed to several major projects including:

- Altitude Aspire - prepared ecological assessment, vegetation and rehabilitation management plans including a *Macadamia tetraphylla* translocation plan and a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR) as part of a Master Planned Residential Community at Tweed Heads, northern NSW.
- Altitude Central - prepared an ecological assessment including detailed flora and fauna surveys, and a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR) as part of a Master Planned Development at Tweed Heads, northern NSW.
- Kings Forest - prepared ecological assessments, EPBC referrals, targeted flora and fauna surveys and various management plans for a 10,000 dwelling Master Planned Development near Kingscliff, northern NSW.
- Cobaki Estate - prepared ecological assessments, EPBC referrals, targeted flora and fauna surveys, and various management plans for a 5,500 dwelling Master Planned Development near Tweed Heads, northern NSW.

ADAM MCARTHUR

DIRECTOR / PRINCIPAL ECOLOGIST

- Coolum Ridges - prepared ecological assessments and various management plans, and implemented a detailed monitoring program for threatened flora and fauna species for a 1,500 lot Master Planned Development on the Sunshine Coast, QLD.
- Peregrin Springs - prepared and implemented a detailed monitoring program for threatened flora and fauna species for a 1,500 lot Master Planned Development on the Sunshine Coast, QLD.
- Pacific View Estate Residential Development - prepared ecological constraints assessments including targeted surveys for threatened flora and fauna species, and assisted in the identification, securing and preparation of management plans for potential vegetation offsets for a 340ha site on the Gold Coast, QLD.
- Flinders Grove - prepared ecological constraints assessments including targeted surveys for threatened flora and fauna species over a 4,000ha site within the Greater Flagstone Structure Plan Area, QLD.

Expertise

- Flora Survey, Vegetation Mapping and Conservation Assessment
- Ecological Assessment Reporting/Impact Assessment
- Licensing and Approvals (State and Federal)
- Wildlife Ecology and Management
- Threatened Species Survey and Management
- Environmental Monitoring
- Offset Management Strategies

Education

2003 Bachelor of Applied Science (Environmental Resource Management)
Southern Cross University, Lismore NSW

Short Courses and Qualifications

- Biocondition Assessment training - Determining equivalency in habitats (Queensland Herbarium)
- Regional Ecosystem training - Identification and classification of regional ecosystems in QLD and vegetation condition assessment (Queensland Herbarium)
- Advanced first aid certificate

ADAM MCARTHUR

DIRECTOR / PRINCIPAL ECOLOGIST

- 4x4 driving and recovery course
- Blue card (Course in General Safety Induction - Construction Industry)
- GIQ Coal Safety Induction - Standard 11 (Surface)
- Venomous snake handling
- Translocation of threatened plants
- Environmental Expert training course
- Chainsaw operations (Level 1)
- Occupational Health and Safety in the workplace
- Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation - Basic Training

Relevant Professional Experience

July 2017 - Present	Director/Principal Ecologist JWA Pty Ltd
March 2015 - June 2017	Principal Ecologist/Qld Operations Manager JWA Pty Ltd
July 2014 - March 2015	Senior Environmental Scientist DFS Group
March 2014 - June 2014	Environmental Advisor (Contract) Northern Stevedoring Services
May 2012 - March 2014	Senior Environmental Scientist RPS Group
Sept 2007 - April 2012	Senior Environmental Scientist James Warren & Associates
July 2004 - August 2007	Environmental Scientist James Warren & Associates

Professional Memberships

Member of the Ecological Society of Australia (MESA)

CERTIFICATE OF ACCREDITATION AS A BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT METHOD ASSESSOR under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (NSW)

BAM Assessor		
Adam Michael McArthur		
Accreditation number	Accreditation date (Date of issue)	Expiry Date of
BAAS18069	April 4, 2025	April 3, 2028

The person named above is accredited under section 6.10 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (NSW) (**BC Act**) as a Biodiversity Assessment Method Assessor to apply the Biodiversity Assessment Method in connection with the preparation of biodiversity stewardship site assessment reports, biodiversity development assessment reports and biodiversity certification assessment reports pursuant to Part 6 of the BC Act.

The accreditation is in force until and including the Expiry Date. The accreditation is subject to the conditions set out in the *Accreditation Scheme for the Application of the Biodiversity Assessment Method*, under the BC Act, and the conditions specified on the reverse of this certificate.



STEEN GYRN

Senior Team Leader, Accreditation and Training
Planning, Offsets and Threatened Species and Ecosystems Division | Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

NOTES

- DCCEEW maintains a register of Accredited Biodiversity Assessment Method (BAM) Assessors accessible from the DCCEEW website.
- The BAM Assessor's accreditation expires on the Expiry Date unless renewed in accordance with the *Accreditation Scheme for the Application of the Biodiversity Assessment Method*. It is the BAM Assessor's responsibility to monitor the Expiry Date of their accreditation, and apply for any renewal with sufficient time for the application to be processed prior to the Expiry Date.
- Words and expressions used in this accreditation instrument and which are also used in the Act have the same meaning.



Southern Cross University

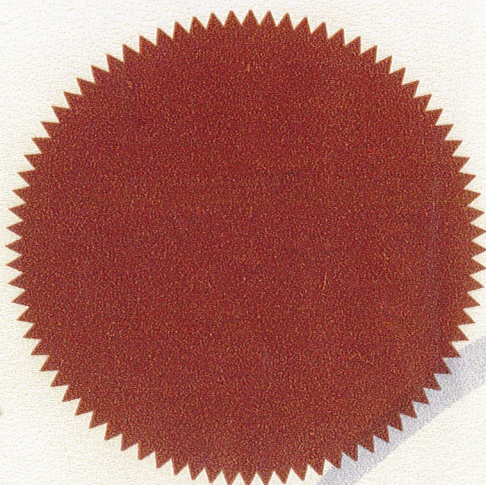
Adam Michael McArthur

*having fulfilled the conditions prescribed by
the University is this day admitted to the degree of*

