



Technical Note — Supporting Document to the Further Issues Letter (DEV2020/1099)

53 Seventeen Mile Rocks Road, Oxley
Prepared for Economic Development Queensland
25 August 2020

Job 9216 E



Background

Saunders Havill Group were engaged by Economic Development Queensland to provide a technical note in support of the response to the further issues letter by Queensland Government Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning on 23 July 2020 for the proposed PDA development application over land at 53 Seventeen Mile Rocks Road Oxley and 113 Cliveden Avenue Oxley described as Lot 600 on SP236626 and Lot 551 on SP142916 (Qld Government reference: DEV2020/1099).

Stage 1 Removal Comparison

A comparison of the total tree removal for Stage 1 June 2020 layout and the current August 2020 layout is provided below in **Table 1**. This total tree removal includes all trees (native & non-native) proposed to be removed associated with the Stage 1 development.

Table 1: Stage 1 Tree Removal Comparison

Tree Size – Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) (mm)	Tree Removal – Stage 1 Submission (June 2020)	Tree Removal – Stage 1 Submission (August 2020)
0-300 mm DBH	238	231
300-500 mm DBH	84	79
>500 mm DBH	50	36
Total	372	346

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As demonstrated in **Table 1**, the proposed amended layout for the Stage 1 development has resulted in the net retention of 26 trees, of which, 14 trees contain a DBH greater than 500 mm. This net retention of significant mature specimens is considered a positive ecological gain. **Table 2** and **Table 3** below expands further on the Stage 1 retention.

Stage 1 Retention Comparison

A comparison of the total tree retention for Stage 1 June 2020 layout and the current August 2020 layout is provided below in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Stage 1 Tree Retention Comparison

Tree Size – Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) (mm)	Tree Retention – Submission (June 2020)	1 Tree Retention – Submission (August 2020)
0-300 mm DBH	55	64
300-500 mm DBH	21	25
>500 mm DBH	14	27
Total	90	116

The retention of significant mature native specimens has occurred in the south-west corner, north-east corner and northern boundary adjacent to Cliveden Avenue.

Stage 1 Additional Tree Retention – August 2020 Submission

Table 3 outlines the location of the trees which form part of the ‘net’ retention figures presented in **Table1**.

Table 3: Location of Additional Trees

Tree Size – Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) (mm)	Tree located within the Significant Vegetation Overlay	Tree located elsewhere within Stage 1
0-300 mm DBH	5	4
300-500 mm DBH	2	2
>500 mm DBH	6	7
Total		26

As shown in **Table 3**, the proposed Stage 1 layout amendments have resulted in the retention of an additional 13 trees within the ‘significant vegetation’ overlay and an additional 13 trees external of the ‘significant vegetation’ overlay. Importantly, the additional tree retention beyond the ‘significant vegetation’ overlay is located in the north-eastern corner of the site where mature *Melaleuca quinquenervia* are located and along the Cliveden Avenue interface. The retention of these specimens will assist in providing visual amenity to future residents of the proposed development and existing surrounding residents.

Significant Vegetation Overlay – South-west Corner

Plan 1 and **Table 4** provide an analysis of the vegetation removal within the ‘significant vegetation’ overlay located in the south-western corner of the site. This analysis classifies the vegetation into five (5) categories being:

- Earthworks (road construction);
- Services;
- Roof water drainage;
- BLEs; and
- Other

Table 4: South-west Corner Significant Vegetation Overlay Tree Removal Analysis

Tree Size	Earthworks (road construction)	Services	Roof Water Drainage	BLEs	Other	Total Removal	Retain
0-300mm DBH	3	0	0	12	0	15	19
300-500mm DBH	1	0	1	7	0	9	14
>500mm DBH	2	0	2	1	0	5	8
Weed / Introduced Tree	5	0	2	7	1	15	0
Total Removal	11	0	5	27	1	44	41

Significant Vegetation Overlay – South-central Area

Plan 2 and **Table 5** provide an analysis of the vegetation removal within the ‘significant vegetation’ overlay located in the south-central area of the site. This analysis classifies the vegetation into five (5) categories being:

- Earthworks (road construction);
- Services;
- Roof water drainage;
- BLEs; and
- Other

Table 5: South-central Area Significant Vegetation Overlay Tree Removal Analysis

Tree Size	Earthworks (road construction)	Services	Roof Drainage	Water Drainage	BLEs	Other	Total Removal	Retain
0-300mm DBH	52	0	1		29	8	90	16
300-500mm DBH	11	0	1		12	2	26	3
>500mm DBH	4	0	4		3	0	11	5
Weed / Introduced Tree	1	0	0		0	1	2	0
Total Removal	68	0	6		44	11	129	24

Significant Vegetation Overlay Tree Removal Discussion

As demonstrated in **Table 6**, the greatest contributor to the removal of native vegetation within the ‘significant vegetation’ overlay is earthworks associated with the construction of the road network. These works are necessary to provide essential access to future residents. Impacts on the significant vegetation overlay as a result of the road network construction have been redesigned and minimised (following the June 2020 submission), with the cul-de-sac head being pulled eastward away from the south-western corner vegetation. This alteration in road layout has allowed for additional retention in the south-west corner with a rearrangement of BLE’s and boundaries.

The construction of the BLEs is the second highest contributor to native tree removal within the ‘significant vegetation’ overlay, with the majority of these impacts occurring within the south-central area, while impacts on vegetation within the ‘significant vegetation’ overlay associated with roof water drainage and ‘other’ reasons are both minor contributors. Impacts associated with the construction of the BLEs has been avoided and minimised, with BLE and boundary rearrangements to retain significant vegetation and in particular mature native specimens considered and implemented where possible.

Despite all reasonable efforts to retain additional native vegetation within the significant vegetation overlay, necessary works to facilitate construction of the proposed road network infrastructure result in unavoidable impacts. The unavoidable clearing of native vegetation within the significant vegetation overlay has been reviewed by all consultants on the project to explore alternative options and ensure impacts are minimised. The proposed layout submitted as part of this further issues response is considered to avoid to the greatest extent practical native vegetation, and where avoidance is not possible, minimise impacts. Additionally, the compensatory measures proposed within the ecological assessment report are considered to mitigate any significant residual impacts on biodiversity values.

Table 6: Summary of Significant Vegetation Overlay Tree Removal

Tree Size	Earthworks (road construction)	Services	Roof Water Drainage	BLEs	Other	Total Removal	Retain
0-300mm DBH	55	0	1	41	8	105	35
300-500mm DBH	12	0	2	19	2	35	17
>500mm DBH	6	0	6	4	0	16	13
Weed / Introduced Tree	6	0	2	7	2	17	0
Total Removal	79	0	11	71	12	173	65
Total Percentage (%) of removal	45.66%	0%	6.36%	41.04%	6.94%	100%	-

Conclusion

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me on 07 3251 9458 or jamesgautrey@saundershavill.com. We are always happy to discuss prior to any further information requests are made to expedite the approval process.

Kind regards,



James Gautrey
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Supporting Plans

PLAN 1.2 STAGE 1 SIGNIFICANT VEGETATION OVERLAY (REMNANT VEGETATION)

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PLAN 1.3 STAGE 1 SIGNIFICANT VEGETATION (REMNANT VEGETATION)

NOTES

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Land Sources

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25/08/2020 9216 E: Significant Vegetation B