Bachelor of Applied Science

*Given under the Common Seal of
Southern Cross University on the*

11th April, 2003



John Adcock
Chancellor

John A. Rickard
Vice-Chancellor

M. Marshall
Council Secretary

APPENDIX 2 - BAM DATA SHEETS

BAM Site – Field Survey Form Site Sheet no: **9807**

Date 27 8 20		Survey Name Tweed Sand Plant	Zone ID	Recorders NG	
Zone 56	Datum	Plot ID 1	Plot dimensions 100 x 10	Photo #	
Easting 552332	Northing 6872654	IBRA region	Midline bearing from 0 m	90°	
Vegetation Class					Confidence: H M L
Plant Community Type Swamp oak / wetland in drainage channel					EEC: H M L

Record easting and northing at 0 m on midline. Dimensions (Shape) of 0.04 ha base plot

BAM Attribute (400 m ² plot)		Sum values
Count of Native Richness	Trees	3
	Shrubs	0
	Grasses etc.	7
	Forbs	1
	Ferns	1
	Other	0
Sum of Cover of native vascular plants by growth form group	Trees	21.2
	Shrubs	0
	Grasses etc.	38
	Forbs	0.2
	Ferns	1
	Other	0
High Threat Weed cover		0.7

BAM Attribute (1000 m ² plot)		
DBH	# Tree Stems Count	# Stems with Hollows
80 + cm		
50 – 79 cm		0
30 – 49 cm		
20 – 29 cm	✓	
10 – 19 cm	✓	
5 – 9 cm	✓	
< 5 cm	✓	n/a
Length of logs (m) (≥10 cm diameter, >50 cm in length)		0

Counts apply when the number of tree stems within a size class is ≤ 10. Estimates can be used when > 10 (eg. 10, 20, 30, ..., 100, 200, 300, ...). For a multi-stemmed tree, only the largest living stem is included in the count/estimate. Tree stems must be living.

For hollows, count only the presence of a stem containing hollows. For a multi-stemmed tree, only the largest stem is included in the count/estimate. Stems may be dead and may be shrubs.

BAM Attribute (1 x 1 m plots)	Litter cover (%)	Bare ground cover (%)	Cryptogam cover (%)	Rock cover (%)
Subplot score (% in each)				
Average of the 5 subplots	0			

Litter cover is assessed as the average percentage ground cover of litter recorded from five 1 m x 1 m plots centred at 5, 15, 25, 35, 45 m along the plot midline. Litter cover includes leaves, seeds, twigs, branchlets and branches (less than 10 cm in diameter). Assessors may also record the cover of rock, bare ground and cryptogams.

Physiography + site features that may help in determining PCT and Management Zone (optional)

Morphological Type	Landform Element	Landform Pattern	Microrelief
Lithology	Soil Surface Texture	Soil Colour	Soil Depth
Slope	Aspect	Site Drainage	Distance to nearest water and type

Plot Disturbance	Severity code	Age code	Observational evidence
Clearing (inc. logging)			
Cultivation (inc. pasture)			
Soil erosion			
Firewood / CWD removal			
Grazing (identify native/stock)			
Fire damage			
Storm damage			
Weediness			
Other			

Severity: 0=no evidence, 1=light, 2=moderate, 3=severe

Age: R=recent (<3yrs), NR=not recent (3-10yrs), O=old (>10yrs)

BAM Site – Field Survey Form			Site Sheet no: <u>11/11/11</u>		
Date <u>27 8 20</u>		Survey Name <u>Tweed Sand Plant</u>	Zone ID <u>nt</u>	Recorders <u>nt</u>	
Zone <u>56</u>	Datum	Plot ID <u>2</u>	Plot dimensions <u>100 x 10</u>	Photo #	
Easting <u>552328</u>	Northing <u>6873183</u>	IBRA region	Midline bearing from 0 m <u>85°</u>		
Vegetation Class			Confidence: H M L		
Plant Community Type <u>Swamp oak / mangrove</u>			EEC:	Confidence: H M L	

Record easting and northing at 0 m on midline. Dimensions (Shape) of 0.04 ha base plot

BAM Attribute (400 m ² plot)		Sum values
Count of Native Richness	Trees	5
	Shrubs	0
	Grasses etc.	1
	Forbs	1
	Ferns	0
	Other	2
Sum of Cover of native vascular plants by growth form group	Trees	46.2
	Shrubs	0
	Grasses etc.	10
	Forbs	1
	Ferns	0
	Other	1.2
High Threat Weed cover		13.8

BAM Attribute (1000 m ² plot)		
DBH	# Tree Stems Count	# Stems with Hollows
80 + cm		
50 – 79 cm		0
30 – 49 cm		
20 – 29 cm		
10 – 19 cm	✓	
5 – 9 cm	✓	
< 5 cm	✓	n/a
Length of logs (m) (≥10 cm diameter, >50 cm in length)		0

Counts apply when the number of tree stems within a size class is ≤ 10. Estimates can be used when > 10 (eg. 10, 20, 30, ..., 100, 200, 300, ...). For a multi-stemmed tree, only the largest living stem is included in the count/estimate. Tree stems must be living.

For hollows, count only the presence of a stem containing hollows. For a multi-stemmed tree, only the largest stem is included in the count/estimate. Stems may be dead and may be shrubs.

BAM Attribute (1 x 1 m plots)	Litter cover (%)	Bare ground cover (%)	Cryptogam cover (%)	Rock cover (%)
Subplot score (% in each)	85 90 75 60 80			
Average of the 5 subplots	78			

Litter cover is assessed as the average percentage ground cover of litter recorded from five 1 m x 1 m plots centred at 5, 15, 25, 35, 45 m along the plot midline. Litter cover includes leaves, seeds, twigs, branchlets and branches (less than 10 cm in diameter). Assessors may also record the cover of rock, bare ground and cryptogams.

Physiography + site features that may help in determining PCT and Management Zone (optional)

Morphological Type	Landform Element	Landform Pattern	Microrelief
Lithology	Soil Surface Texture	Soil Colour	Soil Depth
Slope	Aspect	Site Drainage	Distance to nearest water and type

Plot Disturbance	Severity code	Age code	Observational evidence:
Clearing (inc. logging)			
Cultivation (inc. pasture)			
Soil erosion			
Firewood / CWD removal			
Grazing (identify native/stock)			
Fire damage			
Storm damage			
Weediness			
Other			

Severity: 0=no evidence, 1=light, 2=moderate, 3=severe

Age: R=recent (<3yrs), NR=not recent (3-10yrs), O=old (>10yrs)

BAM Site – Field Survey Form				Site Sheet no:	
Date		Survey Name	Zone ID	Recorders	
27 8 20		Tweed Sand Plant		MO	
Zone	Datum	Plot ID	Plot dimensions	Photo #	
56		3	100 x 10		
Easting	Northing	IBRA region	Midline bearing from 0 m		
552724	6873957		345°		
Vegetation Class				Confidence:	
Plant Community Type				H M L	
Mangrove / Swamp oak				Confidence:	
EEC:				H M L	

Record easting and northing at 0 m on midline. Dimensions (Shape) of 0.04 ha base plot

BAM Attribute (400 m ² plot)		Sum values
Count of Native Richness	Trees	2
	Shrubs	0
	Grasses etc.	2
	Forbs	1
	Ferns	0
	Other	0
Sum of Cover of native vascular plants by growth form group	Trees	30
	Shrubs	0
	Grasses etc.	6
	Forbs	0.1
	Ferns	0
	Other	0
High Threat Weed cover		0.1

BAM Attribute (1000 m ² plot)		
DBH	# Tree Stems Count	# Stems with Hollows
80 + cm		
50 – 79 cm		0
30 – 49 cm		
20 – 29 cm	✓	
10 – 19 cm	✓	
5 – 9 cm	✓	
< 5 cm	✓	n/a
Length of logs (m) (≥10 cm diameter, >50 cm in length)		
0		

Counts apply when the number of tree stems within a size class is ≤ 10. Estimates can be used when > 10 (eg. 10, 20, 30, ..., 100, 200, 300, ...). For a multi-stemmed tree, only the largest living stem is included in the count/estimate. Tree stems must be living.

For hollows, count only the presence of a stem containing hollows. For a multi-stemmed tree, only the largest stem is included in the count/estimate. Stems may be dead and may be shrubs.

BAM Attribute (1 x 1 m plots)	Litter cover (%)	Bare ground cover (%)	Cryptogam cover (%)	Rock cover (%)
Subplot score (% in each)				
Average of the 5 subplots	0			

Litter cover is assessed as the average percentage ground cover of litter recorded from five 1 m x 1 m plots centred at 5, 15, 25, 35, 45 m along the plot midline. Litter cover includes leaves, seeds, twigs, branchlets and branches (less than 10 cm in diameter). Assessors may also record the cover of rock, bare ground and cryptogams.

Physiography + site features that may help in determining PCT and Management Zone (optional)

Morphological Type	Landform Element	Landform Pattern	Microrelief
Lithology	Soil Surface Texture	Soil Colour	Soil Depth
Slope	Aspect	Site Drainage	Distance to nearest water and type

Plot Disturbance	Severity code	Age code	Observational evidence:
Clearing (inc. logging)			
Cultivation (inc. pasture)			
Soil erosion			
Firewood / CWD removal			
Grazing (identify native/stock)			
Fire damage			
Storm damage			
Weediness			
Other			

Severity: 0=no evidence, 1=light, 2=moderate, 3=severe

Age: R=recent (<3yrs), NR=not recent (3-10yrs), O=old (>10yrs)

BAM Site – Field Survey Form Site Sheet no: 1 of 1

Date		27/10/20	Survey Name	TWEED SAND PLANT	Recorders			Ann		
Zone	Datum	56	Plot ID	4	Plot dimensions		Photo #			
Easting	Northing	552945	IBRA region	In m	Midline bearing from 0 m	290	Magnetic °			
Vegetation Class		Forest wetland						Confidence:		
Plant Community Type		Paperbark forest						Confidence:		
								H M L		
								H M L		

Record easting and northing at 0 m on midline. Dimensions (Shape) of 0.04 ha base plot.

BAM Attribute (400 m ² plot)		Sum values
Count of Native Richness	Trees	7
	Shrubs	3
	Grasses etc.	2
	Forbs	1
	Ferns	2
	Other	6
Sum of Cover of native vascular plants by growth form group	Trees	69.7
	Shrubs	1.4
	Grasses etc.	5.5
	Forbs	30
	Ferns	5.5
	Other	14.6
High Threat Weed cover		73.5

BAM Attribute (1000 m ² plot)		
DBH	# Tree Stems Count	# Stems with Hollows
80 + cm	1	0
50 – 79 cm	1	0
30 – 49 cm	✓	
20 – 29 cm	✓	
10 – 19 cm		
5 – 9 cm		
< 5 cm	✓	n/a
Length of logs (m) (≥10 cm diameter, >50 cm in length)		36m Tally space

Counts apply when the number of tree stems within a size class is ≤ 10. Estimates can be used when > 10 (eg. 10, 20, 30..., 100, 200, 300...). For a multi-stemmed tree, only the largest living stem is included in the count/estimate. Tree stems must be living.

For hollows, count only the presence of a stem containing hollows. For a multi-stemmed tree, only the largest stem is included in the count/estimate. Stems may be dead and may be shrubs.

BAM Attribute (1 x 1 m plots)	Litter cover (%)					Bare ground cover (%)					Cryptogam cover (%)					Rock cover (%)				
Subplot score (% in each)	50	85	65	95	85	a	b	c	d	e	a	b	c	d	e	a	b	c	d	e
Average of the 5 subplots	76																			

Litter cover is assessed as the average percentage ground cover of litter recorded from five 1 m x 1 m plots centred at 5, 15, 25, 35, 45 m along the plot midline. Litter cover includes leaves, seeds, twigs, branchlets and branches (less than 10 cm in diameter). Assessors may also record the cover of rock, bare ground and cryptogams.

Physiography + site features that may help in determining PCT and Management Zone (optional)

Morphological Type	Landform Element	Landform Pattern	Microrelief
Lithology	Soil Surface Texture	Soil Colour	Soil Depth
Slope	Aspect	Site Drainage	Distance to nearest water and type

Plot Disturbance	Severity code	Age code	Observational evidence:
Clearing (inc. logging)			
Cultivation (inc. pasture)			
Soil erosion			
Firewood / CWD removal			
Grazing (identify native/stock)			
Fire damage			
Storm damage			
Weediness			
Other			

Severity: 0=no evidence, 1=light, 2=moderate, 3=severe

Age: R=recent (<3yrs), NR=not recent (3-10yrs), O=old (>10yrs)

400 m ² plot: Sheet _ of _		Survey Name	Plot Identifier	Recorders			
Date	27/10/20	TWEED SAND PLANT	4	AM			
GF Code	Top 3 native species in each growth form group: Full species name mandatory All other native and exotic species: Full species name where practicable	N, E or HTE	Cover	Abund	stratum	voucher	
T	1 Melaleuca quingueretra	N	65%				
	2 Cinnamomum camphora	HTE	65%				
T	3 whalebone tree		2%	5			
	4 Broad-leaved paspalum	E	60%				
Forb	5 Centella asiatica		30%				
Grass	6 Tassel sedge		5%				
	7 Giant devil's fig	E	10%	11			
Other	8 Scrambling lily		5%				
Other	9 Pichely similar		5%				
T	10 Cheese tree		0.5%	2			
T	11 Foam bark		1%	4			
T	12 Waterhousea floribunda		0.1%	1			
~~Other~~	13 Coastal morning glory	HTE	2%	20			
Other	14 Cockspur Thorn		2%	10			
	15 Umbrella tree	HTE	1%	5			
	16 Murranga paniculata	E	0.1%	1			
	17 Ochrea serculata	HTE	5%				
Other	18 Burning vine		2%	20			
S	19 Coffee bush		0.2%	3			
S	20 Muttonwood		0.2%	10			
	21 Asparagus fern	HTE	0.5%	10			
T	22 Tuckeroo		0.1%	1			
Fern	23 Binang		5%				
Other	24 Bangalow palm		0.5%	5			
S	25 Creole sandpaper fig		1%	10			
T	26 Guioa		1%	3			
Fern	27 Bracken		0.5%	20			
Grass	28 Entolasia		0.5%	50			
Other	29 Whip vine		0.1%	2			
	30 Cocos palm	E	0.1%	1			
	31						
	32						
	33						
	34						
	35						
	36						
	37						
	38						
	39						
	40						

GF Code: see Growth Form definitions in Appendix 1

N: native, E: exotic, HTE: high threat exotic

GF - circle code if 'top 3'.

Cover: 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, ..., 1, 2, 3, ..., 10, 15, 20, 25, ...100% (foliage cover); Note: 0.1% cover represents an area of approximately 63 x 63 cm or a circle about 71 cm across, 0.5% cover represents an area of approximately 1.4 x 1.4 m, and 1% = 2.0 x 2.0 m, 5% = 4 x 5 m, 25% = 10 x 10 m

Abundance: 1, 2, 3, ..., 10, 20, 30, ... 100, 200, ..., 1000, ...

BAM Site – Field Survey Form

Site Sheet no: 1 of

Date		27/10/20		Survey Name		TWEED SAND PLANT		Zone ID		Recorders		Am	
Zone		Datum		Plot ID		5		Plot dimensions		Photo #			
Easting		Northing		IBRA region		In m		Midline bearing from 0 m		25		Magnetic °	
Vegetation Class		Wetland		Confidence:		H M L		Plant Community Type		Rushland		Confidence:	
EEC:		H M L											

Record easting and northing at 0 m on midline. Dimensions (Shape) of 0.04 ha base plot.

BAM Attribute (400 m ² plot)		Sum values
Count of Native Richness	Trees	0
	Shrubs	0
	Grasses etc.	6
	Forbs	0
	Ferns	0
	Other	0
Sum of Cover of native vascular plants by growth form group	Trees	0
	Shrubs	0
	Grasses etc.	80.4
	Forbs	0
	Ferns	0
	Other	0
High Threat Weed cover		0

BAM Attribute (1000 m ² plot)		
DBH	# Tree Stems Count	# Stems with Hollows
80 + cm		
50 – 79 cm		
30 – 49 cm		
20 – 29 cm		
10 – 19 cm		
5 – 9 cm		
< 5 cm	0	n/a
Length of logs (m) (≥10 cm diameter, >50 cm in length)	0	Tally space

Counts apply when the number of tree stems within a size class is ≤ 10. Estimates can be used when > 10 (eg. 10, 20, 30..., 100, 200, 300...). For a multi-stemmed tree, only the largest living stem is included in the count/estimate. Tree stems must be living.

For hollows, count only the presence of a stem containing hollows. For a multi-stemmed tree, only the largest stem is included in the count/estimate. Stems may be dead and may be shrubs.

BAM Attribute (1 x 1 m plots)	Litter cover (%)					Bare ground cover (%)					Cryptogam cover (%)					Rock cover (%)				
Subplot score (% in each)	a	b	c	d	e	a	b	c	d	e	a	b	c	d	e	a	b	c	d	e
Average of the 5 subplots	0																			

Litter cover is assessed as the average percentage ground cover of litter recorded from five 1 m x 1 m plots centred at 5, 15, 25, 35, 45 m along the plot midline. Litter cover includes leaves, seeds, twigs, branchlets and branches (less than 10 cm in diameter). Assessors may also record the cover of rock, bare ground and cryptogams.

Physiography + site features that may help in determining PCT and Management Zone (optional)

Morphological Type		Landform Element		Landform Pattern		Microrelief	
Lithology		Soil Surface Texture		Soil Colour		Soil Depth	
Slope		Aspect		Site Drainage		Distance to nearest water and type	

Plot Disturbance	Severity code	Age code	Observational evidence:
Clearing (inc. logging)			
Cultivation (inc. pasture)			
Soil erosion			
Firewood / CWD removal			
Grazing (identify native/stock)			
Fire damage			
Storm damage			
Weediness			
Other			

Severity: 0=no evidence, 1=light, 2=moderate, 3=severe

Age: R=recent (<3yrs), NR=not recent (3-10yrs), O=old (>10yrs)

400 m ² plot: Sheet _ of _		Survey Name	Plot Identifier	Recorders			
Date	22/10/20	TWEED SAND	5	AM			

GF Code	Top 3 native species in each growth form group: Full species name mandatory All other native and exotic species: Full species name where practicable	N, E or HTE	Cover	Abund	stratum	voucher
9	1 Typha	N	75			
	2 Setaria	E	5			
9	3 Triangle club rush	N	0.1	20		
9	4 Phragmites australis	N	0.1	10		
9	5 Cyperus polystachyos	N	0.1	5		
9	6 Couch grass	N	5			
9	7 Eleocharis sphacelata	N	0.1	5		
	8					
	9					
	10					
	11					
	12					
	13					
	14					
	15					
	16					
	17					
	18					
	19					
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	28					
	29					
	30					
	31					
	32					
	33					
	34					
	35					
	36					
	37					
	38					
	39					
	40					

GF Code: see Growth Form definitions in Appendix 1

N: native, E: exotic, HTE: high threat exotic

GF – circle code if 'top 3'.

Cover: 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, ..., 1, 2, 3, ..., 10, 15, 20, 25, ...100% (foliage cover); **Note:** 0.1% cover represents an area of approximately 63 x 63 cm or a circle about 71 cm across, 0.5% cover represents an area of approximately 1.4 x 1.4 m, and 1% = 2.0 x 2.0 m, 5% = 4 x 5 m, 25% = 10 x 10 m

Abundance: 1, 2, 3, ..., 10, 20, 30, ... 100, 200, ..., 1000, ...

APPENDIX 3 - BAM PREDICTED SPECIES REPORT

BAM Predicted Species Report

Proposal Details

Assessment Id	Proposal Name	BAM data last updated *
00022641/BAAS18069/20/00022642	Tweed Sand Plant	28/10/2024
Assessor Name	Report Created	BAM Data version *
Adam Michael McArthur	20/05/2025	Current classification (live - default) (80)
Assessor Number	Assessment Type	BAM Case Status
BAAS18069	Major Projects	Finalised
Assessment Revision		Date Finalised
5		20/05/2025

* Disclaimer: BAM data last updated may indicate either complete or partial update of the BAM calculator database. BAM calculator database may not be completely aligned with Bionet.

Threatened species reliably predicted to utilise the site. No surveys are required for these species. Ecosystem credits apply to these species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Vegetation Types(s)
Australasian Bittern	Botaurus poiciloptilus	3993-Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest
		3963-Estuarine Reedland
Australian Painted Snipe	Rostratula australis	3993-Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest
		3963-Estuarine Reedland
Barred Cuckoo-shrike	Coracina lineata	3993-Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest
Bar-tailed Godwit (baueri)	Limosa lapponica baueri	3993-Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest
		3963-Estuarine Reedland
Beach Stone-curlew	Esacus magnirostris	3993-Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest
Black Bittern	Ixobrychus flavicollis	3993-Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest
		3963-Estuarine Reedland
Black Falcon	Falco subniger	3993-Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest
Black-necked Stork	Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus	3993-Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest
		3963-Estuarine Reedland
Black-tailed Godwit	Limosa limosa	3993-Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest
		3963-Estuarine Reedland
Brolga	Grus rubicunda	3993-Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest

BAM Predicted Species Report

Brolga	<i>Grus rubicunda</i>	3963-Estuarine Reedland
Comb-crested Jacana	<i>Irediparra gallinacea</i>	3963-Estuarine Reedland
Curlw Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	3993-Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest 3963-Estuarine Reedland
Dusky Woodswallow	<i>Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus</i>	3993-Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest 3963-Estuarine Reedland
Eastern Coastal Free-tailed Bat	<i>Micronomus norfolkensis</i>	3963-Estuarine Reedland
Eastern Curlew	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	3993-Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest 3963-Estuarine Reedland
Eastern Osprey	<i>Pandion cristatus</i>	3993-Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest 3963-Estuarine Reedland
Great Knot	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	3993-Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest 3963-Estuarine Reedland
Greater Sand-plover	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	3993-Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest 3963-Estuarine Reedland
Grey-headed Flying-fox	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	3993-Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest 3963-Estuarine Reedland
Large Bent-winged Bat	<i>Miniopterus orianae oceanensis</i>	3963-Estuarine Reedland
Lesser Sand-plover	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	3993-Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest 3963-Estuarine Reedland
Little Bent-winged Bat	<i>Miniopterus australis</i>	3993-Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest 3963-Estuarine Reedland
Little Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	3993-Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest 3963-Estuarine Reedland
Little Lorikeet	<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	3993-Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest
Magpie Goose	<i>Anseranas semipalmata</i>	3993-Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest 3963-Estuarine Reedland
Northern Free-tailed Bat	<i>Ozimops lumsdenae</i>	3993-Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest
Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	3993-Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest 3963-Estuarine Reedland
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	3993-Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest

BAM Predicted Species Report

Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	3963-Estuarine Reedland
South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	3993-Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest
Spotted Harrier	<i>Circus assimilis</i>	3993-Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest 3963-Estuarine Reedland
Spotted-tailed Quoll	<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	3993-Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest 3963-Estuarine Reedland
Square-tailed Kite	<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	3993-Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest 3963-Estuarine Reedland
Swift Parrot	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	3993-Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest 3963-Estuarine Reedland
Terek Sandpiper	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	3993-Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest 3963-Estuarine Reedland
Varied Sittella	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	3993-Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest 3963-Estuarine Reedland
White-bellied Sea-Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	3993-Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest 3963-Estuarine Reedland
White-throated Needle-tail	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	3993-Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest 3963-Estuarine Reedland

Threatened species Manually Added

None added

Threatened species assessed as not within the vegetation zone(s) for the PCT(s)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Plant Community Type(s)
Comb-crested Jacana	<i>Irediparra gallinacea</i>	3993-Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest

Threatened species assessed as not within the vegetation zone(s) for the PCT(s)

Refer to BAR for detailed justification

Common Name	Scientific Name	Justification in the BAM-C
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APPENDIX 4 - BAM CANDIDATE SPECIES REPORT

BAM Candidate Species Report

Proposal Details

Assessment Id	Proposal Name	BAM data last updated *
00022641/BAAS18069/20/00022642	Tweed Sand Plant	28/10/2024
Assessor Name	Report Created	BAM Data version *
Adam Michael McArthur	20/05/2025	Current classification (live - default) (80)
Assessor Number	Assessment Type	BAM Case Status
BAAS18069	Major Projects	Finalised
Assessment Revision		Date Finalised
5		20/05/2025

* Disclaimer: BAM data last updated may indicate either complete or partial update of the BAM calculator database. BAM calculator database may not be completely aligned with Bionet.

List of Species Requiring Survey

Name	Presence	Survey Months
<i>Acronychia littoralis</i> Scented Acronychia	No (surveyed)	☒ Jan ☒ Feb ☐ Mar ☐ Apr ☐ May ☐ Jun ☐ Jul ☒ Aug ☐ Sep ☒ Oct ☐ Nov ☐ Dec ☐ Survey month outside the specified months?
<i>Burhinus grallarius</i> Bush Stone-curlew	No (surveyed)	☐ Jan ☒ Feb ☐ Mar ☐ Apr ☐ May ☐ Jun ☐ Jul ☐ Aug ☐ Sep ☐ Oct ☐ Nov ☐ Dec ☐ Survey month outside the specified months?
<i>Crinia tinnula</i> Wallum Froglet	No (surveyed)	☒ Jan ☐ Feb ☐ Mar ☐ Apr ☐ May ☐ Jun ☐ Jul ☐ Aug ☐ Sep ☐ Oct ☐ Nov ☐ Dec ☐ Survey month outside the specified months?

BAM Candidate Species Report

<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni</i> Coxen's Fig-Parrot	No (surveyed)	☒ Jan ☒ Feb ☐ Mar ☐ Apr ☐ May ☐ Jun ☐ Jul ☒ Aug ☐ Sep ☒ Oct ☐ Nov ☐ Dec ☐ Survey month outside the specified months?
<i>Desmodium acanthocladum</i> Thorny Pea	No (surveyed)	☒ Jan ☒ Feb ☐ Mar ☐ Apr ☐ May ☐ Jun ☐ Jul ☒ Aug ☐ Sep ☒ Oct ☐ Nov ☐ Dec ☐ Survey month outside the specified months?
<i>Esacus magnirostris</i> Beach Stone-curlew	No (surveyed)	☐ Jan ☒ Feb ☐ Mar ☐ Apr ☐ May ☐ Jun ☐ Jul ☐ Aug ☐ Sep ☐ Oct ☐ Nov ☐ Dec ☐ Survey month outside the specified months?
<i>Gossia fragrantissima</i> Sweet Myrtle	No (surveyed)	☒ Jan ☒ Feb ☐ Mar ☐ Apr ☐ May ☐ Jun ☐ Jul ☒ Aug ☐ Sep ☒ Oct ☐ Nov ☐ Dec ☐ Survey month outside the specified months?
<i>Litoria olongburensis</i> Olongburra Frog	No (surveyed)	☒ Jan ☐ Feb ☐ Mar ☐ Apr ☐ May ☐ Jun ☐ Jul ☐ Aug ☐ Sep ☐ Oct ☐ Nov ☐ Dec ☐ Survey month outside the specified months?
<i>Mixophyes iteratus</i> Giant Barred Frog	No (surveyed)	☒ Jan ☐ Feb ☐ Mar ☐ Apr ☐ May ☐ Jun ☐ Jul ☐ Aug ☐ Sep ☐ Oct ☐ Nov ☐ Dec ☐ Survey month outside the specified months?

BAM Candidate Species Report

<i>Myotis macropus</i> Southern Myotis	Yes (surveyed)	☒ Jan ☐ Feb ☐ Mar ☐ Apr ☐ May ☐ Jun ☐ Jul ☐ Aug ☐ Sep ☐ Oct ☐ Nov ☐ Dec ☐ Survey month outside the specified months?
<i>Oberonia complanata</i> Yellow-flowered King of the Fairies	No (surveyed)	☒ Jan ☒ Feb ☐ Mar ☐ Apr ☐ May ☐ Jun ☐ Jul ☒ Aug ☐ Sep ☒ Oct ☐ Nov ☐ Dec ☐ Survey month outside the specified months?
<i>Petalura litorea</i> Coastal Petaltail	No (surveyed)	☒ Jan ☒ Feb ☐ Mar ☐ Apr ☐ May ☐ Jun ☐ Jul ☐ Aug ☐ Sep ☐ Oct ☐ Nov ☐ Dec ☐ Survey month outside the specified months?
<i>Randia moorei</i> Spiny Gardenia	No (surveyed)	☐ Jan ☒ Feb ☐ Mar ☐ Apr ☐ May ☐ Jun ☐ Jul ☒ Aug ☐ Sep ☒ Oct ☐ Nov ☐ Dec ☐ Survey month outside the specified months?
<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i> Scrub Turpentine	No (surveyed)	☐ Jan ☒ Feb ☐ Mar ☐ Apr ☐ May ☐ Jun ☐ Jul ☒ Aug ☐ Sep ☒ Oct ☐ Nov ☐ Dec ☐ Survey month outside the specified months?
<i>Rhodomyrtus psidioides</i> Native Guava	No (surveyed)	☐ Jan ☒ Feb ☐ Mar ☐ Apr ☐ May ☐ Jun ☐ Jul ☒ Aug ☐ Sep ☒ Oct ☐ Nov ☐ Dec ☐ Survey month outside the specified months?

BAM Candidate Species Report

<i>Thersites mitchellae</i> Mitchell's Rainforest Snail	No (surveyed)	☒ Jan ☐ Feb ☐ Mar ☐ Apr ☐ May ☐ Jun ☐ Jul ☒ Aug ☐ Sep ☒ Oct ☐ Nov ☐ Dec
		☐ Survey month outside the specified months?

Threatened species Manually Added

None added

Threatened species assessed as not on site

Refer to BAR for detailed justification

Common name	Scientific name	Justification in the BAM-C
Barking Owl	Ninox connivens	Habitat constraints
Bar-tailed Godwit (baueri)	Limosa lapponica baueri	Habitat degraded Habitat constraints
Black-tailed Godwit	Limosa limosa	Habitat degraded Habitat constraints
Brush-tailed Phascogale	Phascogale tapoatafa	Habitat degraded
Common Planigale	Planigale maculata	Habitat degraded
Curlew Sandpiper	Calidris ferruginea	Habitat degraded Habitat constraints
Eastern Curlew	Numenius madagascariensis	Habitat degraded Habitat constraints
Eastern Osprey	Pandion cristatus	Habitat constraints
Eastern Pygmy-possum	Cercartetus nanus	Habitat degraded
Great Knot	Calidris tenuirostris	Habitat degraded Habitat constraints Geographic limitations
Greater Sand-plover	Charadrius leschenaultii	Habitat degraded Habitat constraints Geographic limitations
Grey-headed Flying-fox	Pteropus poliocephalus	Habitat constraints
Koala	Phascolarctos cinereus	Habitat constraints
Laced Fritillary	Argynnis hyperbius	Habitat constraints Geographic limitations

BAM Candidate Species Report

Large Bent-winged Bat	Miniopterus orianae oceanensis	Habitat constraints
Lesser Sand-plover	Charadrius mongolus	Habitat degraded Habitat constraints Geographic limitations
Little Bent-winged Bat	Miniopterus australis	Habitat constraints
Little Eagle	Hieraaetus morphnoides	Habitat constraints
Pied Oystercatcher	Haematopus longirostris	Habitat degraded Habitat constraints Geographic limitations
Powerful Owl	Ninox strenua	Habitat constraints
Red Knot	Calidris canutus	Habitat degraded Habitat constraints
Sanderling	Calidris alba	Habitat degraded Habitat constraints
South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo	Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami	Habitat constraints
Square-tailed Kite	Lophoictinia isura	Habitat constraints
Squirrel Glider	Petaurus norfolcensis	Habitat degraded
Swift Parrot	Lathamus discolor	Habitat constraints
Terek Sandpiper	Xenus cinereus	Habitat degraded Habitat constraints Geographic limitations
White-bellied Sea-Eagle	Haliaeetus leucogaster	Habitat constraints
White-crowned Snake	Cacophis harriettae	Habitat constraints

APPENDIX 5 - BAM BIODIVERSITY CREDIT REPORT



BAM Biodiversity Credit Report (Like for like)

Proposal Details

Assessment Id	Proposal Name	BAM data last updated *
00022641/BAAS18069/20/00022642	Tweed Sand Plant	28/10/2024
Assessor Name	Assessor Number	BAM Data version *
Adam Michael McArthur	BAAS18069	Current classification (live - default) (80)
Proponent Names	Report Created	BAM Case Status
	20/05/2025	Finalised
Assessment Revision		Assessment Type
5		Major Projects
Date Finalised	* Disclaimer: BAM data last updated may indicate either complete or partial update of the BAM calculator database. BAM calculator database may not be completely aligned with Bionet.	
20/05/2025		

Potential Serious and Irreversible Impacts

Name of threatened ecological community	Listing status	Name of Plant Community Type/ID
Nil		
Species		
Nil		

Additional Information for Approval

Assessment Id	Proposal Name
00022641/BAAS18069/20/00022642	Tweed Sand Plant



BAM Biodiversity Credit Report (Like for like)

PCT Outside Ibra Added

None added

PCTs With Customized Benchmarks

PCT

No Changes

Predicted Threatened Species Not On Site

Name

No Changes

Ecosystem Credit Summary (Number and class of biodiversity credits to be retired)

Name of Plant Community Type/ID	Name of threatened ecological community	Area of impact	HBT Cr	No HBT Cr	Total credits to be retired
3993-Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest	Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions	3.4	0	67	67
3963-Estuarine Reedland	Not a TEC	1.6	0	80	80

3963-Estuarine Reedland

Like-for-like credit retirement options

Class	Trading group	Zone	HBT	Credits	IBRA region
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BAM Biodiversity Credit Report (Like for like)

	Coastal Freshwater Lagoons This includes PCT's: 3962, 3963, 3964, 3965, 3966, 3967, 3971, 3972, 3975, 3976	Coastal Freshwater Lagoons >=70% and <90%	3963_VZ6_Phase_5	No	44	Burringbar-Conondale Ranges, Scenic Rim and Sunshine Coast-Gold Coast Lowlands. or Any IBRA subregion that is within 100 kilometers of the outer edge of the impacted site.
	Coastal Freshwater Lagoons This includes PCT's: 3962, 3963, 3964, 3965, 3966, 3967, 3971, 3972, 3975, 3976	Coastal Freshwater Lagoons >=70% and <90%	3963_VZ6_Phase_6	No	36	Burringbar-Conondale Ranges, Scenic Rim and Sunshine Coast-Gold Coast Lowlands. or Any IBRA subregion that is within 100 kilometers of the outer edge of the impacted site.
3993-Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest	Like-for-like credit retirement options					
	Name of offset trading group	Trading group	Zone	HBT	Credits	IBRA region

BAM Biodiversity Credit Report (Like for like)

	Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions This includes PCT's: 1731, 3962, 3963, 3985, 3987, 3993, 4016, 4023, 4026, 4027, 4028, 4030, 4035, 4038, 4040, 4048, 4049, 4050, 4056	-	3993_VZ1_Phase_5	No	8	Burringbar-Conondale Ranges, Scenic Rim and Sunshine Coast-Gold Coast Lowlands. or Any IBRA subregion that is within 100 kilometers of the outer edge of the impacted site.
	Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions This includes PCT's: 1731, 3962, 3963, 3985, 3987, 3993, 4016, 4023, 4026, 4027, 4028, 4030, 4035, 4038, 4040, 4048, 4049, 4050, 4056	-	3993_VZ1_Phase_10	No	12	Burringbar-Conondale Ranges, Scenic Rim and Sunshine Coast-Gold Coast Lowlands. or Any IBRA subregion that is within 100 kilometers of the outer edge of the impacted site.

BAM Biodiversity Credit Report (Like for like)

	Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions This includes PCT's: 1731, 3962, 3963, 3985, 3987, 3993, 4016, 4023, 4026, 4027, 4028, 4030, 4035, 4038, 4040, 4048, 4049, 4050, 4056	-	3993_VZ2_Phase_6	No	14	Burringbar-Conondale Ranges, Scenic Rim and Sunshine Coast-Gold Coast Lowlands. or Any IBRA subregion that is within 100 kilometers of the outer edge of the impacted site.
	Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions This includes PCT's: 1731, 3962, 3963, 3985, 3987, 3993, 4016, 4023, 4026, 4027, 4028, 4030, 4035, 4038, 4040, 4048, 4049, 4050, 4056	-	3993_VZ2_Phase_7	No	1	Burringbar-Conondale Ranges, Scenic Rim and Sunshine Coast-Gold Coast Lowlands. or Any IBRA subregion that is within 100 kilometers of the outer edge of the impacted site.

BAM Biodiversity Credit Report (Like for like)

	Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions This includes PCT's: 1731, 3962, 3963, 3985, 3987, 3993, 4016, 4023, 4026, 4027, 4028, 4030, 4035, 4038, 4040, 4048, 4049, 4050, 4056	-	3993_VZ4_Phase_9	No	0	Burringbar-Conondale Ranges, Scenic Rim and Sunshine Coast-Gold Coast Lowlands. or Any IBRA subregion that is within 100 kilometers of the outer edge of the impacted site.
	Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions This includes PCT's: 1731, 3962, 3963, 3985, 3987, 3993, 4016, 4023, 4026, 4027, 4028, 4030, 4035, 4038, 4040, 4048, 4049, 4050, 4056	-	3993_VZ1_Phase_6	No	6	Burringbar-Conondale Ranges, Scenic Rim and Sunshine Coast-Gold Coast Lowlands. or Any IBRA subregion that is within 100 kilometers of the outer edge of the impacted site.

BAM Biodiversity Credit Report (Like for like)

	Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions This includes PCT's: 1731, 3962, 3963, 3985, 3987, 3993, 4016, 4023, 4026, 4027, 4028, 4030, 4035, 4038, 4040, 4048, 4049, 4050, 4056	-	3993_VZ1_Phase_7	No	2	Burringbar-Conondale Ranges, Scenic Rim and Sunshine Coast-Gold Coast Lowlands. or Any IBRA subregion that is within 100 kilometers of the outer edge of the impacted site.
	Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions This includes PCT's: 1731, 3962, 3963, 3985, 3987, 3993, 4016, 4023, 4026, 4027, 4028, 4030, 4035, 4038, 4040, 4048, 4049, 4050, 4056	-	3993_VZ1_Phase_8	No	4	Burringbar-Conondale Ranges, Scenic Rim and Sunshine Coast-Gold Coast Lowlands. or Any IBRA subregion that is within 100 kilometers of the outer edge of the impacted site.

BAM Biodiversity Credit Report (Like for like)

	Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions This includes PCT's: 1731, 3962, 3963, 3985, 3987, 3993, 4016, 4023, 4026, 4027, 4028, 4030, 4035, 4038, 4040, 4048, 4049, 4050, 4056	-	3993_VZ1_Phase_9	No	1	Burringbar-Conondale Ranges, Scenic Rim and Sunshine Coast-Gold Coast Lowlands. or Any IBRA subregion that is within 100 kilometers of the outer edge of the impacted site.
	Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions This includes PCT's: 1731, 3962, 3963, 3985, 3987, 3993, 4016, 4023, 4026, 4027, 4028, 4030, 4035, 4038, 4040, 4048, 4049, 4050, 4056	-	3993_VZ5_Phase_6	No	19	Burringbar-Conondale Ranges, Scenic Rim and Sunshine Coast-Gold Coast Lowlands. or Any IBRA subregion that is within 100 kilometers of the outer edge of the impacted site.

BAM Biodiversity Credit Report (Like for like)

Species Credit Summary

Species	Vegetation Zone/s	Area / Count	Credits
Myotis macropus / Southern Myotis	3993_VZ1_Phase_5, 3993_VZ1_Phase_10, 3993_VZ2_Phase_6, 3993_VZ2_Phase_7, 3993_VZ4_Phase_9, 3993_VZ1_Phase_6, 3993_VZ1_Phase_7, 3993_VZ1_Phase_8, 3993_VZ1_Phase_9, 3993_VZ5_Phase_6, 3963_VZ6_Phase_5, 3963_VZ6_Phase_6	5.0	148.00

Credit Retirement Options

Like-for-like credit retirement options

Myotis macropus / Southern Myotis	Spp	IBRA subregion
	Myotis macropus / Southern Myotis	Any in NSW